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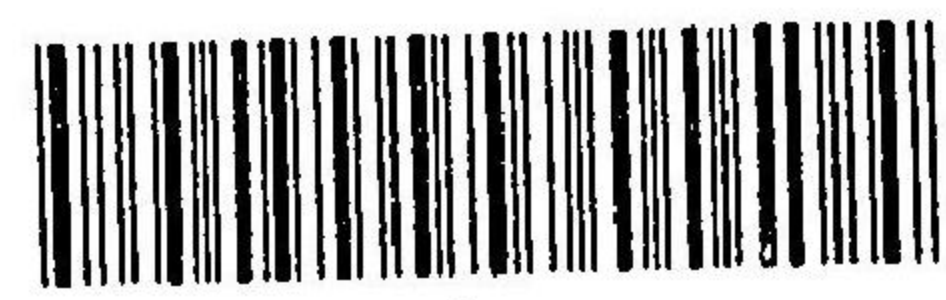
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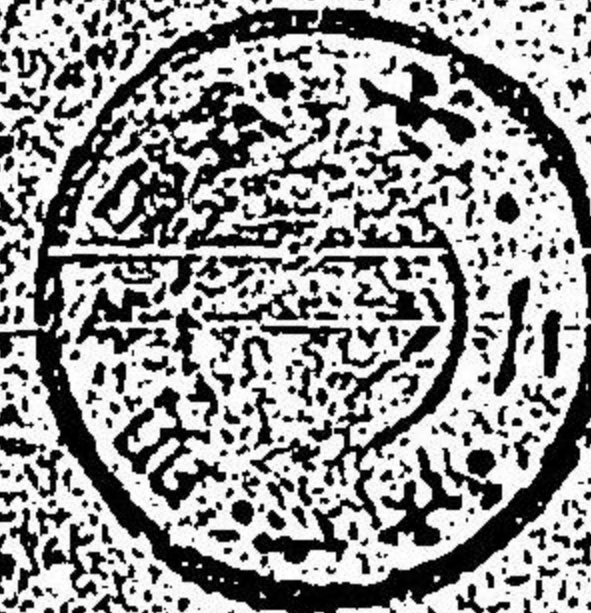
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NO. 11
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日本と朝鮮

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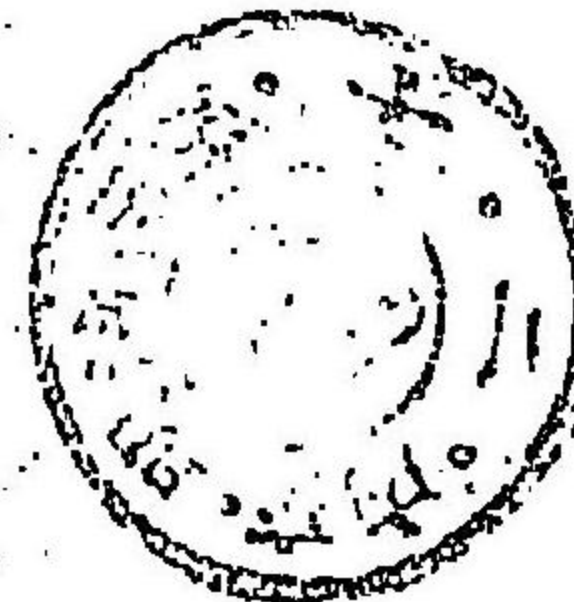
NO. II.

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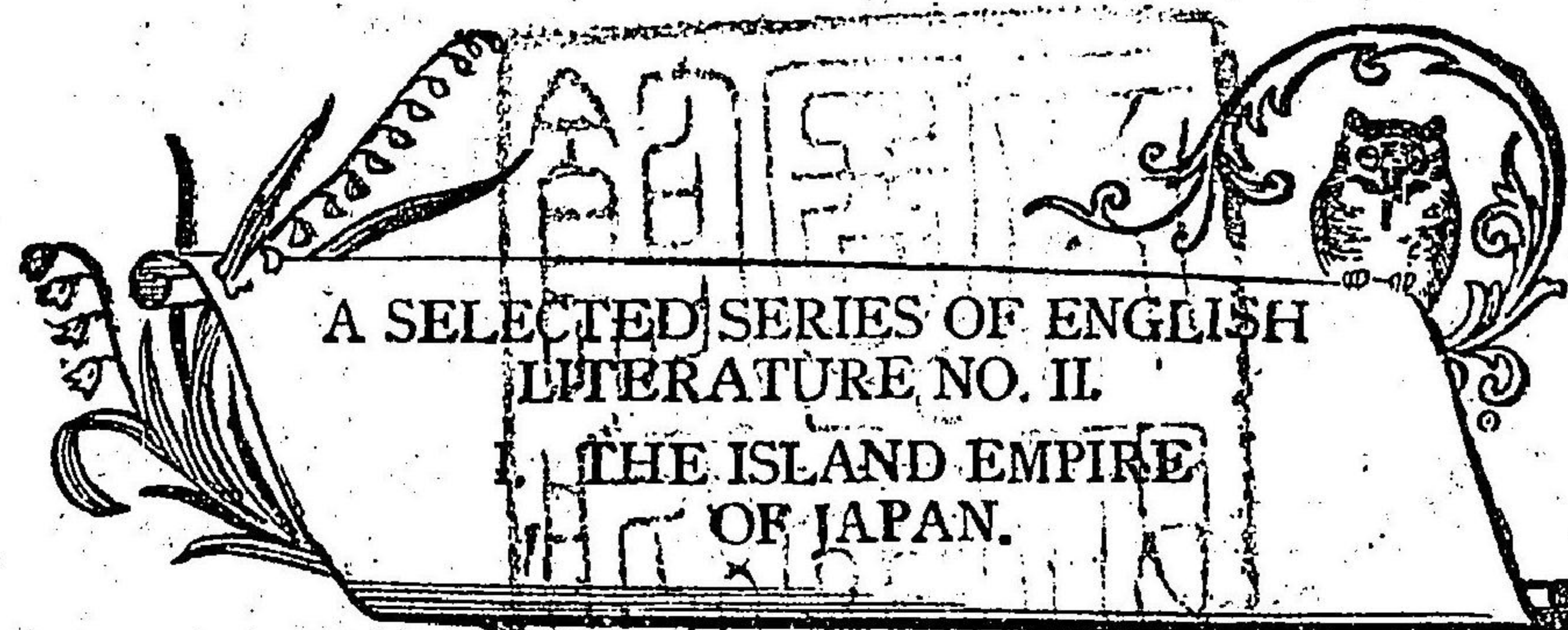
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此叢書第二編ハ米人カーペンター氏地理讀本亞細

緒言

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明治三十五年六月下旬

河嶋敬誌



JAPAN! What a wonderful country it is! It is the Island Empire of the globe. Lying as it does, surrounded by the deep waters of the western Pacific,* it winds in and out like a snake,* from southwest to northeast a distance of more than two thousand miles.

10 This Snake is made up of more than thirty-eight hundred* mountainous islands, and it drags its length through almost every climate known to man.* Its tail, which is now the island of Formosa, lies in the warm waters of the semitropics,* flapping, as it were, upon the tropic of Cancer.* Further north, the Snake sinks the lower part of its trunk* beneath the waters of the Japanese ocean current,* a green island speck showing out here and there, and then rears it up* for eleven hundred miles in the islands of Kiusiu (kyoo-shoo'), Shikoku (she-kō'koo), and Hon'do, through every gradation of the temperate zone.*

20 Its gigantic head* is the island of Yesso, which lies in the cold waters of the northern Pacific, shrouded in* snow during the long winter months, and at times bedded* in ice. The main part of the trunk is warmed by the ocean winds to such an extent that these thousands of islands breathe

an air full of moisture,* and even in winter much of the land is emerald green.* Now and then the snow falls on the northern part of the island of Hondo, but the green grass shows out through the white, and in many parts of Japan the plum trees are in blossom in the midst of our winter.

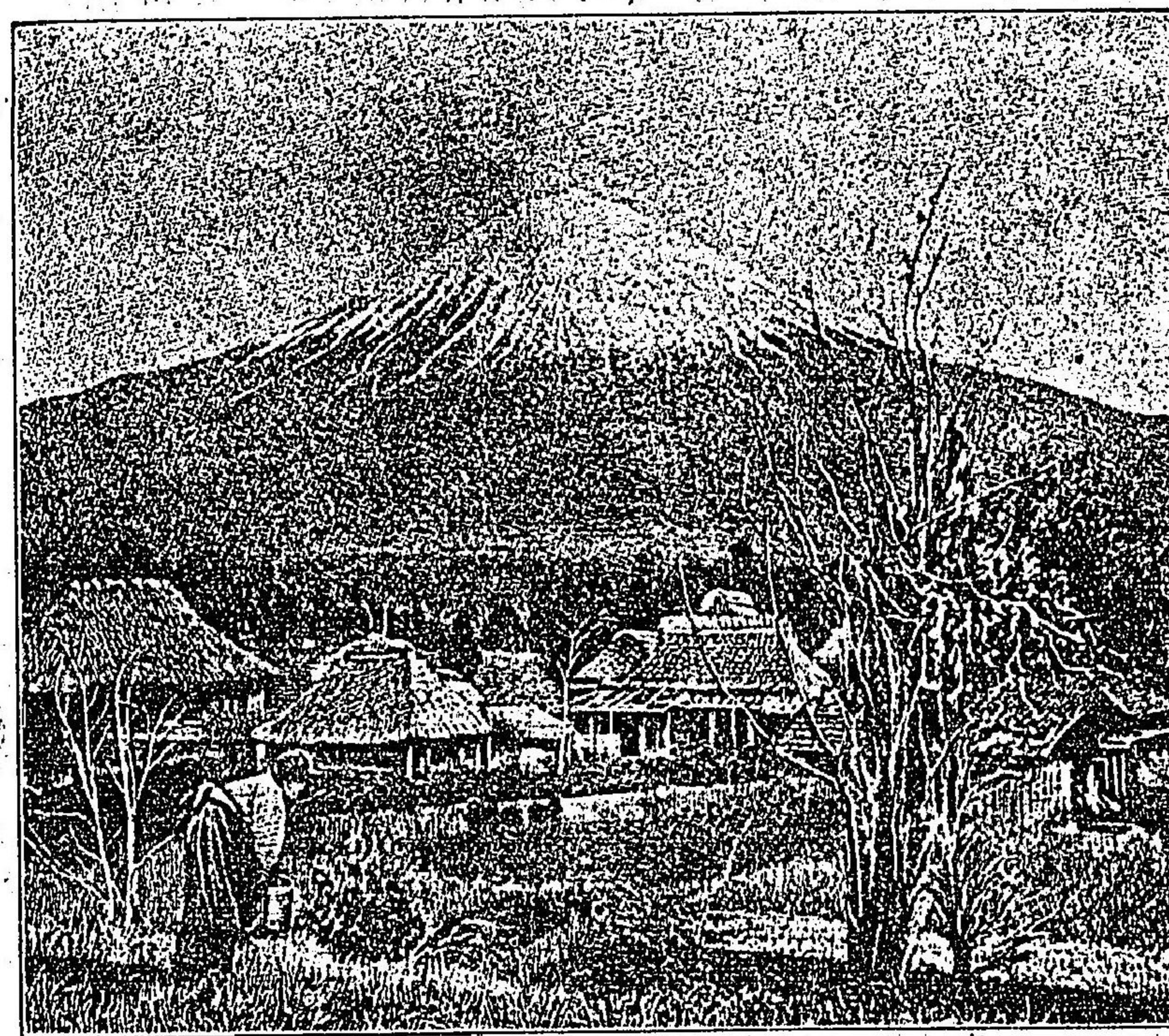
Japan is a land of forests and flowers. The camellia and magnolia grow wild* upon its green hills, and its people call their country the land of the chrysanthemum.* 30 They cultivate the cherry tree for its blossoms, and during the season of its bloom they have picnics,* when young men and maidens, old men and old women, wander about through the trees, and, inspired by the sight, write verses of poetry* which they tie to the branches.

There is no land in the world which has a greater variety of beautiful scenery.* It is a country of mountains and valleys, which are clothed with verdure to such an extent that you can hardly believe that the whole of Japan was once covered with volcanoes.* 40

As we float toward the coast on our big ocean steamer, the sight that first meets our eyes is a great white mountain cone* hanging almost like a silver cloud in the western horizon.* As we come nearer, this cone increases in size. A long, hazy blue line* of coast shows out below through a thin veil of fleecy clouds,* and we learn that we are looking at Fusi-yama (foo-zi-ä'mä), the extinct volcano and the fame-l sacred mountain of Japan.* It is the highest mountain of the empire, and its snowy cap kisses the sky* more than two miles above us.

As we come nearer still, we see vapor rising from another volcano on an island further off to the south; and we 50

shall travel in and out among volcanic islands, no matter to what part of the empire we sail.* Japan has to-day



more than fifty steaming volcanoes, and there are hundreds of others which may at any time burst into eruption,* though they now lie entirely quiet, like other mountains.

Japan is also a land of earthquakes,* and its capital, To'kyo, is said to feel at least one shock* every day of the year. In the past, the Japanese believed that earthquakes were caused by a gigantic fish which lived in the sea off Japan, and now and then bumped its nose or struck its tail* against the coast in its anger. This it was, they thought, that shook the earth and made it crack and tremble.* 60

To-day, the scientists* of Japan make careful observations of earthquakes.* The government has an earthquake professor in the Imperial University,* and we can learn more about them here, perhaps, than anywhere else in the world.

It will not be strange if we meet with an earthquake during our tour.* One happened nearly two centuries ago which destroyed the capital (then called Yeddo), and in which two hundred thousand people* lost their lives. The same city had another terrible earthquake in 1855, during which sixteen thousand houses were thrown down and many thousand persons* were killed; and in 1894 the author narrowly escaped* death in a great earthquake there. At this time the ground rose and fell like the waves of the sea. Some of the buildings in the palace grounds were thrown down. The home of the United States minister was almost wrecked,* and several foreign buildings were entirely destroyed.

The most ^{of these} volcanic islands of Japan are small, some being no larger than a good-sized farm.* Taken together, though, they form enough territory for a mighty nation,* and some single islands are larger than many of our American States. The total area* of Japan is greater than that of Italy, or of Great Britain and Ireland. Three States as large as New York, if they could be cut into patches like a quilt,* would not be sufficient to cover it; and if you could carry* the islands to Prussia, they would hide that great German kingdom from the light of the sun.

The five largest islands make up by far* the most of Japan. There is Formosa at the tail of the chain, at the south, just about twice as big as New Jersey, and Yesso

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at the head, at the north, which is about equal to South Carolina in size. Just south of Yesso is the island of Hondo, which is larger than Kansas, and which, with its two smaller sisters, Kiushu and Shikoku, forms the most important part of Japan, taking up two thirds of its area.*

As to Formosa and Yesso, these are to the rest of the empire as our unsettled territories* are to the most populous States of the Union. Formosa, which was gained by war from China, is peopled by savages,* some of whom, probably, are cannibals,* and of whom little is known. Yesso may be called the Alaska of Japan. It is rugged and wild,* and, though it contains about one fifth of all the Japanese territory, its people are few and they are hardly more advanced in civilization than the Eskimos.* They are known as the Ainos (i'nōz), and are supposed by some to have been the first Japanese. They are short in stature,* like the men of the other parts of the empire, but their shoulders are broader.* They are governed by the Emperor of Japan, but they have little in common* with the people of the great islands to the southward.

The Ainos live in rude huts,* and their bodies are so covered with hair that the People of southern Japan have nicknamed them "the hairy men."* They are intemperate and as dirty as the* people of the other Japanese islands are clean, and their religion is made up partly of the worship of bears.*

In Hondo live the great majority of the forty millions* who make up Japan's population, and upon it have been located all the great scenes* of Japanese history. This is the island of which Marco Polo* wrote when he returned from China, bringing his stories of Cipango, the land off

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the coast of Asia which was loaded with gold;* and it was this island that Christopher Columbus hoped to reach first when he started out on his new route* to China and discovered America. We shall look in vain* for Japanese gold, though Marco Polo said that the very dogs of the country wore golden collars,*and that "the roofs and floors, of the ruler's palace*were entirely of gold, the latter being made in plates like slabs of stone, a good two-fingers thick."*

Japan has not much gold, but there are vast deposits of copper* on the island of Hondo. There are iron mines and silver mines, and vast quantities of coal. We shall find coal mines in the west which run under the sea,* and on the island of Takashi'ma, near Nagasa'ki, we may visit a coal mine which is now being worked, containing fifty miles of tunnels, all under the ocean.

It is on this island of Hondo that we land at the close of our voyage.* We float through the picturesque Bay of Yeddo,* and on into the beautiful harbor or Yokohama, where we cast our anchor amid boats from all parts of the world. There are steamers from China, and great ships which have made the voyage from London to Japan by way of the Suez Canal. There are Russian and French men-of-war, and queer-looking sailing vessels, called junks,* from different parts of Japan. There are curious small boats called sampans darting out* and in among the ships, each sculled by means of a paddle at the stern*by a half-naked, brown-skinned, slant-eyed man who jabbars and yells as*he motions to us to jump in and ride to the shore.

It is but a few minutes' trip* from the ship to the wharves,* and we are soon at the customhouse,* where

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*1 June 1854
Yokohama*

160 Japanese clerks in clothes like ours examine our baggage* for opium and goods to be taxed.* The Japanese have never allowed opium to come into their country. They have seen how the habits of opium eating and opium smoking, which are as bad in their effects as the drinking of whisky,* have fastened themselves upon the Chinese,* and any one who sells this drug in Japan will be dragged off to prison.*

170 Our first sight*after leaving the customhouse is a crowd of jinriksha men waiting to be hired. Each wears a stiff round hat covered* with blue or white cotton, of the size and shape of a butter bowl upside down,* and the remainder of his costume is a loose-fitting shirt and a pair of tights.* Each man stands by his jinrikisha and motions to us to get in,* pointing to his legs as he does so, as much as to say that he can go very fast.

180 As we look, other jinrikishas dart by us,* filled with Japanese ladies and gentlemen, and we find that the jinrikisha is the cab of Japan.* It is like an old-fashioned baby carriage, with a pair of shafts*just wide enough for a man to stand between them, and with two wheels as large as those at the front end of an American buggy.* It is usually pulled by one man, though sometimes by two. Some of the best runners can drag the jinrikisha from five to eight miles an hour, and many travel almost as fast as a horse. We pay only ten cents an hour for our human steeds.*

It is in jinrikishas that we explore Yokohama.* This is now a city of one hundred and fifty thousand* people, and is the chief seaport of Japan; but it was only a fishing village when Commodore M. C. Perry*landed here in 1854

and made the treaty* between Japan and the United States which opened this empire to the world. Before that time, the Japanese would not have anything to do with foreigners.* They knew very little about us and our civilization, and they were much surprised at the presents which Commodore Perry brought with him from America for the emperor.

