

A JAPANESE LIFE OF GENERAL GRANT.



FIFTEEN years ago, an American tourist, returning from an evening call in Tokio, was attracted to a book-stand illuminated by a flickering lamp. His eye was at once caught by a colored print meant unmistakably for an American soldier.

During his efforts to negotiate a purchase a crowd silently gathered, such a crowd as is seen only in Japan—as gentle, polite, and respectful as it is interested, inquisitive, and amused. Finding the situation embarrassing, the tourist was about to drop the print and beat a retreat, when the salesman gathered together nine little books which evidently went together as one set, and which the tourist discovered to be a life of General Grant in Japanese. Out of curiosity he purchased them. It was not long before he found that he had become the possessor of a rare work. The missionaries to whom it was shown hunted in vain through Tokio for additional copies. Not a single one could be found.

In New York the little books attracted much attention. A friend of General Grant, who was then living, took them to the great soldier. The general kept them a week, and then returned them to their owner without comment. Two or three attempts to translate them were made by Japanese who deemed it their duty to make the translation sound as American as possible, paraphrasing all Oriental expressions in such a way as to destroy their characteristic force. Finally, the Rev. J. S. Motoda, a native Japanese then residing at the Episcopal Divinity School in West Philadelphia, produced the following literal translation of the more interesting parts of the work.

The nine volumes, each consisting of twenty pages of text and pictures, are arranged in groups of three, so that the illuminated covers of each group form a single picture. The first group deals with General Grant's early life, the Mexican war, and the civil war; the second group with the civil war and his travels in England and France; and the third group with his travels in Africa, Asia, and Japan.

H. C. M.

GURANDO'S LIFE, YAMATO BUNSHO.¹

THE FIRST SERIES, UPPER BOOK.

KANAGAKI ROBUN WROTE, SENSAI YEITAKU DREW, SHIDZUOKAYA-BUNSUKE PRINTED.

INTRODUCTION.

The multitude of stars, on every hand,
Turn toward the spot where the Northern Star doth stand.

THE American flag, which has so many stars in itself, is the flag which may be called the soil which produces many heroes of the civilized countries of liberty, which is the foundation of independence. But beginning with the founder, Washinton Kuen,² there was no want of rulers—among them the former great ruler, Gurando Kuen. Although he was given by the people great power which never was before, by his generous and philanthropic virtue he came to our country. This fact, being the happy sign of the outing [departure] of Rin³ and the coming of Ho,⁴ is clearly a thing of happy auspices of friendship between Nippon and America. Therefore, writing a life of this famous man, I wish to let children and women know his beautiful doings; and I call the title Yamato Bunsho. Meizi 12th year,

7th month. The middle Jun (July, 1879). Kanagaki Robun writes:

Eight years ago I wrote a book called "Seikai Miyakoji," for small learners, from which I now extract the condition of North America, and will explain the opening of that continent to young girls and young boys. In olden times, besides the three continents Ashia, Afurika, Yoropa, thinking that there was no land, and also knowing that the shape of the earth was like a ball, being convinced that there must be a land between the east and the west, the German astronomer Koberunikusu⁵ sent a ship toward the west, and saw afar the new land. After that, Koronbusu⁶ of Itaria⁷ rode out in only three ships, great and small, six hundred days, the time being the beginning of Mei-o of Nippon.

He discovered a new world. Having followed the foot [track] of those ships, a general of Itaria, Amerikusu, went around this great continent, and wrote out its products, its geog-

¹ Japan's literary reward.

² Mr.

³ Rin is a little animal, and Ho⁴ is a bird, which the Japanese associate with the birth of a hero.

⁵ Copernicus.

⁶ Columbus.

⁷ Italy.



