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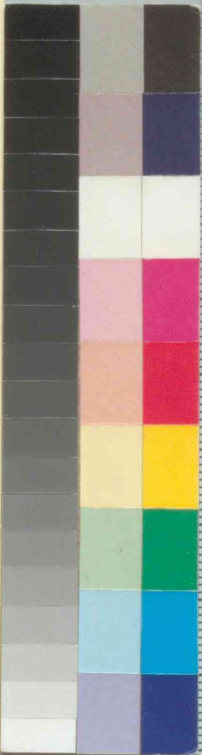
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明治四十五年三月十四日 中學校外國語科用

# NEW SCHOOL FIFTH READER

BY

KENJIRO KUMAMOTO

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH IN THE GAKUSHUIN

広島大学図書

2000026437



THE KAISEIKWAN  
TOKYO



廣島大學圖書印

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THE KAISEIKWAN



Know ye, Our Subjects:

Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws; should emergency



arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye not only be Our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

The way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is Our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, Our subjects, that we may all thus attain to the same virtue.

The 30th day of the 10th month of the 23rd year of Meiji.

(Imperial Sign Manual. Imperial Seal.)

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The asterisks denote *shorter pieces* and the italics *poems*.

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Of course he gets answers which give him some account of what is meant by "organization\*" and "government." If we could put all the answers together in one sentence, it would be something like this,—that "government" means "force used in order to make people do certain things or not do certain other things."

Family life\* is our first experience of government. One of the first things you and I said, when we were very little and not at all wise, was, "I shall," "I shan't," "I will," or "I won't." By degrees we learned two things. First, we learned that there were certainly many matters in which our parents knew what was good for us and what would hurt us, a great deal better than we ourselves knew; and then, in the second place, we learned that *probably* there were other matters in which our father and mother knew best what was good for us. In learning these lessons, we learned to obey our father and mother; we were governed by them.

The father and mother together govern the children, and if all is well, they are of <sup>same</sup> one mind

or'ga ni za'tion	ex pē'ri ençe	dē greeç'
prob'a bly	obey (ō bā')	

oppose 逆に反対す 一. 家庭障壁

as to\* what rules are to be made for the household. But again, if all is well, one person in the family is stronger than all the rest, and that person, of course, is the father. It would be that father who would do most for the help and defence of the family if the house were attacked or were in any great danger; and in order to do this, he would have power to do whatever\* he thought wise. He is really the governor of the house.

So, without going beyond a single home, we can find out the meaning of "government:" it is "force used for the sake of order and of defence." How much force is necessary, how it is to be used, how wise and good or how foolish and wicked those who use this force may be, are things in which there have been great differences\* all over the world from the beginning until now. One thing we all know—that the amount of force used naturally increases in proportion to the opposition which is shown to it within the home, or in proportion to the greatness of the danger which threatens it from outside.

house'hōld	dē fenge'	at tack'	dān'ger
neç'es sa ry	fōōl'ish	wick'ed	dif'fer enç eç
nat'u ral ly	in crease'	prō pōr'tion	



So much\* for government as we see it\* in a household; now for government in a country. Let us suppose that there were only two men living in a certain land. A blue-eyed man and a brown-eyed man are in a land full of grapes, and when the blue-eyed man is trying to gather a bunch for himself on a hot day, the brown-eyed man says, "No, you shall not; I will be master of all the grapes." This would be very wrong; and we cannot help believing that in this quarrel the man who was in the right would get the better of\* the one who was in the wrong. If he did so, he would be exercising a kind of government over the other man.

If you were grown up, and were the third man in the land where the brown-eyed man was robbing the blue-eyed one of his share of the grapes, you would take the side of the robbed man, and perhaps you and he would think that the robber ought to be punished in some way. If you agreed to do so, that would be two men governing one. But in this world there are not merely\* one or two but many thousands of people who would be ready

gath'er    ought (ô)    pun'ish    a gree'    mere'ly  
thou'sands

put in practice  
carry into practice  
carry out  
go about

to check and punish a robber or any other wrong-doer.

Let us next suppose that a good many people are living together—men, women, and children—as there are everywhere\*: we find there are always some people who want to do wrong, and who manage to do it in some degree, whatever care\* the others may take to prevent it. But the people who try to be just and kind are always more in number than those who do not. There is more force in the world on the side of right than on the side of wrong things.

2. Government.

PART II.

It has come about\*, in one way and another\*, that all over the world men have gathered together in tribes or nations. Wherever a tribe or a nation has been formed, men have said to one another, "We want to go about\* our business. We want to build houses and to till\* the fields. What shall we do with the few bad people who like robbery and murder and other wrong things?"

wrong-doer (röng'-döw'ër)    prè vent'    rob'ber y    mur'der



“We shall choose a head man, or head men\*, and they will be rulers; and some of us will be rulers under them; there will be rulers everywhere. Then the bad people will know that we are ready to help the rulers; and we are more in number than all the bad people together, so they will be afraid to rob and murder. If any of them do it, or try to do it, we shall put them in prison, or otherwise\* punish them. By doing this we shall be at peace, and shall be able to go about our business.”

In this way rulers are <sup>made</sup> set up, and rules or laws are made for the people of a country. The people must always submit to the public laws, or bear the p<sup>en</sup>alty\* for not doing so; and some of these laws are quite as inconvenient to many grown people, and as much opposed to their wishes, as any rules that parents have to make for their children at home, or teachers for children at school.\*

Now the more perfectly all this is carried out, the more “civilized\*” do we say a people is. The

chōōge	ōth'er wise	sub mit'	bear (bār)
in con vē'ni ent	op pōgēd'	per'fect ly	çiv'il izēd

word “Civilized” comes from a Latin word meaning a citizen, or dweller in a city. It is in cities that the greatest number of people are gathered together; and there you find most of the rulers of a country living, with the greatest amount of force at their <sup>which they can use</sup> command\* to put down wrong-doing.

So much for the first purpose of government—the preventing or punishing of wicked actions. As people grow more and more civilized, they often agree upon rules for other purposes than the mere putting down of violence—for example, rules for making roads, carrying letters, sending out ships, making places clean and healthy, and so forth.\* They have all the same object—namely,\* to make life easier and more pleasant for the people.

In a home the father does one kind of work, the mother does a different kind, the servants another, and the children another; and so all the duties of the day are gone through in an orderly manner.\* The same thing happens in a government. Some of the rulers attend to money matters,\* others to

Lat'in	çit'i zen	dwel'ler	purpose (pēr'pūs)
vī'o lençe	ex am'ple	hēalth'y	ob'ject
name'ly	dū'ty	or'der ly	



police, and to roads and rivers, others to business with foreign countries, others to soldiers and sailors, and so on.\*

The head rulers do their work in places built or chosen for that purpose, which are called Government offices. The capital, or head city, is the centre of Government. There you find the greatest amount of force to help the rulers in doing right, and from there go the main roads and railways and telegraphs all over the country.

地位

There, also, is managed most of what is done for the defence of the country—that is, the training of soldiers and sailors, the making of arms and weapons of all kinds, and arrangements\* for sending ships or armies to the proper places when there is any danger of war with the people of another country.

This is the most dreadful purpose for which government is set up—to carry on war, if that should be necessary. Government is more necessary when war is being waged\* than at any other time; without a government, it would be impossi-

cap'i tal	centre (sēn'tēr)	wēap'on	ār rāngē'ment
prop'er	wāge	im pos'si ble	

ble for a country to carry on war. To seize the capital or seat of government of a country is like disabling\* a man by a blow on the head.

This is the reason why in the great war of 1870\* the Germans marched on Paris, as we mentioned at the beginning. The capture of Paris would mean the end of the war. The French knew this, too, and tried to remove the Government offices to another town, so that France might still have a capital and rulers of its own.

A child might well ask,\* looking at any great public show such as we spoke of, how it all came to be done\*; and when we look at what goes on in a single hour in a civilized country, we may well ask the same question. It is done by Government organization—that is, by work done in an orderly manner, by proper people, who are put in their places by the rulers, from the highest ruler, or prime minister, down to the lowest parish officer. 地位

Adapted from "Lilliput Lectures."

seize (sēz)	dis ā'ble	rea'son	men'tion
cap'ture	remove (rē mōōv')	min'is ter	of'fi cer

彼 = 五の又行 = 2. 自はヲ失ハス 無能カ = 2



*So he in the blue.  
= He in low spirits.*

### 3. A Fine Horse.

(For four boys, George, Ned, Sam, and Dick.)

**George.** What makes you look so glum,\* Ned? Did anything happen?

**Ned.** Of course. Something is always happening.

**Sam.** I shouldn't think you would ever be blue\* about anything, Ned. Your father is rich, and you always seem to have everything you want.

**Ned.** Things are not what they seem.\* I don't have everything I want.

**Dick.** What are your desires now? Have you been asking for the moon, and your father won't get it for you?

**Ned.** It isn't what I can't get that troubles me. It is what I've got.

**Sam.** I know you're always lucky\* about getting presents. What is it now?

**Ned.** It isn't always so fine as you think. Father made me a present to-day that I wouldn't give ten cents for. He said I needed exercise,\* outdoor exercise; and what do you suppose he has bought me?

dé gire'

wōn't

luck'y

Prēs'ent

**George.** A pair of dumb-bells?

**Ned.** No, guess again.

**Sam.** A baseball.

**Ned.** Worse than that.

**Dick.** A shovel.

**Ned.** No, worse than any of those things. Listen now while I tell you. A horse.

**George.** A horse! I should think you would jump at the chance.\*

**Ned.** Well, I haven't.\*

**Dick.** What's the matter with your horse? Is he vicious\*?

**Ned.** Oh, not at all!

**George.** Don't you like his color?

**Sam.** Is he lame, or blind?

**Ned.** No, the horse is perfect, as far as I can see.\* But I don't like it.

**Dick.** Well, you are a hard one to please,\* I declare! I only wish my father would give me a horse. I'd\* be thankful for any kind of one.\*

**Sam.** So would I.\*

**Ned.** You think you would? How much use would you find for such a horse as my father has given me?

dumb'-bells'

shōv'el

vicious (vish'ūs)



**George.** Use! I'd use him every minute in the day I could spare\* from my studies.

**Ned.** I'll let you exercise with mine all you want to,\* if you'll come around to the house.

**Dick.** That's generous! 55 大...

**Ned.** Not very. I should be only too glad to get rid of the beast\* altogether, if my father would let me; but he says I need the exercise.

**Sam.** Some people never know when they are well off.\* Will you let me take the horse occasionally? <sup>偶尔</sup>

**Ned.** Just as often as you want, any of you.

**Sam.** Come, now, Ned, you must keep your promise when we come for the horse.

**Ned.** Yes, indeed, I will, and you must all of you promise to come around often and exercise on it. Will you?

**George.** Of course we will.

**Dick.** Sure.

**Sam.** You can count on us every time.

**Ned.** I shall expect you, then, two or more times a week.

**George, Sam, and Dick.** Yes, indeed!

gĕn'er ous

oc cā'sion al ly

ex pect'

**Ned.** You seem to envy me my possession. I don't want to be mean\* about it, and as you have all given me your solemn promise to come and exercise on my horse two or three times a week, you had better come around to-morrow and begin.

**George.** I speak for the first ride!\*

**Dick and Sam.** No, I!

**Ned.** You can't ride on my horse very well, but you can exercise on it. My father bought it, as I said, because he thought I needed exercise. It is a sawhorse.\*

**Dick, Sam, and George.** Oh! (They groan in disgust and start to go away. Ned follows smiling.) <sup>的 悲 愤</sup>

**Ned.** (Calling out.) Don't forget to keep your promise, boys!

From A. M. Kellogg's "Tip-Top Dialogues."

pos ses'sion

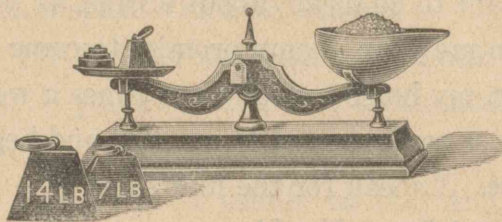
sol'emn

saw'horse'

dis gust'



## 4. Trade.



There was once a boy called Dick who had chilblains,\* and he was seated next to another boy who was eating an apple. “Bill,\*” said he, “give me a bite of your apple, and I’ll let you have a look at my chilblains,”—and the bargain was struck.\*

A German sentinel\* at the siege of Metz\* asked a French sentinel to get him a bottle of wine. The French soldier did so, and then asked the German to give him a lump of salt in return,—and that bargain was struck also.

In both these cases we have trade. Dick was fond of apples, while his friend was curious\* to know what chilblains were like. They made an exchange:\* Dick obtained the bite of apple he wished for, and his friend satisfied his curiosity.\*

chil'blains	bar'gain	sen'ti nel	Metz (mēts).
salt	curious (kū'ryūs)	ex chāngē'	cū'ri os'i ty

1 ありかきかたの徳 2 13の千円がある 3 in the shape of  
4 角は12月1日付の金で買はす in the point of

Each made a profit; each was a little happier than he had been before. The boy with the chilblains was like a man who keeps a show or exhibits\* a picture, and takes payment from people for letting them look at it. He gains in<sup>3</sup> money; they gain in pleasure.

So with the two soldiers.\* The French inside Metz had plenty of wine, but little or no salt; and people can do\* better without wine than they can without salt. The Germans who were besieging Metz had plenty of salt, and they were willing to spare\* some of it to get a little wine. So the two sentinels made an exchange, and each gained something<sup>2</sup> in health or pleasure; in other words, each of them, too, traded and made a profit.

If men and women lived, like the sparrows, on what they found ready for them, or if they did not have different wants, there would be no trade. But human beings\* differ very much as to the kind <sup>of</sup> *quarrel* of food they like and the kind of clothes they wear. They are not always satisfied with the food that is grown or the clothes that are made in their own land.

prof'it	ex hib'it	spar'row	hū'man
---------	-----------	----------	--------



江 醫官 比 廣 子 比 二 豎 子 使 子 專 子

If we think for a moment of the world and its people, we shall see how greatly the various countries and races of men differ one from another. There are, as you know, hot countries, cold countries, and temperate\* countries. In one country there is plenty of sugar-cane, and in another plenty of corn. One town takes to making silk because mulberry-trees grow well near it; another to making knives and forks because there is plenty of coal and iron in the neighbourhood.

改問 林  
文 林  
一 十 記  
中 記

Then the races of the world are as different as the countries in which they live. Some are hunters and trappers,\* others farmers and fruit-growers, others manufacturers. Men of the same race also differ one from another. Some men are stronger, and others weaker. Some are able to hammer bars of red-hot iron, and they like all manner of blacksmith's work; others are not so strong, but become skilled in cutting, and fitting, and measuring, and they may be tailors or shoemakers.

不 存

Then\* there are the professions, as they are called.\* One man studies, and he becomes a doctor.

vā'rious ('ryus)      tem'per ate      mul'bēr ry-tree'  
man'u fac'tūr er

人 二 以 二 且 也 子 二 此 也 此 也 欲 行 也 子 二 文 是 王 若 欠 也 也 中 子 一 大 子 也  
to be at a loss (how to see 如何 (方法)  
what to do (何事) 事

Another is clever at machinery, and he becomes an engineer. Another can write books better than he can do any thing else. Another can sing well; another can paint; and so on.

So it happens all over the world that some people have more than they need of one thing—it may be corn, or furs, or knowledge, or skill of some sort. Other people in the world want these very things,<sup>2</sup> and are willing to give other things in exchange. Every one is willing to trade.

But there are difficulties in the way. A man with more corn than he needs may want a pair of boots; another man may have plenty of leather, and may be <sup>wanting</sup> in want of corn. If these two could meet they might make an exchange, and that would be trade. But the world is so large that this very seldom happens.\*

Here is another difficulty. Suppose a man has nothing except his strength, and he wants meat or bread. Unless he could live in the house of a man who had food, and could give his labour day by day in exchange for food, he would be puzzled what to do.

machinery (mā shē'nēr ī)      en'gī neer'      knowledge (nōl'ēj)  
dif'fi cul ty      lēath'er      sel'dom      un less'



1 nine cases out of ten. (perhaps)  
 = 其十の九は 〇 国 数 の 十 の 二

If I were a butcher,\* and a strong man were to come to me and say, "I want a pound of steak, and I will give you as much labour as the steak is worth," I should most likely be forced to reply, "I do not want your labour; and if I did, I should hardly know how much of it was worth a pound of steak."

It is still more awkward\* when we come to the various professions. If a hungry doctor were to come to me and say, "Give me a quarter\* of wheat, and I will cure your fever," I might have to say, "I feel no fever that wants curing." Again, a writer could not call upon five hundred people and say, "If you will all take it in turn to give me four meals a day, and house-room<sup>...</sup> for so long,\* I will write you a book."

By degrees\* men have got over a good many of the difficulties that stand in the way of fair\* exchanges. In the first place, they have invented weights and measures, so that the exact quantity of each thing exchanged can always be found out. In the second place, they have invented money, so

butch'er	steak (stāk)	wōrth	awk'ward
fē'ver	in vent'	measure (mēz'yēr)	ex act'
quan'ti ty			二 二 月

1 E 此 如 何 なる こと 距離 距離, 何 日 何 日  
 e 此 如 何 なる

that things can be exchanged in large or in small quantities, at almost any distance, at the exact worth that the owners put upon them.

It does not now matter to the butcher\* whether the shoemaker wants meat or not; he takes his money, and gets his boots in exchange. Then if the bootmaker wants trousers, he takes money to the tailor. And so the game goes on\* all round a neighbourhood, all round a city, all round the world.

All this buying and selling is carried on\* chiefly by merchants; by wholesale traders, who buy goods in large quantities, and sell them in smaller quantities; and by retail traders, who sell in quantities smaller still. And the whole of this exchanging or trading that we have been speaking of, is carried on by means of money of some kind.

From "Royal Prince Readers."

own'er	wheth'er	trou'sers	chief'ly (chē'l)
whole'sale	re'tail		



## 5. The Village Blacksmith.

Under a spreading chestnut-tree  
 The village smithy\* stands.  
 The smith, a mighty man is he,  
 With large and sinewy\* hands;  
 And the muscles\* of his brawny arms  
 Are strong as iron bands.  
 His hair is crisp,\* and black, and long;  
 His face is like the tan;\*  
 His brow is wet with honest sweat.\*  
 He earns whate'er he can,  
 And looks the whole world in the face,\*  
 For he owes\* not any man.  
 Week in, week out,\* from morn\* till night,  
 You can hear his bellows blow;  
 You can hear him swing his heavy sledge  
 With measured beat and slow,\*  
 Like a sexton\* ringing the village bell,  
 When the evening sun is low.  
 And children coming home from school  
 Look in at the open door;

smith'y	sin'ew y	muscle (mūs'l)	brawn'y
brow (brou)	swēat	earn (ērn)	what e'er (hwöt ar')
owe(ō)	bel'lowz	sledge 大鐵錘 主錘	sex'ton



They love to see the flaming forge,  
 And hear the bellows roar,  
 And catch the burning sparks that fly  
 Like chaff from a threshing-floor.\*  
 He goes on Sunday to the church,  
 And sits among his boys;  
 He hears the parson pray and preach,  
 He hears his daughter's voice,

forge 鐵匠房	chaff	thresh'ing-floor (flōr)	pār'sqn 牧師
-----------	-------	-------------------------	------------



Singing in the village choir,\*  
And it makes his heart rejoice.

It sounds to him like her mother's voice,  
Singing in paradise!

He needs\* must think of her once more,  
How in the grave she lies;  
And with his hard, rough hand he wipes  
A tear out of his eyes.

多功的

Toiling, —rejoicing, —sorrowing,  
Onward through life he goes:  
Each morning sees some task\* begin,\*  
Each evening sees it close\*;  
Something attempted, something done,  
Has earned a night's repose.\*  
Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend,  
For the lesson thou hast taught!

Thus at the flaming forge of life\*  
Our fortunes must be wrought;  
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped\*  
Each burning\* deed and thought.

和音=12音;  
口+レ+1+712

Longfellow.

choir (kwīr)	rè joige'	pār'a dise	rough (rūf)
tear	sōr'row ing	at tempt'ed	rè pose'
wōrth'y	wrought (rōt)	an'vil 鉄床	2712

/ 第10頁、第12頁

## 6. History of the Postage Stamp.

The postage stamp was first used in London on the 10th of January, 1840, and for nine years it was employed in the British Isles alone. France adopted\* it on the 1st of January, 1849, and Germany in 1850.

It was a curious incident\* that gave rise to the idea of postage stamps. A traveller, about seventy years ago, was passing through a district in the north of England. He arrived at the door of an inn, where a postman had stopped to deliver\* a letter. A young girl came out to receive it; she turned it over and over in her hand. The price demanded for the letter\* being a shilling, she said she had no money to pay it, although it was a letter from her brother, and sighing sadly, she returned it to the postman.

The traveller was a kind-hearted man. He paid the postage and handed the letter to the girl. No sooner had the postman turned his back than the girl confessed\* that the signs marked on the out-

em ploy'	a dopt'	in'gi dent	i dē'a	dis'trict
dē liv'er	dē mānd'	although (əl thō')		con fess'



人 富 貴 此 等 凡 小 金 小 几 福 之 二 三 万  
 2 = a great conviction would be given  
 3 予 以 其 期 以 上 之 法 律 之 罰 之 三 分  
 24

side of the letter told her all she wanted to know, that this plan had been adopted by her brother and herself to save expense, and that the letter did not contain any writing inside.

The traveller, as he continued on his journey, asked himself whether a system which gave occasion to such frauds\* was not a vicious one.\*

Rowland Hill (that was the name of the traveller) believed that in England, where family ties\* are so strong, and where the spirit of commerce knows no bounds, the sending of letters was limited only by the cost of the postage, and that if the price were reduced, a great service<sup>2</sup> would be rendered to the public\* without injury to the revenues of the country.

These views passed into law, and from the date above mentioned letters were circulated\* over the length and breadth\* of the British Isles for one penny. This bold scheme soon surpassed the hopes<sup>3</sup> of the legislators; for in ten years the number of letters had increased fivefold.\*

ex pense'	oc cā'sion	Row'land	spīr'it
com'merçe	lim'it	cōst	rē duce'
rev'e nue	view (vū)	gīr'cu late	brēa'dth
scheme plan	sur pass' 越え	leg'is la'tor	five'fōld

1 資 材 2 畫 2 = 大 小 之 三 分 之 一  
 \* to imagine

Rowland Hill became Secretary to the Postmaster General\* of England, and in this capacity he aided<sup>2</sup> much in working out\* and bringing to perfection the plans which he was the first to think of. These plans are now adopted by every civilised country in the world.

From "Middle Readers."

7. Soldier Fritz.

PART I.

Soldier Fritz was the little son of a corporal\* in the Prussian army, and lived in Brandenburg.\* He loved to play soldier himself, and that is why he was called Soldier Fritz.

His father, during a war with the French, was with his regiment on the Rhine.\* Once, when writing to his family, he told them how he sometimes suffered for want of vegetables.\* "If I only had a peck\* of our fine potatoes," said he, "how good they would taste!"

By day and by night, Soldier Fritz thought and dreamed<sup>4</sup> of his poor father; and, at last, without

sec're ta ry	Pōst'mās ter	ca paç'i ty	cor'po ral
Bran'den burg	Rhine (rīn)	suf'fer	veg'e ta ble



1 to look person up and down with one's eyes.  
2 瓶 s like fill the bottle with water.

the knowledge of his mother,\* he filled a bag with the finest potatoes in the cellar,\* and started off to find his father.

At noon, on the first day of his journey, he came to a small village, went into the first inn he saw, and sat down on a bench to rest. There were many guests in the large room, and among them an old crippled soldier with a wooden leg.

same person

"What do you wish, boy?" asked the soldier, rising, striding toward Fritz, and measuring him in astonishment from head to foot.

"I wish to go to the Rhine," was the answer. "My father has been promoted and is a sergeant, but he doesn't care for that, so long as he has no potatoes. So I wish to carry him some, and have picked out the best. Here they are in the sack."

"Why, you strange boy!" said the soldier, "tell that again, if you are in earnest,\* and so that you can be understood." Fritz did so, and all listened attentively. When he had done, tears stood in the eyes of the veteran,\* and all the rest were much affected.

guest (gɛst) as ton'ish ment prō mote' ear'nest (ɛr'  
at ten'tivəly vet'er an affect'ed sergeant (sār'jɛnt)

generously. 2 縫 5-2 3. enclose by sewing  
receptacle (アハ)

"You are a real soldier's child and my old heart trembles with joy as I look at you." So saying the veteran caught Fritz and kissed him. Then the others did the same, and even the big landlord\* was moved to his inmost soul. Nor would they let him think of going<sup>2</sup> farther that day. He had to stay\* at the inn, where he was waited on as if he were a real prince.

In the evening he told his story to the new guests, and was at last led to a chamber and put into a soft bed, where he slept a refreshing sleep. And while he was sleeping, the old soldier told the guests it would be a shame to let so brave a boy go farther<sup>2</sup> without a penny for his journey.

All gladly opened their purses and gave liberally for the good boy. The landlord kept the money till morning, when he awoke the boy, gave him a good breakfast, sewed the money into the lining of his jacket, and bade him good-by\* with hearty wishes for his welfare.\*

From this place he went on foot till evening, when he was again obliged to pass the night in a

land'lord in'mōst soul (sōl) chām'ber  
rè fresh'ing lib'er al ly wel'fare



1 副官の所を来り 2 ナツカシクナツテ  
3 其の中へ入ル

village. Here he told his story as before and was tenderly cared for.

At length, after journeying many days, he saw in the distance the first sentinel of the Prussian camp, and hastened toward him with flying feet. "Do you know where I can find my father?" he asked, out of breath.\*

"Stupid boy!" said the sentinel harshly; "do you suppose I know your father's name, and to what regiment he belongs?"

"Why, he belongs to the Brandenburg regiment of grenadiers,\* and his name is Martin Bollermann, and he is a sergeant."

"Well, if that is true, then hunt him up! You may pass."

Fritz ran on, came to a second sentinel, and a third, and at last fell into the hands of an adjutant,\* who examined him closely. The more he heard, the more friendly he became, and finally patted the boy's cheek very kindly.

"Come with me," he said; "I think we shall soon be able to find your father."

He went on to a large, magnificent\* tent, from

ten'der ly      brĕath      stū'pid      grenadier (grĕn' ā dĕr')  
ad'ju tant 副官 mag nif'i cent

旗の上の旗上はライオン

the top of which waved a broad banner. Fritz trudged\* cheerfully along by his side, carrying his potato sack, and, at the officer's beckoning,\* followed fearlessly into the tent.

Here he saw an elderly,\* magnificently dressed officer, sitting in a large armchair at a camp table,\* and apparently\* studying a map. He scarcely looked up, and merely nodded his head a very little as Fritz's attendant\* respectfully approached him.

"That is surely a general," Fritz thought, as he remained standing near the entrance. He was right. The adjutant spoke in a low tone to the general, who soon turned his eyes from the map, listened attentively to the adjutant's story, now and then casting a hasty look at Fritz.

After giving the officer an order and dismissing him, he beckoned to Fritz, who at once obeyed, and with soldierly bearing\* stood before the general.

"What is your name?" the general asked.

"Fritz Bollermann, and I am called Soldier Fritz."

ap pār'ent ly      at ten'dant 将人      rê spect'ful ly  
en'trançe      dis miss'      bear'ing (bār')



The general smiled and asked again: "Where do you come from?"

"From Brandenburg."

"Why have you come?"

"To bring potatoes to my father."

"Is this really true?" said the general to himself. "Have you them actually there in your sack?" he added aloud.\*

"Yes, the best in our whole cellar," said Fritz, taking the sack from his shoulder and opening it. "Only see, sir! all of them round and smooth as pebbles."

"Well, well, my son, they are very fine and give one a first-rate\* appetite. But now go into the next room and stay till I call you! Leave your sack here meanwhile!"

Fritz went as ordered,\* and seated himself in a large armchair. Wearied by hard march of the day, and more perhaps by his emotions,\* he was soon nodding and at last fast asleep. So\* the general found him when, about half an hour after, he stepped into the room. He let the boy sleep on, and went out softly.

ac'tu al ly

wearied (wēr'id)

ap'pe tite

ē mō'tions

mean'while

While Fritz was thus forgetful of everything, the general was busy in his behalf,\* and did not rest till he found the old sergeant, Martin Boller-mann, of the Brandenburg regiment. He had him forthwith\* ordered to come to supper\* and at the same time invited some of his highest officers. Nor did he forget to give his cook certain neces-sary orders.