Among these gifts were some telegraphic instruments and a toy railroad train.* The Japanese had never seen such things, and when they learned that the telegraph wires could carry messages in Japanese quite as readily as in English,* they were greatly surprised. The railroad train had a little steam engine which hauled cars so small that the Japanese could not get inside of them.* They were really hardly large enough to have held children of six years. A circular track was put up* at Yokohama, and the little train was run around this, many of the dignified Japanese crawling on*the tops of the cars and holding on to the roof as the engine carried them flying around the track.

In our ride through Yokohama we now see many foreigners. There are telegraph wires running through its main streets. There are both electric and steam railroads* connecting it with other parts of the country, and we see that the business portions of the city* have many foreign stores containing goods much like those* which are sold in America. We are told, however, that Yokohama is not altogether like the other towns of Japan, and we leave at once for the city of Tokyo, the capital, which is only fourteen miles off up the bay.*

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II. THE WONDERFUL CITY OF TOKYO.

It is less than an hour's ride by train from Yokohama to Tokyo. The railroad skirts* the beautiful Bay of Yeddo. We are carried through green rice fields, past villages of thatched houses, and are landed at last in one of the busiest parts* of the capital of the Japanese Empire. Outside the station there are jinrikishas by hundreds, with their owners standing beside them. We pick out the best-looking runners, and, after a few moments' bargaining as to the price per hour* we shall pay, we begin our ride through the streets.

We direct our men to carry us all over the city, and ask how long it will take to visit its principal parts.* We learn that such a ride would consume several days.* Tokyo is one of the largest cities of the world, for it contains a million and a half of people.* It is nine miles long and eight miles in width, and its area is more than seventy square miles.*

Here and there over the city are towers made of wood which rise high above the other buildings, and upon which watchmen stand day and night on the lookout* for fires. One of these is not far from the railroad station. We climb to its top and take a look over the city.

Tokyo lies in a plain or wide valley which is backed by* green hills, and cut up by canals. On the south side is the beautiful Bay of Yeddo, upon which boats of all kinds float to and fro.* Running north from the bay are thousands of one-and two-story houses* roofed with black tiles; and such buildings form the greater part of the city. The houses are built along the edges of streets that have no

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sidewalks.* They are of unpainted wood turned gray by the weather,* and, with their roofs, they wall* the streets with long lines of black and gray. A wide river flows through the city, and upon it float queer Japanese boats. Here and there among the houses may be seen parks and gardens, in which are massive wooden*buildings surrounded by trees. These are the temples where the Japanese come to worship according to their religion, of which we shall learn more farther on.*

In the center of the city there is a large open space surrounded by three wide moats, or great ditches,* walled with stone. These moats are filled with water. They run one inside of another,* with wide spaces between them, and inclose the great park in which are the palaces of the emperor. In the grounds between the two outside moats there are some fine modern structures of brick and stone, not unlike the large public buildings* of our American cities. These buildings are occupied by the great departments, through the officials* of which the empire is governed.

Let us take our jinrikishas and ride through the streets. How queer it all is! The buildings look more like the bazaars of a fair than the substantial blocks* of an American city. There are few large houses, and a building rarely has more than two stories. The low, ridged roofs extend about three feet beyond* the walls of the houses. The floors are well up off the ground.* The outer walls are made in sections which slide in grooves back and forth,* and during the day the front of each lower story is pushed aside so that the passer-by can see all that goes on within.* We look in vain for windows and doors. The

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rooms are separated from one another by walls of lattice-work backed* with white paper, through which the light comes. These wall are also in sections which move aside in grooves, one inside the other; and in going from one room to another you push aside a section of the wall instead of opening a door.



The Japanese are naturally modest,* but their customs are different from ours, and we see much of their family life as we ride through the streets. Here is a slant-eyed maiden making her toilet.* She sits on her heels* on the floor before a little round mirror, and primps, and powders,* and paints her lips red, while the people go by

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without noticing anything strange in the scene.* Next door* there is a family eating their dinner. They sit or kneel on the floor, and each has his own table, of the size and height of a shoeblick's box.*

Further on is a store. The merchant sits flat on the floor with his goods piled around him, and the floor is his counter.* His customers sit on the floor as they shop,* and he takes down piece by piece* while they wait' As we look, the sections of the wall at the back are pushed wide apart,* and the merchant's whole family come in to watch the sale. The little boys have almond eyes* and short hair, and the little girls slant eyes and long hair done up just like their mother's. During the shopping, the merchant's bookkeeper sits on his heels at one side, and figures up* the profit and loss with a box of wooden buttons strung upon wires.* By moving these up and down, he adds and subtracts quite as quickly as we do with pencil and paper, and his figures rarely go wrong.*

But let us turn from the shops to the people. The streets of Tōkyo are not narrow, and we are not jostled as we move through the crowd.* The hundreds of queer-looking men and women who pass us are all good-natured, and they treat us as brothers.* They smile and bend low as they meet one another, and when we stop at their stores or enter their houses, they bow again and again until we think they will break in two.* We try to be polite in return,* but the Japanese back is more elastic* than ours. We soon grow stiff with the unusual motion, and we feel that even the India-rubber man of the circus would wear himself out with bowing* in a tour through Japan.

Clatter, clatter, clatter !* What a noise the people make

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as they go along the street ! They were curious sandals of wood or straw, and their stockings are a kind of foot-mittens,* in which the big toe has a separate place. During wet weather they wear sandals with blocks or legs* on the bottom about three inches long, and the whole Japanese nation becomes just three inches taller whenever it rains. At such times the women pull their gowns up* to their knees, and the men tuck theirs up under their belts,* to keep them from being spattered with mud.* They all carry paper umbrellas, which cover the upper parts of their bodies, and the street seems to be filled with bare yellow legs* which are walking off with the people.

The Japanese dress is peculiar. Both men and women wear long, flowing gowns* extending from their necks to their feet. These are folded across the body in front, and are fastened at the waist with a sash.* The chief difference in the dress of women and men is in the sash, which, for the women, is usually a strip of fine silk* more than half a yard wide, and so long that it can be tied in a great bow at the back.* The gowns of both sexes* are open at the neck. Girls are taught in walking to take short steps and to turn their toes inward,* thus becoming pigeon-toed,* as it were, in order that they may not pull their dresses apart.* The sleeves from the pockets, being made long and full and sewed up at the wrists* The colors of the clothes are modest in the extreme,* and in our ride through the city we see silks and cottons of dark blue and gray, rather than the bright, gaudy hues* which many people suppose to be most liked in Japan.

How busy every one is ! As we go through the principal streets we find the stores and houses filled with work-

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ers. There are crowds at the shops buying goods, and peddlers* by hundreds carrying their wares through the streets. There porters by scores* with great loads on their backs, and servants carrying heavy baskets fastened by strings or ropes to the ends of poles which rest on their shoulders.

Children in groups* play about everywhere. There are whole families on their way to the theaters, which here give their performances* during the day; and other families are starting out to worship at the Japanese temples, carrying a lunch in order that they may picnic in the groves after their prayers.* There are Japanese students walking along arm in arm, discussing their* lessons. Jinrikishas pass by us, carrying Japanese statesmen to the Houses of Parliament,* and other jinrikishas are seen here and there, in which are bareheaded ladies who are going out calling, or taking the air.*

There are hardly any horses, and very few carriages other than jinrikishas, and as we look we are impressed with the fact that man power still runs* the land of Japan. Here comes a little post-office wagon carrying the mail. It is pulled by a man who wears a blue jacket and tights. Behind is a dray of one* of the big wholesale establishments, with a load of goods for the train. Its motive power consists of those two almond-eyed men who are harnessed in* front, and the two others who shove hard* behind with both head and hands. Their muscles stand out like thick cords* as they work, and the sweat* rolls down their brown skins in diamond-white streams.*

We notice that most of the streets are still watered by hand, but everywhere amid these old Japanese methods of

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work we see that our civilization is pushing its way. Along some of the main streets there are now street cars. There are telegraph lines running through all parts of the city, and our guide points out a building which he says is the central telephone station.* We find that some parts of Tokyo are lighted at night by electricity. We are told that the city has excellent public schools and a great university. We meet newsboys* on every street corner, and we wonder at the changes which have taken place in Japan since the days of Commodore Perry.

Then Tokyo was known to the world as Yeddo. It was the place where the shogun or tycoon had his headquarters,* and it was rather a great military camp than a city. The shogun was the commander in chief* of the army. The country was then divided up into large estates* owned by daimios (di'mi-ōz), who had many soldiers. These soldiers were called sam'urai, and each of them carried two swords. They despised the tradesmen, mechanics, and farmers* who made up the rest of the people, and they forced everybody to pay taxes to the daimios.

Each daimio spent a part of the year at Yeddo, living there with his soldiers, ready* to march forth to war at the command of the shogun. At this time, the emperor was kept by the shogun and the daimios in the palaces at his capital, which was then the city of Kio'to, in central Japan. They pretended that he was too holy to rule,* and so the shogun, daimios, and samurai governed Japan, oppressing the other classes of the people.

In 1868, however, a number of the great men of Japan decided that this must be changed. They resolved

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to overthrow the shogun,* and to make the emperor the real ruler of the Japanese people. They began a great revolution, defeated the shogun, and brought the emperor from Kioto to Tokyo, which they made the capital of the empire. Shortly after this, Western methods of government began to be brought in. The daimio gave up their estates,* receiving pay for them from the emperor, and the lands were divided among the people. All men now have equal rights,* and we find that Tokyo has all the modern improvements of a city like New York or London. It has doubled in* size since 1868, having since then increased in population from 700,000 to about 1,500,000.

III. HOME LIFE IN JAPAN.

The best place to study a people is in their own homes, and we can learn much by spending a night in a Japanese house. The Japanese live very simply, and, though there is some difference between the rich and the poor, the mode of living is everywhere of the same general character,* and the home of the well-to-do family* which we shall visit to-day will serve as a type of the homes* of Japan. We take our jinrikishas and soon reach our friend's dwelling. It is an unpainted frame building* of two stories, with a heavy roof of black earthenware tiles supported by gray wooden posts which rest upon stones. We can see clear through the house and get a glimpse* of a beautiful garden lying behind. The outer walls have been pushed back* for the day, for the sun is warm;

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and the air rushes through on all sides.

We see almost the whole house before we leave our jinrikishas, and as we look we wonder at first if the family has not moved away. The rooms are all here, but there is nothing like our American furniture in sight.* Where are the tables? There are none, for the Japanese do not use such tables as ours. Where are the chairs? Those cushions which lie on the mat* take their places, for these people prefer to sit on the floor.*

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How clean everything is! The road in front of the house is well swept.* You can see yourself in the strip of bare floor* which runs round the house about two feet above the ground, like a porch; and the rooms just back of this are covered with matting* of the cleanest white straw. This matting forms the carpet of Japan. It is not made like that which is sent to America. It is woven in mats three feet wide, six feet long, and about twice as thick as book. These are bound at the edges with black cloth, and they are fitted together closely, so that the floor is covered with panels of white bordered with black.* The mats are of the same size all over Japan, and the size of a room is known, not as so many feet wide and so many feet long, but by the number of mats required to cover the floor.

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How is the house heated? There are no stoves in sight, and there is no cellar or basement* in which a furnace might be hidden. The house has no chimney, and there are no signs of stovepipes.* The heating is done by little brass-lined boxes filled with* ashes, in the center of which a handful of charcoal* is burning. These boxes are known as hibachis (hi-bā-chez). They are common

all over Japan. They from a poor means of heating during cold weather, and, as winter comes on, the people keep warm by putting on more underclothing,* so that the nation appears to be growing fatter and fatter* as the weather grows colder. But how can they cook without stoves? They have little clay ovens in which they put charcoal, and boil and fry* over the coals.

Let us go into the house. As we approach, a little maidservant comes to the front. She gets down on her knees,* spreads out her hands on the floor, and bumps* her little head on the mats in order to show us respect. She asks us to take off our shoes and come in. The Japanese never wear shoes in the house, and we have already learned that it would be far more polite to keep our hats on than our shoes.* So in our stocking feet we step up into the house, and take our seats on the cushions.*

Very soon some of the family come in. They bow low, getting down on their knees and bending again and again to the floor. As they rise, they suck in their breath with* a loud, half-whistling sigh, as though* they were overcome by the honor which we are conferring upon them by calling.* We do the same as we bow in return. Then the maidservant brings in a little box of charcoal for lighting our pipes,* for in Japan every one is expected to smoke. She next fetches a little tray* which she places before us on the floor. It contains a porcelain teapot and some little cups, each about the size of half an eggshell. The little servant gets down on her knees and offers them to us, with a bow. We drink from them in Japanese style,* sucking the tea in

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with a loud sipping noise to show that we like it.*

Here come the children who have been playing in the garden back of the house. They are dressed like their parents, and they bow to us in the same way. They are very respectful,* for to have a bad child in Japan is disgraceful,* and all Japanese children honor their parents. The mother takes one of the little boys in her arms, and rubs her cheeks against his.* It is in this way that the Japanese show their affection. They do not kiss, nor do they shake hands,* though boy friends and girl friends often go about with their arms around one another's shoulders or waist, and the members of a family show that they are fond of each other.*

What is that on this little one's back?

That is a doll, and the little girl is carrying her baby. The mothers here often go about with their babies tied to their backs, and the children sometimes do the same with their dolls. As soon as a girl is old enough, she is taught to take care of her little sister in this way, and as we ride through the streets we shall see children with live* babies hung to their shoulders. A girl of eight or nine years sometimes has a little baby tied to her back, and carries it about as she plays. The baby blinks out* of its queer eyes at the great world around it, and when it grows tired* it drops its head on its shoulder and sleeps away while the little girl nurse goes on making mud pies,* or playing with a ball, or at other games.

Our Japanese friends invite us to take supper with them and to stay over night. They entertain us in the parlors,* which, as is often the case in Japan,* are at the back of the house. Soon they tell us that the bath

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is prepared, and as the honored guests we have the first turn.*

The Japanese are exceedingly cleanly, and every well-to-do home has its own bathroom. It is a sign of good breeding* to ask a guest to have his bath first. The custom is such that all the family, no matter how many the children, bathe in the same water and in the same tub, and the servants get in at the last.* No soap is used until after getting out of the tub, and the body is finally washed off by pouring water over it with a basin* after the soaping. There are public baths in all the cities, and in Tokyo they number eight hundred, in which three hundred thousand people bathe daily at a cost of less than one cent for each person, so that even the poorest can keep themselves clean.

The little maidservant comes and leads us to the bathroom. It is a clean little room with movable walls of white pine.* She pulls one section of the walls back, and we enter. In one corner of the room a stream of cold water flows through a wooden pipe into a barrel,* from which a trough carries it off* into a little brook that flows through the garden outside. From this barrel we shall get cold water after we are through with* our bath, and with that shining brass basin which we see on the floor we can pour cold or warm water over our bodies after using tue soap.

The bath tub is of wood. It is much like a short, oval barrel.* It has a charcoal fire under it, with a stovepipe running up through the water at the back of the tub, this pipe being protected by a strip of white pine which keeps one's body from touching it. As we

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look, the water smokes slightly,*but it seems no warmer than milk when fresh from the cow; and having under-
 570 essed, we jump in. Whew! How hot it is! The water is almost boiling, and we gasp as we sink, half, scalded,* to the bottom. We climb out very quickly, finding our skins now as red as a beet,* and the little servant, who stands outside the wall and peeps in, giggles* as she enters and hands us our clothes. The Japanese are fond of hot baths, and the people of all ages,* from grand-
 580 parents to babies, take them every day.

By this time supper is ready, and we shall have a Japanese meal. We all eat together, but each has his own table. It is not quite a foot high, and we sit on
 590 the floor as we eat. The first course is Japanese wine or sä-ke with sweet cake and candy.* This is brought in by our little maidservant, who gets down on her knees and bows low as she hands it to us. Next comes a soup made of beans,* and with it raw fish cut in slices* and served with a queer sauce called soy.* This is of a dark brown color, and is made of a mixture of vinegar, salt, and fermented wheat.* Then there are salads and pickles of* various kinds. There are green pears as hard as stones, so served* because the Japanes like this fruit geeen.

The supper closes with rice and tea. The rice is brought in to us in a big, round, wooden box of the shape and size of a peck measure.* It is offered to us again and again, for the theory is* that no one need go away hungry if he has plenty of rice. The tea is served in little cups, but we notice that our Japanese friends sometimes pour their tea into their rice.

Throughout the meal we watch our friends eat, and as far as possible act like them. The soup is offered to us in bowls, the size of a large coffee cup. Each of us has a bowl, and we drink the soup by raising it to our lips. The fish, rice, and salads we try to eat with our chopsticks,* but this we find very hard to do. If you will take two slate pencils, balance them between the two first fingers and the thumb of your right hand, and try to pick up grains of rice and bits of hash* with their ends, you can see with what difficulty the first Japanese meal is eaten.

Even well-to-do people of Japan seldom have more than two courses at a meal. They eat three meals a day,—a breakfast on rising, a dinner at noon, and another meal at sunset. The eggs and fowl on their tables are well prepared. The Japanese make delicious fish soups, and they broil and fry fish, making dishes fit for a king.* They eat but little meat, and they do not have butter or cheese. Rice forms the chief part of the food eaten by most of the people, but some are so poor that they cannot afford rice, and millet,* a kind of grass seed, and other grains are used in its stead.

The supper over, the family sit around on the floor and chat.* The neighbors come in, and all, both women and men, smoke little pipes as they talk. The children play games. Those who are in school perhaps study their lessons for the morrow, and the little girls play with their dolls. And so our evening passes until the time comes for sleep. Then there is a commotion.* The servants go out to shut up for the night. They pull the sliding walls to, until the whole house becomes

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630 a well-closed box, and the only ventilation* is through the cracks at the corners.

We have been wondering all the time where we should sleep. We have gone through the house, and so far* have seen no sign of a bed. Our little maidservant takes us upstairs. She slides back a board which hides a recess in the wall,* and pulls out armful after armful of soft, thick quilts or comforts.* She lays these on the floor, one on top of another, and turns down the last one for a cover. We look for the sheets,* and are told that the Japanese do not use them. Then we ask for pillows, and the maid gives each of a block of wood* about the size of a brick. This stands on its side, and has a roll of soft paper on top. We are expected to put them under our necks, and let our heads hang over the edges* while we sleep. We try it, but find that, though they do for Japan, they will not do for America; so we roll up our coats and use them instead, and are soon dreaming of home.