THE CIVIL WAR—PICTURE MADE BY UNITING THE COVERS OF VOLUMES THREE, TWO, AND ONE.

raphy, and customs. On account of the merit of the opening of this land (by him), this is called America. From this time, the going and the coming between the east and the west making a ring, things about the ball of the earth became clear. This great continent is divided into two—the South and the North. North America, the land of which was most opened by Igrisu,¹ broke out the beginning of quarrels, and for the sake of country those who joined themselves to the thirteen confederated States raised up Washinton Shi² to the generalship, under whom they fought against the Igrisu government, defeated its great army, and completely won the victory. Now, Igrisu having no power to rival, ninety-seven years from now [ago]—one thousand, seven hundred, eight, ten, three [1783]—America escaped the rule of Igrisu, and, peace having been made, became an independent country, having gathered a multitude of people, determined a government of self-ruling, and determined that the one who had the greatest number of votes should be ruler for four years limited. At this time Washinton, because he had the greatest merit, was made the Taitoryo.³ Henceforth the country was well governed, and its capital was called Washinton. The fifteenth Taitoryo, Yurishesu Shimuson Gurando,⁴ fifty-eight years from now, the fourth month, twenty-seventh day, in America, Ohayo State, Monto Gori,⁵ Pointo Puranto,⁶ was born.

BIRTH AND CHILDHOOD.

FROM the time of his birth he was different from an ordinary baby. His body was large. He weighed 1 kwan, 292 me. As he grew, his thought became deeper accordingly. It

was seen by the eye of every man. He showed no color of fear, however great the sound that came into his ear. When he was not fully two years old his father, Jesshi Rumito Gurando, happened to carry him outside of his house, and some bad young men in the neighborhood, looking back at Gurando Kuen, said, "We hear that this baby, as people say, has a brave heart, and never fears anything; we will try whether this is true or false." And they went away and got a pistol, and gave it to the hand of Gurando Kuen, and pulled the trigger. Then came out a bullet like a thunder-storm. The baby was not afraid of it, and never changed the color of his face; but pointing to the pistol, asked another shot. The father, as well as the bad boys, was astonished; and there was no one who did not roll his tongue.

A year and a half later a circus-rider entered his village. Desiring to see the show, Gurando Kuen, on his father's arm, entered the place. Pointing to the horse, he insisted on riding it himself. His father consequently asked the circus-rider to let his boy ride. Gurando Kuen, showing in his face perfect satisfaction, rode on the neck of the horse, and appeared as if he was persuading the horse to go. One day, when he was older, he was playing ball by his own house, and he accidentally broke a glass window of his neighbor. Having regretted what he had done, he made up his mind, and went into the neighbor's house, and excused himself to the lord of the house, saying, "I accidentally broke the window of thy honorable house. I have

¹ England.

² Mr., like Kuen, but used of a person who is not living.

³ President.

⁵ County.

⁴ Ulysses Simpson Grant.

⁶ Point Pleasant.