8. Soldier Fritz.

PART II.

The guests assembled in good season,\* and took their seats at the table. Some were astonished to find at the general's table a mere sergeant, in ser-geant's uniform. But most of all, was the ser-geant himself astonished.

The most noticeable thing, next to the sergeant, was a large, covered dish,\* in which the guests supposed there was, without doubt, something very costly and delicious; and they cast many longing looks toward it.

bē hālf'

nō'ticē a ble

fōrth with'

delicious (dē lish'us)

as sem'ble

ū'ni form



1 having a meaning & inclines to luxury  
 極ノあつたのち、  
 積 32

The general observed their curiosity, but gave not the slightest hint\* to satisfy it. He smiled when he looked at the dish, and exchanged occasionally a short, significant\* look with his adjutant. Curiosity became extreme.\*

At length, the general, with loud voice, ordered the sergeant to take off the cover, and the eyes of all were turned at once to the mysterious dish.

What did they see? Potatoes in the skin, which, indeed,\* appeared wonderfully clean and inviting, but which disappointed not a little the pampered taste of the dainty guests,\* who had expected something quite different.

The only one who heartily rejoiced was Sergeant Bollermann, and he could scarcely keep back\* an exclamation\* of the greatest surprise and delight.

"Till now," said the general, while a bright smile played\* about his lips—"till now, you have been my guests; but if you wish to enjoy those splendid potatoes, you must turn\* to Sergeant Bollermann; they belong to him."

The officers shrugged\* their shoulders scornfully.

sig nif'i cant	ex tremē'	mȳs tē'rious (ryūs)
in vite'	ais ap point'ed	pam'pered
ex'cla mā'tion	en joy'	scorn'ful ly

The general seemed to care but little for their displeasure.

"If you knew in what way the potatoes came into our camp, you would deem it an honor to receive only one of them."

"How so? How did it happen?" they asked. "Tell us, if you please."

"I? O no! I have no skill in telling fine stories. But since I see that you, as well as our honest Bollermann, are somewhat tormented by curiosity, I will try to gratify\* you in another way. Adjutant! bring in my story-teller, please." The adjutant disappeared; all looked eagerly toward the entrance.

The heart of Bollermann beat as if it would burst, for a faint suspicion\* of the truth seemed to dawn in his mind. He grew white and red by turns and did not perceive\* how steadily and with what intense interest the eyes of the general were resting upon him.

Soon the curtain was drawn, and in came, at the adjutant's side, happy and looking around with bright and fearless eyes, Soldier Fritz.

displeasure (dis plēz'yēr)	tor ment'ed	grat'i fȳ
sus pī'çion	per ceive' (sēv')	in tense'

1 侍 2 人 3 考 慮 4 思 考 5 考 慮 6 考 慮 7 考 慮 8 考 慮 9 考 慮 10 考 慮 11 考 慮 12 考 慮 13 考 慮 14 考 慮 15 考 慮 16 考 慮 17 考 慮 18 考 慮 19 考 慮 20 考 慮 21 考 慮 22 考 慮 23 考 慮 24 考 慮 25 考 慮 26 考 慮 27 考 慮 28 考 慮 29 考 慮 30 考 慮 31 考 慮 32 考 慮 33 考 慮 34 考 慮 35 考 慮 36 考 慮 37 考 慮 38 考 慮 39 考 慮 40 考 慮 41 考 慮 42 考 慮 43 考 慮 44 考 慮 45 考 慮 46 考 慮 47 考 慮 48 考 慮 49 考 慮 50 考 慮 51 考 慮 52 考 慮 53 考 慮 54 考 慮 55 考 慮 56 考 慮 57 考 慮 58 考 慮 59 考 慮 60 考 慮 61 考 慮 62 考 慮 63 考 慮 64 考 慮 65 考 慮 66 考 慮 67 考 慮 68 考 慮 69 考 慮 70 考 慮 71 考 慮 72 考 慮 73 考 慮 74 考 慮 75 考 慮 76 考 慮 77 考 慮 78 考 慮 79 考 慮 80 考 慮 81 考 慮 82 考 慮 83 考 慮 84 考 慮 85 考 慮 86 考 慮 87 考 慮 88 考 慮 89 考 慮 90 考 慮 91 考 慮 92 考 慮 93 考 慮 94 考 慮 95 考 慮 96 考 慮 97 考 慮 98 考 慮 99 考 慮 100 考 慮 101 考 慮 102 考 慮 103 考 慮 104 考 慮 105 考 慮 106 考 慮 107 考 慮 108 考 慮 109 考 慮 110 考 慮 111 考 慮 112 考 慮 113 考 慮 114 考 慮 115 考 慮 116 考 慮 117 考 慮 118 考 慮 119 考 慮 120 考 慮 121 考 慮 122 考 慮 123 考 慮 124 考 慮 125 考 慮 126 考 慮 127 考 慮 128 考 慮 129 考 慮 130 考 慮 131 考 慮 132 考 慮 133 考 慮 134 考 慮 135 考 慮 136 考 慮 137 考 慮 138 考 慮 139 考 慮 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1 子德 → 子德 2 好 + 施本

"Fritz!" cried the sergeant, forgetting all respect for his superiors, and springing forward with outspread arms. "Fritz! how came you here?" The boy made no reply, but leaped with a loud cry to his father's breast, and the two held each other in a long and close embrace.

The officers gazed with deep emotion at this wonderful spectacle,\* and in the eyes of the general—a dear, good man—glistened tears of joy.

"Tell us, my boy, why and how you came hither,\*" he said; "but first be at ease and sit down at the table. You need not hesitate to do so—not if it were a king's table.\* Your true filial love\* has earned the honor."

The officers were all attention,\* as Fritz, holding his father's hand, related his story. Their stern bearing became more kindly, and their faces brighter.

They could but be pleased\* with the boy who loved his father so heartily as to come a hundred miles and more to bring him a favorite dish. The

sū pē'rī ōrŝ	out sprēad'	brēast	em brace'
spec'ta cle	hith'er	heg'i tate	fil'ial ('yâl)
rē late'			

1 stadelight intensely. 2 便 7 羞辱  
3 affability to inferiors. affable 慈愛 2 慈惠 in  
to discharge from military service

old sergeant was wholly lost in joyful emotions, and alternately\* laughed and wept.

When the story was ended, he forgot by whom he was surrounded, and embraced his brave son again and again, pressed hundreds of kisses upon his lips, and asked him many questions, all of which Fritz answered frankly.

At a hint from the general, all present left the tent, and the enraptured\* father remained with his dear boy. An hour after, the general came back, and gave the brave old sergeant a great writing in one hand, and a large purse full of gold pieces in the other.

"Here is your discharge, friend, with a promise of your full pay as a lifelong pension\*; and there is a small present for your worthy son, which we officers have collected. Keep it for him until he is grown and can make good use of it; and now go home to wife and children, who will be greatly rejoiced to see husband and father once more."

"O my general, your Grace\* is too kind," stammered the delighted sergeant, who did not know at what to rejoice most—the condescension\* of the

âl ter'nate ly	en rap'ture	dis charge'	life'long
col lect'	con'dē scen'sion		



1 此人物之精神 in the character of 2 其 勇 猛  
with through God's favour

officers, or the pension, or the wealth of his son Fritz. "How have I earned such favor?"

"By your brave conduct during the whole campaign; by the wound which you received in the last battle, and which disables you for your whole lifetime; and finally, by your boy, Soldier Fritz.

"In him I have seen that you must be a good father. Such a one our king can better use at home than in the field.\* Go then in peace, old comrade, and with God's help train all your boys like this one, who is a genuine\* true soldier child. Farewell! and do not forget to send Fritz to my regiment when he is large enough to bear arms for his king."

Translated from the German, by J. C. Pickard.



wēalth      con'duct      cam paign'      fi'nal ly  
gen'u inē      fare'well'

SHORTER PIECES.

1. Frederick the Great and the Young Guardsman.

It was customary with Frederick the Great, whenever a new soldier appeared in his regiment of guards, to ask him three questions, which were: "How old are you?" "How long have you been in my service?" "Are you satisfied with your pay and treatment?"—Now it happened one day that a young Frenchman enlisted in the Prussian service; and, as he knew scarcely any German, his captain told him of the three questions which the king was sure to ask him, and advised him to get the necessary answers by heart. This he did overnight, and next morning took his place in the ranks.

The king did not fail to notice the new face, and soon came up to the recruit, but, as luck would have it, changed the usual order of his questions, and began by asking him how long he had been in the service. "Twenty-one years," said the soldier. The king, surprised to hear such an answer from the mouth of one so young, said: "Then



how old are you?" "One year," was the prompt reply. "One year!" cried Frederick. "Well! surely either you or I must be mad!" The recruit, who took this remark for the third question, answered, "Both, Your Majesty."

From "Mombusho's Conversational Readers."

**customary, usual.**

**regiment, "rentai."** In the Japanese Army, an infantry *regiment* (歩兵聯隊) consists of three batallions<sup>中隊</sup> of four companies each. A *regiment* is commanded by a colonel. *section*

**guards.** *Ex.* The *guards* of the Japanese Emperor are called "konoehel."

**service.** *Ex.* Before Hideyoshi *served* Nobunaga, he was in the *service* of a man called Matsushita Yukitsuna.

**enlisted in the Prussian service,** entered the Prussian service. (*List, "jimmeibo."*)

**any German,** a single word of the German language.

**get by heart,** learn by heart.

**overnight,** during the night.

**ranks, mass.** (*In the ranks among the other soldiers.* <sup>昇進</sup> *rise to a high situation, from a rank.*)

**recruit** (rē krōōt'), a newly-enlisted soldier. <sup>新兵</sup>

**as luck would have it,** unfortunately.

**prompt,** ready.

**re mark',** saying.

**take for.** *Ex.* There are some Japanese who, while abroad, were <sup>mistake for</sup> taken for Spaniards or Portuguese. Spaniards and Portuguese are somewhat darker in complexion (顔色) than other Europeans.

## 9. Brought to Trial.

It must have been three weeks or a month after I entered the school that, on a rainy holiday, as I was walking through one of the halls\* alone, I was met by two boys who ordered me to "halt."\* Both had staves\* in their hands, taller than themselves, and one of them addressed me with these words:

"Arthur Bonnicastle, you are arrested in the name of the High Society of Inquiry,\* and ordered to appear before that august tribunal, to answer for your faults, sins, and misdemeanors. Right about face\*!"

The movement had so much of the air of mystery that I was about equally pleased and scared.\* I was led directly to my own room, which I was surprised to find quite full of boys, all of whom were grave and silent. I looked from one to another, puzzled beyond expression.

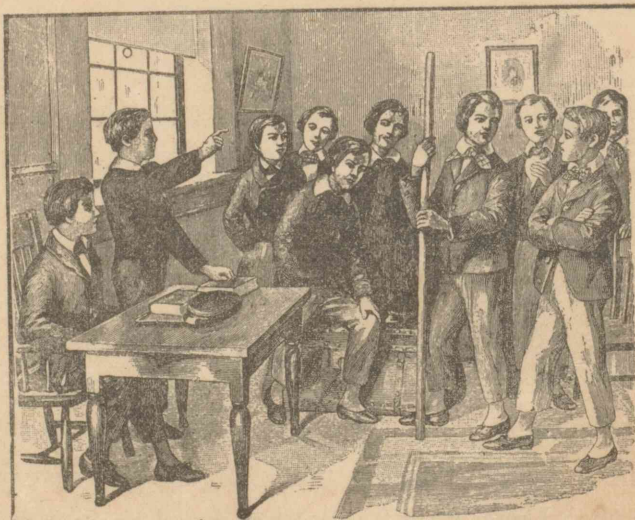
trī'al	ad dress'	Ar'thur	Bon'ni cās'tle
ār rest'	so gī'e ty	in quir'y	au gust' <sup>ウツク</sup>
trī bū'nal	mis'dē mēa'nōr	mŷs'ter y	ē'qual ly



あなたも彼も 已に彼は の せいハコソク  
 you has become you (7+ハコソク 102/127)

"We have secured the offender\*," said one of my captors,\* "and now have the satisfaction\* of presenting him before this society."

"The prisoner<sup>2</sup> will stand\* in the middle of the room and look at me," said the presiding officer in a tone of severity.



I was marched into the middle of the room and left alone, where I stood with folded arms, as became the grand occasion.\*

"Arthur Bonnicastle," said the officer before mentioned, "you are brought before the High

sê cure' of fend'er sat'is fac'tion prê gent'ing  
 prê sid'ing sê vër'i ty

Society of Inquiry on a charge of telling so many lies that no dependence\* whatever can be placed upon your words. What have you to reply to this charge? Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"I am not guilty. Who says I am?" I exclaimed indignantly.\*

"Henry Hulm, advance!" said the officer.

Henry rose, and walking by me took a position near the officer at the head of the room.

"Henry Hulm, you will look upon the prisoner and tell the society whether you know him."

"I know him well," replied Henry.

"What is his general character?"

"He is bright and very amiable\*." シトヤカナル

"Do you consider him a boy of truth?"

"I do not."

"Has he deceived you?" inquired the officer.

"If he has, please to state the occasion and the circumstance\*."

"No, Your Honor\*"; he has never deceived me. I always know whether he is speaking the truth or not."

dè pen'denge guilty (gilt'i) in dig'nant ly ad vânce'  
 prig'qner châr'ac ter a'mi a ble いゝやつ con sid'er  
 dè ceive' (sêv') cir'cum stange



what a story / 嘲笑, 何トナツカト高コトハ合<sup>41</sup>手  
 2 ナキトイハ<sup>2</sup>又ハ此ヲ見<sup>2</sup>コトイハ<sup>2</sup>口<sup>2</sup>ヲ刺<sup>2</sup>戟<sup>2</sup>ニハ<sup>2</sup>服<sup>2</sup>ヲ<sup>2</sup>着<sup>2</sup>セ

"Have you ever told him of his crimes, and warned him to desist\* from them?"

"I have," replied Henry; "many times."

"Has he shown any disposition\* to mend?"

"None at all, Your Honor."

"What is the character\* of his falsehood?"

"He tells," replied Henry, "stories about himself. Great things are always happening to him, and he is always performing the most wonderful deeds."

*to dawn* I now began with great shame and confusion to realize\* that I was exposed to ridicūle.\* The tears came into my eyes and dropped from my cheeks, but I would not yield\* to the impūse either to cry or to attempt to fly.

"Will you give us some specimens of his stories\*?" said the officer.

"I will," responded Henry; "but I can do it best by asking him questions."

"Very well," said the officer, with a polite bow. "Pursue the course you think best."

"Arthur," said Henry, addressing me directly,

warn	dē sist'	dis pō gi'tion	falsē'hōōd
per form'	con fū'gion	ex pōse'	rid'i cule
im'pulse	speç'i men	rē spond'	pur sue'

1 一聲 = 空門 = 名リ 響...

"did you ever tell me that, when you and your father were on the way to this school, your horse went so fast that he ran down a black fox in the middle of the road and cut off his tail with the wheel of the chaise,\* and that you sent the tail home to one of your sisters to wear in her hat?"

"Yes, I did," I responded, my face flaming and painful with shame.

"And did your horse really run down the fox in the middle of the road and cut off his tail, and did you send home the tail to your sister to be worn in her hat?" inquired the judge, with a low, gruff\* voice. "The prisoner will answer so that all can hear."

"No," I replied; and looking for some justification\* of my story, I added, "but I did see a black fox, a real black fox, as plain as day\*!"

"Oh! oh! oh!" ran around the room in chorus. "He did see a fox, a real black fox, as plain as day!"

"The witness will pursue his inquiries," said the officer.

"Arthur," Henry continued, "did you or did you not tell me that when on the way to this chaise (shāz) wear (wār) jus'ti fi cā'tion chō'rus wit'ness



school you overtook Mr. and Mrs. Bird in their carriage, that you were invited into the carriage by Mrs. Bird, and that one of Mr. Bird's horses chased a calf on the road, caught it by the ear, and tossed it over the fence and broke its leg?"

"I suppose I did," I said, growing desperate.

"And did the horse really chase the calf, and catch him by the ear, and toss him over the fence, and break his leg?" inquired the officer.

"He didn't catch him by the ear," I replied, "but he really did chase a calf."

"Oh! oh! oh!" chimed in the chorus. "He didn't catch him by the ear, but he did really chase a calf!"

"Witness," said the officer, "you will pursue your inquiries."

"Arthur, did you or did you not tell me," Henry went on, "that you have an old friend who is soon to go to sea,\* and that he has promised to bring you a male and a female monkey, a male and a female bird of paradise,\* a barrel of pineapples, and a Shetland pony\*?"

"It doesn't seem as if I told you exactly that," I replied.

chase      des'per ate      bār'rel      Shet'land

"Did you or did you not tell him so?" said the officer severely.

"Perhaps I did," I responded.

"And did your friend who is to go to sea really promise to bring you monkeys, birds of paradise, pineapples, and a Shetland pony?"

"No," I replied; "but I really have an old friend who is going to sea, and he'll bring me anything I ask him to."

"Oh! oh! oh!" swept around the room again. "He really has an old friend who is going to sea, and he'll bring him anything he asks him to!"

"Hulm, proceed with your inquiries," said the officer.

Looking around upon the boys, and realizing what had been done and what was in progress,\* I went into a fit\* of hearty crying that distressed them quite as much as my foolish habit had done.\*

At this moment a strange silencé seized the assembly. All eyes were directed toward the door, upon which my back was turned. I wheeled around to find the cause of the interruption.\*

sē vere'ly      prō'ceed'      prog'ress      as sem'bly  
in'ter rup'tion



There, in the doorway, towering above us all, stood Mr. Bird.

"What does this mean?" inquired the master.

I flew to his side and took his hand. The officer who had presided explained that they had been trying to break\* Arthur Bonnicastle of lying, and that they were about to order him to report to the master for correction.\*

Then Mr. Bird took a chair and patiently heard the whole story.

"I am glad if he has learned," said the master, "even by the severe means which have been used, that if he wishes to be loved and admired he must always tell the exact truth, neither more nor less. If you had come to me, I could have found a better mode\* of dealing with him. But I venture to say that he is cured. Aren't you, Arthur?" And he stooped and lifted me to his face and looked into my eyes.

"I don't think I shall do it any more," I said.

Bidding the boys disperse,\* he carried me downstairs into his room and charged me with kindly

tow'er ing (tou')

patiently (pā'shēnt li)

rē pōrt'

dis perse'

cōr rec'tion

Hand meeting  
counsel.\* I went out from the interview numbled,\* and without a revengeful thought in my heart toward the boys who had brought me to trial. I saw that they were my friends, and I was determined to prove myself worthy of their friendship.

From "Jones Readers."

## 10. India-Rubber.

India-rubber is a vegetable substance of great interest. It is obtained by piercing holes in certain trees of warm climates, and collecting the milky fluid which oozes out of them. India-rubber consists of about nine-tenths of carbon, and one-tenth of the gas called hydrogen.

India-rubber has been long known, and its uses are very various. Year after year it is applied to fresh purposes.

In Europe, india-rubber was first noticed about 130 years ago. For a long time its sole purpose was the rubbing out of pencil marks. Hence its

coun'sel

sub'stance

ōoze

in'ter view (vū)

pierce (pērs)

car'bon

rē venġe'ful

clī'mate

hŷ'dro ġen

in'di a-rub'ber

flū'id

ap ply'



name of *rubber*. It takes the name of *Indian* or *India* from being brought chiefly from America; the natives (called *American Indians*) of that continent being the collectors of it.

The chief countries for producing rubber are South America, especially Brazil, besides India, Java, and the south-east of Asia generally. The finest rubber comes from Brazil. Doubtless as good\* might be obtained in India; but the native dealers in India so dreadfully adulterate\* their india-rubber, that it is worth very little in the market.

The trees which give the most india-rubber or *caoutchouc*, are of the fig kind. In the great forests of Brazil, along the banks of the mighty Amazon, that king of rivers, hundreds of the trees yielding caoutchouc are yearly tapped\* by the natives to supply our wants. A deep hole is bored into the tree, and a jar placed beneath it, to receive the pure milky fluid, which trickles like life-blood from the wound. This liquid, after standing long enough, curdles like milk.

con'ti nent	col lect'or	especially (ēs pēsh'āl i)
obtain'	a dul'ter ate	caoutchouc (kōō'chōōk)
Am'a zon	liquid (lik'wid)	cur'dle

You know that india-rubber is now used for a large number of purposes. But for many of these it requires to be dissolved, or melted, in some liquid. To find the liquid which would melt india-rubber was the object of a long and toilsome search.

There are several substances now known which dissolve india-rubber more or less readily. There is the pure, light, thin liquid, called *ether*, which might be used; but this is expensive. Turpentine softens caoutchouc. But the cheapest, and so the one most commonly used, is the liquid obtained from coal-tar, called *naphtha*.

This fluid, by the aid of heat and powerful machinery, turns the solid rubber into a sticky liquid like treacle. By spreading a layer of this liquid india-rubber between two sheets of linen, or other suitable material, and then passing them between rollers, we obtain a waterproof cloth.

The second great quality of caoutchouc, is its elasticity: that is, it allows itself to be pulled out

dig solve'	toil'somē	search (sērch)	ē'ther
ex pen'sivē	tur'pen tine	soft'ēn	coal'-tar
naph'tha	trea'cle	lay'er	suit'a ble (sūt')
ma tē'ri al	wā'ter proof'	quā'l'i ty	ē'las tig'i ty



into a longer form, and then, if permitted, it takes its former size again. Elastic bands show this quality very well.

When india-rubber is much handled or warmed, it is apt to get sticky. In cold weather, on the other hand, the rubber gets very hard and stony.

These two evils, sticking by heat and hardening by cold, are removed by the admixture of a small quantity of sulphur. Heat and cold no longer trouble it. Stickiness and hardness have disappeared.

In this state it can be used for an immense number of new purposes. For example, with the changed rubber are made door-mats, air-cushions, overshoes, etc. India-rubber thus altered is called vulcanized india-rubber.

If the heating process with sulphur is kept on for some time, the material begins to look very black in the face, and becomes hard and hornlike. It is now suitable for making into combs, buckles, chains, and articles for use or ornament.

From "Oriental Readers."

é las'tic	ad mix'ture	sul'phur	dis ap pear'
im mense'	cushion (kōōsh'ūn)	al'ter	vūl'ca nize
prog'ess	cōmb	or'na ment	

### Questions.

1. What is india-rubber ?
2. Of what is it composed ?
3. Give the meaning of its name.
4. Name countries especially producing rubber.
5. What dissolves caoutchouc ?
6. How are waterproofs made ?
7. What are the two great qualities of caoutchouc ?
8. What is vulcanizing ?
9. How does vulcanizing improve india-rubber ?

### Summary.

India-rubber is a vegetable substance oozing from various trees. Those of the fig kind produce a good deal. India-rubber consists of nearly ninety parts of carbon and about ten parts of hydrogen. India-rubber takes its name from the Indians, and from rubbing out marks. Brazil, India, Java, etc., produce rubber. Caoutchouc is the native American name for rubber. Ether, turpentine, naphtha, and other liquids, dissolve caoutchouc. Waterproofs are made by coating, outside or in, a suitable material with liquid india-rubber. Caoutchouc is elastic and waterproof. India-rubber is vulcanized by heating it with sulphur. Vulcanized rubber is not much altered by heat or cold.



## 11. The Ex-President's Lion Hunt.



It was now midday, and the heat waves\* quivered above the brown plain. The mirage\* hung in the middle distance, and beyond it the bold hills\* rose like mountains from a lake. In mid-afternoon we stopped at a little pool, to give the men and horses water; and here Kermit's\* horse suddenly went dead\* lame, and we started it back to camp with a couple of men, while Kermit went forward with us on foot, as we rode round the base of the first koppies.\* After we had gone a mile, loud shouts called our attention to one of the men who had left with the lame horse. He was running

quiv'er

mirage (mī rāzh')

Ker'mit

kop'py

back to tell us that they had just seen a big maned lion walking along in the open plain toward the body of a zebra he had killed the night before. Immediately Tarlton and I galloped in the direction indicated, while the heart-broken\* Kermit ran after us on foot, so as not to miss the fun; the gun-bearers and grooms/stringing out behind him. In a few minutes Tarlton pointed out the lion, a splendid old fellow, a heavy male with a yellow and black mane; and after him we went. There was no need to go fast; he was too burly\* and too savage to run hard, and we were anxious that our hands should be reasonably steady when we shot\*; all told,\* the horses, galloping and cantering,\* did not take us two miles.

The lion stopped and lay down behind a bush; jumping off I took a shot at him at two hundred yards, but only wounded him slightly in one paw; and after a moment's stūl'en hesitation off he went, lashing his tail. We mounted our horses and went after him; Tarlton lost sight of him, but I marked him lying down behind a low grassy ant-hill.\* Again we dismounted at a distance of two hun-

zē'bra 王斑馬  
im mē'di ate ly  
rea'squ a bly heg'i tā'tion

gal'lop

in'di cate

侍僕 剛毛 a gloomy & lest he should miss the fun  
& on the other hand & fairly steady 王斑馬 王斑馬



dred yards; Tarlton telling me that now he was sure to charge.\* In all East Africa there is no man, not even Cuninghame\* himself, whom I would rather have by me than Tarlton, if in difficulties with a charging lion; on this occasion, however, I am glad to say that his rifle was badly sighted\* and shot altogether too low.

Again I knelt and fired; but the mass of hair on the lion made me think he was nearer than he was, and I undershot, inflicting a flesh wound that was neither crippling nor fatal.\* He was already grunting savagely and tossing his tail erect, with his head held low; and at the shot the great sinewy beast came toward us with the speed of a greyhound. Tarlton then, very properly, fired, for lion hunting is no child's play, and it is not good to run risks.\* Ordinarily\* it is a very mean thing to experience joy at a friend's miss; but this was not an ordinary case, and I felt keen delight when the bullet from the badly sighted rifle missed, striking the ground many yards short.\* I was sighting carefully, from my knee, and I knew I had the lion all right; for though he galloped at

Cun'ing hámĕ    in flict' 擊中加科 fá'tal 命之即死 è rect'  
grey'hound (grā')    or'di na ri ly    bul'let

1 plan 計畫 2/124 = fierce savage cruel 兇惡  
3 持槍 持槍

a great pace, he came on steadily—ears laid back, and uttering terrific coughing grunts—and there was now no question of making allowance\* for distance, nor, as he was out in the open, for the fact that he had not before been distinctly visible. The bead\* of my foresight\* was exactly on the center of his chest as I pressed the trigger, and the bullet went as true as if the place had been plotted with dividers.\* The blow brought him up all standing, and he fell forward on his head. The soft-nosed Winchester bullet\* had gone straight through the chest cavity, smashing the lungs and the big blood-vessels of the heart. Painfully he recovered his feet, and tried to come on, his ferocious<sup>catin</sup> courage holding out to the last; but he staggered, and turned from side to side, unable to stand firmly, still less to advance at a faster pace than a walk. He had not ten seconds to live; but it is a sound principle\* to take no chances\* with lions. Tarlton hit him with his second bullet, probably in the shoulder; and with my next shot I broke his neck. I had stopped him when he was

tēr rif'ic    cough (kóf)    al low'ance (lou')    vig'i ble  
fore'sight    dī vi'ders    Win'ches ter    cav'i ty  
rè cōv'er    fè rō'cious ('shūs)    prīn'ci ple



1 = magnificent 11 + 7 + 7 + 11 11 7 + 11  
2 emitting rays of light

prime of life 2 11 + 7 + 7 + 11  
still a hundred yards away; and certainly no finer sight could be imagined than that of this great maned lion as he charged. Kermit gleefully joined us as we walked up to the body; only one of our followers had been able to keep up with him on his two-miles run. He had had a fine view of the charge, from one side, as he ran up, still three hundred yards distant; he could see all the muscles play\* as the lion galloped in, and then everything relax\* as he fell to the shock of my bullet.