IV. THE EMPEROR AND HIS PALACES.

650 We shall visit to-day some of the high officials* of Japan, and shall learn something of how the empire is governed. The emperor rules through his cabinet and parliament,* and our first journey will be to his majesty's* palaces. He has a vast estate in the heart of Tokyo, made up of hill and valley, and containing lakes and woods and several acres of one-story palaces. The grounds, as we have seen, are surrounded by wide moats,

and upon the water magnificent lotus* flowers float on their green leaves. We cross the moats on bridges of marble, and, passing soldiers and servants in European clothes, find ourselves in the home of the Japanese ruler.

The palaces are of wood, built much after the style of* the Japanese temples, of which we shall learn later on. They have hundreds of rooms, and many of the walls consist of sliding screens of plate glass, which move in grooves and can be pushed back so that many rooms can be thrown into one. Some of the ceilings are decorated* with the finest embroideries,* and one room is ceiled with woven gold tapestry* that cost ten thousand dollars. The walls of the other rooms are covered with brocaded silks* as fine as that of a ball dress,* and the inlaid floors* have matting almost as soft as a velvet carpet.

There are all sorts of flowers in the emperor's gardens, and his lakes are filled with many kinds of fish. He has large ponds, fed by canals, where he takes part with his nobles in the netting of ducks. This is a favorite amusement of the rich Japanese. There are many wild ducks about Tokyo, and, as they fly over the palace grounds, they are enticed to alight by means of decoy-ducks* which float on the emperor's ponds. Other decoys are scattered* along the little canals which run out from the ponds, and which are so lined with trees and bushes that a man can easily hide on their banks. Grain is scattered about in the canals as bait, and when the ducks swim after this, the emperor and his nobles, concealed in the bushes, catch them by throwing nets over their heads. It requires great skill to throw a net

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properly, and the princes are said to delight in the sport.*

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You must not think, however, that duck netting is the chief business of the Japanese ruler. He is a hard-working monarch, and most of his time is occupied in managing the government of his country.* His cabinet ministers* bring him daily reports from all parts of his empire, and he has the American newspapers translated, so that he can tell what they are saying about Japan.

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The emperor's quarters* in the palace are entirely separate and apart from those of the empress. Her majesty* has a complete court of her own, with her secretaries and servants. She is at the head of all movements for the advancement of Japanese women. Like his majesty, the empress now wears foreign clothes upon state occasions.* She has abandoned the old Japanese custom whereby a wife shaved off her eyebrows* and blackened her teeth in order to show her devotion to* her husband by making herself so ugly that it would be impossible for any one else to admire her.* This horrible fashion, however, has prevailed widely in Japan until lately, and, as we shall see, it still exists in some parts of the country.*

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We pass many policemen on our way back from the palace, and see that good order is everywhere kept. The police dress in clothing much like that which we wear, but they all carry swords. They tie their prisoners with ropes, and drive or drag them on the way to the jail. Japan has now as good a police system* as ours, and there are police stations scattered all over the

empire.

In our tour through the country we shall travel quite as freely as in any of the countries of Europe. By the treaties of Japan with the United States and the other great powers of Christendom,* which came into force in 1899, the country is now on an equal footing* with the other countries, and it offers equal rights* to all travelers. We shall not need passports,* nor shall we be stopped by the police and asked as to our business. The Japanese are very courteous, and all their public institutions* will be open to us. We could, if we would,* engage in business in any part of the empire, although we should not be permitted to buy land. This privilege* is for the Japanese alone, though foreigners can rent property for as long terms* as they wish. Formerly when our citizens had disputes* with Japanese, or committed a crime, they were tried before a court of which the American consul was one of the judges; but by the new treaties such cases are settled in the Japanese courts.*

Japan now has good courts. It has hundreds of lawyers, and every man is allowed a fair trial.* The greatest penalty permitted is death by hanging,* and for small offenses the fines* are sometimes as low as five cents.

In the past, the laws were made by the shogun and the emperor. Now the Japanese people make laws for themselves through their House of Parliament. The Upper House* is composed of the nobles, and the most of the members are chosen by the nobility, though some receive their appointment* directly from the emperor. The members of the House of Representatives* are elected

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760 by the people. Every Japanese man has to be twenty-five years old before he can vote,* and a voter must have enough property so that his taxes amount to at least fifteen dollars a year.

The Houses of Parliament have officers much like our Houses of Congress. The members make speeches, and they discuss all measures relating to public affairs.* They vote all the money that is to be used in carrying on the government,* with the exception of the emperor's household expenses,* with which they have nothing to do. The people of Japan formerly had but few rights. They were forced to pay such taxes as were demanded by the nobles and the army. Now they fix their own taxes, and everything is fair and just.*

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The parliament buildings are situated in Tokyo, not far from the palace. There is a big wall around them which is entered by gates, and when the houses are in session* you see on each side of these gates about five hundred black jinrikishas with barelegged men in butter-bowl hats, tight shirts, and blue jackets, sitting in them, waiting for their employers, the members of parliament, to come out.

Leaving the parliament buildings, it is but a short drive to the Department of War,* where the officers stay who control all matters relating to the Japanese army. The emperor has now one of the best armies of the world; every Japanese boy of seventeen years is expected to enter some branch of it, and after he becomes a man he has seven years to serve as a soldier.

790 The rifle* used by the army was invented by a Japanese, and is one of the best in the world. The soldiers

are trained by officers,* many of whom have been educated in the German army, and it was this training that enabled the little Japanese nation to conquer the great nation of China, which has about ten times as many people. Japan has a fine modern navy, and its warships are equal to those of the great nations of Europe.

We shall find that one of the most important officers of the emperor's cabinet is the minister of communications.* His department has to do with the postal and telegraph systems* of the empire. In the past, all letters in Japan were carried by messengers,* whose costume consisted chiefly of a cloth about the waist, and of a rich coat of tattooing.* The service was so expensive that only the rich could afford* to send letters. Now Japan has a postal system like ours, and letters are sent to all parts of the country for two cents apiece.*

An American from our Post Office, Department at Washington went to Japan and showed the emperor how we carried our letters, and he ordered that his officers should introduce the same methods there.* The Japanese now make their own postage stamps. They have postal carts,* and if we call at the Post Office Department, we can learn that the postal service in one year carried over three hundred million* letters, and more than eighty million newspapers and periodicals.* We shall meet Japanese postmen on the streets of every city we visit. They wear blue clothes, and their blue-mittened* feet rest on straw sandals. They deliver their letters at all the houses, and collect from the street postal boxes,

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just as our American postmen do. The telegraph system is equally good. All the lines belong to the government, and you can telegraph more cheaply in Japan than in America.

We visit also the Treasury Department,* one division of which makes the money of Japan. The Japanese use gold, silver, copper, and paper as money. They have a banking system much like that of the United States, and in the Bureau of Engraving* they make their own bank notes.* The unit* is the yen, which is a silver coin of the size and shape of our silver dollar. Each yen contains one hundred sen, or cen's, and each sen contains ten rin. There are fifty-sen, twenty-sen, ten-sen, and five-sen pieces of silver. There are nickel coins worth five sen, and copper pieces of two sen, one sen, one half sen, and one rin, or one tenth of a sen. The paper money is in bills* of one yen, five yen, ten yen, and upwards, the bills being wider than, but not so long as, our national bank notes.*

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V. JAPANESE CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AND AT PLAY.

Japan now has public schools, and the little yellow-skinned, slant-eyed Japanese can have an education almost equal to that of children in the United States. In the Japanese cities there are more than one hundred kindergartens,* where little girls and boys of from three to six years begin their school life. All children are compelled by law* to attend school from their sixth to their tenth year, and there are advanced grades* for those who

wish to study longer.

Many Japanese families are so poor that they need the help of their children who are more than ten years old; and such children are then put to work in the fields, in stores, at trades, or in the factories.* Thousands of boys, however, are kept at school until they are grown up, having most of the studies taught in our country. Hundreds attend the colleges which are to be found in the different Japanese cities, and many graduate yearly* at the Imperial University at Tokyo.

The empress has established a girls' school at the capital, where the daughters of princes and nobles* are educated. Here they study French, German and English, and learn everything fitted to make them good wives for the men who are to govern Japan when they are grown up.

The studies of Japanese children are more difficult than ours. We have only twenty-six letters in our alphabet. The Japanese have forty-seven in theirs, and there are so many word signs in addition* that an educated man must know thousands of characters.* Many of the signs mean whole words or short sentences, and there are curious endings and crooks* which have to be learned.

Let us visit a primary school, not one of the new city schools, some of which now have desks like our own, but one of the common primary schools, such as we shall find all over the country. It is early in the morning, and the children, dressed in gowns, stand about with their books in little satchels hung from their backs.*

Here comes the teacher. We can hear him afar off,

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880 as he clatters along on his wooden sandals.* He wears a gown of dark gray, and has spectacles* covering his eyes. As he approaches, the children bow down almost to their knees, and as they rise they suck in their breath as a polite mark of respect.* The teacher does likewise, and he smiles upon them as he comes up to the house, and, placing his sandals on the ground, walks over the white mat on the floor of the school-room and takes his seat under the blackboard. He may have a chair, or he may sit on the floor with a low desk before him.

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The scholars as they come in leave their sandals in order outside.* They squat in their stocking* feet on the floor mats, and study with their books on their knees.

How queer the books are! They begin at the back instead of the front, and the lines run up and down the page instead of across it.* What curious letters! They remind us of the Chinese characters which we see on the tea boxes, and they seem almost alike.

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Here is a class of five boys learning their letters. The teacher makes the characters on the blackboard, and the boys copy them on sheets* of paper, singing out their names as they do so. Do they write with pencils or pens? No, they have brushes much like* those we use for water colors, and they paint the letters with black India ink.* Notice how they hold the brush as they write. Their hands do not touch the paper, the brush is almost vertical,* and instead of writing, as we do, across the page from left to right, they begin

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on the right hand of the sheet, and paint their lines

from the top to the bottom. Each child has an ink stone*beside him. Upon this he puts a few drops of water, and then rubs the stone with a little black cake* of India ink, thus making his own ink as he writes. No blotters are needed.* The paper is soft and porous, and sucks*in the ink as it comes from the brush.

There is a little boy learning to count with the soroban, an aid to calculation by which the Japanese, to a large extent, dispense with mental arithmetic.* It is a box of wooden buttons strung upon wires,* as wide as this book and about a foot long, like the one we saw the bookkeeper use in the store. The buttons represent units, tens, hundreds, thousands, etc.,* and by moving them up and down, the Japanese boy is able to do sums of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division;* and it is said that any sum in arithmetic can be done in this way upon the soroban, even to extracting square and cube root.*

In some of the schools we shall find translations of American text-books,* and many of the scholars will tell us that they think their hardest study is English because everything connected with it seems to go wrong end foremost.* They must begin at what seems to them the wrong end of the book. They write from the other side of the page, and the sentences seem to go across the page the wrong way.* They also find the pen very awkward to handle,* but they feel that they must learn to write English, for the government officials and the best business men of Japan now understand this language and use it.

In the past, the boys of the upper classes looked

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forward to the day when they could go about wearing two swords,* and when their chief business would be fighting. Now "the pen is mightier than the sword,"* for Japan has become a land of books and newspapers. It has large bookstores and great printing establishments.* There are now published thirty-five Japanese magazines devoted to law.* There are scores of different papers treating of farming.* There are all kinds of scientific journals,*and daily newspapers are sold in all the cities. We meet many Japanese newsboys, who go about the streets, each ringing a bell as the sign that he has papers for sale.

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The Japanese newspapers, like the books, begin at the back. Their columns are wider than those of our papers, and run horizontally*across the page instead of up and down it. The lines run up and down the column instead of across them, and you begin to read at the top of a line instead of at the side. You read to the bottom of the first line, and then go to the top of the one next to the left, and so on until you come to the end of the sentence. This is marked by a Japanese period, which is a little circle, instead of the dot* we use. The newspapers contain advertisements,* editorials, and all kinds of telegraphic dispatches.*

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It takes a vast number of characters to form the type for one issue* of a Japanese paper, and sometimes a thousand different letters may be used on the same page. The characters are so many that in a Japanese printing office* a number of boys are employed to run about through the cases and collect the type for the compositors,* who call out the names of the letters they

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want.

How about play? Are the lives of Japanese children made up of nothing but school and hard work? No, indeed; they play fully as hard as they study, and they have as much fun as any boys and girls in the world. They have all sorts of playthings, and there are toy stores in all the cities. There are peddlers who wander about through the country selling nothing but toys, and there are men who carry little ovens or stoves with real fire* in them about the streets, and who have sweet dough* for sale. A boy or girl can rent* a stove for an hour for less than five cents, and the stove man will furnish the dough, and look on while the child makes up cakes and bakes them. Sometimes the man cuts out Japanese letters, and the child cooks them and learns their names as it plays. There are men who sit in the streets and mold animals,* jinrikishas, and other things of rice paste* for children, according to their orders, for a very small sum.

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The dressing of dolls is a great pastime for girls. There are three days of every year during which all the people celebrate what is called the Feast of Dolls.* At this time all the dolls which have been kept in the family for generations* are brought forth, set upon shelves covered with red cloth, and admired. Some of them represent* the emperor and the empress,* and are treated with great honor, receiving the best food of the play feasts, to which the dolls are treated three times a day. After the three days are ended, these dolls are put away, but the little Japanese girl has other dolls with which she plays the year round.*

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There is also a day devoted to the boys.* We shall know it by seeing great balloonlike paper fishes* floating in the air from sticks fastened to the roof of each house in which a boy baby has been born during the year, and also from other houses where the parents are glad they have boys. The Japanese boys have kites of all kinds and shapes. Some are singing kites,* which make a music like that of an Æolian harp* as they float in the air, kept steady two long tails, one tied to each lower corner. Others are made in the shapes of dragons and babies,* eagles and butterflies, and all sorts of animals.

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Some kites have their strings soaked with glue* into which powdered glass is dusted,* for a length of thirty feet from the kite. When the glue hardens, this part of the string becomes as sharp as a file.* These are called fighting kites. The boys try to get the strings of two of them crossed while in the air, and each pulls his kite this way and that until one of the glass-powdered strings saws the other in two.* In such cases the owner of the victorious kite is entitled* to the one which has been cut loose.

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Japanese children have games of instruction, as well as* games of pure play. They have block maps made of pieces,* and by putting these together they learn the shape of Japan and of the world. They have a game much like our "Authors," called "One Hundred Verses of One Hundred Poets,"* which teaches them the names and best sayings of the great Japanese scholars.* Many of the games they play teach them lessons in morals. For instance, one of their games is like our "Pussy

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wants a corner;"* but in Japan the "pussy" is known by a name which represents a Japanese devil,*and the corners of the room are called the Harbors of Truth,* in which places only can safety be found.

The Japanese have two great religions. One is called Shin'to-ism. It is the oldest religion of Japan, and consists largely of the worship of the heroes of Japanese history. The other is Buddhism, which was introduced into Japan about 600 A.D., and of which we shall learn more in Siam and India. Connected with these religions there are gods of all kinds, and many persons have their favorite gods.* Every Japanese house has a little shrine* in it, before which the people place offerings and pray;* and there are public shrines and temples devoted to religion in all parts of Japan. Some of these are considered especially holy, and pilgrims by the thousands, with staves* in their hands and with baggage tied to their backs, walk from one holy place to another to offer their prayers.

We meet Buddhist priests, who go about with shaved heads, and we spend hours in admiring* the beautiful temples which have been erected to Buddha. They are one-story structures of wood, with heavy roofs of black tiles. Many of them are of vast extent, and the interiors of some are gorgeous with carvings.* Some temples have rooms papered with gold leaf and walled with paintings by the Japanese masters, and many of them contain images plated with gold.

Japan has one statue* of Buddha which is among the great art works of the world. This we visit at Kamakura, a small town on the seacoast not far from Yoko-

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hama. The statue is made of bronze plates* so fitted together that the joints cannot be seen. It is known as the Dai Butzu (dai boot'soo). It is an immense sitting figure as tall as a four-story house. We get some idea of its size when we find that its bronze thumbs*are so large that two men can sit on one of them and have room to spare, and that its eyes, which are of gold, are each three feet in length.



VI. JAPANESE FARMS AND FARMERS.

The country scenes are among the most interesting sights of Japan. Let us leave Tokyo and make a tour overland*to the cities in the central part of the empire. How shall we travel? We might go by railroad, and, in cars much like ours, could ride from one town to another almost as fast as on our trains at home. We should find the cars filled with Japanese people, and might note that many of the girls and boys, not used to foreign benches and chairs, squat on the cushions, with their feet tucked beneath them.* Japan is fast building railroads. Great trunk lines now connect all the main centers,* and the rates of fare* are exceedingly low.

The railroad, however, is too quick for our journey. We want to see something of Japanese farms, and to learn how the people live in the country. So we will take jinrikishas, with two men to each carriage, and will ride almost as fast as though we had horses. One man will pull in the shafts, and the other will push hard behind when we go up the hills,* or by a rope will harness himself to the front and run on ahead.* We soon get over our shame* at driving our almond-eyed brothers, and we poke our human steeds in the back and urge them to hurry.*

We find the roads very good. There are villages every few miles, and we stay at night in country hotels, where we must sleep on the floor. The landlord's children* watch us with wonder as we come in. When we have gone to our rooms, they may poke their fingers

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through the paper walls, and, gluing* their eyes to the holes, see how the strange foreigners look as they take off their clothes and prepare to go to sleep. Some of them have never before seen an American, and our straight eyes and fair faces seem to them very queer.

We have some rainy days on our journey, during which we pass many travelers wearing the waterproof cloak*of Japan. This is a sort of shawl of rice straw which hangs from the shoulders, and which, with the big straw hat above it, makes the wearer look like a gigantic yellow bird trotting along through the fields. We cross now and then over mountains so steep, that we must leave our jinrikishas and be carried by men in conveyances*known as ka-gōs. The kago is a basket-work chair hung to a long pole, which is carried on the shoulders of men. You squat in the chair cross-legged,* and hold on for dear life as your men carry you along precipices,*over the stones of rushing mountain streams, going up hill and down.

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We pass through much beautiful scenery. Japan is made up of mountains and valleys, and the moist air keeps nature refreshingly green. The mountains feed many short rivers, and brooks by the hundreds gurgle* down the green hills. The Japanese understand the science of irrigation,* and some of these streams are dammed up* in the mountains, and the water is carried from one place to another through winding ditches, so that one stream feeds many farms. The hills are often cut into different levels or terraces,*over which the streams flow successively on their way to the valleys.