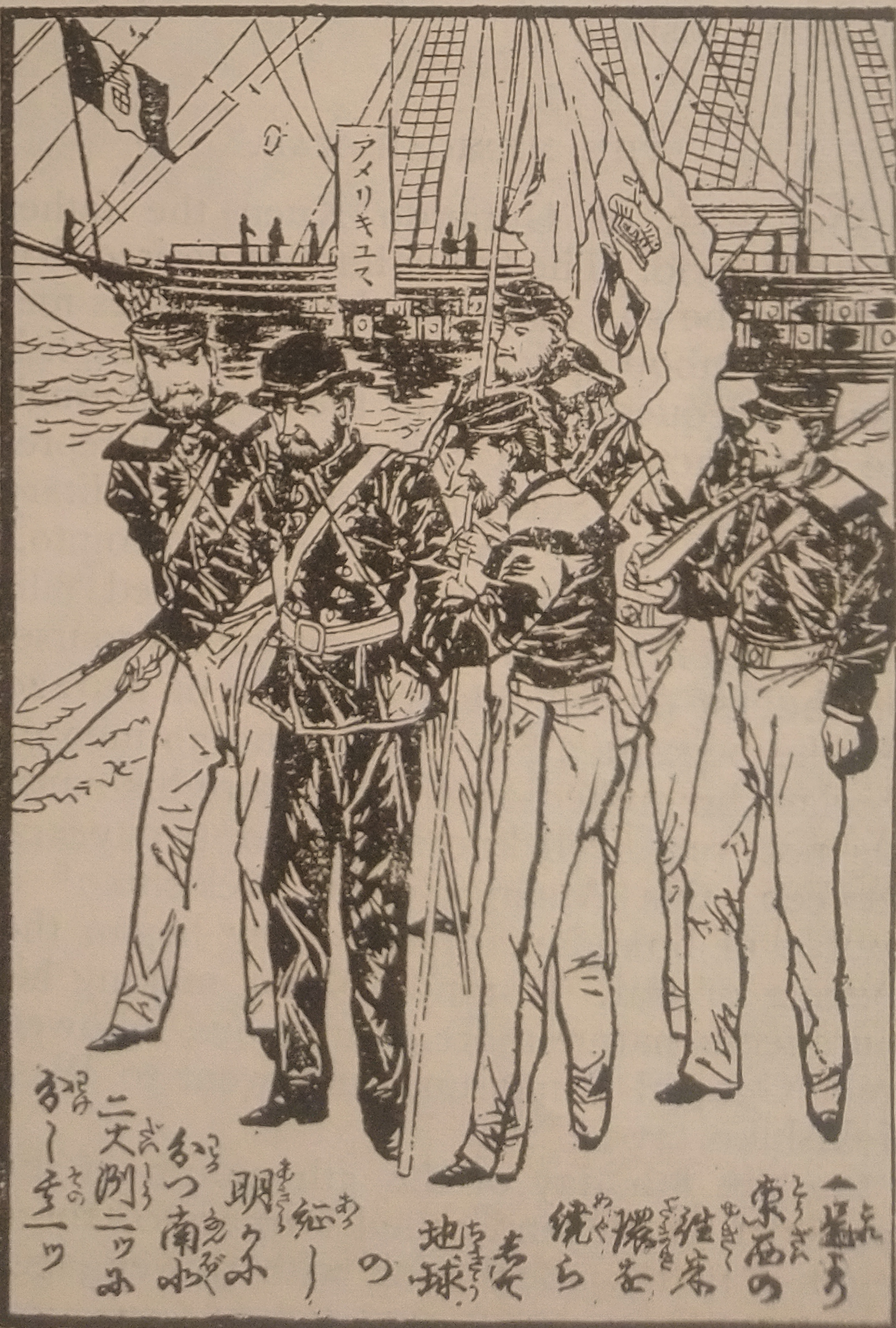
no word to excuse myself. The only thing I can do is to my father tell, a new glass window buy, this loss repay. Please excuse." This house lord, having been much pleased with this child's unusual thoughtfulness, without any condition excused his sin. Indeed, Gurando Kuen's heavenly nature is like a serpent which has its own nature when it is but one inch long. "He is the Kirin¹ boy of this village," said every one. Gurando Kuen's father, having leather-making as his business, supported himself and his boy. His house was very poor. The education of his own son he could not do sufficiently. Gurando Kuen, when four years old, for the first time entered a school of this village; but being unable to get sufficient for the expense of his education, he left the school. Although he was not equal in strength to one arm of his father, he helped in his father's business. Five or six years he spent thus, and he had already become eleven years old. In this winter he again entered the village school, but within three months he left. Being prevented by his poverty, he could not continue to study. But his nature being straight, he was not willing to give up the thing when once he intended to do. Bearing the sufferings and cares of one

¹ The Kirin is a rare bird, somewhat like a crane, which is supposed to appear once in many years as a sign of some great event.

² Counting-machine.

hundred breakings and one thousand temptations, he thought this time is what is called in the world "seven falls and eight risings," and so he did not show the color of discouragement, but, on the contrary, showed greater strength.