The lion was a big old male, still in his prime.\* Between uprights\* his length was nine feet four inches, and his weight four hundred and ten pounds, for he was not fat. We skinned him and started for camp, which we reached after dark. There was a thunder-storm in the south-west, and in the red sunset that burned behind us the rain clouds turned to many gorgeous hues. Then daylight failed, the clouds cleared, and, as we made our way across the formless plain, the half moon hung high overhead, strange stars shone in the brilliant heavens, and the Southern Cross\* lay radiant above the sky-line.

From "African Game Trails."

rè lax'    up'rights    gor'geous ('jūs)    rà'diant ('dyánt)

等  
三  
子  
期

SHORTER PIECES.

2. Honest Work.

Men said the old smith was foolishly careful, as he wrought on the great chain he was making in his dingy shop in the heart of the great city. But he heeded not their words, and only wrought with greater painstaking. Link after link he fashioned and welded and finished, and at last the great chain was completed.

Years passed. One night there was a terrible storm, and the ship was in sore peril of being dashed upon the rocks. Anchor after anchor was dropped, but none of them held. At last the

wrought (ròt), worked. (1) work; (2) wrought; (3) wrought.  
ding'y, dark. 2 3 4

in the heart, in the center.

heeded not their words, paid no attention to what they said.  
pain's'tāk ing, care and diligence. 2 3 4

link, one of the rings of which a chain is made.

fashioned, gave shape to.

welded, joined together by hammering.

was com plēt'ed, was made perfect.

in sore pèr'il, in great danger. at one's peril 危險 喝吓  
came near being



mighty sheet anchor was cast into the sea, and the old chain quickly uncoiled and ran out till it grew taut. All watched to see if it would bear the awful strain. It sang in the wild storm as the vessel's weight surged upon it. It was a moment of intense anxiety. The ship with its cargo of a thousand lives depended upon *this one chain*. What now if the old smith had wrought carelessly even *one link* of his chain! But he had put honesty and truth and invincible strength into *every part of it*, and it stood the test, holding the ship in safety until the storm was over.

From "Jones Readers."

副錨 **sheet an'chōr**, one of the anchors usually carried outside the waist (腰部) of a ship, for use only in emergency (危急の場合).

緊張 **taut**, hard-drawn. It is a term (*word*) used by sailors. Such terms are called nautical terms. 航海用語

**surge**, rise and fall with the waves.

**in vin'ci ble**, not to be subdued.

**it stood the test**, it passed the examination.

hang hung hang  
hanged hanged hanged  
He hanged himself he was hanged  
He hanged his head for shame  
and see edition

## 12. Copenhagen.\*

When the nineteenth century dawned, war-clouds hung thick over our native isles. The naval power of France had been shattered when Nelson destroyed Napoleon's fleet in Aboukir\* Bay. But the emperor\* created a new sea power in Northern Europe to threaten Britain. Through his influence, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark formed a league against us, and we had now to sweep the Baltic as we had swept the Mediterranean.

In the spring of 1801, while the ice-bound\* harbours of the Baltic still held fast the Russian navy, a fleet of eighteen ships of the line\* and numerous smaller craft\* left England under Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, with Lord Nelson as second in command.

Nelson knew well the value of time in war. So much did he chafe\* at every delay that his chief was his irritation

Cō'pen hā'gen	nā'val	Na pō'le on	Aboukir (ā'bōō kēr')
crē ate'	in'flu enge	Swē'den	league (lēg)
Ba'l'tic	Med'i ter rā'nē an	nū'mer ous	

dē lay' to clear to sweep the sea of those robbers.



1 急がし 待た 2 (中) 4 宜い 9 目、法メル スタツト  
and in a future  
60

had to sail without waiting for a great ball\* which he had planned to give at Yarmouth.\* On approaching Copenhagen, however, Admiral Parker wasted time in negotiation\*; which gave the Danes\* an opportunity of strengthening the defences of their city.

As Nelson foresaw, the negotiations resulted in nothing—the Danes refused to leave the league; so he now urged instant attack upon the fleet of Denmark, before those of Sweden and Russia could combine with it. But how should the attack be made? The approach\* to the city was beset by shoals, and the Danes had removed all buoys from hēschannels. In front of the town lay a dense line of warships and floating batteries, flanked on either side by strong forts.

low  
bellona

Nelson would find a way or make one. He spent two nights in a boat sounding\* the outer channel and marking it with buoys. Then he obtained permission to make the attack with twelve ships of the line, aided by frigates\* and gunboats. At last Nelson was happy. His plan was a bold

Yar'mqūth negotiation (nē gō'shi ā'shūn) fore saw' rē gult'ed  
com bine' bē set' bat'ter y frig'ate

1 命令 指示 押す  
to hold an opinion 押す

one, but he held that the boldest measures\* are ever the safest. *ever = always*

On the first of April Nelson's fleet took up its position opposite Copenhagen, in the outer channel. That evening Nelson's captains dined with him, and the plan of battle for next day was settled. Captain Hardy went to make a last examination of the inner channel, rowing so near the Danish ships that he had to measure the depth with a pole, lest the splash of the lead\* should be heard by the enemy.

Nelson was forced by his servant to lie down, but he could not sleep; he spent the night dictating orders to the ships, and in the morning he was up before the clerks had finished copying them out. After breakfast the pilots were called, and Nelson was bitterly disappointed to find that none of them would dare to take his huge ships into the inner channel.

At last the master of the *Bellona* offered to lead the way; but before the fleet could reach its station alongside the enemy, three of the largest ships ran aground, and remained useless during

lēad dic'tate clerk (klärk) pī'lot Bel'lo na  
a long'side Dān'ish



I hope to see have seen the last of him  
one might almost say. 在ハハ 7 砲台 + 7 砲台 + 11 1/2 砲台  
+ 2 砲台 + 1 砲台

the battle. At ten o'clock the action\* began; in half an hour the leading ships were in position; by half-past eleven the fight was raging along the whole line.

The British ships anchored in a line parallel to that of the Danes, and at a distance of about a cable's length, or six hundred feet. Had the pilots known the channel better, Nelson would have made the distance less than this by a half. "Close action" with him meant as close as possible—yard-arm to yardarm,\* or within pistol-shot at the most.\*

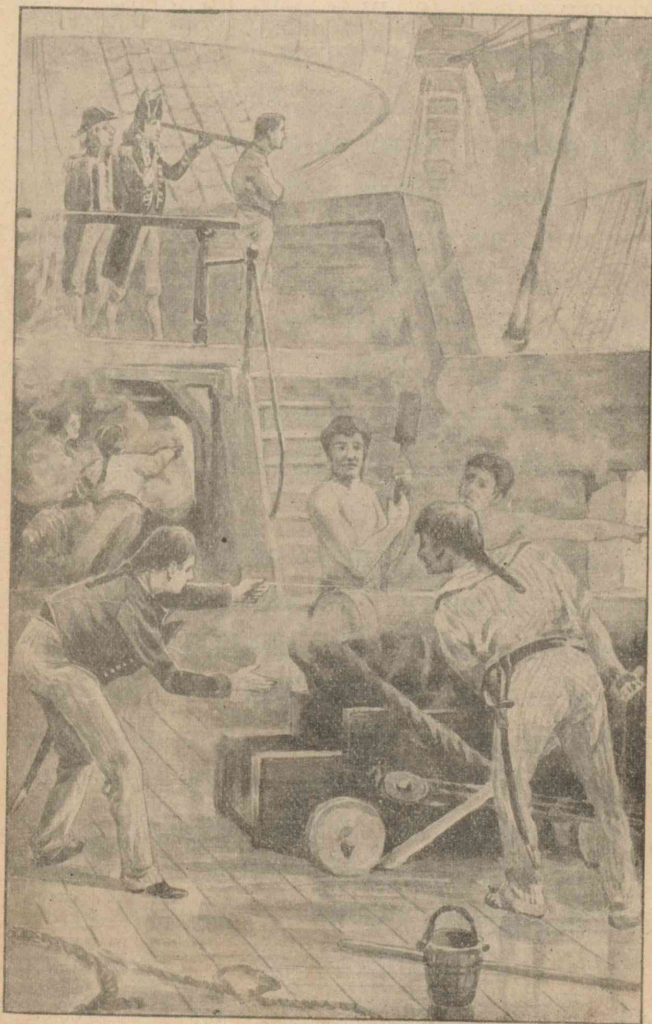
Across this narrow lane of water two thousand cannon were belching forth their iron hail. "It is warm work, and this day may be the last to any of us in a moment," said Nelson; adding, "but, mark you,\* I would not be elsewhere for thousands\*!" The Danish ships replied bravely to his fire, and new men were constantly arriving from the city to take the place of those who fell.

Now happened a well-known incident in the fight, which has a grim humour of its own.\* Admiral Parker was near enough with his squadron† to see that Nelson was in a very difficult if not a

pär'al lel

hū'mour ('mēr)

squād'ron





hopeless position, and as the wind prevented his sending any of his ships to help, he hoisted a signal ordering Nelson to withdraw.

Nelson hoisted a signal to show that he understood the order. Then, partly in jest, but more in earnest, he said to his captain, "You know, Foley, I have only one eye—I have a right to be blind sometimes;" and putting his telescope to his blind eye, he added, "I really do not see the signal!" Then, with a burst of anger, he exclaimed, "Keep my signal for a closer battle flying.\* That's the way I answer such signals. Nail mine to the mast!"

By two o'clock\* many of the Danish ships had been silenced, but the new men who came to occupy them, and the fire from the shore, made it difficult to secure them as prizes. Nelson therefore sent to the Crown Prince of Denmark a letter saying that he would be obliged to set fire to his prizes in order to put them out of action, but that the fire from the shore would prevent his saving their surrendered or wounded crews; he therefore

with draw'      Fō'ley      tel'e scope      oc'cu p̄y  
crews (krōōz)

suggested a truce,\* in order to avoid the loss of life which this would certainly cause.

When the letter was written, his secretary was about to seal it with a wafer\*; but Nelson ordered a candle to be brought, and sealed the letter carefully with wax, saying, "This is not a time to appear hurried and informal." All this took place on deck and in the thick of the fight; the messenger who was sent below for the wax was killed on the way by a cannon ball.

The truce was accepted, and the battle was at an end. Nelson removed his prizes and withdrew from the city, while Denmark agreed to leave the league against Britain into which she had entered. Nelson had won a victory which brought him great honour, and the Danes had shown themselves foemen to be respected and even loved.

One young Danish officer in particular\* had attracted Nelson's notice by his cool bravery, and after the battle Nelson begged to be introduced to him, saying at the same time to the Crown Prince of Denmark that the young man deserved to be

sug gest'      a void'      wā'fer      wāx  
in form'al      foe'men (fō')      par tic'u lār      in'tro duce'  
dē gerve' earn merit



made an admiral. The prince's reply was, "If I were to make all my brave officers admirals, I should have no captains or lieutenants in my service."

From "Royal Prince Readers."

### 13. The Imaginary Invalid.\*

#### CHARACTERS:

Gregory Grumbledom, *imaginary invalid*.

Freda, *his niece (assisting him to alight from Bath-chair\*)*.

F. Carefully, Uncle Gregory. Carefully out of the chair.

G. Chair, do you call it? I call it a perambulator.\* Where are you taking me? I'm not going into that stuffy hotel. I want to sit down.

F. Then let us stay outside. What a lovely place! I think you'll enjoy sitting out here.

G. No, I shan't, I shan't enjoy anything. I shall catch my death of cold.\* But anything is

im ag'i na ry	in'va lid	Greg'o ry	Grum'blę dom
Frę'da	niece (nēs)	a light'	Bāth'-chair
per am'bu lā'tōr	ho tel'		

strew = scatter 撒 4502

1 草を散らす + 花を散らす =

to strew flowers on the path

better than those unwholesome rooms. I'm feeling faint! I'm sinking! I know why it is! It's because I could eat no breakfast, no breakfast at all.

F. Why, Uncle Gregory! you had ham and eggs, and a chop,\* and an omelette.

G. Well, but you know what I mean. Of course I forced myself to eat a little food; but I didn't enjoy it. I didn't enjoy it a bit.

F. I certainly thought you enjoyed your breakfast, uncle.

G. I tell you I didn't. The fact is, I'm feeling frail, very frail.\*

F. Oh, Uncle Gregory, don't say that.

G. Ah, my pet, you're a good child. You will be sorry, eh?—a little sorry when I die? You will come here some day and strew flowers over my little grave?

F. Uncle Gregory, don't! Cheer up! Come now, where shall we sit?

G. Yes, dear; where shall we cheer up? We must try and find some corner where there is no draught.\* This seems the best place.

F. It's very pleasant here.

om'e lette (lēt)

eh (ā)

draught (drāft)



is unwilling to give  
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

G. Pleasant! Ugh! Suppose it comes on to rain.\*

F. Oh no, it won't rain. And if it did, we could go in.

G. In? Go in? You want to choke me! You grudge me Heaven's blessed breath! Ah! there's a draught here. Oh, I see what it is. They've left the gate open. I feel it distinctly. Where's my comforter\*?

F. Here it is, uncle. But I don't feel any draught.

G. No draught! I tell you there's a hurricane. And I believe the ground's damp too. My feet are like stones.\*

F. Wait a minute, uncle. I'll run and fetch a footstool. (exit F.)

G. I wish I hadn't come to this miserable\* place. I shall never get better here. I'll go away to-morrow. I wonder how long that girl will be before she brings the footstool. I feel the deadly chill creeping up my legs. Ah, here she comes at last. (Re-enter F.) Freda, why do you leave me

Ugh (oo)      bless'ed      dis tinct'ly      com'fort er  
hūr'ri cane      foot'stōol      ex'it      mig'er a ble  
rē-en'ter      *exunt (pl.)*

2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

all alone? You don't know what might happen to me.

F. I won't leave you, uncle dear. See here's a footstool, and a rug.\*

G. Ah, that's better. I begin to think this place will agree with me. I'm afraid\* it will. I feel better already.

F. Oh, I am so glad.

G. Yes, and I've got such a capital\* idea. I've hit on a plan\* of finding out what is really the matter with me.

F. What a blessing that would be!

G. Yes! You see Dr. James is afraid to tell me. Of course I know what that means. It's something very serious.\*

F. O uncle, I hope not.\*

G. Yes, it is. He's afraid to tell me for fear of the shock, but he has written all about my case to the doctor here. I've got the letter here in my pocket. Here it is.

F. But you surely wouldn't open the letter?

G. In the cause of truth,\* my child,—in the cause of truth I might venture.

a gree'      se'rious (ryūs)      ven'ture







You know, we French stormed Ratisbon\*:  
 A mile or so away,  
 On a little mound, Napoleon  
 Stood on our storming-day;\*  
 With neck out-thrust, you fancy how,  
 Legs wide, arms locked behind,  
 As if to balance the prone brow  
 Oppressive with its mind.\*  
 Just as perhaps he mused,\* "My plans  
 That soar,\* to earth may fall,  
 Let once my army-leader Lannes\*  
 Waver at yonder wall,\*"—  
 Out 'twixt the battery-smokes there flew  
 A rider, bound on bound\*



Rat'ig bon      op pres'sivə      muse      Lannes (län)  
 wāv'er      *weathell*

Full-galloping; nor bridle drew\*  
 Until he reached the mound.

Then off there flung\* in smiling joy,  
 And held\* himself erect  
 By just his horse's mane, a boy:  
 You hardly could suspect\*—  
 (So tight he kept his lips compressed,  
 Scarce any blood came through)  
 You looked twice\* <sup>must</sup> ere you saw his breast  
 Was all but shot in two. *almost*

"Well," cried he, "Emperor, by God's grace\*  
 We've got you Ratisbon!  
 The Marshal's in the market-place,  
 And you'll be there anon\*  
 To see your flag-bird\* flap his vans\*  
 Where I, to heart's desire,\*  
 Perched him!" The chief's\* eye flashed; his plans  
 Soared up again like fire.

The chief's eye flashed; but presently  
 Softened itself, as sheathes  
 A film the mother-eagle's eye  
 When her bruised eaglet breathes.\*

sus pect'      com press'      ere (ār)      a non'  
 pres'ent ly      sheath'ēs      bruise (brōōz)



1 principal staff officer  
a deprivé — by a guile

“You’re wounded!” “Nay,” the soldier’s pride  
Touched to the quick,\* he said:  
“I’m killed, Sire!” And his chief beside,\*  
Smiling, the boy fell dead.

Robert Browning.

15. Lincoln’s Letter to Mrs. Bixby  
of Boston.

Dear Madam\*:

I have been shown, in the files\* of the War  
Department, a statement of the Adjutant General  
of Massachusetts\* that you are the mother of  
five sons who have died gloriously on the field of  
battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any  
words of mine which should attempt to beguile\*  
you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming\*.  
But I cannot refrain from tendering to you\* the  
consolation that may be found in the thanks of the  
republic they died to save.

Bix’by            Bos’ton            Mad’am            Mas’sa chū’setts  
glō’rious ly (‘ryūs)    bē guile’ (gīl’)    ō’verwhelm’ing  
rē frain’            ten’der            con’so lā’tion    rē pub’lic

I was bereft of my son = I lost my son =  
I had my son died. bereaved = bereft.  
s. v. 子に失はれたる = 子に死なれたる = 子に失はれたる  
1 子に失はれたる = 子に死なれたる = 子に失はれたる 75

I pray that our Heavenly Father\* may assuage\*  
the anguish of your bereavement\* and leave you  
only the cherished\* memory\* of the loved and lost,\*  
and the solemn pride that must be yours to have  
laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours, very sincerely and respectfully,

malefactor 罪人  
benefactor 恩人  
Abraham Lincoln.  
cherished hope 希望

With malice\* toward none, with charity\* for all,  
with firmness in the right as God gives us to see\*  
the right,\* let us strive on to finish the work we  
are in, to bind up\* the nation’s wounds, to care  
for him who shall have borne\* the battle, and for  
his widow and his orphans.

Abraham Lincoln.

\*  
to distinguish between right and wrong  
right from wrong  
善の悪の区別 = 善の得の善の得 = 善の得の善の得

to take pride in  
to be proud of

as suage’ (swāj)    an’guish (‘gwish)    bē reave’ment    chēr’ish  
men’o ry            ał’tār            Ā’bra ham            mal’içē  
chār’i ty            wound (wōond)    bōrnē            or’phan



## SHORTER PIECES.

## 3. Keen Observation.

One day, when Toyotomi Hideyoshi was sitting in a room of his palace, he saw five swords lying on the table before him. He looked narrowly at each of them, and said to one of his retainers, "I will tell you to whom each one of these belongs."

Here he gave the names of each of the owners. When asked how he came to know them, he replied: "There is nothing very clever about this. Ukita Hide-ie is fond of pretty things; so that this sword here, ornamented with gold, is his. Uesugi Kagekatsu, like his ancestors, is fond of long swords, and therefore this long one is his. Maeda Toshi-ie, originally called Matazaemon, is a man who once was poor and unknown to the world, but who by great exploits in war, has risen to become the lord of a large territory. But as he still desires to remember the days of his poverty, this sword, with nothing but common leather around the handle, is doubtless his. Mōri Terumoto is fond of having something different from

everyone else, and therefore this sword, with the odd-looking ornament on it, is his. Ieyasu is a great hero; and consequently not one who depends for his success on any one sword in particular or who prides himself on his swords, and therefore this one that is mended in different places and which has no ornaments whatever on it, agrees well with the man's tastes and is doubtless his. Am I not right?"

"You are right in them all," replied the retainer.

Adapted from W. Denning's "Short Japanese and Chinese Stories."

keen, sharp.—pal'ace, houses of kings and lords.—nār'rowly, closely; carefully.—own'er, one who possesses.—or ig'i nally, at first.—un known', not known.—ex ploits', acts of bravery. *Ex.* Lieutenant Captain Hirose did a great *exploit* at Port Arthur, but he died in the act.—a large tēr'ri to ry, a large piece of land.—the days of his pov'er ty, the days when he was poor.—odd'-look ing, strange-looking.—con'se quent ly, hence; therefore.—de pend' on. *Ex.* { If you wish to succeed, } you must { If you wish for success, } not depend on the help of others. You must depend on yourselves.—who prides himself on his swords, who is proud of his swords.—no ornaments whatever, not a single ornament. "Whatever" is used to make the meaning stronger.—tastes. *Ex.* I do not like music.=I have no *taste* for music.



He is well behaved boy  
He is a well behaved boy

16. A Toast\* at a School Festival.

(Spoken by the Leader of the Excursion.)

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

Before we leave this place where we have all spent such a delightful day, I want you to give three cheers\* for Mr.—, by whose courtesy and kindness we have been enabled to enjoy ourselves so much.\* He is not present with us now, but I hope he will understand how fully we appreciate\* his kindness in permitting us to come here and picnic and run races, as we have all done to-day. We are glad to think there has been no damage\* done, and that you have all, boys and girls, behaved well and had plenty of rational\* enjoyment. Such good conduct will, no doubt, influence Mr.—, if we again are desirous to have an afternoon in his beautiful park. His kindness deserves more acknowledgment\* than my poor word can have it, but I hope you, by a hearty cheer, will tell him how much you all value his goodness.\* I

432

322

ex cur'sion    ap pre'ci ate    per mit'ting    pic'nic  
dam'age    be have'    rational (rāsh'ūn āl)    in'flu enge  
de sir'ous

won't ask you to wish him many returns of this day\*; still we may wish him heartily long life and every happiness. Now, boys and girls, three cheers for Mr.—, and long life to him!

Now there is another thing—and I hope you are not all hoarse after those cheers, because I may want some more\* before I have done.\* There are some ladies and gentlemen present who have at some inconvenience, but very willingly, come down with us to-day to assist us in our sports, and to make things go smoothly. They have also subscribed very liberally for the prizes you have won, and helped us all very materially\* to enjoy ourselves. We owe them a vote of thanks,\* and I am sure you will all unite with me in thanking our visitors very heartily for what they have done, and for the kind way they have assisted us all day in making this little treat\* pass off so well. Now then, all together—three cheers for the Visitors!

From "Twentieth Century Speeches and Toasts."

hoarse (hōrs)    in'con vē'ni enge    sub scribe'    ma tē'ri al ly



## 17. Benjamin West.

## PART I.

In the year 1738, there was born in the town of Springfield, Pennsylvania,\* an infant, who was named Benjamin West, and from whom his parents and neighbors looked for\* wonderful things.

An aged preacher, a friend of his parents, had prophesied\* about this child and foretold that he would be one of the most remarkable characters that had appeared on the earth since the days of William Penn.\*

Little Ben lived to the ripe age of six years without doing anything that was worthy to be told in history. But one summer afternoon, in his seventh year, his mother put a fan into his hand and bade him keep the flies away from the face of a little child who lay fast asleep in the cradle. She then left the room.

The boy waved the fan to and fro and drove away the buzzing flies whenever they had the impertinence\* to come near the baby's face. When

Penn'sŷl vā'nia	āg'ed	proph'e sŷ	fore told'
rē mark'a ble	bade (bād)	crā'dle	im per'ti nenge

myself

They had all flown out of the window 81

they had all flown out of the window or into distant parts of the room, he bent over the cradle and delighted himself with gazing at the sleeping infant.

It was, indeed, a very pretty sight. The little personage in the cradle slumbered\* peacefully, with its waxen hands under its chin, looking as full of blissful\* quiet as if angels were singing lullabies in its ear. Indeed, it must have been dreaming about heaven; for, while Ben stooped over the cradle, the little baby smiled.

"How beautiful she looks!" said Ben to himself. "What a pity\* it is that such a pretty smile should not last forever!"

Now Ben, at this period of his life, had never heard of that wonderful art by which a look, that appears and vanishes in a moment, may be made to last for hundreds of years. But, though nobody had told him of such an art, he may be said to have invented it for himself.

On a table near at hand, there were pens and paper, and ink of two colors, black and red. The boy seized a pen and sheet of paper, and kneeling

per'son age	wāx'en	qui'et	lul'la bŷ	pē'ri od
-------------	--------	--------	-----------	----------

人知老人



down beside the cradle, began to draw a likeness\* of the infant. While he was busied in this manner, he heard his mother's step approaching, and hastily tried to conceal the paper.

"Benjamin, my son, what hast thou\* been doing?" inquired his mother, observing marks of confusion in his face.

At first, Ben was unwilling to tell; for he felt as if there might be something wrong in stealing the baby's face and putting it upon a sheet of paper. However, as his mother insisted, he finally put the sketch into her hand, and then hung his head, expecting to be well scolded. But, when the good lady saw what was on the paper, in lines of red and black ink, she uttered a scream of surprise and joy.

"Bless me!" cried she. "It is a picture of little Sally!"

And then she threw her arms around Benjamin, and kissed him so tenderly that he never afterward was afraid to show his performances\* to his mother.

con ceal'                  in sist'                  ut'ter                  Säl'ly  
per for'mance

As Ben grew older, he was observed to take vast delight in looking at the hues and forms of nature. For instance, he was greatly pleased with the blue violets of spring, the wild roses of summer, and the scarlet cardinal flowers\* of early autumn. In the decline of the year, when the woods were variegated with all the colors of the rainbow, Ben seemed to desire nothing better than to gaze at them from morn till night.

The purple and gold clouds of sunset were a joy\* to him. And he was continually endeavoring to draw the figures of trees, men, mountains, horses, cattle, geese, ducks, and turkeys, with a piece of chalk, on barn doors or on the floor.

In those old times, the Mohawk Indians were still numerous in Pennsylvania. Every year a party of them used to pay a visit to Springfield, because the wigwams\* of their ancestors had formerly stood there.

These wild men grew fond of little Ben, and made him very happy by giving him some of the red and yellow paint with which they were accus-

vi'o let                  car'di nal                  dē cline'                  vā'ri e gate 新地  
en dēāv'ōr                  fig'ure                  Mō'hawk                  wig'wām 新地  
an'ges tōr                  ac cus'tom                  73



honored and what a visit  
 tomed to adorn their faces. His mother, too, presented him with a piece of indigo. Thus he had now three colors—red, blue, and yellow—and could manufacture green by mixing the yellow with the blue.

Our friend Ben was overjoyed, and doubtless showed his gratitude to the Indians by taking their likenesses in the strange dresses which they wore, with feathers, tomahawks,\* and bows and arrows.

But all this time the young artist had no paint brushes; nor were there any to be bought, unless, he sent to Philadelphia on purpose.\* However, he was a very ingenious\* boy, and resolved to manufacture paint brushes for himself. With this design he laid hold upon\*—what do you think? Why, upon a respectable, old, black cat that was sleeping quietly by the fireside.

“Puss,” said little Ben to the cat, “pray give me some of the fur from the tip of thy tail.”

Though he addressed the black cat so civilly, yet Ben was determined to have the fur whether she

a dorn'	prè gent'ed	in'di go	ō'ver joy'
grat'i tude	tom'a hawk	Phi'la del'phi a	in gē'nious (nyūs)
dē sign'	rē spect'a ble	giv'il ly	

provided with equipped  
 apply to come me for  
 were willing or not. Puss, who had no great zeal for the fine arts, would have resisted if she could; but the boy was armed with his mother's scissors, and very dexterously\* clipped off fur enough to make a paint brush. This was of so much use to him, that he applied to Madame\* Puss again and again, until her warm coat of fur had become so thin and ragged that she could hardly keep comfortable through the winter.

Poor thing! She was forced to creep close into the chimney corner,\* and eyed Ben with a very rueful physiognomy.\* But Ben considered it more necessary that he should have paint brushes than that puss should be warm.

necessary  
 proper  
 possible  
 that I should  
 you should do

sci'ssōrg	dex'ter ous ly	Mā dāmē'	rag'ged
com'fort a ble	phÿs'i og'no my		



\* George 乔治 的 书 中 有 一 幅 画 一 只 狗

I am possessed of this book  
to be with a devil

18. Benjamin West.

PART II.

About this time, Friend West\* received a visit from a Mr. Pennington, a merchant of Philadelphia, who was also a member of the Society of Friends. Quaker \*

The visitor, on entering the parlor, was surprised to see it ornamented with drawings of Indian chiefs, and of birds of beautiful plumage,\* and of the wild flowers of the forest. Nothing of the kind was ever before seen in the home of a farmer among the Friends.

"Why, Friend West," exclaimed the Philadelphia merchant, "what has possessed\* thee to cover thy walls with all these pictures? Where on earth\* didst thou get them?"