The mountainous nature of Japan is such that less

than one tenth of the empire is under cultivation;*but that tenth gives more than half of the people constant employment,* and it produces enough to feed Japan's entire population. The soil for farming is not richer than ours, but the Japanese so increase its fertility by good cultivation that one acre* often produces from three to five times as much as the same space does in America; and it is said that there are farms in Japan which for centuries have produced two crops every year.*

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How queer the farms are! The whole country looks like a vast garden, with ponds of silvery-white water showing out through the green. There are no very large fields, the average farm* being less than two acres in size. The crops are of all shades and colors,*from the gold of ripe wheat to the green of sprouting rice.* We look over the fields in vain for fences, house, and barns. The Japanese have no fences. They do not live on their farms, but in villages of thatched wooden house strung along the main roads.* There is no need of barns, as the crops are sold almost as soon as they are harvested.

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There are very few horses, cows, or sheep.* In some parts of the empire the people would look upon sheep as wild animals,* and a cow would be as great a curiosity as the elephant is to us.* The horses we see are not bigger than good-sized ponies.* They are used chiefly as pack horses, though now and then we pass one hitched to a cart*and led by a big-hatted peasant.

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We notice that the horses are shod*with straw shoes. The straw is so braided that it forms a round mat* about half an inch thick, which is fastened to the an-

imal's foot by* straw strings running around the leg just above the hoof. Each pack horse has a stock of fresh shoes* tied to his saddle, and the farmer who leads him looks now and then at his feet, and changes his shoes as soon as they become worn.* Such shoes cost less than one cent a set.* The distance through the country-districts are often measured by the number of shoes which the horses wear out while traveling them,* and it is said that the average horseshoe will last for a walk of eight miles.

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We find that the farmers of Japan have not been greatly affected by our civilization.* They think, act, and live much as they did in the past, and we observe everywhere the customs of the old Japan. We see Japanese women whose heads are shaved close to the scalp,* and who have no sign of eyebrows.* They seem homely* indeed, and upon inquiry* we learn that they are widows who keep their heads shaved in order to show their grief* for the loss of their husbands. We see many women who look very pretty until they open their mouths; but then we notice that their teeth are as black as a pair of new rubber shoes.* They are farm wives who are destroying their beauty to show their husbands that they do not care for the attentions of others.* The men in some cases have their heads shaved on the top,* with the long locks at the side and the back fastened up on the crown of the head in a stiff queue like a door knocker.* This is the old style of wearing the hair, and was the usual fashion some years ago.

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The men at work in the fields wear hardly any

clothes,* and we see some who have on nothing except a flat hat of white straw, as big as a parasol,* and a cloth tied around the waist. We see children with tools on their shoulders, on their way to the fields. We see barefooted women clad in dig hats* and blue cotton gowns, and notice that there are as many women as men at work out of doors.* The women and men work side by side, and the children have their share in the toil.* How hard they all work! They dig up the ground with mattock and spade.* There are but few plows or other modern implements,* and all sorts of seeds are planted by hand. The harvesting is likewise done by hand, and we see that it is human muscle* which makes Japan's bread.

The crops are of all kinds, for nearly everything can be raised in Japan. We see patches of wheat and barley,* of tobacco and cotton, and of other plants which are strange to our eyes.* We go through thousands of rice fields. Rice is the most important crop of the country, for it forms the chief food of the people. The majority of the world's* inhabitants eat rice, and for at least one third of them it is the principal food.

There are almost as many different kinds of rice as there are different kinds of apples, and the Japanese rice is among the best. It requires great care in its cultivation. The grains must first be sowed in soil which is well soaked with water.* They sprout in four or five days, and within a month or six weeks they are ready to be transplanted.* The rice fields have in the mean time been flooded.* The farmers now take the young sprouts, and in their bare feet wade*

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through the water and set them out in the mud. They flood the fields again and again during the summer. They keep the rice free from weeds,* and by the latter part of September the crop is ready for harvest.

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The rice plants grow much like our wheat or oats. At first they are a beautiful green, but as they ripen they become a bright yellow. The straw is cut close to the ground with a sickle,* and is tied up in little sheaves which are hung over a pole resting on legs,* so that the heads of rice are off the ground. The grains are pulled from the stem by drawing the straw through a rack which has teeth like a saw.* The grains fall off and are laid away to be husked when required.* We find rice fields in all the lowlands of the island of Hondo, and in many other parts of Japan.

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We stop now and then at the tea field or tea gardens, which are to be found throughout the greater part of the empire; and, as we get nearer Kioto, in central Japan, we spend a few days in the region of Uji (oo'je), where the tea grown is especially fine. One kind is known by a Japanese word meaning "jeweled dew,"*and is worth from five to eight dollars a pound. It is in Uji that the tea for the emperor and empress has been grown for years.

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The tea plant of Japan is a kind of camellia. It grows much like the American box,*and it is carefully cultivated in hedges which rise to a height of from three to five feet, and which are usually about two feet in width. In a tea garden the hedges run in parallel rows* from one side to the other, the rows being about as far apart as those of a potato field. The leaves, which

form the tea of commerce, look somewhat like those of a rosebush, their color being a very bright green.

The plants produce their best tea from the fifth to the tenth year, but some plants are said to live longer than the life of a man. They are picked several times during the season, the first tea crop of each year being the best. The work is done almost entirely by girls, who walk through the bushes and pick out the bright, new, green leaves from the old, dark ones. They put the leaves in great baskets and carry them off on their backs.

The leaves are dried in the sun, then steamed, and dried again. That part of the crop intended for export* is then shipped to the tea factories at the ports, where all the moisture is taken out of the leaves by rubbing* them about in great iron bowls set in ovens. This rubbing is done by the hands of women and men, and under it the leaves change their shape until they become the little, hard, twisted things* that we buy as tea in America. After they are thoroughly dried, they are sorted by Japanese* girls, and then pecked in boxes for shipment. The work is all done by hand, and every cup of tea that we drink is made from leaves, each of which has been handled again and again by Japanese (or other Asiatic) men, women, and children.

VII. COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL JAPAN.*

Riding through tea gardens, passing by great fields of cotton, and finding at every few miles villages busy

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with the making of porcelain, cotton, and silk goods, we at last come to Kioto. The region about the cities of Kioto and O'saka is one of the busiest parts of the world. We find in Kioto men and women weaving beautiful silks on the rudest of looms,* not far from modern silk mills; and in Osaka we may see large cotton mills, in which the long-stapled raw cotton,* shipped by the thousands of bales from our Southern States, is mixed with the shorter Japanese cotton, and, with modern machinery, is woven into all sorts of cloths for the people.

We find many factories devoted to the manufacture of the jute rugs* which are shipped to America from Japan; and we are surprised to see that these beautiful rugs are woven in most cases by children of ten years and upwards, who receive for a day's work from five to ten cents. The women and men also get low wages;* and when we enter the workingmen's homes, and note how cheap everything is, we see that the Japanese could easily live upon what we of the United States waste. We notice the introduction of our labor-saving inventions,* and wonder if the time will not soon come when these people, with their great skill and low wages, will be competing with our workmen* in all kinds of goods and in all the world's markets.

At present the greater part of the work is done by hand. Nearly all the native manufactures are produced in this way. In the villages given up to the making of porcelain we see numerous small factories where the clay is modeled by hand, and where the artists squat* on the floor and paint the vases and dishes with the

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beautiful and curious designs found on Japanese china.*

There are artists who carve rats* and monkeys and many other figures out of ivory tusks,* to be shipped as curios all over the world.* There are shops in which Japanese lanterns are being made, where dozens of boys and girls squat together, bending bamboo hoops* into the proper shapes and pasting the paper upon them. There are umbrella makers and fan makers sitting in their shops by the roadside and drying their goods in the sun.

As we look, we see that the Japanese artisan has what is equal to four hands and twelve fingers.* He is usually barefooted, and he uses his feet almost as much as his hands. He holds all sorts of articles steady by prising* them between the soles of his feet. His two great toes are equal to two extra fingers,* and he can pick up a nail* with his toes.

As we go on, we notice that some Japanese methods of work seem to be the direct opposites of ours. There is a carpenter planing a board.* He pulls the plane toward him, instead of pushing it from him* as our carpenters do; and when he uses the drawing knife he pushes it instead of pulling it, as would seem to us to be the natural way. The American builder begins his house with the foundation. The Japanese builder makes the roof first. He puts it together in pieces upon a scaffolding of poles,* and then fills in the framework beneath.* The logs are often brought to the building, and the boards sawed out by hand* as they are needed. In the lumber yards of Japan the sawmill is an almond-eyed, barelegged man,* who stands on top of a log, or

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beneath it, and pulls or pushes away with the saw until he has cut the log into boards.

We find that Osaka has a vast trade. It may be called the New York of Japan,* for it is the commercial capital of the empire. The city itself has a population of about five hundred thousand, and with the manufacturing villages which make up its suburbs,* it contains more than a million people. It has many great wholesale establishments* and hundreds of large retail stores.*

In its stock exchanges we learn something of Japanese trade, and we find that Japan sells to other nations every year one hundred million dollars' worth of goods.* We of the United States buy of Japan several times as much goods as she buys of us, and her trade with us is increasing. The chief things that we export to Japan are kerosene oil,* different kinds of machinery, and raw cotton. More than half the homes of the Japanese people are now lighted by American oil; many of the modern mills of the empire have machinery from America; and millions of the Japanese working people are kept warm by cotton from our Southern States. On the other hand, our ladies use Japanese silks by the millions of yards; many of our houses are furnished with Japanese rugs made of cotton and jute* ; and the most beautiful matting sold in our stores now comes from Japan.

The greater part of the tea which flows down American throats* is made from leaves raised on Japanese soil, and almost all the camphor* used by the world comes from Japan. The United States imports tons of this drug every year, and in our tour we now and then

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pass great camphor trees. There are camphor groves scattered throughout the western part of the empire, the trees of which are perhaps the most valuable known to the world. In the village of Tosa, in western Japan, there is a group of thirteen trees about one hundred years old, which, it is believed, will produce forty thousand pounds of crude camphor,* and which are worth, as they stand, four thousand silver dollars.

The camphor tree is an evergreen of the laurel family.* It has a trunk not unlike that of an oak, and this, in fullgrown trees, usually runs up from twenty to thirty feet without limbs.* Above this point branches extend out in every direction, covered with an evergreen foliage,* and forming a well-proportioned and beautiful tree. Some of the camphor trees of Japan are fully fifteen feet in diameter,* and some are more than three hundred years old. The trees are destroyed in the production of camphor. They are cut, roots and all, into chips,* and these pieces are boiled so that the camphor sap and oil are cooked out* of them. The sap and oil go up with the steam, which is conducted into a vessel kept cool* by running cold water over it. This condenses the vapor into a deposit of oil and camphor.* The oil is pressed out, and that which remains is the crude camphor of commerce.

From Osaka, a half hour by rail takes us to Ko'be, the chief seaport of central Japan. It lies at the entrance of the famed Inland Sea, through which we pass on our way to Ko-re'a. We travel in a Japanese steamer, floating in and out among mountainous islands, the hills of which are terraced,* and which have many

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black-roofed villages dotting their shores. We pass through narrow channels, moving in and out among Japanese craft.* We float for hours through the most beautiful scenery, and at last find ourselves at anchor in the mountain-locked harbor of Nagasaki, the westernmost port of* Kiushu. Here we take coal, hundreds of half-naked little Japanese women and men passing it in small baskets from one to another from a barge* on one side of the steamer, until the coal is at last stored in the hold.*

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Our ship is called the Tokyo Maru (mä-roo). It is lighted by electricity, and heated by steam. We travel almost as comfortably as we did on the steamship in which we crossed the Pacific. The sailors and officers are all Japanese, and the Japanese passengers stand with us at the stern* of the boat, and with us look longingly* back as we steam out into the ocean, and say "Sayonara" (si-yon-a'ra), or "Farewell," to Japan.



VIII. THE HERMIT NATION*

A short sail from Japan brings us to the land of big hats and long gowns, the land of the Koreans, the curious people who have gained the title of "The Hermit Nation." We knew nothing about them until a short time ago, yet they existed as a nation two thousand years before America was discovered, and their history records their doings as far back as twelve hundred years before Christ*

The Koreans have always looked upon their country as the most beautiful of the world, and have tried to keep other nations* from learning about it, for fear that they might come and seize it.* For this reason the Koreans have until lately driven travelers away from their shores, and when sailors were shipwrecked there, they were not permitted to leave, lest* they might carry the news of Korea to their homes.

You have learned how the United States introduced our civilization into Japan. It also opened Korea to the rest of the world.* In 1882 one of our naval officers, Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, was sent to this country. His vessel entered the harbor of Chemul'pho,* and he there made a treaty by which the King of Korea consented to open his land to all nations. Since then travelers have been permitted to go where they please. The Koreans are now exceedingly hospitable.* We shall find ourselves treated as guests, and we can learn much about this curious country.

Korea is a mountainous peninsula* of about the same shape as Florida, and not much greater than Kansas

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in area. It is bounded on the northwest and northeast by Manchuria and southeastern Siberia, and is separated on each side from Japan and China by boisterous seas.* Its shores are rocky and peppered with islands.* It contains many fertile valleys covered with rice, and streams by the hundred flow down its green hills. We shall find its soil rich, but nowhere well farmed.* The climate is much the same as that of our North Central States, and we shall notice that the trees are not very different from those we have at home. In the mountains there are rich mines of gold, and valuable coal fields* which have not yet been worked; and in a recent trip across the country the author saw many signs of petroleum.*

Korea has numerous birds and many wild animals. We shall not dare to travel at night for fear of the tigers, and we may shoot a leopard* as we ride through the mountains. The country contains about twelve million* people, who live in a few large cities and numerous villages. Both the towns and their inhabitants are unlike those of any other part of the world, and we rub our eyes again and again,* wondering whether we are really still on our own planet,* or whether by magic* during the night we have not sailed into one of the stars, or perhaps to the lands of the moon.

We sail around the foot of the peninsula* and half-way up the west coast until we come to the harbor Chemulpho. This is the port for the capital, the city of Seoul* (sa-ool'), which is situated twenty-six miles back from the seacoast, on the other side of a small mountain range. We see white-gowned figures walking like

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ghosts* over the hills as we enter the harbor, and a crowd of Koreans surrounds us as we land on the shore.

What curious people they are! Many of them drees like women, but their faces are men's. They are not Chinese, and still they are yellow. They are not Japanese, though their eyes are like almonds in shape. They are taller than the Chinese we have in America, and their faces are kinder, though a little more stolid.* They have cheek bones as high as those of an Indian, and their noses are almost as flat as a negro's. They are stronger and heavier than the men of Japan, and some carry great burdens of all kinds of wares.*

Here comes one trotting along with a cartload of pottery* tied to his back. During our journey over the mountains to the city of Seoul, men of that kind will carry our baggage, weighing hundreds of pounds, twenty-six miles for a very few cents. They will fasten our trunks to an casel-like framework of forked sticks* which hangs from their shoulders, and they are so strong that they will trot over the hills as though they were loaded with feathers. Such men are Korean porters. They carry the most of the freight* of the country, and they form but one class of this curious people.

At the top there is the king, who governs the country, and who has vast estates and acres of palaces. He lives in great state,* and his officials must all get down on their knees* when they meet him. There are nobles by hundreds, who strut about in gorgeous silk dresses,* who own the most of the land, and who live by taxing the rest of the people. They are the drones

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of the country.* They spend their days in smoking and chatting,* and they fan themselves as they ride through the streets in chairs carried by their big hatted servants.

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There are government clerks by the thousand,* dressed in white gowns, who earn their living as scribes* for the nobles. They act as policemen and taxgatherers, and often oppress the people below* them. There are farmers, merchants, mechanics, and slaves,* and the men of each class have their own costume, by which we may know them. The gowns of the clerks have tight sleeves, while those of the nobles are so big that they hang down from their wrists like bags.* No one can do hard work with his arms enveloped in bags, and the sleeve of a Korean noble could hold a baby.

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We see servants and slaves dressed in jackets and full pantaloons* of white cotton. They have stockings so padded* that their feet seem to be swelled out or gouty,* and almost burst the low shoes which they wear. The gowns are of all colors, from the brightest rose pink to the most-delicate sky blue,* and the men who wear them go about with a strut, and swing their arms to and fro,* as they walk up and look at us, strange foreigners who have come to their country.

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But queerest of all, to our eyes, are the hats and headdresses. Some heads show out under great bowls of white straw as big as an umbrella, and others are decorated with little hats of black horsehair, which cover only the crown of the head, and which are tied on with ribbons under the chin.* This is the high hat of Korea, which, like our tall silk hat, is considered the mark of

a gentleman; and as we go on we shall find that each hat has its meaning. Here comes one of bright straw, as large round as a parasol,* which seems to be walking off with the man whose shoulders show out beneath it. That man is a mourner,* for, according to the Korean belief, the gods are angry with him and have caused the death of his father. For three years after the death of a parent the Korean wears a hat of that kind. He dresses in a long gown of light grey, and holds up a screen* in front of his face to show his great grief. During this time he dare not go to parties,* and he should not do business, or marry. If, at the end of his mourning, the other parent should die, he must mourn three years longer; and when the king or queen passes away, all the people put on mourning* for a season.

But here come two men with no hats at all. They look very humble, and they slink along* through the crowd, half ashamed. They part their hair in the middle, and wear it in long braids down their backs. Those are Korean bachelors,* and until they are married they will have no rights which any one is bound to respect.* Only married men can wear hats in Korea, and those without wives, whether they be fifteen or fifty, are boys, and are treated as such.

Married men wear their hair done up in a topknot* of about the size of a baby's fist. This is tied with a cord, and it stands straight up on the crown of the head like a handle. Unmarried men and boys are obliged to wear their hair down their backs. They tie the long braids* with ribbons, and look more like girls

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1560 than boys. The Korean women, as we shall learn farther on, are seldom seen on the streets, and we meet only men and boys at the landing.

1570 But let us travel over the mountains, and visit the great city of Seoul. It is the largest city of Korea, and it is the home of the king and his court. It is only twenty-six miles from Chemulpho, the chief seaport; but the roads leading to it are rough, and there is little traffic* upon them. We ride in Korean chairs, each of the party sitting crosslegged* in a cloth-lined box swung between poles and carried by four bighatted coolies.* As we go, we tremble at the prospect of not reaching Seoul before dark, for we know that we shall have to stay outside all night if we get there after sunset.

1580 The Korean capital is surrounded by a massive stone wall as tall as a three-story house, and so broad at the top that two carriages abreast* could easily be driven upon it. This wall was built by an army of two hundred thousand workmen five hundred years ago for the defense of the city, but it is in good condition to-day, and it can be entered only by the eight great gates which go through it. These gates are closed every night just at dusk* by heavy doors plated with iron,* which are not opened again until about three o'clock in the morning. The signal for their closing, as for their opening, is the ringing of a big bell in the center of the city, after which those who are outside cannot get in, and those who are inside cannot get out.