In the spring of his seventeenth year he expressed a great thought to his father, and addressed him, saying, "I have in my mind the thought that, when four years from to-day have passed, I shall not be doing this kind of labor." The father, thinking it a strange thing, said, "Do you hate your father's hereditary trade? Do you hate to become a leather-maker, and spend your life thus? What profession, then, do you expect to adopt in future? Do you expect to go into the fields carrying a sickle and a hoe? Do you expect to sell and buy things in the market? Or do you fix your eyeballs upon books of ten thousand volumes, and desire to speculate reasons and promote moralities, and become a man of wide knowledge?" Gurando Kuen, replying to these questions, said, "To cultivate the field and become a farmer is well, but to spend the whole life as a hireling is not well. To take a Soroban² and become a merchant and gain profit is well, but along with it to make bad practice is not my desire. Contrary to all this, our ancestors, in the War of Independence of this country, showed great merit, I hear. I also, entering a military school, will have to show my arm in



DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY "AMERICUS."



GRANT AS A CHILD ADMIRES A CIRCUS-HORSE.

the time of great things. O Father Kuen, how is it?" The father, being exceedingly glad, did as he wished.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

THE wish of Gurando Kuen the father thought good. The father himself desired that it should be so. Now, as the two wishes met like a bamboo splice, desiring to accomplish his son's request he sought the way. Through the introduction of a certain person, a representative of the State, he entered the military school of a place called Wesu-To Pointo.¹ Henceforth, day and night, he studied diligently, and in four years he finished his course. On the 1st day of the 7th month of his 22d year he became a Sho-i.² Among 39 men of his class he ranked 21st. Therefore his name was not very well known. After two years, between this America and Mekishiko³ a trouble of boundary arose. They began the opening of war. Gurando Kuen, making his courageous nature more courageous, followed great General Rincorun,⁴ and went to West Mekishiko.

On the 8th day of the 5th month of the next year, in the land called Paruaruto,⁵ there began a battle. Beginning with this engage-

ment, in fourteen battles, great and small, Gurando Kuen showed peerless military merit in each battle. When, on the 23d of the 9th month of the same year, there were three successive engagements in the town of Montere, Gurando Kuen, encouraging his soldiers, broke in the middle defense of the enemy. He happened to be besieged by them, and he found no way to advance or retreat, and he was troubled, his ammunition being exhausted. But without showing the slightest color of terror he pushed on his soldiers, receiving the enemy from eight directions. By the time when the day began to become dark, he changed his horse. . . . His left foot on the stirrup and grasping the mane with his left hand, gave the whip to the horse, calling his soldiers to follow him, and broke through the siege of the enemy and returned to his headquarters; and receiving more men, he again put his men in order, and manifested unusual merit. From this time he was promoted Tai-i [captain], and his name thundered far and near. Gurando Kuen, after the war with Mekishiko had been settled, continued to serve the army eleven returns of the stars and frosts. His service was faithful. In his 33d year, on the 31st day of the 7th month, he resigned his office, and returned home, and took up agriculture. Before this time he became engaged to a daughter of the great merchant Frederiku Tendo,⁶ in the land of Sento

1 West Point. 2 Lieutenant. 3 Mexico. 4 Lincoln. 5 Palo Alto. 6 Frederick Dent.

Rui;¹ and while he was in the army in the same place he celebrated his wedding ceremony, and after he resigned his office he bought a piece of land near his wife's father. In the spring he cultivated, in the autumn he harvested. Farming he made his business. In his business many unfortunate things happened in succession. He lost his capital. He then changed his mind, and removed to a place called Gayarena,² of the State of Irinoi,³ and spent his life making leather, which he learned from his father in his childhood. Until he became 39 years old he pasted his mouth in solitude.

THE CIVIL WAR BEGINS.