Then Friend West explained that all these pictures were painted by little Ben, with no better materials than red and yellow ocher, and a piece of indigo, and with brushes made of the black cat's fur.

par'lör      or'na ment ed      plū'mage      ō'cher

conductor      guard  
baggage      luggage

plug 插头

"Verily," said Mr. Pennington, "the boy hath\* a wonderful faculty. Some of our friends might <sup>regard</sup> look upon these matters as vanity; but little Benjamin <sup>is</sup> appears to have been born a painter, and Providence\* is wiser than we are." <sup>wise</sup> catch him by the hand

The good merchant patted Benjamin on the head, and evidently considered him a wonderful boy. When his parents saw how much their son's performances were admired, they no doubt remembered the prophecy of their old friend respecting\* Ben's future <sup>eminent</sup> eminence. Yet they could not understand how he was ever to become a great and useful man merely by making pictures. <sup>never</sup>

One evening, shortly after Mr. Pennington's return to Philadelphia, a package arrived at Springfield, directed to our little friend Ben.

"What can it possibly be?" thought Ben, when it was put into his hands. "Who could have sent me such a great square package as this?" <sup>what is it?</sup>

On taking off the thick brown paper in which it was wrapped, behold! there was a paint box, with a great many cakes of paint, and brushes of various

vēr'i ly      van'i ty      Prov'i dence      ev'i dent ly  
proph'e gŷ      em'i nence      bē hōld'

良言 劝 善 书 卷 二



in a wink 瞬; 3: wink at 2D-Rh R2R1

sizes. It was the gift of good Mr. Pennington. There were likewise\* several squares of canvas, such as artists use for painting pictures upon, and, in addition to all these treasures, some beautiful engravings of landscapes. These were the first pictures that Ben had ever seen, except those of his own drawing.

What a joyful evening was this for the little artist! At bedtime he put the paint box under his pillow, and got hardly a wink of sleep; for, all night long, his fancy\* was painting pictures in the darkness.

In the morning, he hurried to the garret, and was seen no more till the dinner hour; nor did he give himself time to eat more than a mouthful or two of food before he hurried back to the garret again.

The next day, and the next, he was just as busy as ever; until at last his mother thought it time to ascertain what he was about.\* She accordingly followed him to the garret.

On opening the door, the first object that pre-

can'vas	ar'tist	add i'tion	en grave'
land'scape	ex cept'	pil'low	gar'ret
as cer tain'	ac cord'ing ly		

sented itself to her eyes, was our friend Benjamin, giving the last touches\* to a beautiful picture. He had copied portions of two of the engravings, and made one picture out of both, with such admirable skill that it was far more beautiful than the originals. The grass, the trees, the water, the sky, and the houses were all painted in their proper colors. There, too, were the sunshine and the shadow, looking as natural as life.

"My dear child, thou hast done wonders!" cried his mother.

The good lady was delighted. And well might she be proud of her boy\*; for there were touches in this picture, of which old artists, who had spent a lifetime in the business, need not have been ashamed. Many a year afterward, this wonderful production was exhibited at the Royal Academy\* in London.

Well, time went on, and Benjamin continued to draw and paint pictures, until he had now reached the age when it was proper that he should choose a business for life. His father and mother were in considerable perplexity about him.

ad'mi ra ble	or ig'i nals	pro duc'tion	Roy'al
A cad'e my	per plex'i ty	exhib'ited	

印刷



consult a dictionary

According to the ideas of the Friends, it is not right for people to spend their lives in occupations that are of no real and sensible\* advantage to the world. Now, what advantage could the world expect from Benjamin's pictures?

This was a difficult question; and, in order to set their minds at rest, his parents determined to consult the preachers and wise men of their society. Accordingly, they all assembled in the meeting house, and talked the matter over from beginning to end.

Providence  
Benjamin

Finally, they came to a very wise decision. It seemed so evident that Providence had intended Benjamin to be a painter, and had given him abilities which would be thrown away\* in any other business, that the Friends resolved not to oppose his desire. They even admitted that the sight of a beautiful picture might convey instruction to the mind and might benefit the heart as much as a good book or a wise discourse.

They therefore committed\* the youth to the direction of God, being well assured\* that He best

oc'cu pā'tion	ad van'tage	con sult'	dē qī'sion
a bil'i ty	ad mit'ted	con vey' (vā)	ben'e fit
dis course' (kōrs')	com mit'ted		

議論法  
論議

Good Morning

knew what was his proper sphere\* of usefulness. The old men laid their hands upon Benjamin's head and gave him their blessing,\* and the women kissed him affectionately. All consented that he should go forth into the world and learn to be a painter, by studying the best pictures of ancient and modern times.

So our friend Benjamin left the dwelling of his parents, and his native woods and streams, and the good Friends of Springfield, and the Indians who had given him his first colors,—he left all the places and persons whom he had hitherto known, and returned to them no more. He went first to Philadelphia, and afterward to Europe.

Here he was noticed by many great people, but retained all the sobriety and simplicity which he had learned among the Friends. It is related of him, that, when he was presented\* at the court of the Prince of Parma, he kept his hat upon his head, even while kissing the prince's hand.

When he was twenty-five years old, he went to London, and established himself there as an artist.

af fec'tion ate ly	mod'ern	hith'er to' (tōō)	rē tain'
sō bri'e ty	sim pli'i ty	es tab'lish	

temperance



In due course of time, he acquired great fame by his pictures, and was made chief painter to King George the Third, and President of the Royal Academy of Arts.

When the Friends of Pennsylvania heard of his success, they felt that the prophecy of the old preacher as to little Ben's future eminence was now accomplished. It is true, they shook their heads at his pictures of battle and bloodshed, such as the "Death of Wolfe,\*" thinking that these terrible scenes should not be held up to the admiration of the world. But they approved of the great paintings in which he represented the miracles and sufferings of the Redeemer of mankind.

His picture of "Christ Healing the Sick" was exhibited at the Royal Academy in London, where it covered a vast space, and displayed a great number of figures as large as life. On the wall, close beside this admirable picture, there hung a small and faded landscape. It was the same picture that little Ben had painted in his father's

acquire      ac com'plish      blood'shed (blūd')      Wolfe (wōolf)  
ad'mi rā'tion      Christ (krīst)      dis play'

garret, after receiving the paint box and engravings from good Mr. Pennington.

He lived many years in peace and honor, and died in 1820, at the age of eighty-two. The story of his life is almost as wonderful as a fairy tale; for there are few more wonderful changes than that of a little unknown boy of the Society of Friends, in the wilds of America, into the most distinguished English painter of his day.

Let us each make the best use of our natural abilities\* as Benjamin West did; and, with the blessing of Providence, we shall arrive at some good end. As for fame, it is but little matter whether we acquire it or not.

Nathaniel Hawthorne.

### 19. The Niagara Falls.

Of all the sights on this earth of ours\* which tourists travel to see—at least of all those which I have seen—I am inclined to give the palm\* to the Falls of Niagara. I know no other one thing\* so beautiful, so glorious, so powerful.

dis tin'guished (d'gwisht)      Nī ag'ara      tour'ists (tōor)  
in clinēd'      pālm      glō'rious (ryūs)



I came across\* an artist at Niagara who was attempting to draw the spray of the waters.

"You have a difficult subject," said I.

"All subjects are difficult," he replied, "to a man who desires to do well."

"But yours, I fear, is impossible," I said.

"You have no right to say so till I have finished my picture," he replied. I acknowledged the justice of his rebuke\* and regretted that I could not remain\* till the work was completed. As I passed on I began to reflect whether I did not intend to try a task as difficult\* in describing the falls.

I will not say that it is as difficult to describe aright that rush of waters as it is to paint it well, but I doubt whether it is not quite as difficult to write a description that shall interest the reader as it is to paint a picture that shall be pleasant to the beholder.

That the waters of Lake Erie\* have come down in their courses from the broad basins of Lake Michigan,\* Lake Superior,\* and Lake Huron,\* that

ac knowl'edged (āk nōl'ējd)	jus'tiçə	rē buke'	rē gret'ted
com plete'	rē flect'	dē scrib'e	a right'
bē hōld'er	Erie (ē'ri)	bā'sin	
Mich'igan (mish')	Su pē'ri.ōr	Hū'ron	

these waters fall into Lake Ontario\* by the short and rapid river of Niagara, and that the Falls of Niagara are caused by a sudden break in the level of this rapid river,—these facts are probably known by every one.

All the waters of these huge, northern, inland seas run over that breach in the rocky bottom of the stream, and thence it comes that\* the flow is unceasing in its grandeur, and that no one can perceive a difference in the weight, or sound, or violence of the fall, whether it be visited in the drought\* of autumn, amidst the storms of winter, or after the melting of the upper worlds of ice in the days of the early summer.

The habitual tourist visits many a cataract at which the waters fail him.\* At Niagara the waters never fail. They thunder over the ledge in a volume\* that never ceases and is never diminished—as it has done for ages, and as it will do till time shall cease.

The falls are made, as I have said, by a sudden breach in the level of the river. All cataracts are

On tā'ri o	lev'el	un ceas'ing	gran'deur ('dār)
vī'o lence	drought (drou't)	hab it'u al	dī min'ish
cat'a ract			



such breaches, I presume,\* but usually the waters do not fall precipitously as they do at Niagara.

For more than a mile above the falls the waters leap and burst over the rapids as though conscious of the destiny that awaits them.\* Here the river is very broad and comparatively shallow, but from shore to shore it frets itself into little torrents\* and begins to assume the majesty of its power.

The waters, though so broken in their descent, are deliciously\* green. This colour, seen in the early morning or just as the sun has set, gives to the place one of its greatest charms.

Goat Island divides the river immediately above the falls. Indeed,\* the island is a part of that precipitously broken ledge over which the river tumbles. At the upper end of the island the waters are divided, and, coming down in two courses, each over its own rapids, form two separate falls. The bridge by which the island is reached is a hundred yards or more above the lesser\* fall. (The American fall)

We will go at once to the glory and the thunder

prē sūme'	prē cip'i tous ly	rap'ids	des'ti ny
com pār'a tivē ly	tōr'rents	as sūme'	dē sçent'
deliciously (dē lish'ūs li)		im mē'di ate ly	

and the majesty and the wrath\* of the larger fall. Advancing beyond the path leading down to the lesser fall, we come to that point of the island at which the waters of the main river begin to descend. From hence, across to the Canadian side, the cataract continues in one unabated\* line; but the line is very far from being direct or straight.

After stretching for some little way from the shore, the line of the ledge bends inwards against the floods\*—in, and in, and in, till one is led to think that the depth of that horseshoe is immeasurable.\*

Go down to the end of the little wooden bridge, seat yourself on the rail, and there sit till all the outer world is lost to you.\* There is no grander spot about Niagara than this. The waters are absolutely around you. If you have that power of eye,—control,\*—which is so necessary to the full enjoyment of scenery, you will see nothing but the water.

You will certainly hear nothing else; the sound is not an ear-cracking, agonizing crash and clang

wrāth	Ca nā'di an	un a bate'	flood (flūd)
ab/so lute ly	con trōl'	sçēn'er y	ag'o niz'ing

agonizing 苦悶  
林



of noises, but is melodious and soft withal,\* though loud as thunder. It fills your ears, and, as it were, envelops them; but at the same time you can speak to your neighbour without an effort.\*

There is no grander spot than this. Here, seated on the rail of the bridge, you will not see the whole depth of the fall. In looking at the grandest works of nature\* and of art too, I fancy\* it is never well to see all. There should be something left to the imagination, and much should be half concealed in mystery.

It is glorious to watch the waters in their first curve over the rocks. They come green as a bank of emeralds, but with a fitful, flying colour,\* as though conscious that in a moment they would be dashed into spray and rise into air, pale as driven snow.

The vapour rises high into the air and is gathered there, visible always as a permanent white cloud over the cataract; but the bulk\* of the spray which fills the lower hollow of that horseshoe is like a tumult of snow. This you will not see fully from your seat on the rail. The head of it rises

mē lō'dious ('dyūs) with āl' con cealed' em'er ald  
vā'pour ('pēr) per'ma nent tū'mult

(large bottle

ever and anon\* out of the caldron below, but the caldron itself is invisible. It is ever so\* far down, — as far as your imagination can sink it.

But your eyes will rest full upon the curve of the waters. The shape at which you will be looking is that of a horseshoe, but of a horseshoe miraculously\* deep from toe to heel; and this depth becomes greater as you sit there. That which at first was only great and beautiful becomes gigantic and sublime,\* until the mind is at a loss to find an epithet\* to describe what it sees.

To realize\* Niagara you must sit there till you see nothing else but that which you have come to see. You will hear nothing else and think of nothing else. At length you will be\* one with the tumbling river before you.

The cool green liquid will run through your veins, and the voice of the cataract will be the expression of your own heart. You will fall as the bright waters fall, rushing down into your new world with no hesitation\* and with no dismay\*; and you will rise again as the spray rises, — bright, beautiful, and pure.

Anthony Trollope.

ca'l'dron mī rac'ulous ly gī gan'tic sub lime'  
ep'i thet vein (vān) dis may'

dismayed at a result.



## SHORTER PIECES.

## 4. A Letter of Advice.

My dear Friend,

I understand that you are in the habit of going to bed early, and that you don't get up till breakfast is ready. Is that true? I can hardly believe it, because I should think you know better how to employ your time.

Man lives but as long as he is awake and does something useful. If you snore away twelve hours out of every twenty-four, you live but one half of your life, and he who reaches the age of fifty, of which he has passed one half in bed, cannot be said to have lived more than fifteen years, because he spent the rest of his time in eating, drinking,

**I understand**, I hear; I am told.

**habit.** *Ex.* I know a boy who puts out his tongue whenever his teacher asks him a question. He knows that it is very bad to do so, but it has become a *habit* with him. Bad *habits* are easily acquired, but it is very hard to get rid of them.

**I should think, etc.**, I can not but think, etc.

**employ'**, use; make use of.

**snore**, breathe with a rough noise in sleep. (*Snore away*, spend in snoring).

playing, dressing, and other more or less useless things.

What shall we be able to say in justification of such an abuse of our time?

You will find that six or seven hours out of twenty-four are quite sufficient to recover strength against the fatigues of the following day.

The less you sleep, the longer you live, and in employing your time usefully consists the great art of prolonging life.

Take my advice: try to get rid of that bad habit. It can not lead to your health or help you on in life.

Your well-wisher,

John Bennett.

From the "Imperial Readers."

**in justification of**, in defence of; in excuse of.

**ab use'**, ill-use; improper use.

**recover**, regain; gain back what has been lost.

**fatigue** (fä tēg'), labor. *exhaust*

**against the fatigues of the following day**, to be prepared for working hard again the following day.

**consists.** *Ex.* The art of reading well *consists* in reading naturally, that is, as if you were speaking to a friend.

**prolong**, make longer.

**in life**, in the world.





第  
五  
期

able  
ableable  
able to be  
able to be able  
able to be able able  
able to be able able

20. Malibran\* and the Young Musician.

In a humble room, in one of the poorest streets of London, little Pierre,\* a fatherless French boy, sat humming\* by the bedside of his sick mother. There was no bread in the closet, and for the whole day he had not tasted food. Yet he sat humming to keep up his spirits. Still at times, he thought of his loneliness and hunger, and he could scarcely keep the tears from his eyes; for he knew nothing would be so grateful\* to his poor, sick mother as a good, sweet orange—and yet he had not a penny in the world.\*

The little song he was singing was his own, — one he had composed with air and words\*; for the child was a genius.

He went to the window, and looking out, saw a man putting up a great bill with yellow letters, announcing that Madame Malibran would sing that night in public.

Ma li bran' (mä lē brän')    mǔ gǐ'cian ('shän)    Pierre (pi ār')  
fä'ther less    bed'side    clo'et  
grate'ful    com pose'    an nounce'    Madame (mä dä'm')

to keep the wolf from the door. 222901

"If I could only go,\*" thought little Pierre; and then, pausing a moment, he clasped his hands. His eyes lighted with a new hope. Running to the little stand,\* he smoothed down his yellow curls,\* and taking from a little box some old stained paper, gave one eager glance at his mother, who slept, and ran speedily from the house.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Who did you say\* is waiting for me?" said the lady to her servant. "I am already worn out with company.\*"

"It is only a very pretty little boy with yellow curls, who says if he can see you he is sure you will not be sorry, and he will not keep you a moment."

"Well, let him come," said the beautiful singer, with a smile; "I can never refuse children."

Little Pierre came in, his hat under his arm, and in his hand a little roll of paper. With manliness unusual for a child, he walked straight to the lady, and bowing, said: "I come to see you because my mother is very sick, and we are too poor to get food and medicine. I thought that if you

ea'ger    sör'ry    man'li ness    un ũ'su al



would only sing my little song at some of your grand concerts, perhaps some publisher would buy it for a small sum, and so I could get food and medicine for my mother."

The beautiful woman rose from her seat, —very tall and stately\* she was, —took the little roll from his hand, and lightly hummed the air.

"Did you compose it?" she asked, —"you, a child? And the words?—Would you like to come to my concert?" she asked, after a few moments of thought.

"O yes!" and the boy's eyes grew bright with happiness, —"but I couldn't leave my mother.\*"

"I will send somebody to take care of your mother for the evening; and here is a crown,\* with which you may go and get food and medicine. Here is also one of my tickets; come to-night, that will admit you to a seat near me."

Pierre could scarcely realize\* his good fortune. He bought some oranges, and many a little luxury besides, and carried them home to the poor invalid, telling her, not without tears, of what had happened.

con'cert      pub'lish er      state'ly      ad mit'  
rē'al ize

When evening came, and Pierre was admitted to the concert hall,\* he felt that never in his life had he been in so grand a place. The music, the myriad lights, the beauty, the flashing of diamonds and rustling of silks, bewildered his eyes and brain.

At last she came, and the child sat with his eyes riveted\* upon her glorious face. Could he believe that the grand lady, all blazing with jewels, and whom everybody seemed to worship, would really sing his little song?

Breathless he waited. The band—the whole band, struck up a little plaintive\* melody; he knew it, and clapped his hands for joy. And, O, how she sung it! It was so simple, so mournful, so soul-subduing\*—many a bright eye dimmed with tears; and naught\* could be heard but the touching\* words of that little song—O, so touching!

Pierre walked home as if he were walking on the air. What cared he for money now? The greatest singer in all Europe had sung his little song, and thousands had wept at his grief.\*

The next day, he was frightened at a visit from Madame Malibran. She laid her hand on his

mȳr'iad ('yād)      bê wil'der      riv'et      wōr'ship  
brēath'less      plain'tive      soul'-sub du'ing      grief (grēf)



心が留る 幸の付る

*He tried and tempted - the poor*

yellow curls, and turning to the sick woman, said: "Your little boy, madam, has brought you a fortune. I was offered, this-morning, by the best publisher in London, three hundred pounds for his little song; and after he has realized\* a certain amount from the sale, little Pierre, here, is to share the profits. Madam, thank God that your son has a gift\* from Heaven."

*1. Realized  
2. share the profits*

The noble-hearted singer and the poor woman wept together. As to Pierre—always mindful of Him who watches over the tried and tempted\*—he knelt down by his mother's bedside and uttered a simple but eloquent prayer, asking God's blessing on the kind lady who had deigned to notice their affliction.\*

The memory of that prayer made the singer even more tender-hearted\*; and she who was the idol of England's nobility\* went about doing good. And in her early, happy death, he who stood by her bed, smoothed her pillow, and lightened her last moments by his undying affection, was the little Pierre of former days,—now, rich,

off'er	prof'it	gift	el'o quent
deign (dān)	af flic'tion	i'dol 偶像	nō bil'i ty
un dī'ing		神像	

才幹の位置の多才 一貴女 仁義徳

accomplished, and the most talented composer\* of the day.

All honor\* to those great hearts, who, from their high station, send down bounty to the widow, and to the fatherless child.

Anonymous. 匿名

21. The Prodigal Son.\*  
*= spendthrift*

And he said,\* A certain man had two sons: and the younger of them said to his father, "Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth\* to me." And he divided unto them\* his living. *property - estate*

And not many days after, the younger son gathered all together, and took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance\* with riotous\* living. And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty famine\* in that land; and he began to be in want. And he went and joined himself to a citizen of that country; and he sent him into his fields to feed swine.\*

And he would fain have filled his belly with the

ac com'plished ('plisht)	com pōg'er	boun'ty	prod'i gal
fall'eth	rī'ot ous	fam'inē	swine
			bel'ly



to come to mind serve to & spare  
Have you much time and a spare

husks\* that the swine did eat; and no man gave unto him.\* And when he came to himself,\* he said, "How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare,\* and I perish with hunger! I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against heaven and before thee,\* and am no more worthy to be called thy son: make me as one of thy hired servants."

And he arose, and came to his father. But when he was yet a great way off, his father saw him, and had compassion,\* and ran, and fell on his neck, and kissed him.

And the son said unto him, "Father, I have sinned against heaven, and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son."

But the father said to his servants, "Bring forth the best robe, and put it on him; and put a ring on his hand, and shoes on his feet: and bring hither\* the fatted calf,\* and kill it; and let us eat and be merry: for this my son was dead, and is alive again; he was lost, and is found." And they began to be merry.

hire      pēr'ish      com pas'sion      fat'ted

Now his elder son was in the field; and as he came and drew nigh\* to the house, he heard music and dancing.

And he called one of the servants, and asked what these things meant.

And he said unto him, "Thy brother is come; and thy father hath killed the fatted calf, because he hath received him safe and sound.\*"

And he was angry and would not go in; therefore came his father out and entreated him.\*

And he answering, said to his father, "Lo, these many years do I serve thee,\* neither transgressed\* I at any time thy commandment\*; and yet thou never gavest me a kid,\* that I might make merry with my friends. But as soon as this thy son was come, which hath devoured\* thy living, thou hast killed for him the fatted calf."

And he said unto him, "Son, thou art ever\* with me, and all that I have is thine. It was meet\* that we should make merry, and be glad: for this thy brother was dead, and is alive again; and was lost, and is found."

From "Baldwin's Readers."

eld'er      en treat'      trans gress'      com mând'ment  
gāv'est      dēvour'      722 222  
822



## 22. Submarines.

Some of you have, no doubt, read the story called *Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea*,\* in which the great French story-teller, Jules Verne, describes a wonderful boat capable\* of travelling for great distances beneath the waters of the ocean.

You will hardly need to be told that this submarine boat of Jules Verne is altogether imaginary, though it is described so vividly\* and clearly that when one is reading the story everything seems natural enough.\*

But the idea of a submarine boat, which should travel below the surface of the ocean, was by no means due to Jules Verne.\* Indeed,\* it is quite an old idea, and before Jules Verne wrote his story several more or less successful attempts to build such boats had been made.

It is only within the last few years, however, that the use of submarine boats for war has been

submarine (sūb'mā rēn')	Jules Vērne (jūl vērn)	cā'pa ble
viv'id ly	suc'cess'ful	

largely adopted.\* Now several nations, especially France and our own country, have a considerable number of such boats designed\* to attack an enemy's ships, while themselves unseen, and to destroy them by means of torpedoes.

We first hear of an attempt to make a submarine vessel as early as the reign of James I.,\* when experiments were carried on in the Thames with a boat invented by a Dutchman.\* In several books published during the seventeenth century the possibility of working such boats is discussed.\*

More than a hundred years later an inventor named Hay was drowned in a descent beneath the waters of Plymouth Sound\* in a boat he had constructed. In 1800, however, an American, Robert Fulton,\* was more successful in some trials he made in France. Indeed, Fulton, by the use of compressed air for breathing, was able to remain at a depth of twenty-five feet for four hours.

The first use of the submarine in actual war took place in 1863 during the Civil War between

con sid'er a ble	design (dē zīn')	dē stroy'	tor pē'do
reign (rān)	ex pēr'i ment	Thames (tēmz)	pos'si bil'i ty
dis cuss'	in vent'ōr	Ply'mouth (prim'ūth)	
con struct'	Ful'ton	rē main'	ac'tu al



hostile feeling 敵愾心



THE TINY GUARDIANS OF THE SUBMARINE.

The white mice are on each submarine and entered on the pay-roll of the fleet. The mice are particularly sensitive to the effects of gases, and by their squeaks call the attention of the crew to any escape of gas. Three mice went down with the crew of the ill-fated "A 8."

the Northern and Southern portions of the United States of America. In that year the harbour of Charleston\* was blockaded by the ships of the Northern States. To attack these ships a submarine was built. In three trial trips she sank each time, drowning the men within her. On a fourth attempt being made,\* however, the submarine passed out of the harbour and succeeded in blowing up one of the hostile\* warships, though she herself was also sunk by the force of the explosion.

Recent submarine boats are much more successful and manageable than these early experiments, mainly on

har'bour (bēr)	Charlēs'ton	block ade'	suc ceed'
hos'tile 敵愾	war'ship	ex plō'gion	rē'gent
managēable (mān'āj ā bl)			

account of the greatly improved light\* engines which can now be used. They are also more likely to be a source of danger to an enemy, because the modern torpedo, upon which they rely as a weapon, has a considerable range,\* and can be discharged at a distance of over a mile.

Most of the English submarines are in shape something like a great fish, one hundred feet in length, painted a light French grey\* in colour, so that even when on the surface they are not very plainly seen at a distance.

For forty feet along the top of the submarine runs a narrow level platform or deck, at the side of which is stretched a life-line\* for any of the crew upon deck to hold on to when the boat is running on the surface.

Near the middle of the boat rises the conning tower,\* and close to it a narrow tube called the periscope,\* which rises higher than any other part of the submarine. So long as the top of the periscope is above the water, a picture of the surrounding sea and any vessels near is thrown

ac ceunt'	im proved' (prōvvd')	source (sōrs)	mod'ern
rānge	dis charge'	life'line	con'ning
pēr'i scope			



in at one ear and out at the other

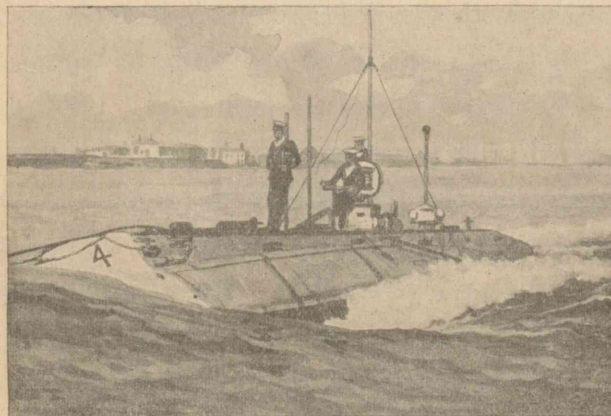
upon a table inside the submarine. No doubt some of you have seen, at the seaside or elsewhere, a "camera obscura," which is practically the same thing. If so, you know that upon a table in a dark room a picture of the surrounding country is produced by means of a lens fixed in the top of the camera, the image formed by the lens being reflected downwards by a mirror.

The crew enter at the top of the conning tower, which is afterwards screwed down so as to be water-tight.\* The lieutenant in command takes up his place at the periscope table, whence\* he issues his commands to his crew.

The British submarines of the earlier or "A" type are driven by petrol\* engines, similar in kind to the engines of petrol-driven motor-cars, but more powerful. These engines are situated in the stern of the boat, while forward is the torpedo tube, with two torpedoes. The large boats of the later or "B" type depend entirely upon electricity for their motive power.

cam'era	ob scū'ra	prac'ti cal ly	lens
im'age	rē flect'	mīr'rōr	wā'ter-tight
type (tīp)	pet'rol	mō'tōr-car'	lā'ter
dē pend'	en tire'ly	ē'lec tric'i ty	mō'tivē

Both forward and aft are tanks which, when the boat is on the surface, are filled with air. The first step towards diving is to allow the water to rush into these tanks. As it does so the boat gradually sinks until the water is nearly up to the top of the conning tower. If the order to dive is then given, the boat is steered downwards by diving rudders which are worked by an electric motor.



When the vessel is completely under water, it is able to travel at a rate of about eight and a half knots\* an hour. Evidently,\* however, the crew would very soon use up the small amount of air within the boat, so that it is necessary to carry

ē lec'tric

ev'i dently



he has stores of knowledge

lots of = lot of = plenty of  
stores of compressed air for their use while under water. This enables the boat to remain under water for several hours at a time if necessary. The submarine is lit\* by electric light.

When the officer in command wishes to rise to the surface again, the water in the tanks is blown out by compressed air, and thus the boat recovers its former lightness and rises above the waves.