We know but one word of Korean, which means "go on," or "hurry." We cry out this word again and

again, until we are hoarse.* Our coolies go on the trot,* and we reach Seoul in time to climb to the top of the walls and take a view of the city before the gates close.

Seoul lies in a basin surrounded by mountains, which in some places are as rugged and ragged* as the wildest peaks of the Rockies,* and which in others are as beautifully green as the Alleghanies or the Catskills.* The tops of these mountains rest in the clouds, and as we look we see watch fires burning upon them, and learn that these form the telegraph system of Korea. They are the last of a series* of fires which flash from hill to hill all over the country and by their number and size tell the king whether the people of his various provinces are at peace or about to break out into war. The wall around the city climbs upon these mountains. It bridges a stream at the back. It runs up and down hill and valley, inclosing a plain about three miles square,* in which lies the city of Seoul.

What a curious city it is! Imagine three hundred thousand people living in one-story houses. Picture* sixty thousand houses, ninety-nine out of every hundred of them built of mud and thatched with straw. Think of a city where the men are dressed in long gowns, where the ladies are not seen on the streets, and where the chief business of all seems to be to smoke, to squat, and to eat; and you have some idea of Seoul.

It is altogether different from our cities of the same size. Cut the houses of a great American city down to the height of ten feet, and how would it look? Tear away* the walls of brick, stone, and wood, in their

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places build up structures of cobblestones put together* with unburnt mud. Slice the big buildings into little ones, and move the mud walls out to the roadway. Next, run dirty ditches along the edges of the now narrowed* streets. Cover the houses with straw roofs, and over the whole tie a network of clotheslines;* and you have a general idea of the Korean capital.

As you look, you think of a vast harvest field filled with big haystacks, interspersed* here and there with tiled barns,* and with a great inclosure of more imposing* barns under the mountains at the back. The haystacks are the huts of the poor, the tiled barns are the homes of the nobles, and the great inclosure contains the palaces of the king. The nobles live in large yards back from the street. Their houses look much like those of Japan. They have walls of paper between the rooms, and they are heated by flues which* run under the floor. The huts of the poor, which make up the greater part of the city, are built each in the shape of a horseshoe, with one heel of the shoe resting on the street, and the other running back into the yard.*

In the houses of both the rich and the poor the men live in the front, and the women are shut off in the rear.* They have no views of the street except through little pieces of glass about as big as a nickel,* which they paste over holes in the paper windows. The doors which lead into these houses are of the rudest description.* They are so low that you cannot go in without stooping.* At the foot of each door a hole is cut for the dog, and every Korean house has its own dog, which barks and snaps* at foreigners as they go through

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the streets.

But, as we are looking over Seoul, the sun drops down back of the mountains. The great bell in the center of the city peals out its knell,* and the keepers close the gate doors with a bang.* Similar ceremonies are going on at the other gates of the city, and that bell, like the curfew of the Middle Ages,* sounds the close of the day. We climb down the steps on the inside of the wall, and take our seats again in our chairs. We do not go to a hotel, but our coolies take us to the home of the American minister, who is a friend of the author, and who entertains us during our stay.*

IX. TRAVELS AMONG THE KOREANS.

This morning we are to explore the strange city of Seoul. A Korean who speaks English acts as our guide, and we are escorted also by* two of the native soldiers who are furnished to our legation* by the king. There is no danger, but appearances are everything* in Korea, and great people, among whom we are now classed, since we are the guests of the minister from the United States, never go out without soldiers and servants about them.

We have to watch where we step. The streets in most parts of the city are narrow and winding, and the sewage* flows through them in open drains which take up much of the roadway. There are no water-works in Seoul except the Korean water carrier,* who

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1680 almost fills the street as he goes from one part of the town to the other, carrying his two buckets,* hung one from each end of a pole across his back. The clouds are left to do the work of sprinkling the streets, except here and there, where the servants take dippers and ladle the dirty water out of the sewers to settle the dust.*

1690 The smell is disgusting at times,* and mixed with it just now is smoke, for all Seoul is cooking its breakfast. Each of the huts has a chimney which juts out* into the street at right angles with the wall, about two feet from the ground. The people use straw for fuel, and this produces the great smoke which the chimneys are pouring out into the streets.

Our eyes smart as* we walk on through the city. We try to keep out of* the way of the porters, the water carriers, and the people who are going to the markets, which are situated at the foot of the chief business street, and about the gate through which we entered the city. We follow the crowd, and soon find ourselves in the busiest place in Korea.

1700 There are thousands of men in all sorts of costumes, selling and buying. There are porters by scores* who have brought loads of fresh fish from the seashore on their backs over the mountains, and there are butchers by dozens* who are selling beef, venison* and other kinds of game. There are booths* devoted to the selling of rice. White-gowned men squat on the ground with bushels of red peppers* before them. There are boys peddling Korean matches, which are shavings* with their ends dipped in sulphur, and which have to

be touched with a burning coal before they will light. 1710
There are hundreds of men buying grain, and carrying
on all sorts of wholesale and retail business.*

The sales are not large, and things are bought by
handfuls rather than bushels.* Some articles seem very
curious. Eggs are sold by the stick, ten being laid
end to end and wrapped around with long straw* so
tightly that they stand out straight and stiff.* A stick
of ten eggs brings about three cents. Here is a man
selling pipe stems.* The most of them are as long as
himself, for the Korean gentleman's pipe is so long 1720
that he has to have a servant to light it, as he cannot
reach out to its bowl when the stem is in his mouth.

See that man in a black hat and white gown, with
a pile of clubs* before him! They are not unlike base-
ball bats, and we wonder if our American game has
not been brought out to Korea. We ask our guide,



and he tells us that those are ironing clubs,*and shows
us how the women use them for ironing. The clothes
are first washed in cold water and dried on the grass.
They are then taken into the house and wrapped around
a stick,* which is laid on the floor. Now one or two
1730 women squat down before the stick, and pound upon
the cloth with these wooden clubs* until it becomes as
smooth and as glossy as the best work of an Ameri-
can laundry.*

Our guide points to his own gown of snow white,
and tells us that it was ironed in this way, and as we
go on through the city we hear the musical rat-tat-tat
which comes from the ironing. This noise is to be
heard throughout Seoul at every hour of the day, and
during nearly every hour of the night. The garments
1740 are such that they must be ripped apart*whenever they
are washed. It takes a long time to iron them, and
when they are finished they must be again sewed to-
gether, so that you see Korean girls have quite as
much to do as our girls at home.

We learn that only the higher-class women receive
any education,* and that very few know how to read.
After girls are seven years old they must stay in the
women's quarters* in the backs of the house, and must
no longer play with the boys. The noble women will
not go out on the street except in closed chairs,* and
1750 the poorer women whom we meet during our tour have
green cloaks thrown over their heads, which they hold
tight in front of their faces, with just a crack* for the
eyes. This is so that the men may not see their be-
auty as they go through the city.

Leaving the markets, we walk through the crowd up the street till we come to the little temple containing the bell which sounds the opening and closing of the gates. This is in the business center of the city, and the streets surrounding it are thronged with merchants and peddlers, with dandies and loafers,* from sunrise to sunset.

The ordinary Korean store is a little booth or straw shed which juts out* into the street, and which contains, perhaps, a bushel-basketful of



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goods. The merchants wear white gowns and black hats, and we see them squatting outside their stores with their hats on, smoking as they wait for their customers.

About the little temple there are large buildings or bazars, each of which is devoted to the selling of one kind of goods. These buildings have many little rooms, each the size of a very small closet, and every little room is a store. The merchants sit in the halls outside the closets, with their hats on, and bring out piece by piece as you order.* They are by no means anxious to sell, and the more goods you want, the higher the price they will ask. You may get one pair of shoes, for instance, for fifty cents, but if you want a hundred,

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the merchant will be very sure to charge you at least a dollar a pair, on the plea that* if he sold all his goods he could not keep his store open.

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A great deal of peddling is done by boys, some of whom have fires on the streets, on which they roast chestnuts to sell hot from the coals. We meet little fellows everywhere peddling candy. They have trays which hang from their shoulders at right angles with their waists,* and their money boxes consist of pieces of twine,* upon which they string the Korean "cash" which serve as the money of the country. These cash are about the size of an old-fashioned red cent, with a square hole cut out of the center. It takes more than two thousand cash to equal the value of one of our dollars, and we find that in taking a long journey we must have an extra bullock,* or a couple of porters,* to carry the money we need to use on the way.

What is the noise we hear coming from that little hut just off the main street?

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That is a Korean school. The teacher squats on the floor in a gown of white or of some bright color. Today he wears rose pink, and he has a cap of black horsehair. The glasses of his spectacles* are as big as trade dollars, and his appearance is very imposing.* His scholars squat about on straw mats studying their lessons out loud. They sway themselves back and forth*

as they sing out again and again the words they are trying to learn, all shouting at once. If one stops, the teacher thinks he is not studying, and calls him up for a whipping.



At our request, the teacher shows us how scholars are punished. A little fellow, well knowing that he has done nothing wrong and will not be hurt, stretches himself on his stomach flat on the floor,* while the teacher takes a rod and taps him a few blows on the thighs.* We laugh. The little Korean laugh, too, and when we have given him a handful of coins worth about a cent of our money, he runs back to his seat, the happiest, as well as the richest boy in school.

The studies of Korean boys are made up chiefly of learning by heart* the sayings of great Chinese scholars. They do not now have the advantages of our American children, but important changes are going on

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in the country, and the little Koreans will probably soon have schools like our own.

It is through public examinations in the grounds of the palace, that the officials of the country are chosen.* The Koreans have great respect for good scholars. They are lovers of poetry. Young men often have poetry parties, where each guest shows his skill in writing verses upon a subject given out at the time.*

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We find other curious customs, some good and some bad, which have grown up during the ages the Koreans have lived by themselves. The people have much natural refinement.* They are intelligent and kind, and, as we travel among them, we feel that with a good government, new laws, and equal rights for all men, such as they may have in the future, they will make as respectable a little nation as can be found anywhere.

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We feel sorry to leave them, but we must go across the peninsula to the east coast, in order to get a ship for Siberia. We travel on ponies, riding for seven days up and down the mountains, passing through thousands of rice fields, and now and then skirting the wilds* where we dare not go after dark for fear of the tigers. We find numerous villages of thatched huts, and notice that the farmers live in villages and not on their farms. We stop sometimes at Korean inns, where we sleep on the brick floors, half baked by the straw fires beneath us. Sometimes we stay with the magistrates, who, on our departure, as a mark of honor furnish us with trumpeters to toot us out* of the town.

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At last we reach the fine harbor known as Genson. Here we board a Japanese steamer on its way from

Nagasaki to Vladivostok (vlä-dē-vōs-tōk'), and after a few days' sail northward we find ourselves at anchor in the Gulf of St. Peter the Great, with the largest seaport of Siberia lying before us.

1870



註 釋

注意 本文中 * 印を附したるは註釋と施したる符號にて本文及註釋に附しある數字は對照の便に供したるものなり

3. the deep water of the western Pacific. 西太平洋の深き海水を以て圍繞せらる
4. It winds.....like a snake. 其國は蛇の如く内外に曲がれり wind は (ワインド) と發音すべし
6. thirty eight hundred mountainous islands. 三千八百の山の嶋
8. every climate known to man. 人間の知て居る各種の時候中に横はれる國なり
9. the semitropic. 半熱帶の温暖海
10. flapping, as it were, upon the tropic of Coucer. (北回歸線) 嶋は恰度北回歸線上に垂下せり回歸線は熱帶と半熱帶を界する線
11. The lower part of its trunk. 蛇の胴体の下部が云々
12. the Japanese ocean current. 日本海の潮流の下に沈む
13. rears it up. 蛇即ち日本嶋を上に擧げる
16. through every gradation of the temperate zone. 温帶中の各種の度を經過して
17. Its gigantic head. 蛇の巨大なる
18. shrouded in snow. 雪で包まれて

19. at times bedded in ice, 時々氷に圍繞せる分
22. breathe an air full of moisture. 濕氣に満ちたる空氣を呼吸する
23. emerald green. 綠玉の様な草地
24. the camellia and magnolia. 椿と木蘭は野生する
30. the chrysanthemum. 菊
32. they have picnics. 彼等は郊遊をなす
34. inspired by the sight write verses of poetry. 此光景に感じて詩歌の句を書く
36. a greater variety of beautiful scenery. これよりも美麗なる諸種の景色を有せる國は世界にわらず
40. covered with volcano. 噴火山を以て蓋はれたり
43. cones. 圓錐形
44. In the western horizon. 西方の地平線
45. hazy, blue line of coast. 霞にこめられたる薄青の海岸線は圓錐形の下に現はれる
49. veil of fleecy clouds. 毛の如き雲の被ひ
47. extinct volcano.....sacred mountain of Japan. 止火山にして日本の名高き神聖なる山
49. Its snowy cap kisses the sky. その雪の帽子が空に接する
54. no matter to what part of the empire we sail. 日本帝國の如何なるヶ所に我等が航するに關せず (no matter)
57. burst into eruption. 噴出を起す
58. a land of earthquake. 地震國

59. to feel at least one shock. 少なくとも一回の震動を感ずる
62. now and then bumped its nose. 時々その鼻を打ちつけた now and then は時々と譯す
64. made it crack and tremble. 地球をして裂けて震はしめたり
66. the scientists of Japan. 日本の科學者
67. observations of earthquake. 地震の觀察
68. professor in the Imperial University. 帝國大學の教授
72. during our tour. 我等の巡歴中
73. two hundred thousand persons. 二十万人
76. the author narrowly escaped. 此書の著者は辛ふして逃れたり
80. the United States minister was almost wrecked. 合衆國の公使の宅は殆んど打破せられた
84. good sized farm. 大分大きな田地
85. a mighty nation. 大國民
87. the total area. 全面積
90. patches like a quilt. 襪の如く片々に切れたなら
91. If you could carry. 此嶋をプロシヤに持ち行くことができれば大獨逸帝國を蓋ふて日光を遮らしむべし
94. by far. 究めて
100. two thirds of its area, 面積の三分の二讀方は $\frac{2}{3}$ 分子は基数にて算へ分母は序數にて算ふべし
103. unsettled territories. 人の住まぬ領地
104. peopled by savages. 野蠻人が住んで居る

105. probably are canuimals. 多分食人種なり
 105. little is known. 少しも知られぬ
 106. rugged and wild. 高低不揃ひにして且荒れたり
 109. in civilization than the Eskimo. エスキモ (米國北部の人民) よりも開化したとはみへず
 111. short in stature. 身の長は低し
 113. their shoulders are broader. 其肩は廣し
 104. little in common. 内地人民と少しも同じきところな
 ずし
 106. in rude huts. 陋屋に
 108. nicknamed them "the hairy men." 彼等を鬚男と異名した
 109. They are intemperate and as dirty. 彼等は飲酒を好み不潔なり
 121. their religion is made up partly of the worship of bears. アイヌの宗教は半ばは熊の崇拜より成る
 122. great majority of the forty millions. 四千万の大多数
 124. located all the great scenes 日本歴史の大舞臺が据へられた、本道は日本歴史の活劇場であつた
 125. Marco Polo. ベニス旅行者 1254 生れ 1324 に死す
 127. loaded with gold. 金で填もれてあつた
 129. his new route. 彼の航路を取つて進んだ云々
 130. we shall look in vain. 我等は無益に探すなり
 132. wore golden callars. 金の頸環を附けた
 133. the roofs and floors. 屋根と床
 134. slabs of stone, a good two fingers thick. 大分大きな

- 二本の指を重ねた程厚き石板
 136. vast deposits of copper. 銅の大貯藏所
 139. run under the sea. 海の下に廣がる
 143. land at the close of our voyage. 我航海の終りに上陸せる所ろは本道なり
 144. picturesque Bay of Yeddo. 美はしき景色の江戸灣
 150. queer-looking sailing vessels. 奇妙なる帆掛船
 152. sampan darting out and in. 内外に馳せる所の櫓船
 153. sculled by means of a paddle at the stern. 船尾(stern)に於ける水掻板の手段を以て櫓ぎ行く船あり
 154. brown skinned, slant-eyed man who jabbers. 褐色の皮膚扁桃形の眼を有する人は早口に話し且叫ぶ
 156. but a few minutes' trip.....to wharves. 船から埠頭に至る迄は數分間の歩行なり trip は快步若くは疾行なり wharves は wharf の複數
 157. customhouse. 税關
 158. Japanese clerks in cloths.....our baggage 我國の衣服を着たる日本の書記我國の書記の如く衣服着くる書記は我等の荷物を吟味した
 159. opium and goods to be taxed. 阿片及び課税されべき品物
 163. whisky. ホイスキー(強き飲料の名)
 have fastened themselves upon the Chinese. 阿片を飲む習慣は支那人に固着した
 164. one who sells.....dragged off to prison. 日本で此薬品を賣る者は監獄に引かるべし

166. our first sight, 我等が初めて目に附くものは
169. butter bowl upside down. バター入れの鉢を仰のけたる
170. a loose fitting shirt and a pair of tights. 寬るくして恰好なる襯衣及び狭き肌引の一對
172. motions to us to get in. 乗れ (to get in) と我等に手語する
174. dart by us. 我等の傍を馳せたる
176. the cab of Japan. 日本の馬車 (一頭馬車)
177. an old fashioned baby carriage with a pair of shafts. 二本の梶棒を有せる舊式の子守車
179. an American buggy. アメリカの四輪馬車
184. our human steeds. 人間の馬, 人力車夫は人にして馬の働らきをなすを以てかく曰ふ
185. It is.....we explore Yokohama. 我等が横濱を探検するとは人力車でなしたり
186. one hundred and fifty thousand people, 十五万の人口
188. Commodore Perry. ペリは初めて合衆國の使節として本邦に来れる人 commodore 海軍大佐と少將の間にある官名にて分艦隊の司令官なり
189. made a treaty. 條約をなせり
191. to do with foreigners. 外國人に對してなすべきとは何もない
196. some telegraphic instruments and a toy railroad train. 若干の電信機器及び玩弄の鐵道列車