THE time comes when a dragon must ascend into heaven. Western calendar 1861, America was divided into two, and great trouble arose. This trouble was that the Southern States of the United States, trying to separate from the Northern States, lifted the flag of rebellion. Having heard this, the Taitoryo of this time, Rinorun,⁴ feeling uneasy, hastened to gather soldiers. On the 15th day of the 4th month of the same year he appealed to the whole country. At this time Gurando Kuen, although he was in a trade by which he was not able to raise the smoke of his whole house, yet the time

came when he could serve his country with his unusual, heaven-gifted brave spirit. He quickly called together those who had the same idea in the neighboring villages. On the 19th day of the same month he organized a company of volunteers, and he taught to these men the military advance and retreat, and the skill of attack and defense. He waited for the time to come for sending his soldiers. In the mean time Gurando Kuen went to see the governor of the State, and said, "Thy humble servant, having become an assistant officer of a great company of the volunteer army, desires permission to advance to the State of South Misori, and break underfoot the Southern army, and defeat them in one battle." The governor did not accede to his request, but he made him a messenger to enlist soldiers. Kuen, suppressing his courage, which was about to burst out of his breast, flying in wind, running in rain, endeavored to enlist soldiers. In the latter part of the 5th month he was chosen Dai Taicho (head of the great division) of the Irinoi Shu⁵ 21st Tai.⁶ In the beginning of the 6th month, South Misori Shu, a place called Sheneraruhopu, sent out his Tai. Gurando Kuen's direction of advancing and retreating, being just right, satisfied the wish of the soldiers, and they thought it was certain to beat down the enemy if they served under him. Thus his fragrant name thundered. On the 7th of the 8th month he

¹ St. Louis.

² Galena.

³ Illinois.

⁴ Lincoln.

⁵ Illinois State.

⁶ Regiment.



GRANT AS A BOY BREAKS A NEIGHBOR'S WINDOW.



GRANT TELLS HIS FATHER HE MUST BE A SOLDIER.

was elected Sanbo¹ of the volunteer army at the time of the election of the representatives of Irinoi Shu.

On the 1st day of the 9th month he was again promoted to the Shikicho² of the whole army. He, being greatly encouraged, put his headquarters in the place called Kairo, and watched the movements of the Southern soldiers. The force of Gurando Kuen, being like the splitting of bamboo, or the ascending of a Ryo³ into the clouds, on the 6th of the 9th month, leading his great army, he approached the fort of his enemy. His movement being like the beating of great waves against rocks, or the scattering of small fish by a Shachihoko,⁴ with the shout "Yei, yei!" advanced. The Southern army, with the hope of making the Northern army into small dust, defended themselves; but the Northern army was not at all afraid, and continued to attack the Southern army, and at once to scatter them. They, leaving their defense, fled in disorder toward Berumodo.⁵ Kuen in one battle almost got possession of the city of Bachuka,⁶ near the mouth of the Teneshi.⁷ From the time of this victory the throats of the Ohio and the Teneshi were occupied by the Northern army, and became a convenient place of transportation for them.

1 Counselor. 2 Director in General. 3 Dragon.
4 Shark. 5 Belmont. 6 Paducah. 7 Tennessee.
8 Columbus. 9 General. 10 Fort Henry.

On the 5th day of the 11th month of the same year he was sent to attack Bachuka again, and on the following day, leading the whole army, he left the camp at Kairo and moved toward Berumodo. The Southern army made preparation at a critical place, and put a great army in Coronbiya,⁸ on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, and a great armory, and waited to beat and break the Northern army from the sideway. Kuen, being not at all afraid, on the 7th day of the same month arrived, commanding three thousand one hundred men. Seven thousand and more men of the Southern army, raising the whole wave, appeared at once, trying to get ahead one of another; and putting forth their guns in a row, and glittering their swords' points, began to attack.

The Northern army met them, beating and being beaten. Their rushing blood made, as it were, a scarlet rain, and for a time there was no sign of decision.

The artillery began to fire, and the sound of the cannon could be compared with nothing; and it struck down the camp of the Northern army, and several hundred men fell dead with their heads in a row. The usually courageous Northern army began to waver; the Southern army continued to attack. Gurando Kuen, whose courage had no rival, on account of the confusion of his men determined to retreat once; and leading his men began to retreat, driving out his enemy near at hand, and firing at the enemy from a distance. He thus broke them with his utmost power; and the great Southern army, although its energy was like the power of an angry tiger, left two cannon and fled. The Northern army captured two hundred men and opened the siege, and returned to a war-ship.