Of course, when the submarine is completely under the water, nothing can be seen from her. Probably, however, in war the boat would not generally be completely submerged,\* but would attack with her periscope just showing\* above the surface. At the distance from which she could discharge her torpedo, just the top of this narrow pipe could scarcely be seen by the enemy.

We can readily understand that the management of these little vessels, running either awash\* on the surface of the sea or actually beneath the waters, is a service of no little danger to their gallant\* crews.

In 1904 the submarine A 1 during practice was looking out for a war-ship which, in the sham

re cov'er      en a'ble      sub merge'      a wash'  
gal'lant      prac'tice

陸軍高等商業学校

fight, was supposed to represent an enemy. As she lay with her periscope just above the water, her commander failed to notice, in time,\* a steamer bearing down\* upon her from the opposite direction. An instant too late, it appears, the danger was seen and the order given to dive, but not in time to escape the keel\* of the oncoming steamer, which tore off the top of the periscope. Immediately the water rushed in, sinking the little submarine and drowning her crew. Other accidents attended\* by loss of life have also occurred.\*

From Macmillan's "New Globe Readers."

23. The Hand.

Touch, as embodied in the hand,\* is in many respects the most wonderful of the senses.\* The organs of the other senses are passive: the organ of touch alone is active. The eye, the ear, and the nostril stand simply open; light, sound, and fragrance\* enter, and we are compelled to see, to

rep're gent'      com mand'er      bear'ing (bâr')      on'côm ing  
ac'ci dent      oc cur'      em bod'y 表 手      rê spect'  
pàs'sivè      ac'tivè      nos'tril 鼻 孔      frâ'grânçe



手+手 手+手 手+手 to notify by not a sign

hear, and to smell: but the hand selects\* what it shall touch,\* and touches what it pleases.

It puts away from it the things which it hates, and beckons towards it the things which it desires, —unlike the eye, which must often gaze trans-  
fixed\* at horrible sights from which it can not turn; and the ear, which can not escape from the torture of discordant\* sounds; and the nostril, which can not protect itself from hateful odors.

Moreover the hand cares not only for its own wants, but when the other organs of the senses are rendered\* useless, takes their duties upon it. The hand of the blind man goes with him as an eye through the streets, and safely threads for him all the devious way\*; it looks for him at the faces of his friends, and tells him whose kindly features are gazing on him; it peruses\* books for him, and quickens the long hours\* by its silent readings.

It ministers as willingly to the deaf\*; and when the tongue is dumb and the ear stopped, its fingers

sē lect'	trans fix'	tor'ture	dis cor'dant
ō'dōr	dū'ty	dē'vious (vyūs)	fea'ture
pē ruse'	min'is ter		

a play on words. 酒茶

speak eloquently to the eye,\* and enable it to discharge the unwonted office of a listener.\*

The organs of all the other senses, even in their greatest perfection, are indebted to the hand for the enhancement and the exaltation of their powers. It constructs for the eye a copy of itself,\* and thus gives it a telescope with which to range among the stars; and by another copy on a different plan, furnishes it with a microscope, and introduces it into a new world of wonders.\*

It constructs for the ear the instruments\* by which it is educated, and sounds them in its hearing till its powers are trained to the full. It plucks for the nostril the flower which it longs to smell, and distills for it the fragrance which it covets. As for the tongue, if it had not the hand to serve it, it might abdicate its throne\* as the lord of taste. In short, the organ of touch is the minister\* of its sister senses, and, without any play of words,\* is the hand-maid of them all.

And if the hand thus munificently serves the

el'o quent ly	un wōnt'ed	in debt'ed	en hānce ment
ex al tā'tion	cop'y	tel'e scope	fur'nish
mī'cro scope	in'stru ment	ed'u cate	dis till'
cōv'et	ab'di cate	mu nif'i ciant ly (shēnt)	



body, not less amply does it give expression to the genius and the wit,\* the courage and the affection, the will and the power, of man. Put a sword into it, and it will fight for him; put a plow into it, and it will till for him; put a harp into it, and it will play for him; put a pencil into it, and it will paint for him; put a pen into it, and it will speak for him, plead for him, pray for him.

What will it not do? What has it not done? A steam-engine is but a larger hand, made to extend its powers by the little hand of man. An electric telegraph is but a longer pen for that little hand to write with. All our huge cannon and other weapons of war with which we so effectually slay our brethren,\* are only Cain's\* hand made bigger, and stronger, and bloodier.

What, moreover, is a ship, a railway, a lighthouse, or a palace, — what, indeed,\* is a whole city, a whole continent of cities,\* all the cities of the globe, nay, the very globe itself, in so far as man has changed it,\* but the work of that giant hand, with which the human race, acting as one mighty man, has executed its will!

am'ply    plow (plou)    plead    tel'e graph    ef fec'tu'al ly  
breth'ren    bloodier (blūd'ī ēr)\*    con'ti nent    hū'man    ex'ē cūte

When I think of all that human hands have done of good and evil, I lift up my own hand, and gaze upon it with wonder and awe. What an instrument for good it is! what an instrument for evil! And all the day long it never is idle. We unwisely restrict the term handicraftsman, or handworker, to the more laborious callings.\* It belongs to all honest, earnest men and women, and is a title which each should covet.

For the carpenter's hand there is the saw, and for the smith's hand the hammer; for the farmer's hand, the plow; for the miner's hand, the spade; for the sailor's hand, the oar; for the painter's hand, the brush; for the sculptor's hand, the chisel; for the poet's hand, the pen. For each of us there is some instrument we may learn to handle: for all there is the command, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."\*

Dr. George Wilson.

rē strict'    hand'i crāfts man    la bō'rious (ryūs)    car'pen ter  
mī'ner    sculp'tōr    chig'el    pō'et  
what'so ev'er    find'eth



divesting oneself of humanity 1574027

fruitless { in vain  
to no purpose  
to end in smoke

## SHORTER PIECES.

## 5. Too Hasty.

The park policeman had not had a very busy morning, and so when he observed a small boy standing by the brink of the pond crying bitterly, he was soon on the spot. 77座

"What's the matter, Tommy?" he queried.

For answer the youngster pointed to a boy's hat which was bobbing up and down in the water.

"My bruvver's—" he sobbed, but the brave policeman waited to hear no more. He divested himself of his coat and waded into the ice-cold water to where the hat was, and dived fruitlessly once or twice.

Sadly he brought the hat to the bank. (see) snow white

"I can't find your brother, Tommy," he said. "Now don't cry; tell me where he was standing when he fell in."

The boy stared in open-mouthed amazement.

"He ain't fell in," he said; "he's over there. I was goin' to tell you he threwed my hat in the water, but you never let me finish."

From W. A. DeHavilland's "Short Stories."

**hasty**, an adjective formed from the noun "haste."

**observed**, saw; noticed.

**brink**, edge.

**bitterly**, painfully.

**Tommy** or **Tom**, short for Thomas, one of very common names. The policeman did not know the boy's name, but he addressed him "Tommy," which simply meant "My boy."

**query**, ask.

**for answer**, instead of making an answer.

**youngster**, a boy.

**bob up and down**, sink suddenly and float as suddenly. 浮き沈み

**bruvver**. Little children say "bruvver" instead of "brother."

"Bruvver" is a little child's pronunciation of "brother."

**sob**, breathe frequently while weeping. すすり泣く

**divest'ed himself of his coat**, took off his coat.

**wade**. *Ex.* There are some birds that can not swim, but live near the water. They walk on the bottom. Such birds are called wading birds. 歩水鳥

**dive**, go deep under water.

**stare**, look steadfastly. 227 固まて見る

**amazement**, astonishment. 227 驚き

**ain't**. Low-class people and little children say "ain't" for "hasn't" or "isn't." Such words are said to be vulgar (*low-class*), and ought not to be used at all. "He ain't fell in" is vulgar for "He hasn't fallen in."

**goin'** (*gō'in*), vulgar for "going."

**threwed**. The right word would be "threw."

**finish**, end. (*You never let me finish*, you did not let me say all that I meant to say).



## 24. Love of Fatherland.\*

1. Breathes there the man,\* with soul so dead,\*  
 Who never to himself hath said,\*  
     "This is my own, my native land!"  
 Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd,\*  
 As home his footsteps he hath turn'd,  
     From wandering on a foreign strand\*?
2. If such there breathe, go, mark him well;  
 For him no minstrel raptures\* swell\*;  
 High though his titles, proud his name,  
 Boundless his wealth as wish can claim\*;  
 Despite\* those titles, power, and pelf,\*  
 The wretch, concentred all in self,\*  
 Living, shall forfeit fair renown,\*  
 And, doubly dying,\* shall go down  
 To the vile dust,\* from whence he sprung,  
 Unwept, unhonour'd and unsung.

Sir Walter Scott.

fa'ther land	breath'eg	hath	min'strel
rap'ture	dē spite'	concentred (kōn sēn'tērd)	
for'feit ('fit)	rē noun' (noun')	doubly (dūb'li)	
unhonour'd (ūn ōn'ērd)			

*to wish evil against*

## 25. The Man without a Country.

Philip Nolan was as fine a young officer as there was in the "Legion of the West.\*" When Aaron Burr\* made his first dashing expedition down to New Orleans in 1805, he met this gay young fellow, and induced him to turn traitor to his country.

Nolan was brought before the courts in the great treason trial at Richmond,\* and was proved guilty enough; yet we should never have heard of him but that,\* when the president of the court asked him whether he wished to say anything to show that he had always been faithful to the United States, he cried out: "Curse the United States!\* I wish I may never hear of the United States again!"

The judge was terribly shocked. If Nolan had compared George Washington to Benedict Arnold,\* or had cried, "God save King George!\*" he would not have felt worse. He called the court\* into his

Nō'lan	Lē'gion	Aa ron (ār'ūn)	Burr (bēr)	ex pē dī'tion
in duce'	trait'ōr	trea'ggu	guilty (gilt'i)	tēr'ri bly
Ben'e dict	Ar'nōld	wōrse	Ōr'lēans	



We are all subject to the law of our country.  
*I don't know what may happen  
 no directly sleep*

private room, and returned in fifteen minutes, with a face like a sheet, to say: "Prisoner, hear the sentence of the Court! The Court decides, subject to the approval of the President,\* that you never hear the name of the United States again."

He never did hear her name but once again. From that moment, Sept. 23, 1807, till the day he died, May 11, 1863, he never heard her name again. The Secretary of the Navy\* was requested to put Nolan on board a government vessel bound on a long cruise,\* and to direct\* that he should be only so far confined\* there as to make certain that he never saw or heard of the country. There was no going home for him, even to a prison.

According to the size of the ship, you had him at your mess\* more or less often at dinner. His breakfast he ate in his own room, which was where a sentinel or somebody on the watch could see the door. Sometimes, when the marines\* or sailors had any special jollification,\* they were permitted to invite "Plain-Buttons," as they called him. Then Nolan was sent with some officer, and

prī/vate	dē çide'	sub'ject	approval (āp rōō'vái)
nā/vy	rē quest'ed	con fine'	ac cord'ing
marine (má rēn')	jol'li fi cā'tion	in vite'	Plain'-But'tonç

allude to *h<sup>3</sup> 2 7 2*  
 time hung heavy on my hands.

S. V. *to sever one's connection with*  
 separate

the men were forbidden to speak of home while he was there. They called him "Plain-Buttons" because while\* he always chose to wear a regulation army uniform, he was not permitted to wear the army button, for the reason that it bore either the initials\* or the insignia\* of the country he had disowned.\*

As he was almost never permitted to go on shore, even though the vessel lay in port for months, his time at the best\* hung heavy; and everybody was permitted to lend him books, if they were not published in America and made no allusion to it. He had almost all the foreign papers that came into the ship, sooner or later; only somebody must go over\* them first, and cut out any advertisement or stray paragraph that alluded to America. This was a little cruel sometimes, when right in the midst of one of Napoleon's battles poor Nolan would find a great hole, because on the back of that paper there had been an advertisement of a packet\* for New York, or a scrap from the President's message.\*

Among the books lent to him was a copy of

for bid'den	reg'u lā'tion	initial (in ish'al)	in sig'ni a
dis owi	pōrt	pub'lish	ad vēr'tise ment







I first came to understand something about "the man without a country" one day when we overhauled\* a dirty little schooner which had slaves on board. An officer was sent to take charge of her, and after a few minutes he sent back his boat to ask that some one might be sent him who could speak Portuguese.

Nolan stepped out and said he should be glad to interpret, if the captain wished, as he understood the language. The captain thanked him, fitted out another boat with him, and in this boat it was my luck to go.

"Tell them they are free," said Vaughan.\*

Nolan explained it in such Portuguese as they could understand. Then there was such a yell of delight, clinching of fists, leaping, dancing, and kissing of Nolan's feet!

"Tell them," said Vaughan, well pleased, "that I will take them all to Cape Palmas.\*"

This did not answer so well.\* Cape Palmas was practically as far from the homes of most of them as New Orleans or Rio Janeiro was. Vaughan

o'ver haul'	sehōōn'er	Portuguese (pōr'tū gēz')	
in ter'pret	ex plain'	Vau'ghan	Päl'mäs
prac'ti cal ly	Rio Janeiro (rē'ō jā nā'ē rō)		

was rather disappointed at this result of his liberality, and asked Nolan eagerly what they said. The drops\* stood on poor Nolan's white forehead as he hushed the men down and said: "They say, 'Not Palmas.' They say, 'Take us home; take us to our own country; take us to our own house; take us to our own pickaninnies\* and our own women.'"

"Tell them yes, yes, yes; tell them they shall go to the Mountains of the Moon,\* if they will. If I sail the schooner through the Great White Desert,\* they shall go home."

And after some fashion\* Nolan said so.

And then they all fell to kissing him again.

But Nolan could not stand\* it long, and getting Vaughan to say he might go back, he beckoned me down into our boat. As we lay back in the stern sheets\* and the men gave way,\* he said to me: "Youngster, let that\* show you what it is to be without a family,\* without a home, and without a country. And if you are ever tempted to do a thing that shall put a bar between you and your family, your home, and your country, pray God in

rē gult'	lib'er all'i ty	ea'ger ly	forehead (fōr'ēd)
pick'an nin'ny	young'ster (yūng')		



His mercy\* to take you that instant home to His own heaven.

“Stick by your family, boy; forget that you have a self, while you do everything for them. Think of your home, boy; write and send and talk about it. Let it be nearer and nearer to your thought the farther you have to travel from it; and rush back to it when you are free, as those poor black slaves are doing now.

“And for your country, boy,” and the words rattled\* in his throat, “and for that flag,” and he pointed to the ship, “never dream but of serving her as she bids you, though the service carry you through a thousand hells. No matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you or abuses you, never look at another flag, never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that flag.

“Remember, boy, that behind all these men you have to do with, behind officers and government and people even,\* there is the Country herself, your Country, and that you belong to her as you belong to your own mother.”

Edward Everett Hale.

mer'cy

flat'ter

ab use'

## 26. An Iron Will.

“I can't! it is impossible!” said a lieutenant\* to Alexander,\* after failing to take a rock-crested\* fortress. “Begone!” thundered the great Macedonian; “there is nothing impossible to him who will try;” and at the head of a phalanx\* he swept the foe from the stronghold.

“You can only half will,” Suwarrow\* would say to people who failed. He preached willing as a system.\* “I don't know,” “I can't” and “impossible” he would not listen to. “Learn!” “Do!” “Try!” he would exclaim.

When told by his physicians that he must die, Douglas Jerrold\* said, “And leave a family of helpless children? I won't die.” He kept his word, and lived for years.

Professor George Wilson,\* of Edinburgh University, was so fragile that no one thought he ever could amount to much\*; but he became a noted scholar in spite of discouragements\* which would

fōrt'ress	begone (bē gōn')	Maç'e dō'ni an	phā'lanx
strong'hōld	Suwarrow (sōō wār'ō)	phÿ giç'ian	Doug'las (dūg')
Jēr'rōld	pro fess'ōr	U'ni ver 'si ty	frag'ile
schol'ār	dis cour'age ments (kūr')		



have daunted most men of the strongest constitutions. Disaster, amputation of one foot, consumption, frightful hemorrhages, — nothing could shake his imperious\* will. Death itself seemed to stand aghast before that mighty resolution, hesitating to take possession of the body after all else had fled.

amazed  
世に驚かす  
驚かす  
驚かす  
驚かす

At fifty-five years of age, Sir Walter Scott\* owed more than six hundred thousand dollars. He determined that every dollar should be paid. This iron resolution gave confidence and inspiration to the other faculties\* and functions\* of the body and brain. Every nerve and fibre said, "The debt must be paid;" every drop of blood caught the inspiration and rushed to the brain to add its weight of force to the power which wielded the pen. And the debt was paid. In his diary he wrote, "I have suffered terribly and often wished that I could lie down and sleep without waking. But I will fight it out if I can." His imperious will worked on and on after it seemed that every other faculty had abandoned his mind.

daunted (dānt'ed)    con'sti tū'tions    dis as'ter    am'pu tā'tion  
 con sump'tion    hem'ōr'rage    im pē'rious    a ghāst'  
 con'fi dence    in'spi rā'tion    fac'ul ty    fī'bre ('bēr)  
 wield (wēld)    a ban'don

力(力)揮

\* 此の如くは、概して此の如く

"Is there one whom difficulties dishearten\*?" asked John Hunter.\* "He will do little. Is there one who will conquer? That kind of a man never fails."

"Six o'clock A.M.\*—I, Edward Irving,\* promise, by the grace of God, to have mastered all the words in alpha and beta\* before eight o'clock." The young man had written this on his Greek lexicon. He added later: "Eight o'clock A.M.—I, Edward Irving, by the grace of God, have done it."

"Nothing is impossible to the man who can will," said Mirabeau.\* "Is that necessary? then that shall be. This is the only law of success."

"We have a half belief,\*" said Emerson,\* "that the person is possible\* who can counterpoise\* all other persons. We believe that there may be a man who is a match for events,—one who never found his match,—against whom other men being dashed are broken,—one who can give you any odds and beat you.\*"

"There are three kinds of people in the world," says a writer in the "Eclectic Magazine," "the

dis heart'en (hārt')    āl'pha    bē'ta    lex'i con  
 Mirabeau (mē rā bē)    Em'er son    coun'ter poise    ē vent'  
 Ec lec'tic    magazine (māg'ā zēn')



意志, 願望, 不能, 意志, 不能, 意志, 不能  
 wills, the won'ts, and the can'ts. The first accom-  
 plish everything; the second oppose everything;  
 the third fail in everything."

What can you do with a man who has an invin-  
 cible purpose in him; who never knows when he is  
 beaten; and who, when his legs are shot off, will  
 fight on the stumps\*? Difficulties and opposition  
 do not daunt him. He thrives upon persecution; it  
 only stimulates him to more determined endeavor.  
 Give a man the alphabet\* and an iron will, and  
 who shall place bounds to his achievements? Im-  
 prison a Galileo\* for his discoveries in science, and  
 he will experiment with the straw in his cell.  
 Deprive Euler\* of his eyesight, and he but studies  
 harder upon mental problems, thus developing  
 marvelous powers of mathematical calculation.  
 Lock up the poor Bedford tinker\* in jail, and he  
 will write the finest allegory in the world, or will  
 leave his imperishable thoughts upon the walls of  
 his cell. Burn the body of Wycliffe\* and throw  
 the ashes into the Severn; but they will be swept

*imperishable*

in vin'çi ble op'pog i'tion per'se cū'tion stim'u late  
 a chieve'ments (chēv') Gal'i lē'o ex pēr'i ment  
 dē prive' Euler (yū'lēr) mar've lous math'e mat'i cal  
 cal'cu lā'tion al'le go ry im pēr'ish a ble Wŷc'lāffē

to the ocean, which will carry them, permeated  
 with his principles, to all lands. *The world always  
 listens to a man with a will in him.* You might as  
 well snub the sun\* as such men as Bismarck and  
 Grant.

The shores of fortune, as Foster\* says, are  
 covered with the stranded wrecks of men of bril-  
 liant ability, but who have wanted courage, faith,  
 and decision, and have therefore perished in sight  
 of more resolute but less capable adventurers, who  
 succeeded in making port.\* Hundreds of men go  
 to their graves in obscurity, who have been ob-  
 scure only because they lacked the pluck to make  
 a first effort; and who, could they only have re-  
 solved to begin,\* would have astonished the world  
 by their achievements and successes.

Quentin Matsys\* despaired of becoming a paint-  
 er, although desperately in love with his master's  
 daughter; but when told that he could not marry  
 her unless he produced a picture of merit, he went  
 to work with a will which knows no defeat, and  
 painted the "Misers," one of the masterpieces of

per'me ate Bis'marck a bil'i ty dē çĩ'gion  
 ob scū'ri ty Mät sŷs' mēr'it mäs'ter piece' (pēs')



art. It is such intensity of purpose that accomplishes the "impossible."

Balzac's\* father tried to discourage his son from the pursuit of literature. "Do you know," said he, "that in literature a man must be either a king or a beggar?" "Very well," replied the boy, "I will be a king." His parents left him to his fate in a garret. For ten years he fought terrible battles with hardship and poverty, but won a great victory at last.

A young French officer used to pace his room, exclaiming, "I will be Marshal of France and a great general." He became a great commander, and died a Marshal of France.

When asked why he repaired a magistrate's bench with so unusual care, a carpenter replied, "Because I wish to make it easy\* against the time when I come to sit on it myself." In a few years he did sit as a magistrate on that bench.

Some one told the elder Pitt\* that a certain project was impossible. "Impossible?" said he; "I trample upon impossibilities." His power in

in ten'si ty      Bäl zäc'      pur süit'      gār'ret  
mag'is trate      proj'ect

Parliament seemed more than mortal: his royal will overwhelmed that of the proudest peers.\*

"Impossible," said Napoleon, "is a word found only in the dictionary of fools." He would have melted the rocks of St. Helena before he would have remained a prisoner there, had he not lost that imperious will before which all Europe trembled.

When General Grant took command of the Northern armies, the Confederates\* knew that their doom was sealed,\* for in that mighty will they felt the grip of Fate.\* "On to Richmond\*!" was his watchword. Old commanders shook their heads, but the silent man with the iron will, who never knew when he was beaten, swerved not a hair's breadth from his purpose until Lee\* surrendered his sword at Appomattox.

Garrison\* wrote in the very first issue of the "Liberator\*:"

"I am in earnest. I will not equivocate.\* I will not excuse. I will not retreat a single inch; and I will be heard." Such uncompromising determination was not only the making of himself, but also of such heroes as Lincoln and Grant, and the thou-

Par'liä ment      Hel ē'na      Con f d'er ate      Ap'po mat'tox  
lib'er ä'tor      ē quiv'o cate      un com'pro miš'ing



carcass 7922 72 73 74

sands of unknown heroes dead upon the field of honor. That was a will worth having.

perfect

At the close of the Revolutionary War,\* that consummate debater and unequalled master of sarcasm, the younger Pitt, began his long administration as Prime Minister of England. His policy was strongly opposed to the French Revolution. But at the end of many successes Austerlitz\* proved his death-blow. Hearing of Napoleon's victory, he pointed to a map of Europe and said, "Roll up that chart; it will not be wanted these ten years." He then fell into a stupor, from which he awoke but once, murmuring faintly, "Alas, my country!" Napoleon's supreme will had overborne and crushed a mind and will of the very highest order\*; a mind sagacious enough to measure very accurately the force of events, as it was,\* almost to a day, ten years to Waterloo.

What a mighty will Darwin\* had! He was in continual ill health. He was in constant suffering. His patience was marvelous. No one but his wife knew what he endured. "For forty years," says

Rev'o lū'tion a ry	con sum'mate	dē bā'ter	sar'caſm
Au'ster litz (litz)	stū'pōr	su preme'	sa gā'çious
ac'cu rate ly	Waterloo (wā'tēr lō')	con tin'u al	

his son, "he never knew one day of health;" yet during those forty years he unremittingly forced himself to do the work from which the mightiest minds and the strongest constitutions would have shrunk. He had a wonderful power of sticking to a subject. He used almost to apologize for his patience, saying that he could not bear to be beaten, as if it were a sign of weakness.\* One of his favorite sayings was: "It's dogged that does it.\*" A proof of his wonderful patience, perseverance, and carefulness is that he collected his material for his "Origin of Species\*" during twenty years, and for his "Descent of Man\*" during nearly thirty.

Tupper\* may be a little old-fashioned, but he has written four lines which can never die:—

"Confidence is conqueror of men; victorious both over them and in them\*;  
The iron will of one stout heart shall make a thousand quail;  
A feeble dwarf, dauntlessly resolved, will turn the tide of battle,  
And rally to a nobler strife\* the giants that had fled."

From "Pushing to the Front."

un rē mit'ting ly	a pol'o gize	dog'ged	per'sē vēr'ançe
ōr'i ġin	species (spē'siz)	dwarf	rāl'ly



## 27. Stoessel's Proposal and Nogi's Reply.

(A report from the Commander of the Army investing\*  
Port Arthur,\* received in Tōkyō on January 2, at 3 a.m.)

About 5 p.m. on the 1st inst.\* the enemy's *parlementaire*\* arrived at our first line south of Shuishiyang\* and handed the following message to one of our officers, from whom I received at 9 a.m.:—

No. 2,545.\*

Port Arthur, December, 1904.

Your Excellency,—Judging from the general situation within the area of fighting, I think that further resistance is needless. In order, therefore, to avoid further loss of life, I ask you to negotiate for the terms\* of surrender. Should you accept my proposal, you will appoint a commissioner\* in order to discuss the terms and process of surrender, and fix a place of meeting between your commissioner and ours.

Stoe'sel (stēs'ēl)    prō pō'sal    par'le men taire' (pār'lē mōn tār'  
sit'u ā'tion    ā're a    rē gis'tānce    nē gō'ti ate ('shī ā't)  
sūr ren'der    ap point'    com mis'sion er

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my highest consideration.\*

General Stoessel.

To General Baron Nogi,  
Commander of the Japanese Army  
Investing Port Arthur.

After due decision, I thereupon ordered our *parlementaire* to deliver the following reply to the enemy immediately after dawn to-day:—

Headquarters of the Investing  
Army before Port Arthur.

January 2, 1905.

Your Excellency:—I have the honour here-with\* to express my consent to the proposal of Your Excellency to hold negotiations on the terms and process of the surrender of the fortress. For this purpose, I appoint Major-General Kosuke Ijichi, Chief of the Staff of the Investing Army before Port Arthur, commissioner, and attach to him a number of staff officers and civil officials.\* The party will meet the commissioner of your Army at Shuishiyang at noon on January 2, 1905.

prog'ess    a vail'    con sid'er ā'tion    hēād'quar'ters  
as tach'    of fī'cial ('shāl)



The commissioners of both Armies shall be fully authorized to sign the stipulations\* for the surrender of the fortress, the stipulations to come into force\* immediately after the signing and without ratification.\* The credentials\* shall be signed by the highest commanders of both Armies and be exchanged.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express my highest respects to your Excellency.

General Baron Nogi,  
Commander of the Investing  
Army before Port Arthur.

To His Excellency General Stoessel,  
Commander of Kwantung\* 朝鮮總督府  
Fortification District.



au'tho rize            stip'u lā'tion            rat'i fi cā'tion  
cre den'tialz ('shālz)    Kwān'tung

28. A Psalm of Life.

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,\*  
"Life is but an empty dream!"  
For the soul is dead that slumbers,\*  
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!  
And the grave is not its goal\*;  
"Dust thou art, to dust returnest,\*"  
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,\*  
Is our destined\* end or way\*;  
But to act, that\* each to-morrow  
Finds us farther than to-day.

Art is long,\* and Time is fleeting,  
And our hearts, though stout and brave,  
Still, like muffled drums,\* are beating  
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad\* field of battle,  
In the bivouac\* of Life,  
Be not like dumb, driven cattle\*!  
Be a hero in the strife!

psalm (sām)    mourn'ful (mōrn')    slum'ber    goal  
rē turn' est    en joy'ment    des'tinēd    biv'ouac (biv'wāk)



Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant\*!  
 Let the dead Past bury its dead\*!  
 Act,—act in the living Present\*!  
 Heart within,\* and God o'erhead.

Lives of great men all remind us  
 We can make our lives sublime,\*  
 And, departing,\* leave behind us  
 Footprints on the sands of time\*;

Footprints, that perhaps another,  
 Sailing o'er life's solemn main,\*  
 A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,  
 Seeing, shall take heart\* again.