199. carry messages quite as readily. 英語に於る如く日本語を以て容易に通信を傳ふ
201. a little steam engine.....get inside of them. 小さな蒸氣器關は日本人が這入れぬ程の小客車を引く
204. A circular track was put up. 圓形の轍路は造られたり
206. the dignified Japanese crawling on the tops of the cars. 貴き日本人は客車の頂上に跂ひながら廻り行けり
211. electric and steam railroads. 電氣及び蒸氣鐵道
213. the business portions of the city. 市の商業の盛んな所
214. Yokohama is not altogether like the other towns. 横濱は日本の他の都市と全然同一なる者にあらず外國人多くありて自から異なる所あり
217. up the bay. 灣を去ると僅か十四哩
222. the railroad skirts. 鐵道は東京灣に添ふて行けり
225. the busiest parts of the capital. 首都の最も忙がしき所
228. after a few moments' bargaining as to the price per hour. 一時間 (per hour) の直段に付て瞬時の掛引をなせる後
232. its principal parts. 其重なるヶ所
233. such a ride would consume several days. 此の如き乗車にては數日を消費すべし
234. a million and a half of people. 一百五十万の人口
237. area, 面積 squar miles. 方哩
240. on the lookout. 見張りて

244. is backed by green hills and cut up by canals. 東京
は緑りの丘を背ろにし運河にて切り裂かれたり
246. float to and fro. あちらこちらに浮んで居る
247. one and two story houses. 一階若くは二階家
250. sidewalks. 歩道(馬車道の傍にある道)
251. they are……gray by the weather. 家はペンキで塗ら
ない木で造られ天氣にさらされて灰色に變じたり
252. they wall. 家は街道を境ひする
255. massive wooden building. 丈夫な木造の建築
258. we shall learn more farther on. 我等は尙詳らかに學
ぶべし
260. wide moats, or great ditches. 廣き城壕即ち大きな堀
262. one inside of another. 相互ひに交叉す
266. not unlike the large public building. 大いなる公共の
建物に異ならず
268. these buildings are occupied by the great departments
through the officials. 此建物は大きな官省にして其
官吏に由て日本は支配さるゝ
271. the bazaars of a fair than the substantial blocks. 建
築は米國市中の堅牢なる長屋建と云はんより定期市
場の勸工場の如し
274. the low ridged roofs……beyond the walls. 低く傾下
した屋根は壁より向ふに三尺程も突出して居る
276. the floors are well up off the ground. 床は地面より
余程はなれて居る
278. slide in grooves back and forth. 四條の中を前後に

すべる

280. the passer by can see all that goes on within. 通行
人は戸内にして居るとを尽くみる程に云々
281. by walls of lattice work. 格子細工のかこいを以て室
の仕切りをなす(襖障子のとを曰ふなり)
287. the Japanese are naturally modest. 日本人は天性控へ
目なり
290. making her toilet. 彼女は化粧をして居る
290. on her heels. 踵を床に附けて座する
291. primps and powders. 化粧し粉を塗る
292. the people go by without……in the scene. 人々はあの
奇妙な様子を注意せずに通過する
292. next door. 隣家
295. a shoe black's box. 履墨箱
298. the floor is his counter. 床は彼の帳臺なり
299. customers sit on the floor as they shop. 顧客は商ひ
をするとき床の上に坐す
300. piece by piece. 一個一個に
302. the section of the wall……wide apart. 背後の壁の仕
切をひろく押開かれ云々
303. almond eyes. 扁桃形の眼
306. merchant's bookkeeper ……figures up the profits and
loss. 商人の簿記者は其傍らに坐はり算盤を以て益
と損を計算する
308. wooden buttoes. 木製の玉
310. his figures rarely go wrong. 彼の數字は誤ると稀

れなり

313. we are not jostled.....through the crowd. 我等は群衆の中を行くも雑沓せず
314. good-natured and they treat us as brothers. 人民は皆温順にして我等を兄弟の如く待遇せり
318. they will break in two. あの人は二つに折れるならんと思ふ程屢々低頭する
319. we try to be polite in return. 我等はその返禮として丁寧なるを勤めたり
319. the Japanese back is more elastic than ours. 日本人の脊中は我等の脊中よりも尙弾力を有せり
321. even the India-rubber man of the circus would wear himself out. のゴムの様な馬師でも日本國中を巡遊するときは跪まづきて疲れるならん
323. clatter. カラカラと音すると
325. their stockings are a kind of foot mittens. 彼等の履たびは足袋の一種なり
327. they wear sandals with blocks or legs. 彼等は木片若くは脚を附けたる履き物を穿く
330. pull their gowns up. 彼等の衣服を引上げる
313. men tuck theirs up under their beets, 男子は彼等の帯の下に衣服を挿し入れる
332. from being spattered with mud. 泥をわびることをよけるため
334. streets seem to be filled with bare yellow legs. 街道は黄色の跣足を以て充ちたる如くにみゆ

337. wear long flowing gowns. 長く垂れたる衣服
339. are fastened at the waist with a sash. 帯にて腰を結びたり
341. a strip of fine silk. 美はしき絹の條片なり
342. it can be tied in a great bow at the back. それは背後に於て大きに曲げて結ばれるとができる
343. the gown of both sexes. 男女の (both sexes) 衣服は頸邊にて開けて居る
345. to turn their toes inward. 彼等の足指を内に曲げて歩く様に仕附る
345. thus becoming pigeon toed. (pigeon は pijun) と發音すべし、此の如く内へ曲つた足(うちわの歩き方)
346. as it were.....their dresses apart. 恰度 (as it were) 其衣服を突出すとのなき様に云々
348. sewed up at the wrist. 手腕の所ろにて縫ひつめたり
349. the color.....are modest in the extremis. 衣服の色は非常にジミなり(華美にあらず)
351. bright gaudy hues. 明らかな華美な色
355. peddlers by hundred. 數百人の行商
356. porters by scores. 數十人の運搬夫 score 二十なり
361. children in group. 群集せる小供等
363. performances. 演技
366. they may picnic in the groves after their prayers. 祈禱の後、林中で辨當持寄の食事をなす
367. discussing their lessons. 學生は彼等の學科を議論しながら行く

369. carrying Japanese statesmen to the Houses of Parliament. 日本の政治家を議院に運び行く
370. going out calling or taking the air. 訪問に出掛け若くは散歩に行く婦人がある
374. man power still runs the land of Japan. 人力は今尚日本の土地に廣がて居る
377. Behind is a dray of one of the big wholesale establishments. 背後には大きな問屋の貨物車がある
380. harnessed in front. 前方に体を置いて
380. shove hard. 強く押す
381. their muscles stand out like thick cords. 彼等の筋肉は働くに従つて太絲の如く突出する muscle の c は無聲なり
382. sweat rolls down. 汗は流れ落ちる
383. diamond white streams. 金剛石の如き白き流れ即ち玉の如き汗
390. the central telephone station. 中央電話局
393. news boy. 新聞賣の小供
397. Shogun (將軍) or Fycoon (大君) had his headquarter. 本部を置きたり
399. Commander-in Chief. 元帥
400. large estates. 大きな所領
404. mechanics and farmers. 職工と農夫
408. ready to march forth to war. 軍さに進み出づべく待構へて居る
412. he was too holy to rule. 彼は神聖に過ぎて支配する

能はず

417. They resolved to overthrow the shogun. 彼等は將軍を顛覆することを決定した
423. Daimio gave up their estates. 大名は其領地を見棄てたり
425. equal rights. 同等の權利
427. It has doubled in size since 1868. 千八百六十八年以來東京は其大さ倍となれり
434. the same general character. 概して同一の様子なり
435. the well-to-do family. 不自由なき家族
436. will serve as a type of the homes of Japan. 日本家庭の模形として用ゆべし
438. unpainted frame building. ペンキを塗らざる木匡形の建物
441. get a glimpse. 庭もちらつとみへる
442. the outer walls have been pushed back. 外部の仕切は晝間は押し開けられて居る
448. there is nothing like our American furniture in sight. 米國の家具の如き者は少しもみへて居らぬ
452. these people prefer to sit on the floor. 此人民は床上に坐するを好む
454. is well swept. よく掃除されて居る
455. in the strip of bare floor. ひき出しの床の條片をみると即ち椽先のとなり
456. matting. 畳のとなり
463. the floor is covered with panels of white bordered with

- black. 床は黒にて縁取たる白き俵物もて蓋いたり
 469. is no cellar or basement. 日本には地窖若くは土間な
 るものはない
 471. are no signs of stovepipes. ストーブ煙管の形ちの如
 きものあらず
 472. little brass lined boxes filled with ashes. 灰を以て充
 たされたる眞銅にて包みたる小箱
 473. a handful charcoal. 一握りの木炭が火に成つてゐる
 477. more under clothing. 尙多くの下着
 478. to be growing fatter and fatter. 益々肥くなり行く
 481. boil and fry over the coals. 火の上に炊きて煎る
 oven はかまどなり
 483. gets down on her knees. 彼女は跪まづく
 484. bumps her little head.....show us respect. 我等に尊
 敬を表はすために小さき頭を畳の上にすりつけ
 489. more polite to keep our hats on than our shoes. 履
 を穿くとは禮儀にあらず帽を被ひり居るとの方は禮
 儀正しきとなるを既に知つて居た
 490. on the cushions. 蒲團の上に
 494. they suck in their breath with a loud half-whistling
 sigh. 音高く半ば嘯ぶく様な太息を漏らして氣息を
 吸込み云々
 494. as though.....upon them by calling. 恰かも我等が訪
 問して彼等に與へた尊敬に壓せられたかの如くに
 499. lighting our pipes. 我がたばこパイプに火を点する
 500. she next fetches a little tray. 小女は次に小さき盆を

取來れり

505. in Japanese style. 日本風で
 506. with a loud sipping.....we like it. 我等がそれを好
 むとを示すために音高く啜りて茶を飲んだ
 510. they are very respectful. 小供等は甚だ行儀よし
 511. is disgraceful. 恥辱なり
 513. rub her cheeks against his. 母は其頬を小供の頬にす
 り附る
 515. they do not kiss, nor do they shake hands. 日本人
 は接吻せず又握手 (shake hands) せず
 518. they are fond of each other. 彼等は相互ひに好んで
 居ることを表はす
 525. live babies. 生きたる幼児
 528. the baby blinks out of its queer eyes. 幼児はをかし
 き眼を以て周圍の事物に對してめくばせする
 530. when it grows tired. 疲勞したときに
 532. making mud pies. 泥饅頭を造る
 534. they entertain us in the parlors. 彼等は客室にて我
 等を饗應する
 535. as is often the case in Japan. 日本に於ては屢々實際
 のとである
 538. we have the first turn. 第一の順番となれり
 540. It is a sign of good breeding. 客に向ひ風呂を召せ
 と請ふとは好き馴養の微しなり
 544. the servants get in at the last. 召使の者は最後に這
 入る

546. basin. 甕なり basin と發音すべし i は無聲なり
 553. movable walls of white pine. 白き松樹の開閉すべき
 仕切戸
 556. flows through a wooden pipe into a barrel. 木管を
 通じて桶に流れ込む
 557. a trough carries it off. 水樋よりその水をぬき去る
 559. after we are through with our bath. 我等の浴を終れ
 る後云々
 564. oval barrel. 短かき卵形の桶
 568. look the water smokes slightly. ユゲを少しく見る
 571. we gasp as we sink, half, scalded. 我等が底へ沈む
 ときに半ば湯傷して大息を吐けり
 573. as red as a beet. 赤大根の様に赤くなりて
 574. peeps in giggles. クツクツ笑ふてのどきこむ
 576. the people of all ages. 老幼の差別なく
 582. sweet cake and candy. 甘き菓子と砂糖漬
 585. a soup made of beans. 豆より造つたる汁即ち(味噌汁)
 585. raw fish cut in slices. 片々に切つたる生肴
 586. soy. 醤油
 587. vinegar, salt, and fermented wheat. 酢鹽及び醱酵せ
 る小麦
 589. pickles of various kinds. 諸種の鹽漬
 590. so served. かく調理したり
 594. a peck measure. ペツクの榲(一ペツクは我四升八合
 余に當る)飯櫃のとなり
 595. the theory is.....if he has plenty of rice. 理由は何

- 人も飯を澤山食すれば空腹にて去るを要せずとなり
 604. chopstick. 箸
 607. bits of hash. 截肉の數片
 615. making dishes fit for a king. 王の口に協ふ様な料理
 をする(美食を造るの意)
 619. they can not afford rice, and millet. 彼等は米を給す
 るとができぬ millet は きびなり
 622. chat. 雑談する
 627. there is a commotion. 騒々しかつた
 630. the only ventilation is through the cracks at the corners.
 風通しは僅かに隅の隙間より來るのみなり
 633. so far. 未だ
 635. a board which hides a recess in the wall. 壁の中の
 押入をかくせる板ををしのける
 636. pulls out.....soft thick quilts or comforts. 和らかな
 厚き褥を一抱へづゝ引き出す (comforts は棉を詰め
 た褥なり)
 639. we look for the sheets. 我等は臥布を探がす
 641. a block of wood. 木の切片
 644. our heads hang over the edges. 我等の頭が木片の端
 に掛つた
 650. the high officials. 高等の官吏
 652. cabinet and parliament. 内閣と議會
 652. his Majesty. 陛下
 657. magnificent lotus flowers. 立派なる蓮の花
 661. after the style of. 日本寺院の形ちに従つて

666. some of ceilings are decorated with the finest embroideries. 或天井は最も巧妙なる縫箔を以て粧飾された
667. ceiled with woven gold tapestry. 金を織り込みたる花氈を以て張詰めた
680. with brocaded silks as fine as that of a ball dress. 舞踏服の如く雅美なる金をちりばめたる絹を以て云々
681. inlaid floors. 鑲嵌したる床
687. a favorite amusement. 好める快樂
690. they are enticed to alight by means of decoy ducks. 彼等は囀鳥のかもに由て誘はれて下り来る
691. other decoys are scattered. 他の囀鳥は散らされたり
698. the princes are said to delight in the sport. 親王等は此遊びを悦ぶと曰はるゝ
703. most of his time.....of his country. 彼が時間の多くは國の政治の爲に費やさるゝ
704. cabinet ministers. 内閣大臣
707. the emperor's quarter. 帝の御居所は
709. Her Majesty. 皇后陛下
712. state occasions. 大禮の際には
713. whereby a wife shaved off her eyebrows. それに由て妻はその眉毛を剃り落した
714. in order to show her devotion to. 夫に對する彼女の熱情を示すために
717. any one else to admire her. 他人をして彼女を嘆美するを得ざらしむるため

719. It still exists in some parts of the country. その風習は今尙或田舎に成存せり
726. as good a police system as our. 我米國に於ける如く好き警察制度
732. great powers of Christendom. 基督教を信仰する大國の意なり
735. equal footing. 同等の地位
736. it offers equal rights. 同等の權利を附與する
737. passport. 旅行券を要せず
740. we could, if we would, engage in business. 若我等が希望すれば商業に従事するとを得る
742. this privilege. 此特權
743. foreigners can rent property for a long terms. 外國人は長期間賃借するを得れども土地の特權は獨り日本人にあり
745. Citizens had disputes or committed a crime they were tried. 前に我市民は爭論をなすか罪惡を行なはゞ亞米利加領事の法庭にて吟味せられたり
748. such cases are settled in the Japanese courts. 此の如き事件は日本の法庭にて決定す
751. the greatest penalty permitted is death by hanging. 許されたる最大の刑罰は絞殺なり
752. for small offences the fines. 小犯罪には罰金を課す
756. upper house. 上院は貴族より組成さるゝ
759. their appointment. 彼等の任命
780. House of Representatives. 衆議院

762. he can vote. 投票し得る voter 投票者
767. they discuss all measures relating to public affairs.
彼等は公事に關せる所置を盡く討議す
768. in carrying on the government. 政治を行ふとに於て
770. the exception of the emperor's household expenses.
帝室の御入費を取除いて
774. everything is fair and just. 諸事公平にして正實なり
777. the houses are in session. 両院が會議中の時
779. barelegged men in butter bowl hat. バター鉢の様な
笠を着た跣足の人等
784. short drive to the Department of war. 少しく車を駆
れば陸軍省に達したり
790. the rifle. 小銃
791. the soldiers are trained by officers. 兵卒は將校に由
て訓練さる
800. the minister of communication. 逓信大臣
802. the postal and telegraph system. 郵便電信制
803. were carried by messenger. 使者が運びたり
805. a rich coat of tattooing. 染込んだる美なる上着
806. the rich could afford to send letters. 富人が書簡を送
るをなし得たり
808. for two cents apiece. 一個二錢で
811. his officers should introduce the same methods. 皇帝
の官吏は同一の方法を紹介せんとせり
814. postal carts. 郵便車
816. over three hundred million. 三億以上

817. eighty million newspaper and periodicals. 八千万の
新聞紙と定期雜誌
819. blue mittened feet. 淺黄の袋で包んだ足
826. treasury department. 大藏省
830. the Bureau of Engraving. 印刷局
831. bank notes. 銀行券
831. the unit. 本位
838. in bills. 證券
840. our national bank notes. 米國の國立銀行券
843. kindergarten. 幼稚園 kindergarten は獨逸語なり
845. are compelled by law to attend school. 兒童は總て
法律を以て學校に通學するとを強制さるゝ
848. advanced grades. 進んだ階級
- in the fields. 農業 in store. 商店に
853. at trade. 商業に in the factories. 製造所に
858. many graduate. 多くの卒業生
860. princes and nobles. 皇族貴族
868. word signs in addition. 其他に語符あり
869. characters. 文字
871. curious endings and crooks. 奇妙な語尾と鉤形の字
がある
878. little satchels hung from their backs. 小さき文具入
れはその脊より下がれり
880. clatters along on his wooden sandals. 彼が木の履物
をばいて音をさせて行く
881. spectacles. 眼鏡

884. polite mark of respect. 尊敬の丁寧なる徴し
 891. in order outside. 外にそろへて履をぬぐ
 892. they squat on their stocking feet. 彼等は足袋のまま
 に坐わる
 896. the lines run up and down the page instead of across
 it. 字の行はページを横切らずして上下に行く
 902. on sheets of paper. 紙面の上に
 905. they have brushes much like.....water colors. 彼等
 は水彩畫に用ゆる刷毛に似たる筆を用ゆ
 906. black india ink. 墨のとなり
 908. vertical. 縦に筆を持つ
 911. an ink stone. 硯のとなり
 914. a little black cake. 小さき黒の塊まり墨のと
 916. No blotter are needed. 吸取紙を要せぬ
 916. soft and porous and sucks in the ink. 和らかに氣孔
 多くしていんきを吸収す
 919. dispense with mental arithmetic. 胸算用を行ふ
 920. a box of wooden buttons strung upon wires. 線の上
 に突刺したる木製の玉
 922. etc. エトセトラト發音す何々等の意なり
 925. addition (加法) subtraction (減法) multiplication (乗法)
 division (除法)
 928. to extracting square and cube root. 平方及び立法を
 開き出すとでもソロバンを用ゆる
 930. text-books. 教科書
 932. It seems to go wrong end foremost. 初めから間違つ