THE SECOND ADVENT OF WASHINGTON.

THE quick movement and spirit-like operation of Kuen at this time made one doubt whether he were not the second advent of Washinton. Even Napoleon I. would have been far from a rival to him. Both enemy and friend admired him. The Southern army from this time gave up the idea of pursuing. In this battle the Southern army lost 632 men, dead and wounded. The Northern army lost 25 men less than the Southern army. In the spring of the following year Gurando Kuen appealed to Taisho⁹ Perukku to cut off the right elbow of the enemy by attacking the place called South Poruto Henri.¹⁰ The general accepted it as a good plan, and gave him permission to start immediately. Kuen, being glad and encouraged, marched, commanding his men, along the Teneshi, succeeding day to night. It is necessary for military operations

to be with spirit-like of every opportunity. Others. This can be also policy. Gurando Kuen, did not hesitate to march quickness cannot be rival man. To win a complete the best opportunity.

The popularity of the to one person. His virtue globe. Wherever he goes of respect in men who a Heaven-bestowed wisdom world there are very few wisdom is abundant, yet ning. His courage exceeds not like that of a lion his army, he subdues the government, he wins ple; his work being widely known, he retired Taitoryo of America. deserve thanks.

Gurando Kuen, had permission from the on, commanding his That part was marshy not go as fast as he was was much delayed. In

1 Donelson.

quickness, and to ride ne who is first, rules o said of the military seizing the opportunity, h out his soldiers. His valed by any ordinary ete victory is to know

the whole country turns virtue extends over the es, he creates the sense near his name. This is se man. In the whole ew men like this. His t not with fox-like cun- cels that of others, yet or tiger. Commanding bellious men; execut- is the hearts of the peo- pleted, his name being es. This is the former His meritorious works

having already obtained Taisho, gladly moved men along the Teneshi. ground, and he could anted to. His journey the mean time the men

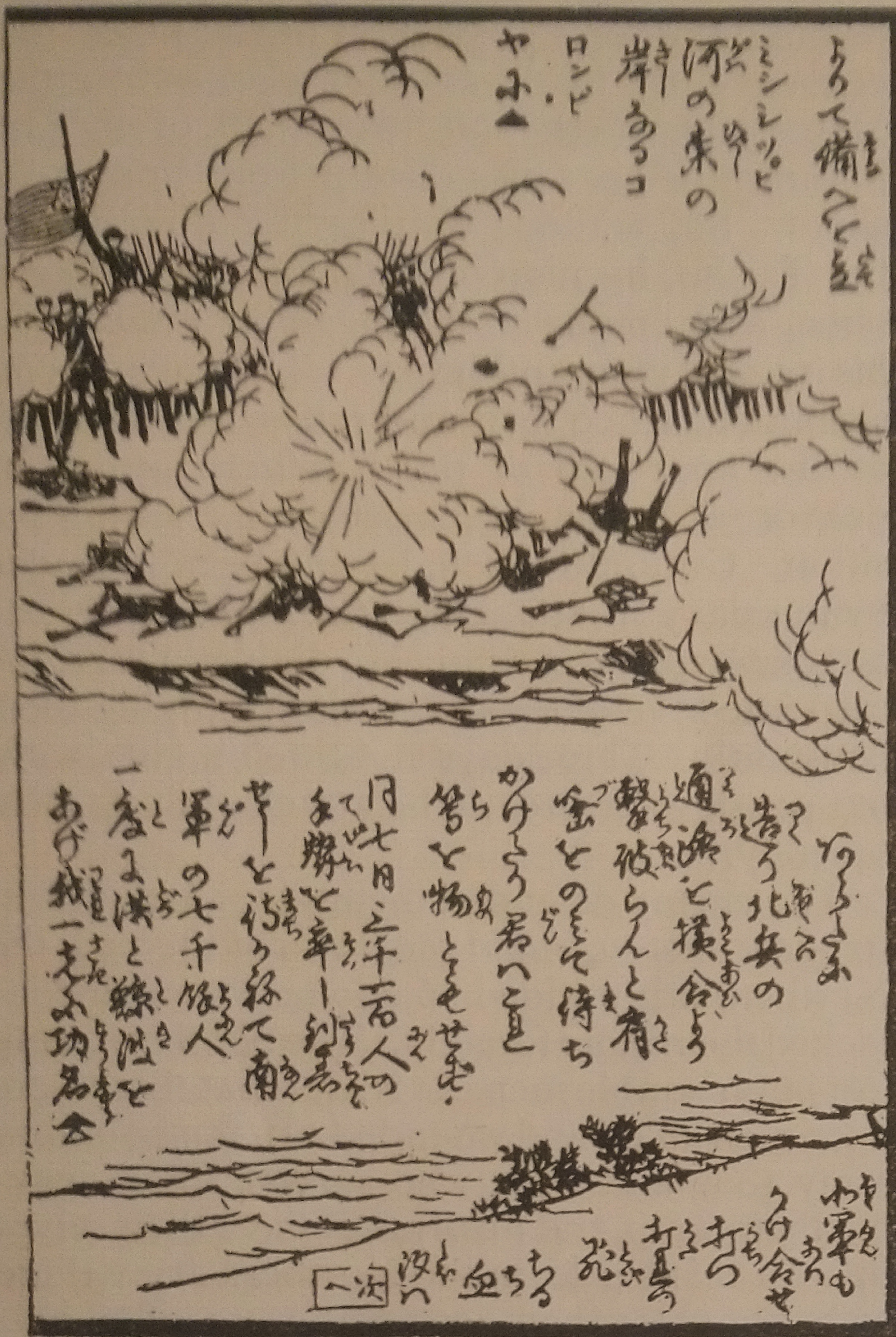
2 Cumberland.