Let us, then, be up and doing,\*  
 With a heart for any fate\*;  
 Still achieving, still\* pursuing,\*  
 Learn to labor and to wait.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.




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fū'ture	how e'er (âr')	bur'y (bēr't)	o'er'head (ōr'hēd)
rē mind'	dē part'ing	for lorn'	ship'wrecked ('rēkt)
a chieve' (â chēv')		pur sue'	

## PARAPHRASE AND TRANSLATION



## 1. A Psalm of Life. (A Paraphrase.)

Do not tell me in mournful strains, that life is merely an unreal dream; for the soul that is not alive to the realities of life is dead, and things are not what they may seem to be to such idle dreamers.

Life is real; life is earnest; and the grave is not the goal which marks the end of our course. The text, "Dust thou art, to dust returnest," was spoken of the body, not of the soul.

Neither joy nor sorrow is the appointed end or aim of life, but progress towards perfection, and progress can be made only by action.

The <sup>whole</sup> field of activity is vast, and life is all too short for the work to be done in it. Our hearts, however valiant and hopeful, are daily and hourly beating a funeral march towards the grave, like muffled drums at a soldier's burial.

In the broad battlefield of the world, while the conflict is raging, or in the short intervals of rest, when a renewal of the conflict may be

---

un rē'al      rē al'i tīes      fu'ner al      rē new'al  
con'flict



expected at any time, be not like the dumb animals that are driven helplessly to their work, but act the part of a hero in the great struggle of life.

Place no faith in a Future that may never come; have no regrets for a Past that can not be recalled; act, act in the living Present, keeping a brave heart within, and trusting God who is above you.

The examples that great men have given remind us that we too can live great and noble lives, and that when we depart we can leave our mark behind us, like footprints on the seashore—

Footprints, at the sight of which some fellow-mortal, who in the voyage of life has been shipwrecked and cast ashore, may be roused once more to cheerfulness and hope.

Let us then arouse ourselves and set to work, prepared to meet anything that may come in our way; ever accomplishing something, never yielding or giving way, let us learn to labour and patiently abide the result.

J. C. Nesfield.

hē'ro    rē gret'    fel'low-mor'tal    rouse    a bide'

## 2. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Farm.

ビイチヤ和尚の耕地

Mr. B.'s farm consists of thirty-six acres, and is carried on on strict scientific principles. He never puts in any part of a crop without consulting his book. He ploughs and reaps and digs and sows according to the best authorities, and the authorities cost more than the other farming implements do. As soon as the library is complete, the farm will begin to be a profitable investment.

ビイチ氏の耕地は面積が三十六エイカあつて、嚴密な學理に基づいて經營されて居る。氏は何を作るにも決して書物と談合しないことはない。犁くにも、刈るにも、穴を掘るにも、種を蒔くにも、一番確な大家の意見に従ふのである。大家の書物にかかる費用は、ほかの農具一切の費用よりも多い。藏書が揃ひさへすれば其の日から、耕地に下した資本も利益を見ることになるであらう。

But book farming has its drawbacks. Upon one occasion, when it seemed morally certain that the hay ought to be cut, the hay book could not be found, and before it was found it was too late, and the hay was all spoiled. Mr. Beecher raises

Rev. (=Rev'er end)	ā'c're ('kēr)	sci'en tif'ic	con sult'
sow	au thōr'i ty	im'ple ment	li'bra ry
prof' it a ble	in vest'ment	mōr'al ly	



some of the finest crops of wheat in the country, but the unfavorable difference between the cost of producing it and its market value after it is produced, has interfered considerably with its success as a commercial enterprise.

しかし書物百姓にしたところが、亦不都合なこともある。或時などは、稜を刈取らねばならないことが分り切つて居たのに、生憎稜の書物が見つからず、見つかつた時には、もう間にあはなくて、稜はスッカリ駄目になつてしまつたことがある。氏は地方一番の小麥を作るが、これを作る費用と扱出来上つたものの市價との間にありがたくない差異があるので、商賣としての成功といふには少からぬ故障をなして居る。

His special weakness is hogs, however. He considers hogs the best game a farm produces. He buys the original pig for a dollar and a half, and feeds him forty dollars' worth of corn, and then sells him for about nine dollars. This is the only crop he ever makes any money on. He loses on the corn, but he makes seven dollars and a half on the hog. He does not mind this, because he never expects to make anything on corn, anyway. And anyway it turns out, he has the excitement of raising the hog anyhow, whether he gets the worth of him or not. His strawberries would be

un fā'vōr a ble in'ter fere' en'ter prise o rig'i nal  
ex cite'ment

a comfortable success if the robins would eat turnips, but they won't, and hence the difficulty.

しかしビイ氏一番の道楽は養豚である。氏は百姓が飼ふものでは豚が一番良いと思つて居る。もと一弗半で買つて玉蜀黍を四十弗がとこ食はせて、それでザツ九弗に賣る。それでも氏が作つて設令少しでも金になるのは豚ばかりである。玉蜀黍では損をするが、豚では七弗半儲かつて居る。どうせ初めから玉蜀黍では儲けるつもりが無いのであるから、それや構はない。損にならうがなるまいが兎に角豚を作るといふ樂みがある、豚が引合はうが引合ふまいが構つたものではない。苺も、駒鳥が蕪菁を食ふものなら、随分甘い儲けになるのだが、さうはしてくれないので困るのである。

One of Mr. Beecher's most harassing difficulties in his farming operations comes of the close resemblance of different sorts of seeds and plants to each other. Two years ago his far-sightedness warned him that there was going to be a great scarcity of water melons, and therefore he put in a crop of seven acres of that fruit. But when they came up they turned out to be pumpkins, and a dead loss was the consequence. Sometimes a portion of his crop goes into the ground the most promising sweet potatoes, and comes up the most execrable carrots.

dif'fi cul ty hār'ass ing rē gem'blānce scār'qi ty  
mel'on con'se quence prom'is ing ex'e cra ble



百姓仕事のうちで最もビー氏を悩ます事の一つは、種類の違つた種子や苗が酷似して居ることから起る。二年前の事だつた、氏は西瓜が大拂底になるだらうと見越して、これをセエイカも作つた。ところが生えて来たのを見ると、南瓜になつて居つたので、結局ひどい損をした。時には、最も有望な甘藷の管で植付けたものが、憎くや胡蘿蔔となつて出て来ることもある。

When he bought his farm he found one egg in every hen's nest on the place. He said that here was just the reason why so many farmers failed—they scattered their forces too much—concentration was the idea. So he gathered those eggs together, and put them all under one experienced hen. That hen roosted over the contract night and day for many weeks, under Mr. Beecher's personal supervision, but she could not "phase" those eggs. Why? Because they were those shameful porcelain things which are used by modern farmers as "nest eggs."

氏が此の耕地を求めた時に、其處にある鶏の巢ごとに一つ宛卵があるのを見て、氏は言つた、『かうも多勢の百姓が失敗するといふのは、それ此處の道理だ、餘り方々へ勢力を分け過ぎるからだ、勢力集中といふことを第一に心懸けねばならない』。それで卵を一處に集めて、それを皆一羽の老功の牝鶏に抱かせた。この牝鶏はビー氏直々の監督の下にあつて數週間夜も晝も、委託品大事と坐りつめたが、どうしても卵のまゝである。どうし

con'gen trā'tion    ex pē'ri ence    con'tract    sū'per vī'gion  
phāse                pōrçē'lain    mod'ern

た譯かと調べて見たら、不埒千萬な、けふ日の百姓が所謂「置き玉」として使ふ陶器製のものであつた。

Mr. Beecher's farm is not a triumph. It would be easier if he worked it on shares with some one; but he cannot find anybody who is willing to stand half the expense, and not many that are able. Still, persistence in any cause is bound to succeed. He was a very inferior farmer when he first began, but a prolonged and unflinching assault upon his agricultural difficulties has had its effect at last, and he is now fast rising from affluence to poverty.

Mark Twain.

ビー氏の農業は成功ではない。若し氏が誰かと合資で遣つたら遣りよからうが、費用の半分も出さうといふ者は一人として見つからない、又それだけ資力のある者も澤山はない。でも何事によらず辛抱をすれば成功するにきまつたもので、氏も始めて遣り出したときは、實にまづい百姓であつたが、農業上の困難に對して持久不退轉の戦闘を續けた結果は遂に現れて、今氏はズンズン貧乏の方へ驀進して居る。

per sis'tençe    in fē'ri ōr    pro longēd'    as sault'  
ag'ri cul'tu ral    af'flu ençe



## 3 A Letter by Benjamin Franklin.

Passy, April 22, 1784.

Dear Sir:

I received yours of the 15th instant, and the memorial it inclosed. The account they give of your situation grieves me. I send you herewith a bill for ten louis d'ors. I do not pretend to give such a sum; I only lend it to you. When you shall return to your country with a good character, you cannot fail of getting into some business that will in time enable you to pay all your debts; in that case, when you meet with another honest man in similar distress, you must pay me by lending this sum to him; enjoining him to discharge the debt by a like operation when he shall be able, and shall meet with such another opportunity. I hope it may thus go through many hands before it meets with a knave that will stop its progress. This is a trick of mine for doing a deal with a little money. I am not rich enough to afford much in good work, and so am obliged to be cunning and make the most of a little.

mē mō'ri al in cloze' louis d'or (lōw' dōr) prē tend' en join'  
dis charge' op'er ā'tion knave af ford'

With best wishes for the success of your memorial, and your future prosperity,

I am, dear sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B. Franklin.

To Benjamin Webb.

ベンジャミン フランクリンの書簡

拜復。本月十五日附の御手紙竝に同封陳情書拜見、御事情承知致し、御氣の毒の至に存じ候間、金拾ルイドル爲替封入御送り申上候。但し小生は斯くの如き巨額の金を進呈し得る者には無之、一時御用達申上候のみと御承知被下度候。名譽を損せずして御歸國成され候はゞ、必ず何かの事業に御取着き成され、そのうち一切の負債御償却の時節到來致すべく、其節若し今日の貴下の如く正直にして逆境に在る人に御出會成され候はゞ、小生に御返済の御積りにて、其人に此度の金額御貸與相成、其人亦資力出来且同様の機會に遭遇せば、必ず返済すべき旨御申附相成度候。小生は、此金額の斯くの如き方法にて轉々し、不幸にして遂に詐欺漢に出くはせ進行止り候迄、多勢の手に渡らんことを希望致し候。これは少額の金にて多大の事を爲す小生手品の一つに有之、善事に多くを費すの資力無き小生に候へば、工夫を運らし些少の物と雖も十分に利用せざるを得ざる次第に御座候。陳情書通り御成功相成、將來御發達あらんこと、希望の至に堪へず候。 頓首

一七八四年四月二十二日 バシにて

ベンジャミン、フランクリン

ベンジャミン、ウェブ様

pros pēr'i ty

o bē'di ent



## 4. Woodman, Spare That Tree.

Woodman, spare that tree!  
 Touch not a single bough!  
 In youth it sheltered me,  
 And I'll protect it now.  
 'Twas my forefather's hand  
 That placed it near his cot;  
 There, woodman, let it stand,  
 Thy ax shall harm it not.

That old familiar tree,  
 Whose glory and renown  
 Are spread o'er land and sea,  
 And would'st thou hew it down?  
 Woodman, forbear thy stroke!  
 Cut not its earth-bound ties;  
 Oh, spare that aged oak,  
 Now towering to the skies.

bough (bou)    fa mil'i ar    o'er (ōr)    for fear' (lār)    āg'ed

## その樹はゆるせ杣人よ

その樹はゆるせ杣人よ。  
 一枝だにも手なふれそ。  
 守らでやあらん、<sup>わか</sup>少き時、  
 蔭に宿りしわれなれば。  
 わが家に近く御手づから、  
 遠つ御祖<sup>みおや</sup>の植ゑにしを、  
 その樹はゆるせ杣人よ。  
 いかで任せん、なが斧に。

幾里里に幾浦に  
 芳しき名を傳へたる  
 その懐しき老樹をば、  
<sup>な</sup>汝はつれなくも伐らんとや。  
 伐るな杣人、十重二十重  
 土に<sup>から</sup>絡めるその根をば。  
 あはれ杣人、雲凌ぐ  
 この古榭<sup>かしは</sup>ゆるさずや。



When but an idle boy  
 I sought its graceful shade;  
 In all their gushing joy  
 Here too my sisters played.  
 My mother kissed me here;  
 My father pressed my hand—  
 Forgive this foolish tear,  
 But let that old oak stand.

My heart-strings round thee cling,  
 Close as thy bark, old friend!  
 Here shall the wild bird sing,  
 And still thy branches bend.  
 Old tree! the storm still brave!  
 And, woodman, leave the spot;  
 While I've a hand to save,  
 Thy ax shall harm it not.

George P. Morris.

for givè'

close

heart'-stringg härt')

わらべの昔このかげを  
 慕ひしわれを思ふかな  
 わがはらからのとよめきて  
 戯れにしもこの蔭よ。  
 わが父母のわが手とり  
 頬すりせしもこのかげよ。  
 涙もろしと嘲らで、  
 この樹の命助けてよ。

汝が身にまとふ皮の如<sup>ごと</sup>。  
 汝が身はなれぬわが心。  
 空飛ぶ鳥のいつまでも  
 枝もたわふに來ては鳴け。  
 なほも嵐にたへよかし。  
 さて柚人よ、疾く去りね。  
 わが身のかくてあらん程、  
 いかで任せん、なが斧に。



## 5. The Air Power.

Napoleon once said, "The English inhabit the sea, the French the land, the Germans the air." The remark was intended as a jest at the impractical speculative character of the German mind, but now it can be applied literally, although the hegemony of the three elements must be differently distributed. The sea power of England is still unshaken, but Germany is now lord of the land and France is leading in the conquest of the air. Germany indeed challenges the championship in both the other realms, but her navy is yet no match for England's even on paper, and she appears to have been distanced in her recent rivalry with France to see which would be the first to get off the ground. This is due to a difference of opinion on the question of specific gravity; the Germans preferring machines lighter than air and the French those heavier than air. Although the balloon in its original shape and also its dirigible form were both invented in France, the French

in hab'it	rè mark'	im prac'ti cal	spec'u la tive
chār'ac ter	lit'er al ly	hè'ge mo ny	dis trib'ute
con'quest	cha'l'enge	cham'pion ship	rèalm

## 空 中 の 強 國

ナポレオン嘗て曰へり、「英人は海に住し、佛人は陸に住し、獨逸人は空中に住す」と。蓋し獨逸人が實際に迂くして空想にのみ耽るを嘲りたるなり。然れども今日にては、其の割據の位次を變更すれば、此の言は讀んで字の如くに解するを得べし。英國の海上權は依然として衰へざれど、獨逸は今は陸上の王となり、佛國は空の征服に魁をなしつゝあり。獨逸が、陸の外に海にも空にも、雄を争はんとせるは事實なり。然れども獨逸の海軍は、單に紙上に現るゝ數字の上にだに、今尙英國の敵にあらず。また近く佛國と飛揚の先を争ひて一籌を輸したるが如し。是比重の問題に就きて兩國説を異にするに由るものにして、獨逸は機械の空氣より輕きものを可とし、佛國は其の重きものを採れり。輕氣球は、其の最初の型も、操舵の自在なる近來の型も、共に佛國にて發明せられたるものなるに、佛人は之を

rī'val ry	spè çif'ic	grav'i ty	prè fer'ring
bāl lōon'	dir'i gi ble		



have abandoned them for the aeroplane, while the Germans took up the gas bag and modeled it after cigars, sausages, and dachshunds. For a time the world was frightened with stories of aerial navies of gigantic airships, ready to carry regiments and drop them anywhere. But though the various Zeppelins and Parsevals were produced in such rapid succession that they had to be numbered like the asteroids instead of being named, they smashed or burned with almost equal rapidity, and it is doubtful whether Germany has at the present moment a single airworthy dirigible.

But the French Government without putting so much money into this new branch of the service, has got more to show for it. Lieutenant Conneau, who has won in the race around the circuit of the three capitals, Paris-Brussels-London-Paris, is one of many naval and army officers and civilians who are now competent to run flying machines. In their manufacture France has taken the lead, as was the case a few years ago in automobiles, the development of both aeroplanes and automobiles

ā'er o plane	mod'el	gī gar'	sau'sage
dachshund (däks'höönt)		ā ē'ri al	vā'rious (ryūs)
Zeppelin (tsēp'ē lin)	Par'se val	suc çes'sion	as'te roid

捨てて飛行機に趨けり。之に反して獨逸人は氣囊を採用し、之を葉捲煙草形、腸詰形、及びダークスフント狗形に造れり。一時世人は巨大なる飛行船の空中艦隊が、今にも數聯隊の兵を輸送して、任意の地點に著陸せしむることを得べしと聞きて震駭せり。種々のツェペリン型及びペアンザル型の飛行船は相踵いで製作せられ、一々命名するに勝へずして、星狀體の如く群を以て數へざるべからざるの觀ありしが、成るに随つて或は壞れ或は焚けて殆んど盡き、今日獨逸國に於て自在に操舵し得る飛行船は一隻だにありや疑はし。

然るに佛國政府は、此の新事業に對し獨逸の如く多額の費用を投せざるに、其の成蹟は却つて觀るべきものあり。佛國には、夫のバリを出發しブラセルズ、ロンドンを経てパリに歸著する、三都一週飛行競争に勝利を博したるコンノウ中尉の他に、巧に飛行機を操縦することを得る者、海陸の將校は勿論、軍人にあらざる者の中にも其の人乏しからず。飛行機の製造に於ても、數年前の自動車に於けるが

ra pid'i ty	air'wōr'thy	Conneau (kōn ō')	gī'r'çuit
Brus'sels	gī vi l'ian	com'pe tent	man'u fac'ture
au'to mō'bile			



depending upon the perfecting of the gasoline motor.

That England should show no interest in aviation either as a sport or as a weapon of warfare is quite astonishing. When a dozen aeroplanes follow one another across the channel at three-minute intervals and return to the mainland without any accidents worth mentioning, it might have been expected that the island kingdom would find in it something worth looking at and thinking about. At Calais immense crowds assembled to speed the parting airmen and to welcome them back again, but at Dover there were fewer spectators than policemen. The English people will throng by the million to see a King who has recently been oiled by an archbishop and has had various obsolete weapons placed in his hands and taken away again by various antiquated functionaries, but anything so modern as an aeroplane does not interest them.

Natural defenses can no longer be depended upon. There are no Alps, no Pyrenees, and no

dě vel'op ment      gas'o līnē      mō'tōr      ā'vi ā'tion  
wār'fare      in'ter val      main'land      Calais (kāīā')

如く、佛國實に其の先達たり。是飛行機も自動車と同じく、其の發達をギヤソリン發動機の完成に俟つに由るなり。

英國が一種の遊技としても、はた一箇の兵器としても、空中飛行を視ることの冷淡なるは實に驚くに堪へたり。飛行機が三分毎に相踵いで海峡を越え來り、事故と名づくべき程の事も無くして大陸に歸り行くを見るとき、島王國たる者須らく以て己の注視し熟慮すべきもの其の中に存すとなすべきにあらずや。カレイにては飛行家を送り迎ふる群集山の如くなりしに、ドウヴァにては警官の數見物人よりも多かりき。英國人は近く即位の典を擧げて、某の大僧正に油を灌がれ、幾多名も知れぬ古代の武器を手にするると同時に、之を何の頭何の大夫の手に委せし王は則ち堵をなして觀るべけれど、飛行機の如き新しきものには何等の感興をも催さず

今や天嶮は復恃むべからざるに至れり、アルプス何かあらん、ピレニイズ、英吉利海峡、はた何するものぞ。シム

im mense'      Dō'ver      spec'ta tor      arch bish'op  
ob'so lete      an'ti quate      func'tion a ry      Alps      Pŷr'e nees



Channel. There are now three ways of crossing the Simplon, by the pass, through the tunnel, and over the mountain. The Italian Government is constructing substantial steel doors in the middle of the tunnel and mines underneath it, both operated by electricity from a distance, so as to check a subterranean invasion, but no way of checking an aerial invasion has yet been devised. Aeroplanes are now in use which can carry ten passengers besides the pilot. They cost, say, \$2,000 apiece, and travel at the rate of 60 miles an hour. That means that soldiers can be landed any night in any numbers in any country at a cost of about \$200 apiece, and the machines can then return for more, dropping a few bombs on the way. This is a cheaper, safer and swifter way of getting into the enemy's country than hitherto known in the history of the world.

"The Independent."

Chan'nel      Simp'lon      Ī tal'ian      sub stan'tial ('shal)  
op'er ate      sub'ter rā'nean (nyūn)      in vā'gion

ブロン山を越ゆるの道今は三つとなれり。一つは峠にして、一つは隧道、他の一つは即ち空中なり。伊太利政府は隧道の中央に堅固なる鐵門を造り、其の下には地雷を伏せ、共に遠方より電氣の力によりて之を操作することを得しめ、以て敵の地下より侵入するに備ふと雖も、空中より來襲する者を防禦する方法は未だ案出せられず。飛行機は操縦者の外に十人を載すべきもの現に使用せられ、其の費用は約一臺二千弗にて足るべく、速力は毎時六十哩なり。是によれば、戦時に兵一人に對し僅に約二百弗を要するに過ぎずして、いつの世、いかなる處にも、所要の人員を著陸せしめ、剩へ途中に數箇の爆裂彈を擲下して歸還し、尙爾後の使用に堪へ得べきなり。敵國に侵入する方法にして經費を要すること少く、安全にして且迅速なること斯くの如きは未だ曾て聞かざる所なり。

dē viŕe'      pas'sen ġer      apiece (ā pēs')      bomb (būm)





## NOTES IN ENGLISH

WITH A SPRINKLING OF JAPANESE

TO

PREPARE THE STUDENT

FOR THE USE OF

A UNILINGUAL DICTIONARY



I. Government.

PART I.

**seat of government**, the place where government is. "Seat" and "sit" come from the same root (同根).

**likely.** *Ex.* It is very *likely* that Turkey will soon be driven out of Europe.

**to the moment**, not a moment too soon or too late.

**to come right**, not to go wrong; 旨く行く.

**organization**, a whole (全部) made of the various parts (諸部分) working in harmony (調子よく) with one another.

**Family life is our first experience of government**, we experience (経験す) what government is first at home.

**as to** is a preposition (前置詞)

meaning "に就いて."

**whatever**, anything.

**differences**, different opinions; 異説; 争論.

**So much for government as we see it in a household**, so much has been said for government at home; this (*what has been said*) is enough for government in family life.

**get the better of.....**, gain an advantage over.....; .....に勝つ.

**not merely**, not only.

**as there are everywhere**, *kore wa tanni sōzō ni todomarazu, jissai dokodemo sō de aru ga.*

**whatever care the others may take to prevent it**, however careful the others may be to prevent it.

2. Government.

PART II.

**It has come about**, it has come to pass; it has happened.

**in one way and another**, in various ways.

**go about our business**, carry

on our business; do our work.

**till**, plough; *tagayasu.*

**a head man, or head men**, one headman, or more than one head man if it is necessary.



or otherwise, or in some other way. "Wise" in this word means "way" or "manner."

**penalty, punishment** *Bear the penalty*, get punished.

**or teachers** (have to make) **for children at school.**

**civilize** (or **civilise**), bring into a state of civilization (文明). (Latin *civis*, citizen).

**at their command**, which they can use.

**and so forth**, and for similar purposes; 等.

**namely**, that is to say; 即ち.  
**in an orderly manner**, well; 旨く; in a manner in which there is order (秩序).

**attend to money matters**, take care of money matters.

**and so on**, and so forth; 等.

### 3. A Fine Horse.

**glum**, sullen; sad-looking and silent.

**blue**, low in spirits; *genki ga nai*.

**Things are not what they seem**, things often seem different from what they really are.

**lucky**, fortunate.

**exercise**, 運動 (*Take exercise*, 運動する).

**arrangements**, preparations; 設備. When used in this sense (意味), the word is usually in the plural.

**being waged**, being kept up. *To wage war* means to carry on war.

**disabling**, making powerless; making him unable (*not able*) to work.

**the great war of 1870**, the war between France and Prussia in which Napoleon III. was made a captive at Sedan. It was after the fall of Sedan that the Germans marched on Paris.

**A child might well ask**, it would be no wonder if a child asked.

**how it all came to be done**, how all this was done.

**jump at the chance**, catch the chance with eagerness; *tobitsuku*.

**I have'n't**. Supply (補足せよ) "jumped at the chance."

**vicious**, bad. "Vicious" is formed from "vice," which is the opposite of "virtue."

**as far as I can see**. The horse may be imperfect in some points that I do not know, but

*as far as I can see* he is perfect.

**you are a hard one to please**, it is hard to please you; *kimi wa chitto ya sotto de wa yorokobanai hito da*.

**I'd**, short for "I would." Grammatically, it should be "I should."

**any kind of one**, any kind of horse.

**So would I**. This also should be "So should I."

**spare**, cut off; 割く.

**all you want to**, as much as you want to; as much as you wish.

**get rid of my beast**, free

myself from the horse; have nothing to do with the horse. (*Get rid of* your cold as soon as you can, 成るべく早く感冒をぬいて仕舞ひ給へ).

**well off**, in good circumstances; rich.

**mean**, the opposite of "generous"; 卑劣; *kechi*

**I speak for the first ride!** Let me have the first ride; *Boku ga ichi' to!*

**sawhorse**, a frame of wood having four legs used by the carpenter (大工) in supporting a plank when he wants to saw it. (*Saw*, 鋸でひく).

### 4. Trade.

**chilblain**, the pain, redness, and swelling of the skin which is caused by cold weather on hands and feet, and sometimes on ears and nose; *shimoyake*. (*Chill* 寒冷 + *blain* 膿腫).

**Bill**, a shortened form of *William*, as *Dick* is of *Richard*.

**the bargain was struck**, an agreement (約定) was made between the two boys.

**sentinel**, a soldier who is set

(*placed*) on watch or on guard.

**Metz**, the strongest fortress (要塞) in Lorraine, Germany, seized and captured from the French in 1870.

**was curious to know**, wished to know; desired to know.

**exchange**, the giving of one thing in return for another (thing).

**curiosity**, a wish; a desire; 慾望. Formed from "curious," but spelt without a "u."



exhibits, shows.

**So with the two soldiers,** it was the same with the two soldiers; the same thing happened to the two soldiers.

**do, get along;** *kurasu*; *yatte yuku*.

**spare, part with;** 割愛す.

**human beings, men;** *ningen*.

**temperate, neither hot nor cold.** (The *temperate zone*, 温帯).

**trappers, those who catch animals in traps** (わな) for their flesh, fur, and so on.

**Then, besides these.**

**there are the professions as they are called,** there are what we call professions. "As they are called" and "what we call" answer (當る) to *iwayuru* (所謂).

## 5. The Village Blacksmith.

**smithy, a blacksmith's shop.**

**sinewy, strong;** brawny.

**muscle, the flesh or meaty portion;** 筋.

**crisp, exhibiting curls or waves.**

**tan, tan-bark** (櫛の皮) which is yellowish brown in colour.

**His brow is wet with**

**this very seldom happens,** this does not frequently happen.

**butcher, one who sells meat;** 肉屋.

**awkward, not easy to find out what to do;** *tsugō ga warui*.

**quarter, a fourth of a ton.**

**for so long, for such and such length of time;** *ikura ikura no aida*.

**By degrees, little by little.**

**fair, just** (公平) to both sides; satisfactory (満足) to both sides.

**It does not matter to the butcher, it does not give the butcher any trouble.**

**the game goes on, the thing** (*the buying and selling*) goes on; the thing is done.

**is carried on, is done.**

**honest sweat, he earns** (*gets*) his bread by honest work. It is written in the Bible (聖書), "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." This was said by God to Adam when He bade him and his wife Eve leave the garden of Eden.

**looks the whole world in**

**the face, is not afraid to look any one in the face** (まともに見る).

**he owes, he is in debt** (借金して).

**week in, week out, from beginning to end of the week;** all week-days.

**morn, morning.** This word is chiefly used in poetry (詩).

**measured, keeping time.**

**With measured beat and slow, with measured and slow beat.** "Slow" is put out of its natural order (本来の位置) and placed here, in order to rhyme (韻が合ふ) with "blow" and "low."

