

T.R. closed against him, he consented to retire on the surrender of the family of Sáníz, whose widow, Jamák Aghá, he forthwith married, and whose sons, Abábakar and 'Umar, and a daughter, Khan Sultán Kháním, he sent off to Aksú; whilst he himself turned off to plunder Káshghar during the temporary absence of Hydar at Yángí Hissar.

Dost Muhammad was seventeen years old when he succeeded his father at Aksú, and was supposed to be mad from his eccentricities, the most noted of which was his assumption of the character of a *darvesh* with the name Shams Abdál. He added the title *Abdal* to the names of all his courtiers and public officers, and insisted on their being so addressed in all official correspondence or business.

His treacherous conduct now at Káshghar estranged Hydar from his interests, and sent him over to the side of Yúnus; whilst Abábakar, to whom he had given his sister, Husn Nigár Kháním, in marriage, terrified by his violent bursts of temper, fled to his uncle at Káshghar; and Dost, to be rid of him entirely, sent his bride after him. Following this the mad youth insisted on marrying one of his late father's widows. His desire was prohibited by the clergy as unlawful, but he executed seven of them in turn, and then an eighth was found willing to perform the ceremony on the grounds that such a connexion was lawful only to such an infidel. Dost Muhammad was seized with a violent colic on the nuptial night with his step-mother, and died six days later, aged twenty-four years, in 873 H.=1468 A. D., having reigned seven years. The date of his death is told in the chronogram *ao khúk murd* = "that pig died."

In the disorder following, his son, Kabak Sultan Oghlán, fled to Jálísh and Turfán; and Yúnus, waiting his opportunity on the frontier, came down and seized Aksú. But his nomads again deserted him to join Kabak, and he was forced to return to Mogholistán. Here, on the Ayla river, he was attacked by Amá Sáníjí Táyshí, the Kalmák Chief, and, being defeated with great slaughter of his Moghol, was compelled to retreat to Karátocí on the River Syhon. His camp here, whilst Yúnus had crossed the frozen river on a hunting excursion, was surprised by Búrúj Oghlán, son of Jání Beg, son of Abúlkhyr, who with his marauding Uzbek took shelter from the inclemency of the weather in the *Khargah* tents with the Moghol women and old men. Yúnus on receiving intelligence of this hurried back, and, surrounding the enemy, attacked and slew most of them with their leader, only a few escaping back to the steppe.

Shortly after this, in the spring, Yúnus moved to Táshkand, where Shekh Jamál Khar was Governor on the part of Samarcand, which, with Hissár, Kundúz and Badakhshán, on the death of Abú Sáid in Irac, had fallen to his son, Sultán Ahmad; whilst Harí and Khurásán had passed to Husen Mirzá; and Farghána with Andiján to 'Umar Shekh, the son of Abú Sáid; to each of whom Yúnus subsequently allied himself by giving a daughter in marriage.

On his arrival now at Tashkand, in 875 H.=1470 A.D., Shekh Jamál seized Yúnus, and, imprisoning him, gave his wife to Khoja Kalan; but she and her maids set upon and killed him with bodkins and needles the first time he presumed to enter her chamber. A year later Abdul Cudús, the nephew of Karím Birdí, Doghlát, killed Shekh Jamál, liberated Yúnus, and presented him with his persecutor's head. His Moghols now gathered round their King, and excused their perfidy in delivering him up to Jamál as the result of his bringing them to city life, which to them was worse than prison. Yúnus admitted his error, and returned with them to Mogholistán, where he ruled many years in peace; Hydar at Káshghar being his tributary. On his return this time to Mogholistán, Kabak was killed at Turfán by his nobles, and his head brought to Yúnus as a token of friendship; but he punished the bearers, and reproved the nobles for slaying their Prince, even though a rebel. After he had killed Búrúj Oghlán at Karátocí, Yúnus sent his eldest daughter, Mihr Nigár Kháním, as wife to Sultán Ahmád, the son of Abú Sáid, to cement the friendship and maintain the alliance his father had initiated between the long estranged Moghol and Chaghtáy. And now on his establishment in the government of Mogholistán,