

BOOKS NEW BOOKS.

A Woman in Tibet.

It is a remarkable narrative which is set forth in the book entitled "A Woman in Tibet" by Mrs. M. Fleming H. Revell Company.

The traveler reached Lhasa early in 1888. There was about what the author has to tell us about the region in which this town, or rather village, is situated.

Lhasa, the place chosen by the Rijnhart for their residence, is situated on the main street having mud-brick, flat-roofed buildings on either side.

As it was the intention of the Rijnhart to work principally among the Tibetans, they at once endeavored to find a teacher of the Tibetan language.

Through the influence of Miss Fuyeh, who, one time had been the first of the teachers of the Rijnhart, the author was permitted to visit the "Golden-Tiled Temple."

erable degree. In point of fact, the Koko-nor Tibetans have great difficulty in understanding the speech of the Lhasa traders and lamas.

It was through their teacher Isham that the missionaries gained a knowledge of the great lamasery of Kumbum, which otherwise they might long have sought in vain.

It is a picture of Tsong K'aba, whose name the gold-tiled temple commemorates, was the Luther of Tibetan Buddhism.

A unique ceremony celebrated once a year on the 15th of the first moon is "The Butter-God Festival."

Our author points out the remarkable resemblances between the ritual of the Gupus and that which is still in vogue in the Roman Catholic and Anglican branches of Christendom.

During the three years which the Rijnharts spent, partly at Kumbum and partly at Tsong K'aba, they were able to collect a mass of material for their book.

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had failed to accomplish the Rijnharts determined to perform. They were undaunted by a knowledge of the difficulties and dangers which lay before them.

One of the most enjoyable books of travel that has lately been published is "The Bolivian Lamas," by Sir Martin Conway.

During the week which he spent at Panama and in its neighborhood in 1898 Sir Martin devoted most of his time to an investigation of the present condition and past history of the canal.

On Aug. 12, 1898, Sir Martin landed at Mollendo, and proceeded by rail to Lake Titicaca, the traditional cradle of the Inca civilization.

Crossing the lake by a steamer our traveler reached the city of Boliviya, in a hotel here he found awaiting him a specially appointed American woman.

On reaching La Paz our traveler recognized that before he could undertake any of the climbing he had to view the mountains with the altitude.

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trace of human attachment toward it as a place of abode. Everywhere, if these collections of wooden shanties with corrugated roofs can be called towns, born on the face of it is the fact that no human being would live there if he could help it.

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ing impediment, for the higher you climb the less easy is it to find porters who can go with you, and the smaller are the loads they are able to carry.

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The first climbing feat undertaken by our traveler was the ascent of Illimani. The mountain had stared him in the face, when the weather was clear, down every main street in the town.

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