**sexton, an under-officer of a church.** It is one of his offices to ring the bell.

**threshing-floor, the floor on which the chaff** (殻) is separated from the grain by threshing or

beating with a flail (から竿).

**choir, a body of singers belonging to a church.**

**needs, necessarily;** 是非. This word is used with "must" (either before or after) in order to give emphasis (意味を強くする爲).

**task, work.**

**begin and close** are in the same use grammatically as "run" in "See the dog run."

**Something attempted, something done, Has earned a night's repose,** everyday something is attempted and done by him, and this gives him a sound sleep at night.

**Thus at the flaming forge of life, etc.,** we must make our fortunes in the world in the same way as you work at your forge. (*Wrought*, worked).

**shaped, (must be) shaped.**

**burning, glorious;** splendid.

## 6. History of the Postage Stamp.

**adopted it, took it up for her own use;** 採用した.

**incident, a little event.**

**deliver, place in the hand of the person addressed** (宛名の人).

**the price demanded for the letter being a shilling.** In those days the postage (郵便賃) was paid, not by the sender, but by the receiver, of the letter.



**confessed**, made known; *haku-jō shita*.

**gave occasion to such frauds**, gave rise to (*produced*) such frauds (詐偽的行爲).

**a vicious one**, a vicious system; a bad *seido* (制度).

**family ties**, the love between parent and child, between husband and wife, between brothers and sisters, etc. (*Ties*, 關係; 愛情).

## 7. Soldier Fritz.

### PART I.

**corporal**, the lowest non-commissioned officer (下士官).

**Brandenburg**, a province (地方) of the Kingdom of Prussia.

**the Rhine**, one of the chief rivers of Europe. It flows through the western part of Germany, passes into Holland, and flows into the North Sea.

**vegetables**, herbs used for food; 野菜.

**peck**, an English and American measure of capacity, about equal to 5 *shō* (升).

**without the knowledge of**

the public, the people.

**circulated**, sent round. "Circulate" is formed from "circle").  
**the length and breadth of the British Isles**, any and every part of the British Isles.

**fivefold**, five times; 5 *bai*.

**Post-Master General**, 驛遞總監.

**working out**, making better; developing; 發達させる事.

**his mother**, without letting his mother know it.

**cellar**, a room or space partly or wholly below the surface of the ground, used for storing (貯) things.

**if you are in earnest**, if you are not saying that in jest.

**veteran**, a soldier who has long been in the service (兵役), or an aged ex-soldier (舊兵士).

**the big landlord**, the keeper of the inn, who was a big man as such persons often are. Big burly (肥大) men are generally

stolid (遲鈍) and not easily moved to tears.

**He had to stay**, Fritz was made to stay.

**bade him good-by**, said good-by to him. "Good-by" is a contraction (短縮したるもの) of "God be with you."

**welfare**, happiness.

**out of breath**, breathless; panting; hardly able to breathe.

**grenadiers**, originally (原は), soldiers who threw handgrenades (擲彈) or shells (爆裂彈); now, tall soldiers who usually lead the attack (襲撃).

**adjutant**, a staff officer (參謀將校) who assists the commanding officer of a regiment.

**magnificent**, splendid. (*Latin magnus*, great).

**trudged**, walked heavily.

**beckoning**, a sign; a signal.

**elderly**, approaching old age. An *elderly* person is one who has passed middle life, but who can not be called an old man.

**camp table**, a table for use in the camp, so made as to be easily carried.

**apparently studying a map**, who appeared to be studying a map. "Apparently" often means *mita tokoro de wa* (= *hontō wa sō de wa nai*), but here it means evidently (*tashika ni*).

**Fritz's attendant**, the person who attended Fritz, that is, the adjutant.

**bearing**, manner; *shisei; taido*.

**aloud**, so as to be heard.

**first-rate**, first class.

**as ordered**, as he was ordered.

**his emotions**, his feelings; the excitement (心の動搖) caused by seeing strangers and unusual things.

**So the general found him**, the general found him so (*sleeping*).

**in his behalf**, for his sake; *kare no tame ni*.

**forthwith**, at once; immediately.

**He had him ordered, etc.**, he (*the general*) got a man to take his orders to the sergeant to come to supper.



## 8. Soldier Fritz.

## PART II.

in good season, in good time.  
covered dish, a dish with a cover (蓋).

**gave not the slightest hint**, did not give even the slightest (*smallest*) hint; did not say a word or give a look from which the guests could guess what was in the dish.

**significant**, full of meaning; *imi arige naru*.

**Curiosity became extreme**, the curiosity of the guests became so great that they could bear (堪へ) it no longer.

**indeed**, it is true; *naruhodo*. Notice that this word is followed by "but....."

**the dainty guests**, the guests who were accustomed to delicious food and drink.

**keep back**, stop; 抑へる.

**exclamation**, a cry.

**played**, was seen; moved.

**you must turn to, etc.**, you must ask Sergeant Bollermann to give them to you.

**shrugged their shoulders**, drew up their shoulders; *kubi wo sukumeta*.

**gratify**, satisfy.

**a faint suspicion**, a slight idea. The sergeant began to suspect if it was not some one from his home who had brought the potatoes.

**perceive**, notice; know.

**spectacle**, a sight. When used in the sense of 眼鏡, the word is always in the plural (*spectacles*).

**hither**, to this place. (*Thither*, to that place; *whither*, to what place).

**not if it were a king's table**, *you need not* if it were a king's table.

**filial love**, love of a child for its parent; 孝心.

**were all attention**, were as attentive as they could be.

**They could but be pleased**, there was no other way for them than to be pleased.

**alternately**, by turns; *komo-gomo*.

**enraptured**, delighted beyond measure.

**your full pay as a lifelong pension**, the whole amount of

your pay (給料) to be paid as pension (恩給) as long as you live.

**your Grace is too kind**, you are too kind. *Grace* is a title used in addressing persons of very high rank.

**the condescension of the officers**, the kindness of the great officers to one so low as himself.

**field**, the battlefield.

**genuine**, real; true.

## 9. Brought to Trial.

**hall**, a passage-way in a house; 廊下.

**halt**, stop. The word is enclosed in quotation marks, because it was the word actually (實際) used by the two boys.

**staves**, sticks. The singular (單數) is "staff."

**High Society of Inquiry**, the name of a society (結社) formed by the boys to inquire into (審問) the faults, sins, and misdemeanors of their fellows (同窓).

**Right about face**, or **Right about turn**, 廻れ右.

**was about equally pleased and scared**, was scared, but was at the same time about equally pleased.

**secured the offender**, captured the one who has broken

the laws.

**captor**, one who captures.

**have the satisfaction of presenting him before this society**, are glad to have brought him before you.

**The prisoner will stand, etc.** This is another way of saying, "Prisoner, stand....."; *Hannin wa..... tatsu ga yokaro*.

**as became the grand occasion**, as (*which*) was proper on such a grand occasion. (*Occasion*, 場合).

**no dependence whatever can be placed upon your words**, one can not a bit (少しも) depend upon your words. (*Depend upon*, 頼ふる; *dependence*, 信頼).

**indignantly**, angrily.

**amiable**, kindly.



the occasion and the circumstance, when and how he has deceived you.

**Your Honor**, a title used in addressing a judge (判事), etc. **desist**, stop.

**disposition**, inclination; 傾向. **character**, nature. What kind of falsehood does he tell?

**to realize**, to find.

**exposed to ridicule**, was to be openly laughed at.

**I would not yield to the impulse either to cry or to attempt to fly**, something within me told me to cry or to try to run away, but I did not yield (従ふ) to the impulse (心の中より衝き来る力).

**his stories**, his big stories; his lies.

**chaise**, a light four-wheeled carriage, usually without a top (屋根) drawn by one or more horses.

**gruff**, stern; severe; harsh.

**looking for some justification of my story**, trying to find out something with which to make my story not look like a downright falsehood (全くの嘘).

**as plain as day**, very plain; as plain as you can see the sun at noonday.

**go to sea**, become a sailor.

**bird of paradise**, 極楽鳥; a kind of bird found in New Guinea and the neighboring islands, noted for the rare shape and beauty of the feathers of the male. The bird was formerly supposed never to alight on the earth, but to live always in the air,—a fancy arising from the fact that the feet of the birds had been cut off from the first skins (剥製) sent to Europe.

**Shetland pony**, a small horse from the Shetland Islands.

**what was in progress**, what was going on.

**went into a fit of hearty crying**, burst out crying heartily.

*Fit* (發作) is used in such phrases as *a fit of anger*, *a fit of laughter*, *a fit of weeping*, etc., for such things come suddenly and do not last long.

**had done**, had distressed them.

**the interruption**, the stopping of the inquiry. (*Inter*, between; *rupt*, break).

**to break Arthur Bonnicastle of lying**, to cure Arthur Bonnicastle of the bad habit of lying.

**order him to report to the master for correction**, to bid Arthur go to the master and

ask him to punish him. (*Correction*, punishment).

**mode**, a way; a means.

**Bidding the boys disperse**, telling the boys to disperse (解散する). Notice that "to" is not used with "disperse" after "bidding."

**charged me with kindly counsel**, loaded me with kindly advice; gave me many pieces of kindly advice.

**humbled**, made low; cured of my false pride.

## 10. India-Rubber.

**Doubtless as good might be obtained in India**, it is doubtless that as good a kind as that of Brazil might be

obtained in India if the natives did not **adulterate** (雜じ物する) their india-rubber.

**tapped**, pierced into.

## 11. The Ex-President's Lion Hunt.

**heat waves**, waves of heat; 陽炎 (*kagerō*).

**the mirage hung in the middle distance**, in the middle distance the sky looked like a sheet of water in the desert.

**bold hills**, hill that looked very clear.

**Kermit, Mr. Roosevelt's son**, one of the two white men who accompanied Mr. Roosevelt on this hunt, Tarlton being the other.

**dead**, completely; 全く.

**kopyy**, a small hill. This is a South African word.

**heart-broken**, because Kermit had lost his horse.

**burly**, large of body.

**we were anxious that our hands should be reasonably steady when we shot**, we wished that our hands should be fairly (可なり) steady when we shot. After running, it would be impossible to aim with any degree of accuracy.



**all told**, summed up; 總計.  
**cantering**, galloping easily.  
**ant-hill**, a mound of earth, leaves, etc., heaped up by ants in the process of making their nest or dwelling.

**charge**, make a sudden attack.  
**Cuninghame**, a famous African hunter.

**sighted**, aimed at.  
**was neither crippling nor fatal**, neither crippled him nor killed him.

**run risks**, expose oneself to danger; *kiken wo okasu*.

**Ordinarily**, in ordinary cases; 普通の場合には。

**many yards short**, many yards in front of him.

**making allowance**, taking into account; 差引勘定をすること。

**bead**, a small knob.

**foresight** (照星), also called front-sight or muzzle-sight.

**dividers**, compasses for measuring or setting off distances.

## 12. Copenhagen.

**Copenhagen**, the capital of Denmark. It is built partly on two islands, the channel between

**soft-nosed**, not having a steel or nickel covering. This kind of bullet is used in shooting big game as the naked lead ball spreads out (へしやげる) on striking and works greater injury.

**Winchester**, a kind of rifle named after Oliver Winchester (1810-80), an American manufacturer.

**it is a sound principle**, it is safe. (*Principle*, 主義).

**to take no chances**, not to run risks.

**play**, work; move.

**relax**, become loose.

**prime**, the period of full vigour.

**between uprights**, from the nose to the tip of the tail, measured as if by planting poles upright on the ground.

**Southern Cross**, a constellation (星座) of the Southern hemisphere (南半球).

bay of which Nelson destroyed the French fleet in 1799.

**the emperor**, Napoleon Buonaparte.

**ice-bound**, bound (縛られたる) by ice.

**ship of the line**, formerly, a man-of-war (軍艦) large enough to take a position in a line of battle; a ship of and above 60 guns, corresponding (相當する) to a modern battle-ship (今日の戦艦).

**craft**, vessels. This word is the same in form both in the singular and the plural.

**chafe**, grow vexed.

**ball**, an evening assembly for dancing; 舞踏會。

**Yarmouth**, a sea-port, fishing, and sea-bathing town of England, on the east coast of Norfolk.

**negotiation**, making a bargain.

**Danes**, the people of Denmark.

**The approach**, the path; the way.

**sounding**, measuring the depths of.

**frigate**, an old-style war-vessel in use from 1650 to 1840, smaller than a ship of the line and carrying from 24 to 50 guns.

*at the part  
or I will kill myself*

**measures**, plans; 方法.

**the lead**, a mass of lead (鉛) used in sounding depths at sea.

**the action**, the battle.

**yardarm to yardarm**, the yardarms (帆桁の端) of the opposing ships touching each other. Compare "face to face with death."

**at the most**, *goku omake ni shite mo*.

**mark you**, mark my words; pay special attention to what I say.

**for thousands**, if I were offered thousands of pounds (for being somewhere else).

**grim humour**. Here is an example of grim humour. An officer leaving for Manchuria said laughing to his cousin in Kōjimachi, "When I come back I shall be your neighbour; come and see me often." She said, "What do you mean?" He said, "I shall be at the Shōkonsha."

**of its own**, peculiar to itself; 特殊の.

**squadron**, a section (一部) of a fleet.

**Keep my signal for a closer battle flying**, don't take down my signal for closer battle.

**By two o'clock**, *2 ji made ni wa*.



**truce**, a suspension (休止) of fighting.

**wafer**, a thin cake (塊) of flour, gelatine, or other suitable substance (適當なる物) used for sealing letters.

### 13. The Imaginary Invalid.

**imaginary invalid**, a man who imagines (*fancies*) himself to be invalid (*weak*).

**Bath-chair**, a small chair-like carriage propelled by hand. "Bath" is the name of a city in England where there are many hot springs (温泉) for invalids or cripples.

**perambulator**, a baby-carriage.

**I shall catch my death of cold**, I shall catch cold which will cause my death.

**chop**, a slice (一切れ) of meat; a cutting of pork (豚肉) or mutton (羊肉) containing a rib (肋肉).

**frail**, weak.

**draught**, a current of air; 風.  
**Suppose it comes on to rain**, if it comes on to rain.

**comforter**, a long woolen scarf; *kubimaki*.

**My feet are cold like stones**.  
**miserable**, wretched; very poor.

**rug**, a heavy woven (織りたる)

**in particular**, more than other men; *kotoni*.

covering for the limbs or feet in travelling; *hizakake*.

**I'm afraid**, I think.

**capital**, excellent; *jōtō no*.

**I've hit on a plan**, I have thought of a plan.

**serious**, grave; 重大なる; 心配なる.

**I hope not**, I hope *it is* not.

**In the cause of truth**,  
*shinri* (真理) *no tame ni*.

**Ill as I am**, though I am ill.

**breach**, a gap or break in a wall, dyke (堤防), etc.

**There!**, see; *sora kono tōri*.

"Dear Sir,....., the beginning of the contents (内容; 文句) of the letter.

**is incurable**, can not be cured. The writer means that he can not cure Grumbledom of his fancy (空想).

**impossible**, such a thing (as your being incurable) is impossible.

**conjure up**, raise; 生ずる (手品師, *conjurer*).

**every conceivable ailment**, all sorts of sicknesses. (*Conceivable*, 想像し得べき; *every conceivable*, 有らゆる).

**How dare he say so?**

**ignoramus**, a person who is ignorant and yet pretends to knowledge.

**quack**, an ignorant doctor; *yabu-isha*.

**My blood boils with anger**.

**composing draught**, a draught (*a drink*, 飲み物) which will compose me (*make me calm*); 鎮静劑.

### 14. An Incident of the French Camp.

**Ratisbon**, a town in Bavaria, Germany.

**on our storming day**, on the day on which we took Ratisbon by storm (強襲).

**the prone brow Oppressive with its mind**, his bent forehead which was heavy with the thoughts that were going on in it.

**mused**, was deep in thought.

**My plans That soar**, my ambitious plans. (*Soar*, fly to the sky).

**Lannes**, a French marshal (元帥), much esteemed (重んぜられたる) by Napoleon.

**Let once.....Lannes Waver at yonder wall**, if once Lannes waver at yonder wall; if Lannes fails to storm that fortress.

**bound on bound**, bounding and bounding.

**nor bridle drew**, nor did he

draw his bridle; nor did he stop his horse.

**flung and held** have for their subject "a boy."

**You hardly could suspect.....**, you could hardly see that the boy was shot in his breast, for he kept his lips tightly compressed and scarcely any blood came through.

**You looked twice ere you saw.....**, at first sight you could not see that his breast was almost shot in two.

**by God's grace**, by the grace (恵み) of God.

**And you'll be there anon**, and he (*Marshal Lannes*) will soon send for you to come to the market-place.

**flag-bird**, Napoleon's flag with an eagle on it.



vans, wings. The word is used in this sense only in poetry. **to heart's desire**, as high as heart could desire.

**The chief's**, Napoleon's. **as sheathes A film the mother-eagle's eye** **When her bruised eaglet breathes**, as the mother-eagle's eye is softened by a film when she sees that her young (子) is wounded.

**the soldier's pride Touched to the quick**, as his pride

(意氣) as a soldier was touched to the quick (*was hurt by his chief's words*). *The quick* is the flesh under the nail (爪), which is the most sensitive (感覺鋭敏なる) part of the body. "Was touched to the quick" therefore means, "was very badly hurt."

**his chief beside**, beside (*by the side of*) his chief. This inverted order (語位の逆) is allowed only in poetry.

### 15. Lincoln's Letter to Mrs. Bixby of Boston.

**Madam**, a title of courtesy (禮儀上の尊稱) used in addressing a woman. If the letter were addressed to a man, it would be "Dear Sir."

**files**, a collection of papers; 書類.

**Adjutant General**, chief of a bureau (局長) in the War Department.

**Massachusetts**, a State of the American Union.

**beguile**, charm away; 紛らす. **overwhelming**, crushing; 壓倒する; ひどい.

I can not refrain from **tendering to you**, I can not keep myself back from offering

to you; I can not but give you.

**Heavenly Father**, our Father in Heaven; God.

**assuage**, lessen, soften.

**bereavement**, loss of what is dear to one. Here, the loss of your dear sons.

**cherished memory**, dear memory.

**the loved and lost**, your sons whom you loved and lost. In a poem called "In Memoriam" written by Tennyson in memory of a friend, he says, "'Tis better to have loved and lost, Than never to have loved at all."

**malice**, ill will; 悪意.

**charity**, good will; 好意.

**as God gives us to see the right**, which is really right. God gives us wisdom by which He enables us to see what is right and what is not right.

**bind up**, bandage; 纏帯する.

**borne**, is from "bear" = support (荷ふ). It varies (變化する), (1) bear; (2) bore; (3) borne. "Bear" (生む) varies (1) bear; (2) bore; (3) born.

### 16. A Toast at a School Festival.

**Toast**, the act of drinking (乾杯すること) to some one's health.

**cheer**, a shout; a hurrah; 喝采.

**to enjoy ourselves so much**, to be so happy. *Enjoy* means "喜ばす," not "喜ぶ."

**appreciate his kindness**, value his kindness. *Appreciate* is formed from *price*. Compare "precious."

**damage**, injury; harm.

**rational**, reasonable. It would have been irrational (*not rational*) if the boys and girls had enjoyed themselves by cutting the trees or trampling the lawns (芝生).

**acknowledgment**, thanks.

**goodness**, kindness.

**many returns of this day**, that this day would come again

next year, the year after next, and for many more years to come. *To wish him many returns of this day* would be too selfish (身勝手) on the part of the boys and girls.

**some more cheers**.

**before I have done**, before I have finished my speech.

**materially**, considerably.

**We owe them a vote of thanks**, we must give (*pay*) them in return a vote of thanks. *A vote of thanks* is a formal expression of thanks (決議して改めて感謝を陳べること).

**treat**, something which gives unusual pleasure; an entertainment; 催し. The speaker means by it the excursion held in the park.



## 17. Benjamin West.

## PART I.

**Pennsylvania**, a State of the American Union, whose capital is Philadelphia.

**looked for**, expected; 豫期した。

**prophesied**, foretold.

**William Penn**, the founder of Pennsylvania.

**whenever they had the impertinence to come**, etc., whenever they were so impertinent (*rude*, 無禮) as to come, etc.

**slumbered**, slept.

**blissful**, full of bliss or happiness.

**What a pity it is**, etc., how sad it is, etc.

**likeness**, a picture.

**What hast thou been doing?** The Quaker's way of saying, "What have you been doing?" Ben's parents were Quakers, or members of a Christian body (團體) called the Society of Friends. "普連士女學校" is so called because it is supported by Quakers or Friends.

**performances**, what he has made; his pictures.

**cardinal flowers** are of several varieties or kinds, and of bright colors. They derive their name, so it is said, from their color resembling (似) the bright red color of a cardinal's cassock (大僧正の袈裟).

**a joy**, a thing which gave him joy.

**wigwam**, the tent of tribes of North-American Indians of eastern and middle sections (部).

**tomahawk**, the North American Indian battle-ax.

**on purpose**, *waza-waza*.

**ingenious**, clever; having inventive power (創造力ある).

**laid hold upon**, seized.

**dexterously**, skillfully.

**Madame**, French for Mrs. (*Ma*, my; *dame*, lady).

**chimney corner**, the fire-side; the space between the side of a large old-fashioned fireplace and the fire, where one might sit.

**a very rueful physiognomy**, a very sad face.

## 18. Benjamin West.

## PART II.

**Friend West**, Mr. West, Ben's father.

**of beautiful plumage**, of beautiful feathers.

**what has possessed thee?** what has taken possession of your mind? The visitor thought that some evil spirit (悪魔) must have bewitched (迷はす) Mr. West to do such an unusual thing.

**Where on earth**, 全體まあ何處で。

**the boy hath**, etc. The Quakers' way of saying, "The boy has, etc."

**Providence**, God.

**respecting**, about; に就いて。

**likewise**, also.

**fancy**, imagination.

**to ascertain what he was about**, to know what he was doing.

**last touches**, finishing touches or strokes; 仕上げの運筆。

**And well might she be proud of her boy**, and there was good reason for her to be

proud of her boy.

**Royal Academy of Arts**, in London, (王立美術院), instituted in 1768 by George III. It holds yearly exhibitions (展覽會) and supports an art school. Its members, 42 in number, are called Royal Academicians.

**sensible**, that can be felt.

**be thrown away**, be wasted; be useless.

**committed**, left; 任かせた。

**being well assured**, for they well knew.

**sphere**, field.

**gave him their blessing**, asked for him God's blessing.

**presented**, brought to the presence of the prince.

**Wolfe**, an English general who captured Quebec in 1759 and died at the moment of victory. The fall of Quebec was a death blow to the French power in Canada.

**natural abilities**, abilities (*powers*) which nature has given us.



## 19. The Niagara Falls.

**this earth of ours**—Never say “this our earth.”

**palm**, a leaf or branch of the palm, used as a sign (印) of victory.

**I know no other one thing, etc.**, there may be a congregation (集合) of things which is as beautiful, as glorious, and as powerful, but I know nothing which by itself (其れ一つ丈で) has so much beauty, glory, and power.

**came across**, happened to meet.

**I acknowledged the justice of his rebuke, etc.**, I said, “You are right (*I was wrong*); I am sorry I can not remain till your work is completed.”

**regretted that I could not remain**, said, “I am sorry I can not remain.”

**as difficult** as the artist's attempt to draw the spray of the waters.

**Erie, Michigan, Superior, Huron, and Ontario** are the five giant lakes of North America. Lake Superior is the largest fresh-water lake (淡水湖) on the globe.

**and thence it comes that** ....., and it follows that.....; and the consequence is that.....; 故にその結果は.....なり.

**drought**, want of rain; dryness; *hideri*.

**The habitual tourist**..... **fail him**, it often happens that tourists are disappointed to see cataracts without the waters thundering over the ledge.

**in a volume**, in a mass.

**I presume**, I suppose.

**as though conscious of the destiny that awaits them**, as if they knew what fate is awaiting them; as if they knew what is going to happen to them in the end.

**it frets itself into little torrents**, it gets angry and turns into little torrents.

**deliciously**, delightfully.

**Indeed**....., what has been said will not give the reader the exact idea of what I mean, so it is necessary to add that.....

**lesser**, smaller.

**wrath**, rage; great anger.

**unabated**, not made less in mass and force.

**flood**, a great flow of water.

**is immeasurable**, can not be measured.

**till all the outer world is lost to you**, till you think nothing of the outer world.

**control**, the power of keeping anything under one's command.

**withal**, at the same time; also.

**without an effort**, easily.

**In looking at the grandest works of nature**, when you look at the grandest works of nature. Notice that “works” is in the plural.

**I fancy**, I think.

**emerald**, a precious stone of a green colour.

**A fitful flying colour**, a

colour which changes fitfully (*suddenly*).

**bulk**, mass.

**ever and anon**, now and then.

**ever so**, exceedingly; 非常に

**miraculously**, wonderfully.

**gigantic and sublime**, great and majestic.

**the mind is at a loss to find an epithet**, the mind does not know what adjective to use.

**realize**, to know the real nature of.

**will be**, will become.

**with no hesitation**, without hesitation; readily.

**with no dismay**, without terror; fearlessly.

## 20. Malibran and the Young Musician.

**Malibran**, a French opera singer born in Paris, in 1808. Her generosity was remarkable, and the large sums of money which she gained were spent in works of benevolence (慈善事業). Her early death, in 1836, was universally deplored.

**Pierre**, a French name corresponding (當る) to English name *Peter*.

**humming**, singing with the

lips closed or nearly closed.

**grateful**, agreeable.

**not a penny in the world**, not a single penny. “In the world” is used to emphasize the meaning.

**air and words**, the tune and the words.

**If I could only go**, (how happy I should be).

**stand**, a wash-stand.

**yellow curls**, flaxen hair.



\* \* \* \* The asterisks (星印) show that the scene (舞臺) is changed.

**Who (did you say) is waiting for me?** Never say, "Did you say who is waiting for me?"

**with company**, with seeing persons; 人に會ふので.

**stately**, grand; queenly.

**I couldn't leave my mother** (if I wished to come).

**a crown**, an English coin stamped with a crown, worth five shillings.

**realize his good fortune**, think that his good fortune was real and not a dream.

**hall**, any large building or room devoted (供せらる) to public uses.

**riveted**, fixed.

**plaintive**, mournful; 悲しげなる.

**soul-subduing**, making the soul mild and gentle. *Ex.* Christianity has *subdued* many a savage nation.

**naught**, nothing.

**the touching words**, the words which touched the heart of the hearers.

**thousands had wept at his grief**, Pierre's song had for its subject (題) his own grief (自家の悲歎).

**has realized**, has gained.

**a gift from Heaven**, here means genius for music.

**the tried and tempted**. It may be said that those who are in trouble and sorrow are being *tried* (試験) by God, and that the Devil (悪魔) is *tempting* (誘惑) them.

**who had deigned to notice their affliction**, who, in spite of her high position, was good enough to notice their sorrow. (*Deign* to notice; 見て下さる).

**tender-hearted**, kind-hearted.

**who was the idol of England's nobility**, who was worshipped by the English nobles (貴族).

**composer**, the writer or author (作者) of a piece of music.

**All honor to those great hearts, etc.** Supply "is due" after "honor." We are to give all honor to those great hearts, etc.

## 21. The Prodigal Son.

**The Prodigal Son**, one of the many parables (譬へ話) of the New Testament. The whole piece is the last thirteen verses (後の十三節) of Chapter XV (第十五章), of the Gospel according to St. Luke (路加傳福音書).

**And he said**, and Christ said.

**falleth**, an old style of saying "falls."

**unto them**, between them.

**substance**, goods.

**riotous**, luxurious.

**famine**, scarcity of food; *kikin*.

**swine**, pigs.

**would fain have filled his belly with the husks, etc.**, would have been glad to fill his stomach with the husks, etc.; would have gladly eaten the husks, etc.