- た方に行く様である
 936. the wrong way. ページを横切つて違つた方に行く
 様にみへる
 937. very awkward to handle. ペンを扱ふには甚だ工合
 わしくみへる
 942. they could go about wearing two swords. 彼等が二
 本の刀を帶して廻はり行つたのがあつた
 943. the pen is mightier than the sword. 筆は劔よりも優
 れり
 946. great printing establishments. 大なる活版所
 947. Japanese magazines devoted to law. 法律を専らとせ
 る日本語の雑誌
 949. papers treating of farming. 農業を論せる新聞紙
 950. scientific journals. 科學の雑誌
 956. horizontally. 水平に横に
 963. a little airicle instead of the dot. 点の代りに小さき
 圓を以て段落符號とす
 964. advertisements, editorials and all kind of telegraphic
 dispatches. 廣告社説及び諸種の電報
 967. the type for one issue. 日本の新聞は一回發行のため
 活字の數を夥たしく要す
 971. printing office. 活版所
 972. type for the compositors. 植字工の爲に活字を集める
 981. ovens or stoves with real fire. 本統の火を有せるか
 まど若くは火爐
 982. sweet dough for sale. 賣るための甘きねり粉

983. can rent a stove. 小供等は火爐を賃借する
 989. mold animals. 動物の形を造る
 990. rice paste. 糊
 994. the Feast of dolls. 人形の祭り (雛祭りのと)
 996. for generations. 数代の間だ
 998. represent the emperor and the empress. 皇帝と皇后
 を代表せり
 1003. the year round. 年中
 1004. a day devoted to the boys. 男兒の爲に定めたる日
 1005. great balloon like paper fish floating in the air. 空
 中に翻へる風船の如き大きな紙魚
 1010. singing.kite. うなり紙鳶
 1011. an Æolian harp. 日本の琴に似たる樂器通常十五絲
 を有す
 1015. dragons. (龍) babies. (幼兒)
 1016. strings soaked with glue.....is dusted. 絲をにかめ
 に浸たし硝子の粉末を塗り付けたり
 1019. as sharp as a file. 鑷の様にすゝく
 1023. saws the other in two. 相手の絲を二ツに切る
 1024. the owner.....is entitled to the one. 勝利を得たる
 紙鳶の持主は切り去たる紙鳶を請求す
 1026. games of instruction. 教訓となるへき勝負遊び
 1028. block maps made of pieces. 切片より成れる木片の
 地圖
 1032. one hundred verses (一百句) of one hundred poets.
 (一百詩人) 百人首のとなり

1033. great Japanese scholars. 日本の大學者
 pussy wants a corner. 米國の遊嬉の名にして pussy
 は室の真中に立ち余人は室の隅に立て其位地を更る
 毎に中央の pussy が隙を見て隅を奪ふ遊戯なり
 1034. a Japanese devil. 日本の遊びでは鬼と曰ふ
 1035. Harbors of Truth. 眞の港, 安全の場
 1043. a. d. auno domini の略語, 紀元
 1046. their favorite gods. 彼等が意中の神を有す
 1047. little shrine. 小さき祠
 1047. people place offerings and prays. 人々は供物を具へ
 て祈禱する
 1050. pilgrims by the thousand, with staves. 幾千の巡禮
 は手に杖を以て
 1055. we spend hours in admiring. 佛の爲に建てる美麗
 なる殿堂を頌贊するとに時間と費やせり
 1059. are gorgeous with carvings. 彫刻を以て壯麗なり
 1061. Japanese masters. 日本の名工
 1063. one statue of Buddha. 佛の肖像
 1066. bronze plates.....joint cannot be seen. 接目が見ら
 れぬ程よく接合されたる青銅の板にて造りたり
 1070. bronze thumbs. 青銅の大指
 1075. a tour overland. 陸路の巡遊
 1083. their feet tucked beneath them. 彼等の足を蒲團の
 下に縮めて坐わる
 1084. great trunk lines now connect all the main centers.
 大なる幹線は今皆中央線に連結す

1085. rates of fare. 賃錢
1091. one man will pull.....we go up the hill. 一人は握棒 (shaft) を引き他の一人は丘に登るときは後を強く押す
1094. harness himself.....run on ahead. 綱を以て車の前に己れを装置し真先に走り行く
1095. we soon get over our shame. 扁桃形の眼を有せる同筋を御するとは我等の恥辱たるを忘れて云々
1096. poke our human steeds.....io hurry. 我等は人間馬の背後を強く突いて急ぐ様にはげました
1100. the landlord's children. 旅店主人の子供等は
1003. they may poke.....the paper walls. 彼等は障子を指て突き通して眼を穴に固着させて (gluing) 見て居た
1009. water proof cloak of Japan. 日本の水除上着即ち合羽や蓑のとなり
1016. in conveyance. 運送具の中に
1019. crasslegged. あぐらをくんで
1121. precipices. 嶮崖
1125. gurgle. 迸出水
1127. science of irrigation. 水利の學
1128. are dammed up. 堤防にて水を止める
1131. levels or terraces. 水平若くは平場を造る
1135. under cultivation. 耕作
1136. constant employment. 永久の仕事
1139. one acre. 一(エカー)我四反十八歩

1142. for centuries have produced two crops every year. 數世紀間毎年二回の收穫を生したり
1146. the average farm. 平均の田地
1147. all shades and colors. 諸種の影と諸種の色を呈す
1148. sprouting rice. 芽稲苗
1152. strung along the main roads. 大街道を貫ぬきたる
1155. sheep. 羊は單數複數共に同形なり
1157. wild animal. 野獸 羊を野獸と見倣す
1158. cow would be as great.....is to us. 象は米人に珍らしかられる如くに牝牛を奇異なるものと思へり
1159. good sized pony. 随分大きな小馬
1161. one hitched to a cart. 荷車を引かせたる馬
1162. horses are shod with straw shoes. 馬は藁履をはかしている shod は shoed と同一なり
1163. straw is so braided that it forms a round mat. 藁は圓き蓆を形くる様に編む
1166. the leg just above the hoof. 恰度蹄の上の脚
1167. Each pack horse has a stock of fresh. 各々荷馬は鞍に結び附けたる新らしき履を貯へて居る
as soon as they become worn. 履が靡れ損ずるや否や worn は wear の過去分詞なり
1170. a set. 一足一錢もかゝらぬ
1172. them. は田舎の地方を指す
1176. affected by our civilization. 我等が開化の影響を受けぬ
1179. heads are shaved close to the scalps. 頭は頂骨の近

く迄剃れり

1180. no sign of eyebrows. 眉毛の徴がない
 1181. they seem homely. 彼等は醜ふみへる
 1181. upon inquiry. 尋ね究むれば
 1183. in order to show their grief. 彼等が悲痛を表はす
 ために
 1186. a pair of new rubber shoes. 新ゴム履の一対
 1188. they do not care for the attentions of others. 彼等
 は他人の注意に氣を附けない
 1190. their head shaved on the top.....in a stiff quene like
 a door knocker. 彼等の頭は上まで剃り其傍と脊ろ
 に長さ垂髪を残し其頂上には門鎚の如き硬き束髪を
 有す即ちチヨン髻のとなり
 1095. wear hardly any clothes. 衣服を着るか着ない様に
 て働らく
 1197. a parasol. 日傘
 1200. clad in big hats. 大きな傘を被ひつた女
 1202. out of doors. 戸外
 1204. their share in the toil. 小供等も労働に加勢をする
 1205. they dig up the ground with mattock and spade.
 彼等は鶴嘴鍬及び鍬を以て地を掘る
 1206. There are but few plows or other modern implements
 唯僅かの鋤及び他の近時の器具あり
 1209. human muscle. 人間の筋力
 1211. patches of wheat and barley. 小麦と大麦の小地面
 1213. strange to our eyes. 我等の眼にめずらしい

1216. the majority of the world's inhabitants eat rice. 世
 界住民の多数は米を食ふ
 1222. well soaked with water. 水を以てよく浸されたる
 1224. they are ready to be transplanted. 苗は植更へる仕
 度となせり
 1225. in the mean time. 其間たに
 1226. in their bare feet wade through the water. 彼等の
 跣足にて水中に履込む
 1229. They keep the rice free from weeds. 彼等は雑草よ
 り稻を保護するため田の草を取る
 1234. the straw is cut.....with a sickle, 藁は鎌を以て地
 の際より切り取らるゝ
 1235. is tied up in little sheaves.....resting on legs. 藁は
 小さき束に縛ばられ脚の上に安置せる棒に掛けられ
 る
 1238. a rack which has teeth like a saw. 鋸の如き齒を
 持てる熊手即ち稻すごき
 1239. the grains fall off.....to be husked when required.
 穀物は落散りて必要の際穀を剥ぐ迄貯はへらるゝ
 1247. jeweled dew. 玉露
 1251. camellia. 椿前にみゆ
 1252. the American box. 亞米利加の黄楊の樹
 1255. the hedges run in parallel row. 生垣は平行の列に
 於て擴がる
 1270. that part of the crop intended for export. 收穫の一
 部分は輸出のために計畫される

1276. twisted thing. 捲きたるもの
 1278. are sorted by Japanese girls. 日本の少女によりて
 撰り分けらるゝ
 1253. commercial and industrial Japan. 商業と工業の日本
 1255. at every few miles porcelain, cotton, and silk
 goods. 二三哩毎に 磁器棉及び絹の品物
 1268. on the rudest of looms. 至つて粗製の機具
 1270. the long-stapled raw cotton. 絶へず賣買さるゝ生棉
 1275. to the manufacture of the jute rugs. 黄麻にて織た
 る粗氈の製造
 1280. low wages. 低廉なる賃金 wages は複数の形ちの
 語なり
 1284. we notice the introduction of our labour saving inven-
 tion. 我等は労働を省くべき發明品の紹介さるゝと
 を知る
 1287. will be competing with our workmen. 我國の労働
 者と競走するとならん
 1293. the clay is modeled by hand, and where the artists
 squat. 粘土は手を以て模形を造り彫工は床の上に
 坐わる
 1294. paint the vases.....Japanese china. 日本磁器の美麗
 なる奇妙なる設計を施こせる瓶及び皿に繪を畫がく
 1295. artist who carve rats. 鼠等を彫刻する彫工
 1296. ivory tusks. 象牙
 1298. curios all over the world. 世界中に骨董者として
 1300. bending bamboo hoops. 竹のたがを曲げると

1306. four hands and twelve fingers. 日本の職人は四本
 の手と十二本の指に均しき仕事をする四本の手は手
 足を使ふと十二の指は手の指十本と足の指二本のと
 なり
 1309. pressing them between the soles of his feet. 彼の
 躰の間だに品物を壓迫する
 1310. two extra fingers. 余計な二本の指
 1311. can pick up a nail. 釘を拾い上げる
 1314. planing a board. 板を鉋にて平面にすると
 1315. He pull the plane toward him, instead of pulling it.
 彼は鉋を引かずして己れの方へ推す
 1320. upon a scaffolding of poles. 棒にて作れる足場の上
 に
 1321. fills in the frame work beneath. それから下の木匡
 にはめる
 1323. the boards sawed out by hand. 手で鋸引き切りた
 る板
 1324. in the lumber yards of Japan the sawmill is an almond
 eyed, barelegged man. 日本の材木置場にて鋸木所
 は扁桃形の眼を持てる跣足の人居れり
 1329. New York of Japan. 日本のニューヨークなり
 ニューヨークは合衆國の大市場なるを以て大阪を之
 に比す
 1332. suburbs. 市外
 1334. wholesale establishments. 問屋
 1335. large retail stores. 大きな小賣店

1337. one hundred million dollars' worth of goods. 壹億
圓價額の品物
1341. kerosene oil. 石油 raw cotton. 生綿
1349. Japanese rugs made of cotton and jute. 棉及び黄麻
より造りたる日本の粗氈
1352. American throats. アメリカ人の喉に下る
1354. camphor. 樟腦 camphor tree. 樟樹
1363. crude camphor. 粗製の樟腦
1365. an evergreen of the laurel family. 桂類に屬する常
盤木なり
1368. limbs. 枝
1369. evergreen foliage. 常盤樹の葉
in diameter. 直徑に
1374. into chip. 木片に切る
1376. cooked out of them. 木片より煮出さるゝ
1377. which is conducted into a vessel kept cool by run-
ning cold water over it. 器具に引かれ其上に冷水を
注いでこれを冷ます
1379. this condenses the vapor.....and camphor. これは
蒸發氣を凝結せしめて油と樟腦の層をなす
1387. the hills of which are terraced. 平坦にされたる丘
陵
1390. moving in and out among Japanese craft. 日本船の
中を出入して
1393. the westernmost port of Kiushu.
九州の西端の港

1396. a barge. 船舶
1397. is stored in the hold. 船艙に貯はへらる
1404. at the stern of the boat. 小艇の船尾に我等と共に
立てり
1405. longingly. 渴望して
1406. The Hermit nation. 隱遁國民
1412. their history.....before Christ. 朝鮮國民の歴史は紀
元前千二百年程も遙か以前に遡ぼりてその出來事を
記載せり
1415. have tried to keep other nations from learning about
it. 自國の事を他國民に知らずとをせぬ様に試みた
1416. for fear that they might come and seize it. 他國民
が來りて其國を取るとを恐れた故
1420. lest they might carry. 多分外國人等は朝鮮の報知
を本國にもたらずを以てなり
1424. to the rest of the world. 世界の外の國に
1426. the harbour of Chemulpho. 鎮南浦即ち仁川港
1430. the Koreans are now exceedingly hospitable. 朝鮮
人は今では非常に愛相よき人民なり
1433. peninsula. 半島
1437. by boisterous sea. 荒らき海で.
1439. Its shores are rocky and peppered with islands. そ
の海岸は嶮はしくして島を以て散見せり
1441. nowhere well farmed. いたこもよく耕作して居ら
ぬ
1445. valuable coal field. 高價なる石炭田

1447. many signs of petroleum. 石油の徴るし多くあり
 1451. a leopard. 豹 leopard ハレバードと發音すべし
 1452. about twelve million. 殆んど千二百萬人
 1455. we rub our eyes again and again. 我等は度々我が
 眼をこする
 1456. on our own planet. 我等自身の行星中にあるかと
 怪みて (餘り國の様子が異なるに依て同し地球に居
 るかと疑ふて)
 1457. by magic. 魔術に由て
 1460. we sail around the foot of the peninsula. 我等は半
 島の下の方を廻航する
 1463. Seoul. 京城
 1465. white-gowned figures walking like ghosts. 白衣を着
 たる姿が幽靈の如くに歩行する
 1474. a little more stolid. 最少し愚昧なる
 1478. all kinds of wares. 諸種の商品
 1479. Here comes one.....o cart load of pottery. 此處に
 陶器の一車に積む程の荷を負て疾走せる者あり
 1484. an easel-like frawework of forked stick. 繪絹掛の様
 な岐れたる木匡を躰に縛り附る
 1488. the freight. 荷物
 1492. in great state. 莊嚴を究はめて
 1493. get down on their knees. 皆跪まづく
 1494. struts about in gorgeous silk dresses. 華美なる絹の
 衣服を着て濶歩する
 1497. they are the drones of the country. 彼等は國の怠

惰者なり

1498. in smoking and chatting. 喫烟と雜談をして
 1501. government clerk by the thousand. 千を以て數ふべ
 き政府の書記(官吏)がある
 1502. as scribes for the nobles. 貴族のための書役として
 暮しをして居る政府の官吏
 1503. taxgethers and often oppress the people below them.
 (收税吏) 彼等は屢々部下の人民を壓制する
 1505. mechanics and slaves. 土人と奴隸
 1509. from their wrists like bags. 袋の如く彼等の手腕よ
 り垂れさがる程大きい
 1513. jackets and full pantaloons. 短かき上着と太股引パ
 ンタルトンスはツボンにして足の上にてボタンでか
 けた者
 1514. they have stockings so padded that. 彼等は……で
 ある様に足に掛る様な太きたびをはく
 1515. gouty. 痛風をなやめる
 1517. the most delicate sky blue. 最も薄き空色
 1519. swing their arms to and fro. 前後左右に彼等の腕
 を動かす
 1526. with ribbons under the chin. 腮の下に紐を以て
 1530. parasol. 前に解す
 1532. mourner. 哭泣者
 1537. holds up a screen. 顔の前に被ひを持つ
 1538. dare not go to parties. 喪の時間は敢て宴會に往か
 ず

1541. all the people put on mourning. 人民は盡く喪服を着る
1545. they slink along. 彼等は除かに行く
1548. korean bachelors. 朝鮮の獨身者なり
1549. any one is bound to respect. 何人も尊敬すべき義務を有せず
1553. done up in a topknot.....baby's fist. 彼等の髪は嬰兒の券の如きチョン髻に束ねたり
1558. tie the long braids with ribbon. 紐を以て長き編髮を束ねる
1567. there is little traffic upon them. 道路には人及び貨物の運搬甚だ稀なり
1568. sitting crosslegged. あぐらを組むと前に看ゆ
1569. a cloth lined box swung be.....coolies. 布にて包まれたる箱は棒の間に動かされる
1575. two carriage abreast. 二臺の馬車相並んで
1581. just at dusk. 恰度黄昏頃に
1581. heavy doors plated with iron. 重き戸は鐵を被ひせる
1590. we are hoarse. 我等は聲かれるまで
1590. our coolies go on the trot. 我等の人足は疾く歩り
1595. rugged and ragged. 高低あり起伏あり
1596. the Rockies. ろつき山脈 北亞米利加最大の山なり
1597. the Alleghanies or the Catskills. アレガニ山脈はホドソン河の西南に在りカッツスキル山脈はホドソン

