

tunnel was filled in at the end and a mound erected over the entrance. Buried at a depth of from 20 to 30 feet, some 5 to 10 li ($1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles) from the mound, it is difficult now to find the actual resting-place with its treasures. Once, indeed, an Imperial tomb with skeletons of those buried alive standing, sitting and lying down, and also valuable bronzes, were discovered; but after the officials had secured some of these bronzes, they ordered the place to be filled in, and no further digging was allowed in the vicinity.

Shensi, at the time of Pereira's visit, was divided into two factions. The northern party was represented by the military governor at Sian, but only about thirty districts out of a hundred and ten recognised him and paid taxes. The southern was under a Hanlin scholar, with headquarters at San-yuan, only 27 miles north of Sian. He was in league with Kuo-chien, the leader of the official bandits, as opposed to the ordinary soldiers, who were sometimes worse than the bandits, as they got no pay and took wood, fuel, etc., from carts passing through the city.

The governor at Sian, Chen by name, was a determined man, who stood no nonsense from the students. On one occasion they bothered him with a petition whilst he was having a feast. He sent word to them to go to the magistrate's yamen, and when they got there soldiers surrounded them and bamboed the leaders.

Some nine or ten years previously Chen played a mean but thoroughly Chinese trick upon Kuo-chien. He advised Kuo to make a sudden attack on Shensi Province. Kuo agreed, and started off