**unto him**, to him.

**came to himself**, awoke from his folly.

**enough and to spare**, more than enough.

**before thee**, against you.

**had compassion**, had pity on him.

**hither**, to this place; here.

**fatted calf**, a calf that has been carefully fed so as to become fat.

**nigh**, near.

**sound**, healthy.

**entreated him**, asked him to come in.

**Lo**, look. This word is used to draw the attention of the hearer.

**do I serve thee**, I have served you.

**transgressed**, disobeyed.

**commandment**, command; order.

**kid**, a young goat. A kid is less valuable than a calf.

**devoured**, eaten up.

**ever**, always.

**It was meet**, it was proper.

## 22. Submarines.

**Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea**, one of the popular series of semi-scientific novels (半科學的小説) by Jules



Verne, a French story-teller born in 1828. A *league* is about 50 *chō*

**capable of travelling**, which could travel.

**vividly**, life-like.

**natural enough**, as if it were real, and not imaginary at all.

**was by no means due to Jules Verne**, was by no mean (決して) first conceived (考へつく) by Jules Verne.

**Indeed**, not only that.

**has been largely adopted**, has been adopted by many countries.

**designed to attack**, so made as to attack.

**as early as the reign of James I.**, already in the reign (御代) of James I., who succeeded to the throne of England in 1603, on the death of Elizabeth. Before that time he was King of Scotland and called James VI.

**Dutchman**, a native of Holland.

**the possibility of working such boats is discussed**, that it is possible to work such boats is discussed (論じてある).

**Plymouth Sound**, an important naval station (鎮守府)

with Plymouth on its northern shore. It is historically famous as the sailing port of the fleet that vanquished the Invincible Armada (西班牙の無敵艦隊). (*Sound*, 海峡).

**Robert Fulton** (1765-1815), an American engineer and the inventor of the steamboat.

**Charleston**, the largest city in South Carolina, and the chief commercial city.

**On a fourth attempt being made**, when a fourth attempt was made.

**hostile warships**, warships of the enemy.

**light**, having little weight; not heavy.

**has a considerable range**, can reach a great distance.

**French grey**, a bluish grey.

**life-line**, a line (綱) stretched for the security (安全) of sailors; *inochi-zuna*.

**conning tower**, the low shot-proof (耐弾) pilot-house of a war-vessel; 司令塔.

**periscope**. (*Peri*, around; *scope*, look).

**camera obscura**, 暗函; a camera (*box*) in which the real image (像) of an exterior object is thrown upon a plane surface.

**water-tight**, so tight that no water can get in.

**whence**, from which.

**petrol**, petroleum; 石油.

**knot**, a nautical mile (一海里), about 16 *chō* 58 *ken*.

**Evidently.....**, it is evident that.....

**is lit**, is lighted.

**submerged**, sunk.

**just showing**, just appearing.

**awash**, level with or just above the surface of the water, so that the waves wash over.

**gallant**, brave.

**in time**, before it was too late.

**bearing down**, approaching from the weather side (風上み).

**keel**, the lowest lengthwise (縦の) member of the framework of a vessel; 龍骨.

**attended by loss of life**, with loss of life; in which lives were lost.

**occurred**, happened.

### 23. The Hand.

**as embodied in the hand**, the sense of touch (觸感) is not limited to the hand, but when we see how it is exhibited by the hand which is its chief organ.

**senses**, the five senses; 五官.

**fragrance**, smell.

**selects**, chooses.

**selects what it shall touch**, the hand commands itself, "You shall touch this," and "you shall not touch that." "Will" would be out of place (不適當).

**transfixed**, immovably fixed, as if it (*the eye*) were pierced through and pinned to the horrible sight.

**discordant**, disagreeable; unpleasant.

**are rendered**, are made.

**threads for him all the devious way**, enables him to pass safely through all the windings of the road. "To thread" means to pass through a narrow or difficult way, as a thread (絲) passes through the eye of a needle.

**peruses**, reads. For the sake of the blind (盲人の爲に), words are printed with raised letters (凸字), so that a blind man can read with his finger.

**quickens the long hours**, makes the hours fly swiftly.



as willingly to the deaf as to the blind.

to speak eloquently to the eye by means of the dumb alphabet, the letters of which are shown by certain movements (動かし方) of the fingers and hands.

the unwonted office of a listener, the office of listening, to which it (*the eye*) is not accustomed (*wonted*).

a copy of itself, a thing which much resembles it.

a new world of wonders, things which can not be seen by the naked eye (肉眼).

instruments, musical instruments; *gakki*.

abdicate its throne, leave the high position which it holds.

minister, a helper; a servant.

without any play of words, I do not mean to joke (洒落れる) when I say the hand is the hand maid of them all.

to give expression to the genius and the wit, enables

the genius and the wit to express (*show*) themselves.

brethren, fellow-creatures; 同胞.

Cain killed his brother Abel. The two were the sons of Adam and Eve. *in the Bible?*

indeed, *nominarazu; sore-dokoro de wa nai.*

a whole continent of cities, all the cities in a continent.

in so far as man has changed it, that part of the globe upon which man has worked.

the more laborious callings, such as carpentry (大工業), smith's work (鍛冶業) weaving (機織業).

"Whatsoever.....with thy might," the first half of the 10th verse of the 9th chapter of Ecclesiastes (傳道書), the latter half being, "for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither thou goest." Ecclesiastes is one of the books of Holy Scripture (聖書) said by the Jews to have been written by Solomon.

#### 24. Love of Fatherland.

Love of Fatherland. These noble verses (詩の句) on patriotism (愛國心) are taken from "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," a poem by Sir Walter Scott. A *minstrel* or *bard* was some-

thing like our "琵琶法師," being one who in the old times used to sing to a harp (豎琴に伴れて) verses made by himself. At the courts of kings and noblemen there were minstrels singing verses in their praises.

Breathes there the man .....? Does there breathe the man.....?

dead, cold like a stone; with no feeling.

hath said, has said. "Hath" is often used in place of "has" in poetry.

burn'd, glowed; grown warm with love and joy. The word is spelt without an "e," so that it may be read *būrnĕd*, not *būrnĕd*.

strand, the seashore. Here the word means "country."

raptures, the joy and pride which fills the soul of the poet.

swell, rise.

For him no minstrel raptures swell, no poet feels joy

or pride for him; no poet sings his praises.

as wish can claim, as much as one can wish for.

Despite, in spite of; though he may possess all these.

self, wealth; riches. concentrated all in self, thinking of himself alone; selfish.

forfeit fair renown, lose all right to fame and honour.

doubly dying, first, he dies as all men die; secondly, he dies out of the memory of men, for no one ever thinks of him when he is gone.

To the vile dust, etc. There is a text (文句) in the Bible, (Genesis 創世紀, chapter III., verse 19), "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground; for out of it wast thou taken: for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."

#### 25. The Man Without a Country.

Legion of the West, a name given at one time to the Western division of the army.

Aaron Burr, a brilliant but faithless politician (政治家). He was suspected of trying to form in Mexico and the Southern



States a hostile government. He was tried for treason (反逆罪), and though he was not proved guilty, he was never again trusted by his countrymen.

**Richmond**, the captial of Virginia.

**but that.....**, but for the fact that.....; .....*no koto nakariseba*.

**Curse the United States!** the opposite of saying, "*Gas-shūkoku banzai!*"

**Benedict Arnold**, an American military officer. He entered the ranks of the colonists under George Washington during the War of Independence (獨立戦争), distinguished himself in several engagements (戦闘), was promoted to the rank of general, struck a bargain with the English general Clinton to surrender an important post. entrusted to him, escaped to the English ranks on the discovery of the plot, and served in them against his country. He died in England in 1801.

**God save King George!**  
シヨ - シ 陛下萬歳. It would be an act of treason for an American to say this.

**the court**, the men sitting for his trial.

**subject to the approval of**

**the President**, if the President of the United States approves the decision.

**Secretary of the Navy**, 海軍卿.

**cruise**, a voyage.

**to direct**, to give orders.

**that he should be only so far confined, etc.**, that it was not necessary to confine him in a cell, but that care should be taken neither to let him see his country nor hear of her.

**mess**, a number of a ship's crew who eat at the same table.

**you had him at your mess**, he was at the mess. The reader (讀者) is supposed to be one of the crew.

**marines**, soldiers serving on a war-vessel.

**jollification**, a merry-making.

**while.....**, though.....

**initials**, capital letters.

**insignia**, a badge; a sign.

**disowned**, cut all connection with.

**at the best**, even when it was least tedious (退屈).

**go over**, read through.

**packet**, a fast ship or boat for conveying mails (郵便物) and passengers (乗客).

**the President's message** (教書) to Congress (國會).

**"The Lay of the Last Minstrel,"** a poem by Sir Walter Scott. **anything national**, anything relating to America.

**it was all magic and chivalry**, it contained nothing but stories of magic and chivalry.

**canto**, one of the divisions of a very long poem.

**he expected to get through**, he thought he would read it through.

**were beside themselves**, were out of their wits; did not know what to do.

**wishing there was any way to make him turn over two pages**, wishing they could anyhow (如何にもして) make him turn over two pages at once.

**gagged**, choked.

**overhauled**, overtook. The schooner was overhauled because she helped in the prohibited slave-trade (禁制の奴隷貿易).

**Vaughan**, the captain's name **Cape Palmas**, a headland (岬) on the west coast of Africa.

**This did not answer** (効を奏する) **so well** as what Vaughan

said first.

**drops**, perspiration; drops of sweat.

**pickaninnies**, an African word meaning children.

**the Mountains of the Moon** were at that time reported to be an inaccessible region (行けぬ處), somewhere in the heart of Africa.

**the Great White Desert**, the Desert of Sahara.

**after some fashion**, in some way.

**stand**, bear; 堪へる.

**stern sheets**, the part of a boat near the stern (艙) which is furnished with seats.

**gave way**, began to row.

**that**, what you have seen.

**what it is to be without a family**, how hard (辛い) it is to be without a family.

**pray God in His mercy, etc.**, pray God to be so merciful as to take your life that instant.

**rattled**, sounded hard and sharp.

**and people even**, for the people represents but one generation (一代) of the country.

## 26. An Iron Will.

**lieutenant**, an officer authorized to fill the place of a superior in his absence, or to act for him under his direction.



**Alexander** (356 B.C.—324 B.C.), the King of Macedonia who subdued Greece, conquered Persia, **overran** Egypt, and carried his armies to the door of India.

**rock-crested**, crested (*crowned*) with rocks.

**phalanx**, the famous Macedonian body of soldiers arranged so as to be from 8 to 16 ranks (列) deep and armed with lances (槍) 14 to 18 feet long.

**Suwarrow** or **Suvoroff** (1730—1800), a Russian field-marshal (元帥) who served Queen Catharine. His greatest exploit was his storming of Ismail which had resisted all attempts to reduce (攻落す) it for seven months. He did it in three days.

**a system**, a religion; a doctrine.

**Douglas Jerrold** (1803—1857), a dramatist (脚本作者) and celebrated wit (有名なる諧謔家). He contributed (寄書せり) to *Punch* (雑誌の名) "Mrs. Caudle's Lectures" among other pieces.

**George Wilson** (1819—1859), a chemist and an eminent (勝ぐれたる) popular lecturer (通俗講演者) on science. He was enthusiastic (熱心) in whatever subject he took up.

**amount to much**, rise to much eminence; do much.

**discouragements**, things which discouraged him,—disaster (災), amputation (切斷) of one foot, consumption (肺結核), frightful hemorrhages (恐しき出血), etc.

**imperious**, irresistible; determined. This word comes from the same root as "emperor."

**Sir Walter Scott** (1771—1832), a Scottish novelist (小説家) and poet.

**faculties**, powers.

**functions**, powers.

**dishearten**, discourage.

**John Hunter** (1728—1793), an English anatomist (解剖學者) and surgeon (外科醫).

**A.M.**, abbreviation of *ante* (= before) *meridiem* (= noon).

**Edward Irving** (1792—1834), a great English pulpit orator (説教者). (*Pulpit*, 説教壇; *orator*, 演説者).

**alpha, beta**, the first two letters of the Greek alphabet. (Alpha,  $\alpha$ ; Beta,  $\beta$ ).

**Mirabeau** (1749—1791), a French statesman (政治家), orator, and writer. He took an important part in the French Revolution (佛國大革命), and might, if he had lived, have changed the whole course of the Revolution,

for he had great weight with the court (宮中) and there was hope of gaining it over to submit to its fate.

**We have a half belief**, we almost believe.

**Emerson** (1803—1882), an American philosophic (哲學の) thinker and poet.

**the person is possible who can.....**, the person who can..... is not an impossibility (實際に在り得べからざる者); there may be the person who can.....

**counterpoise**, to match; 匹敵す.

**give you any odds and beat you**, allow any number of you to come against him and yet beat (負かす) you.

**stump**, the portion of a limb (手又は足) remaining after an amputation.

**the alphabet**, here means the power of reading and writing.

**Galileo** (1564—1642), an illustrious (著名の) Italian mathematician (數學者), physicist (物理學者), and astronomer (天文學者). He constructed the first astronomical telescope, and by means of it proved that the sun does not move, but that the earth and other planets revolve around it. For his insistence

(固守) on this truth he was brought to the bar of the Inquisition (異端審問所) and compelled to abandon it.

**Euler** (1707—1783), a celebrated mathematician; professor in St. Petersburg first of Physics and then of Mathematics; came to live in Berlin, in 1741, at the invitation of Frederick the Great; returned, in 1746, to St. Petersburg where he died.

**the Bedford tinker**, John Bunyan (1628—1688) was born in Elstow, near Bedford. He was the son of a tinker (鑄掛け師) and was bred (育て) himself to that humble craft (賤しき職). He was thrown into Bedford jail for preaching (説教せしこと) against the rules of the Established Church of England (英國々定教會); and was confined there for twelve years. Two-thirds of his "Pilgrim's Progress" (天路歷程), the finest allegory (寓言) in the world, was written in the prison.

**Wycliffe** (1325—1384), John Wycliffe or Wyclif, the "Morning Star of the Reformation" (宗教改革の曉星); was persecuted (迫害) by the Church all his life, and when he died his remains (遺骸) were dug out of the grave and burned, and the ashes were



thrown into the river Severn, "and thence borne," says Andrew Fuller, "into the main ocean, the emblem of his doctrine, which now is dispersed all the world over."

**snub**, bring to a sudden stop.

**You might as well snub the sun, etc.**, it would be as difficult to stop such men as Bismark and Grant in their work as to stop the sun in his course.

**Foster, John** (1770-1843), an English essayist (論作家).

**making port**, entering the port.

**could they only have resolved to begin**, if they could, etc.

**Quentin Matsys** (1446-1530), a Flemish painter, originally a blacksmith.

**Balzac** (1799-1850), one of the most brilliant as well as prolific (多作の) French novel-writers of modern times.

**easy**, comfortable; 安樂.

**the elder Pitt**, Willam Pitt, (公爵) of Chatham, a great British statesman and orator. He did much to increase the greatness and glory of England, and saw the French, the rivals (競争者) of England, beaten back in every part of the world. He is called

the elder Pitt in order to distinguish him from his second son of the same name, also a great statesman and the prime minister of England for twenty years broken only for one month.

**peers**, noblemen.

**the Confederates**, the adherents (味方) of the eleven Southern States of the American Union, which separated themselves from the Union in 1861 on the question of slavery, and which caused a civil war (内亂) that lasted till 1865.

**sealed**, settled beyond question.

**in that mighty will they felt the grip of Fate**, with General Grant who had such mighty will at the head of the Northern armies, the Southerners knew that they had no chance (望) to win; they knew that they were in the grip of Death (死の神).

**Richmond**, the capital of Virginia. During the Civil War it was the capital of the Confederate States. After a memorable year-long siege it fell into the hands of Grant and Sheridan in 1865.

**Lee**, Robert Edward (1804-1868), a Confederate general in the American Civil War. He

won several battles against the Federals or Unionists (北軍), but was forced to surrender with 28,000 men to Grant at Appomatox, in Virginia, April 9, 1865.

**Garrison**, William Lloyd (1804-1879), an American journalist (新聞記者) and abolitionist (奴隸解放論者).

**the Liberator**, a newspaper founded by Garrison at Boston, in 1831.

**equivocate**, to express one's opinions in words which may be taken in more than one senses (意味).

**the Revolutionary War**, the war which followed the French Revolution.

**Austerlitz**, a town in Moravia, Austria, where Napoleon defeated the emperors of Russia and of Austria, at the "Battle of the Three Emperors," Dec. 2, 1805; one of Napoleon's most brilliant victories, and thought so by himself.

**a mind and will of the very highest order**, a first-class mind and will, meaning Pitt.

**as it was**, as it actually was.

**Darwin**, Charles Robert (1781-1802), the great English naturalist (博物學者) who advocated (唱へし) the theory of natural selection (自然淘汰の説).

**as if it were a sign of weakness**, as if his patience were a thing to be ashamed of.

**It's dogged that does it**, It is doggedness (*persistence*) that does it; things can only be done by persistence (不撓不屈).

**"The Origin of Species"** and **"The Descent of Man,"** Darwin's greatest works.

**Tupper**, Martin (1810-1889). His "Philosophy" is dead now, but had a rare success, having sold in thousands and hundreds of thousands, as well as being translated into various foreign languages.

**victorious over them and in them**, one who has confidence in himself conquers not only other men but also all that is cowardly in himself.

**And rally to a nobler strife, etc.**, and will call back the giants that had fled to fight again.



## 27. Stoessel's Proposal and Nogi's Reply.

**investing**, laying siege to.  
**Port Arthur**, 旅順口.  
**inst.**, abbreviation of "instant," meaning *this month*.  
**parlementaire**, 軍使.  
**Shuishiyang**, 水師營.  
**No. 2,545**. Official documents (公文書類) are numbered.  
**terms**, 條件; conditions.  
**you will appoint a commissioner**, please appoint a commissioner (委員).  
**I avail myself of this opportunity, etc.**, making use of this opportunity, I beg to tell you that I respect you most highly. (*Consideration*, respect).

**herewith**, with this (letter).  
**civil officials**, 文官.  
**shall be fully authorized to sign**, shall be given full authority (全權) to sign the stipulations. (*Stipulations*, agreements).

**to come into force**, to begin to be binding; to take effect; 効力を生ずる.

**without ratification**, without being ratified (批准).

**The credentials**, the letters showing that the commissioners have the authority; 信任狀.

**Kwantung**, 關東.

## 28. A Psalm of Life.

**numbers**. Poetry is sometimes called *numbers*, because each line in poetry has a certain number of syllables.

**that slumbers**, that sleeps. The antecedent of the relative pronoun "that" is "soul."

**goal**, the post (柱) which marks the end of a race course.

**"Dust thou art, etc."** This text (聖典の文句) is quoted (引用) from the Old Testament (舊約全書), Genesis (創世記) iii. 19. (iii. 19. third chapter, nineteenth verse).

**Not enjoyment, and not sorrow**, neither enjoyment (*joy*) nor sorrow.

**destined**, appointed or intended by the Creator (造物主).

**end or way**. "End" denotes (意味す) the aim of life; "way" denotes the plan or method by which that end is gained. The end or aim of life, as the poet says, is progress toward perfection: the plan or method for gaining this end is action.

**that**, So that.

**Art is long**, there is much to be done. "Art" stands for all that man has to do.

**muffled drums**. At a military funeral the body of the drum is muffled (*wrapped round*) with cloth. This softens the tone of the drum, when it is beaten.

**broad**. The battlefield of life is as broad as the world itself.

**bivouac**, a temporary (一時的の) halt in the open air, without tent or covering, when the soldiers may expect to be called into action again at any moment; 露營. In the battle of life, the intervals of repose (休息の間) are so short and uncertain that they may be compared to a bivouac.

**dumb driven cattle**, animals that are driven to their work

whether they like it or not.

**Trust no future, howe'er pleasant**, since everything future is more or less uncertain, it is a folly (愚かな事) to build your hopes upon the future.

**Let the dead Past bury its dead**, let what is past be buried and forgotten. Christ says in the *New Testament* (新約全書), Luke (路加傳) ix., 60, "Let the dead (= *those who are dead in heart*) bury their dead (= *those who are dead in the body*).

**the living Present**, the Present in which we live and move. "Future," "Past," and "Present" are spoken of as if they were persons. They are *personified* (人に擬して).

**Heart within**, with heart (*courage*) within us.

**sublime**, noble; worthy of being admired.

**departing**, when we leave the world.

**the sands of time**. The poet compares the world to the sands of the seashore.

**life's solemn main**, life (人生) which may be compared to a voyage on the main (*ocean*). It is no joke to make the voyage of life.



<p>take heart, take courage and be cheerful.</p> <p>up and doing, active.</p> <p>With a heart for any fate,</p>	<p>with a courage to meet any fate. still, always.</p> <p>pursuing, going on our way; not stopping idly on the way.</p>
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## KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

(發音便覽)

The teacher is requested to refer his pupils to these pages, which by no means pretend to be exhaustive or nicely arranged, but which, it is hoped, will help him in giving them a clear idea of what *the rule* is.



VOWELS (母音字).—I.

(要 點)	Signs and Key Words (符號及び代表語)				
	ă	ĕ	ĭ	ō	ŭ
父音字二つ	Ann	egg	will	off	buzz
父音字一つ	man	hen	fin	rod	but
	ā	ē	ī	ō	ū
父音字一つ+e	mane	here	fine	rode	June
ee ie oe ue		see	lie	toe	due
ai	rain				
ay ey	day	key			
ea oa		meat		boat	
ind			kind		
igh			high		
old				gold	
ow ew				snow	new
Accent {有 無	bā'by or'ānge	hē'ro bē fore'	Chī'na Chī nese'	stō'ry his'tōry	pū'pil Jū ly'
無 音	likĕ	houſĕ	gar'dĕn	les'sŏn	busi'ness
	lit'tlĕ	un'clĕ	ap'plĕ	tus'slĕ	ruf'flĕ
	i'dlĕ	ea'glĕ	rub'blĕ	muz'zlĕ	
y = i	ŷ = ĭ		ȳ = ĭ		
	la'dŷ	gŷm	nas'tics	re plŷ'	cŷ'clisť
i,u 語尾に無し oo 長短あり	ōi { noise boy		oū { out now	ōō moon	ōō book

VOWELS (母音字).—II.

(要 點)	Signs and Key Words (符號及び代表語)			
	ă	ä	ā	â
r ar { 特殊の父音字 air	fat	far	chain	chair
or { are	fog	for	male	mare
Accent 無き ar or	ā = ē = ĭ = ŭ = ō (dol'lar) her bird fur (doc'tor)			
ar alf alm aun	ä	{ star calf palm aunt		
ass ask ast asp ance anch aft Accent 無し	â	{ ass ask fast grasp dance branch after a gain' Chi'na Jan'ua ry		
or all alk alt ald au aw aught ought	ô	{ for all walk halt bald because draw taught fought		
r 二つ	ă	ĕ	ĭ	ō
	par'rot	mer'ry	squir'rel	bor'row hur'ry
轉 音	u=ōō	u=ōō	a=ō	a=ô
	cheerful	rŷle	whať	war
				love



## CONSONANTS (父音字).-I.

(要 點)	Signs and Key Words (符號及び代表語)				
<b>c=k</b> (a,o,u)	a	e	i	o	u
<b>ç=s</b> (e,i)	cat			coal	cup
<b>g</b> (a,e,i,o,u)		gent	pencil		
<b>ġ=j</b> (i,e)	gave	get	begin	go	gun
		general	giant		
次に e { 有 無	rage	page	bridge		
	act	dog	big		
清濁等の區別 語ごとに學べ	th { th thick th this	ch { ch teach k school	gh { f laugh 無音 light		
	sh fish		ph(=f) phone		
<b>w</b> の發音明瞭に	qu=kw	question	wh=hw	when	

## Silent Consonants (無音となる父音字)

knife	caught	climb	calf
gnaw	fight	autumn	doubt
write	hour	chestnut	tempt
whole	psalm	handsome	

## CONSONANTS (父音字).-II.

Signs and Key Words (符號及び代表語)						
s	=s	looks	caps	laughs	hats	months
	(要點)	ks	ps	fs	ts	ths
	=z	dogs	knobs	leaves	birds	mouths
	(要點)	gs	bs	vs	ds	ths
s	=z	girls	drums	rungs	stars	knows
	(要點)	ls	ms	ns	rs	ws
	=ëz	pass'ëz	buzz'ëz	teach'ëz	pag'ëz	wish'ëz
(要點)	sëz	zëz	chëz	gëz	shëz	xëz

x=ks ax ex'ercise ex'cel' x=gz ex'am'ple

(要點) x 次の連音 {  
母音にて起り  
Accent あり

ed	looked	peeped	laughed	kissed	watched	wished	mixed
	=t	kt	pt	ft	st	cht	sht
		begged	rubbed	loved	buzzed	bridged	
	=d	gd	bd	vd	zd	gd	
	wanted	attended					
	=ëd	tëd	dëd				



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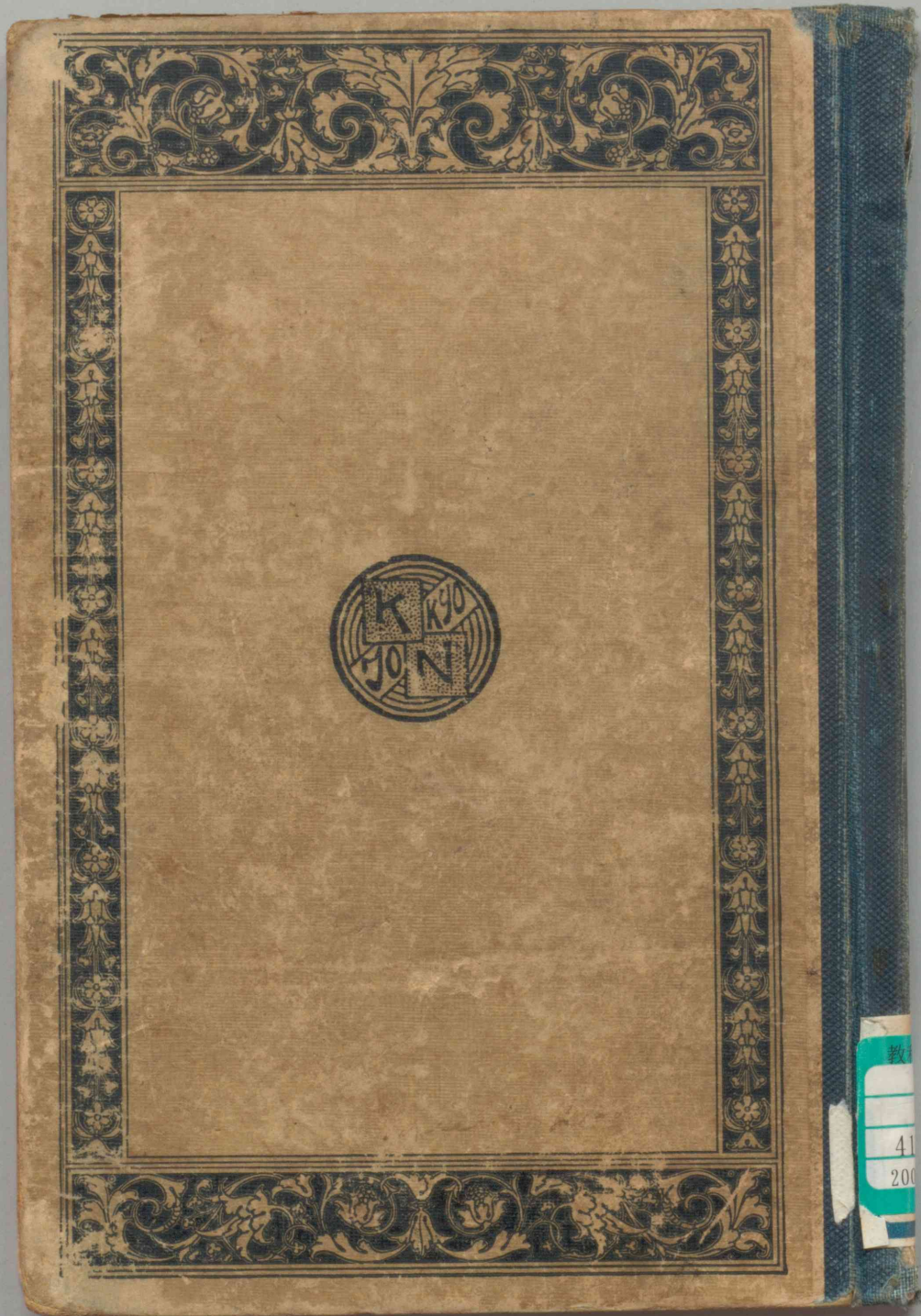




J. Yamada

*[Faint, illegible handwriting]*





教  
41  
200