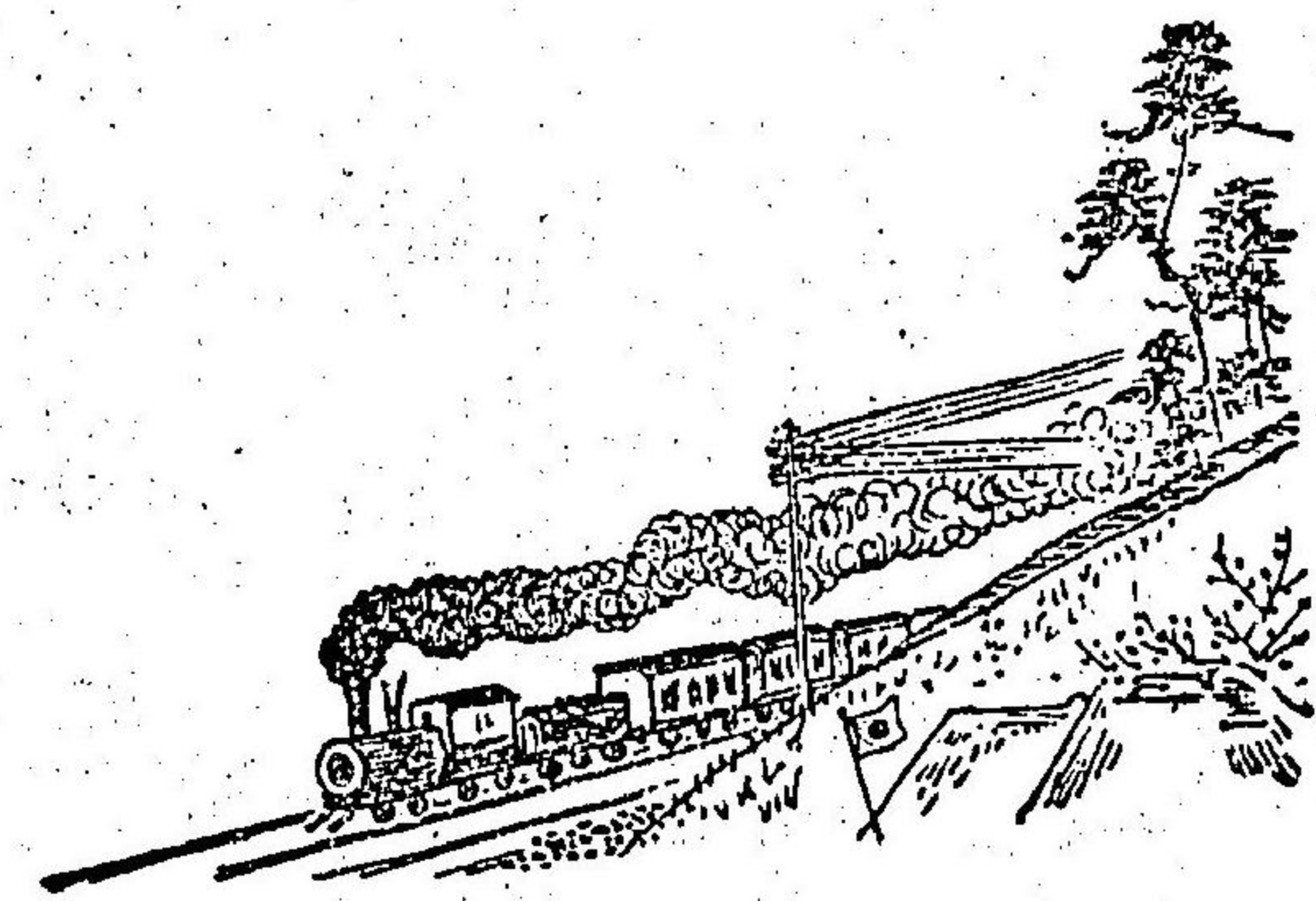
- 河の西に在り皆北米合衆國內にあり山脈には the なる冠詞を附す
1601. the last of a series of fires. 山より山に合同せる火の引き續きの終りなり
1607. three miles square. 三方哩
1610. picture. 畫がけ 働詞として讀むべし
1620. tear away. はぎ去れよ
1621. structures of cobblestones put together. 小石を集めたる建物 cobblestones は取扱ひの出来る大きさの石なり
1625. the now narrowed streets. 目下狭くなつたる街道 此處の now は形容詞の如くみゆれどもやはり副詞にして決して形容詞にあらず
1626. tie a network of clotheslines. 洗衣を乾かすべき綱を縦横に結び附ける
1629. haycocks interspersed here and there. 此處彼處に散見したる乾草地
1630. tiled barns. 瓦にてふきたる納屋
1631. a great inclosure of more imposing barns. 一層莊大なる大きなかこいがある
1637. heated by flues. 烟通路にて暖められた
1641. the other running back into the yard. 他は庭に迄後ろにつどうて居る
1643. in the rear. 後方に
1645. as big as a nickel. 白銅程大きく
1647. the rudest description. 至て粗雑な性質である

1649. you can not go in without stooping. 汝は屈まずして這入るとができぬ
1651. barks and snaps. 吠へて咬附く
1655. peals out its knell. 鐘の音が響く (knell は葬式若くば死の如き凶兆を報ずる鐘の音)
1656. close the gate doors with a bang. 鐘の響きと共に門の戸を閉ぢる
1658. the curfew of the Middle school. 中學校の初夜の鐘 (夜の八時より九時頃消燈を報ずる鐘)
1663. entertains no during our stay. 我等の滞在中我等を饗應せり
1667. we are escorted also by. 我等は又護衛さるゝ
1668. our legation. 我等の公使館
1669. appearances are everything. 万事外觀に依て定まる
1676. sewage flows through them in open drains. 下水は開きたる溝渠を通じて街道に添て流れる
1678. water work. 水道工事 water carrier. 水の運搬人
1680. two buckets. 二個の釣瓶
the clouds are left to do the work of sprinkling the streets. 雲は去つて街道に水を灌ぐ仕事は残れり
1683. servants take dippers and ladle.....to settle the dust. 下僕は把杓を取り塵をしつめるため水道から水を汲み取る
1686. the smell is disgusting at time. 臭氣は時々胸悪くある
1688. chimney which juts out. 壁と直角に街道に突出す

- る烟突あり
1693. our eyes smart. 我等の眼は痛みを感じる
1694. we try to keep out of. 我等は人足等を除けようと務めた
1701. there are porters by scores. 數十人の運搬夫あり (score は二十なり)
1704. butchers by dozens. 幾ダスの屠肉者あり (dozen は十二なり)
1704. venison. 鹿の肉 venison の o は無聲なり
1706. booths. 小店
1707. with bushels of red peppers. 唐辛の幾樹も
1709. which are shavings with their ends dipped in sulphur. 薄き木片の端を硫黄に浸たして用ゆ (附木のど)
1712. wholesale and retail business. 卸しと小賣商業
1714. handful rather than bushels. 掬で賣るよりも一掬み
1716. wrapped around with long straw. 長い藁で周圍を包んである
1717. they stand out straight end stiff. 真直に硬く延びる
1718. a man selling pipe stem. 烟管を賣る人あり
1724. a pile of clubs. 棒の一塊
1725. Ironing club. 火熨斗の棒
1729. wrapped around a stick. 棒の周圍に包みて
1731. pound upon the cloth with these wooden clubs. 此木の棒を以て衣を打つ
1733. an American laundry. 亞米利加の洗濯屋
1740. must be ripped apart. 別々にはなさねばならぬ

1745. receive any education. 何かの教育を受けた
1748. women's quarter. 婦人の居間
1750. closed chair. 塞いだ乗り物(他よりみられぬため)
1753. a crack for the eyes. 眼でのぞく裂け穴
1768. dandies and loafers. 伊達者と怠惰者
1771. a little booth or straw shed which just out into the streets. 街道に突出したる小舎若くば藁小屋
1782. bring out piece by piece as you order. 汝が注文するに従つて一個づゝ持ち出す
1788. the merchant will be.....on the plea. 商人は少なくとも一對で一圓の直段を云ふなるべし商品を皆賣盡くせば店を開けるとができぬとの言譯を以て (on the plea)
1796. they have trays.....at right angles with their waists. 彼等の腰と直角をなして肩より下がつた盆を持つて居る
1798. their money boxes consist of pieces of twine. 彼等の錢箱は絲の切れより成る
1800. cash. 正金(米國舊式の一錢と同じく中央に四角の穴を有す)
1807. an extra bullock, or a couple of porters. 一匹餘計に牝牛若くば二人の轎人足
1814. glasses of spectacles. 眼鏡の玉
1815. very imposing. 甚だ威嚴ある
1817. they sway themselves back and forth. 彼等は後先に己れを動かす

1825. stretches himself on his stomach flat on the floor. 彼の腹を床上に平たく延ばしたり
1826. a few blows on the thighs. 股を二三撃てり
1832. by heart. 記憶する
1837. It is through.....the country are chosen. 國の官吏を撰ぶとは宮中にて試験に及第したる者を任ずるなり
1840. young men often have.....a subject given out at the time. 少年は度々詩の會をなす其時客人は即座に與へられた題にて詩を作りて其熟練を示す
1845. natural refinement. 人民は天性文雅なり
1855. skirting the wilds. 荒野を環くらせる米田云々
1868. magistrates who on our departure.....to toot us out. 地方官は我等の出發に當りて尊敬を表するため喇叭手を我等に附して市街を吹き進んで我等を送りたり



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世ニ獨案内ノ書多シト雖モ音譯熟字ノ誤レル等專ラ斯道ノ唱道セ
ル處ニシテ往々學生ヲシテ獨案内ノ書ヲ携帶セシメザルニ至ル是
レ音譯ノ正確ナラザルヲ證シテ疑ハズ今ヤ英學ノ期眼前ニ迫リ是
レガ獨習書ノ必要ヲ感ズルニ至ル本書ハ從來世ニ行ル、獨案内ノ
書ト同日ノ論ニアラズ其音譯熟字ノ正確ナル毎篇原文ノ意譯ヲ施
シ參照解意ノ便ニ供シ加フルニ原語ノ解シ難キ處ハ其上蘭ニ摘出
シ平易ニ解釋シ且ツ校正ノ嚴密ナル一度本書ニ接スレバ其意義ヲ
明ニスルコト恰モ立板ニ水ノ如ク實ニ完全無缺ノ案内書ナリ乞購求
シテ其言ノ虛ナラザルヲ知リ賜ヘ

類書多シ 明昇堂發行 御注意 乞フ

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英語の誤り

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此本は著者が多年實地に就て經驗されました生徒諸子の英作文會話などに甲の生徒も乙の生徒も偶然に同じ様な誤りを申し合せた様に誤り居る事が有ります是には種々原因が有りますが言葉の選擇に不注意で有るのと言葉の組立に注意せんのと日本語の言い表し方が基礎となつて是れを其儘一言々々英譯するから無意味な誤譯をするのです是等が誤りの大原因ですそこで此本は是れらの誤りを親切丁寧に誤りはこゝである正しいのはこゝである此様な場合にはこゝいふ文字を用うるのであると云事を一寸本書の餘地を爰に抜き出して御覽に入れます………

- He struck my head.
- He caught my neck.
- He shot his head.

此英文は意味通すれども英語の慣用法に適せず此の如き場合には

- He struck me on the head.
- He caught me by the neck.
- He shot himself in the head.

の如く云ひ struck, caught, shot 等の如き語の目的 (object) を人或は物とし其 struck, caught 或は shot 等したる方法を表はす副詞句 (adverbial phrase) として on the head, by the neck, in the head 等を用ふるなり………こゝいふ具合に委く其例を示しました實に學生諸子の金科玉條であります早く御求になつて御研究なさるのを希ふのです

和田正夫 述譯

譯音ノ嚴正ハ本書ノ特色

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本書ハ原音譯語ノ正確ナル誠ニ熟語ハ嚴正ニ取調タル等大キニ他ノ直譯書ニ勝ル事數等尙見易カラシガ爲書中三段ニ別テ其中段ハ直譯ヲ下段ハ意譯ヲ上段ハ原書中ノ難句疑問ヲ摘出シ勉メテ其意味ヲ明ラカニ是レガ解釋ヲ施シ毎課終リニ讀方指示語學課固有名詞等ヲ掲グ且ツ是レガ問題ヲ示ス等原書中一モ遺漏ナク正確ニ譯出シ其斬新ナル該原書ヲ學ブ者ハ勿論一般英學ヲ修ムル者ノ自修用トシテ益スル點多キハ著者ノ信ジテ疑サル處ナリ之レ本書ノ特色ナリ乞フ實地ニ應用シ其價值ヲ知リ賜ランコトヲ

全部完備校正ノ嚴正ハ本書特色

英會話難語句詳解

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同一の思想を表はすにも英語には英語風の表はし方有り日本語には日本語風の表はし方有り或は「彼は私を喜ばすに親切過ぎる」と言ふか如き或は「彼は賞められ過ぎる事が無ひ」と言ふか如き英語に於ては極めて普通の言ひ方なりと雖とも日本人の耳には頗る奇に聞ゆ可く此れが彼は親切過ぎて却て迷惑する或は「彼は如何程賞めても賞め過ぎには成らぬ」なる日本語に當るものなりとは餘程なる語學の天才ある者にあらざれば到底發見するを得ざる事なりとす左れば如何程多く英語の數を知り居るも又如何程英文法に通し居るも苟も英語に於ける此思想の言ひ表はし方に通ぜざれば耳に英語を聞くも解するを得ず口英語を話すも自己の意を先方に通するを得ざる可し加之會話には Dear me! By Jingo! の如き或は I am lying on my oars now. Mind your P's and Q's の如きありて言葉の直譯のみにては何んの意味なるや判然せざるものあり或は He is picking up in health. I was once invited to a grand Japanese spread. の如き通常吾人が用ひ居る pick up 或は spread の意にあらざして一は段々善く成ると云ふ意一は御馳走の意に用ひられ居るなどの如きとありて讀本などにては到底研究するを得ざるが如き事柄亦少なしとせず本書は英語の誤りの著者石澤光三氏が數多の小説會話書等より此種の語句を摘録し之に同氏が得意なる語才を以て註釋を付せられたるものなれば苟も英會話を學はんとする者の決して座右に欠く可からざる所のものにして言文一致の英語に於ては同時に又作文譯解の好師友たり今や既に印刷に着手せんとしつゝあり其世に出づる蓋し一ヶ月を出てさる可し乞ふ續々御光覽あらんことを。

石澤光三先生著

英會話實例詳解

定價金貳拾錢 郵稅金四錢

英會話書の出版日と共に多きを加へ今や到るところの書店に之れを販賣せざるはなく又英會話書を藏し居られさる人士は殆んど絶無と謂ふを得べき今日眞に英會話に興味を有し居らるゝ諸君の少なきは如何試みに一考されよ I should like to study English は私は英語を學び度いと云ふ事なり I want to study German は私は獨逸語を學び度いと云ふ事なり I feel like studying French. 私 は 佛 語 を 學 び 度 い と 云 ぶ 事 な り と 云 ぶ か 如 く 英 語 の 例 と 其 れ に 相 當 す る 日 本 語 の 譯 文 と を 示 す の み に て 果 して 會 話 書 の 本 領 を 得 た る も の と さ る べ し や 或 は 又 此 は 何 の 話 し 彼 れ は 何 の 話 し と 色 々 な る 話 し を 集 め て 俗 に 所 謂 め くら 暗 記 を 強 ぬ る 事 が 會 話 書 の 爲 す 可 き 當 然 の 役 目 な り や 多 言 を 要 せ ず して 既 だ に 諸 君 は 其 非 なる 事 を 熟 知 し 居 ら る べ し なら ぬ 會 話 の 主 眼 と する と ころ は 運 用 に あり 假 令 ひ 幾 百 万 の 語 を 知 る も 之 れ を 運 用 す る の 方 法 を 知 ら ざ れ ば 一 の 生 き た る 字 引 の み 此 Practical English を 教 へ る こ と ぞ 之 れ 會 話 書 の 目 的 に あり ず して 何 ぞ や 従 來 の 會 話 書 興 味 なる も の 無 く 隨 て 其 れ よ う 得 る 所 の 利 益 の 少 なき 所 以 是 盡 し 主 として 此 運 用 の 方 法 を 教 へ ざる に 坐 せ ず ば 不 可 成 之 れ 弊 堂 が 第 三 編 と して 吾 國 に 於 て 未 だ 其 類 を 見 ざる 實 用 的 の 一 新 會 話 書 を 公 け に せ ん と する 所 以 是 著 者 石 澤 光 三 氏 の 苦 心 され たる 所 も 亦 實 に 此 點 に 存 する なり 今 本 書 内 容 を 言 へ ば 朝 夕 の 挨拶 訪 問 昨 去 の 辭 買 物 の 懸 け 引 雜 談 等 日 常 必 ず 起 る 可 き 事 柄 に 對 し 詳 細 なる 解 釋 の 文 法 と を 付 し 此 れ を 基 礎 と して 其 語 法 に 依 り 他 の 事 柄 に 應 用 す る の 法 を 教 へ ん と する に あり 今 や 其 首 部 は 既 に 印 刷 中 に して 遅 く とも 三 月 下 旬 に 完 成 を 告 ぐ 可 し 幸 に して 御 光 覽 あら ん ことを。

濱本英學叢書第四編

石澤光三先生著

英會話作文諸規則集

定價金貳拾錢 郵稅四錢

正確に會話し正確に作文するの必要あるを今更喋々を俟たずして明かなり而して正確に會話し且つ作文せんとするには先づ須らく語句の排列句讀の切り方及び文字の使用法に意を用ひざる可からず本書は是等の三大要件に關し英文法の禁する所命する所及び許容する所の何たるやを詳説せるものにしてKirkham, Murray, Liennie! Appleton, Packard, White, Dalglish, Reid, Pinneo, Hall, Quackenbos, Swinton, Brown, Bain, Sill, 等の諸説を根據とし英文組織法英語の誤り等の著者にして經驗學識ある石澤光三氏が得意の考案を以て著作されたる頗る興味ある参考書にして日本學生の必ず知らざる可からざる諸規則は細大舉げて洩らす所なし苟も英學に志ある人士此書を熟讀玩味されれば古今の著名なる學者の興へたる諸規則は一目して掌の中に之れを見るを得可く本書の一讀は前出十五種の文法書の通讀に値すべし今や將きに印刷に着手せんとしつゝあり遅くとも來月上旬を出でずして世に出づべし幸にして御光覽あらんことを

明治三十五年四月

濱本英學叢書第五編

石澤光三先生著

既 學生必携 英文難句詳解 刊

定價金貳拾錢 郵稅四錢

本書の特色

- (1) 苟くも英語を學ぶ人の必ず通曉せざる可からざる難句を集めたるにあり
- (2) 解釋の精則適切なるにあり
- (3) 前後對照の便を設けて自然に難句を理合せしむるにあり
- (4) 中學上級生及び官立學校入學志願者の獨習に尤も適せるにあり

幸に御光覽ありて本書の價值を知り玉はん事を祈る



◎新刊!!

三澤力太郎著
物理學問題例解

●定價金參拾錢●

物理學中公式の意義を正確に了解し其應用自在を得るには計算問題に熟習するにあり本書は中學生及一般受験者の爲解答説明を與へ誠に計算問題に至りては特に意を用ひたり

●郵送料 四錢●

三澤力太郎著

化學問題例解

●定價金卅錢郵送料四錢●

本書は最新の學識に基づき著者多年教授上の實驗により丁寧見事に解説せられたれば中學生及一般受験者好資料たり

◎近刊!!

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