of the navy took possession of the place. He consequently made another plan—to attack Denoruson¹ on the southwest bank of the Konborurando,² six miles distant from Poruto Peshiku. So, without waiting the direction of the Taisho, he marched against that place at once, and on the 12th began to attack with his 15,000 men and horses. The enemy, consisting of 21,000 men and more, having heard of the approach of the Northern army, endeavored to defend themselves in a strong position. Gurando Kuen, having been preceded by the navy in attacking that place, sought to attack this place instead. He divided his 15,000 men into several divisions, interchanging them constantly. Three days and three nights, without pausing for breath, he attacked them most severely.

The enemy defended themselves with death-struggle energy, but at the dawn of the 15th the Northern army added 16,000 new men, and attacked them more forcibly. The Southern army lost innumerable men. It is said that there were 2500 men killed and wounded. In the Southern army 4000 and more who survived fled, leaving their camp, and finally they gave themselves up. In this battle, in the Northern army there were not more than 2000 who were killed and wounded. They captured 65 cannon, 14,600 muskets, and 14,623 men. By this great vic-



GRANT AND LINCOLN AS OFFICERS IN THE MEXICAN WAR. THE TRANSLATIONS OF THEIR NAMES ARE WRITTEN ON THE FACE OF THE PICTURE.



BATTLE OF RICHMOND.

tory the force of the Northern army began to show itself much more, and Kentoki and Tene-shi Shus¹ fell into his hands. The great rivers of this part gave great convenience to the free transportation of war-ships and transports. Therefore this victory was known to be the auspicious beginning of the complete victory of the Northern army. Gurando Kuen, having won this great victory by his unusual strength, was more than glad. He gathered together his men, and expressed his thanks to them as follows: "When we look back on the three days, the 13th, 14th, and 15th, when we were fighting a most bitter battle, many gentlemen with unusual efforts in the pouring of gun-balls like rain, you led around your soldiers, and gained this great victory. He who has the position of general ought to feel grateful for this fact. In spite of the changeable weather of Porudo and Neruson, especially in the morning, gentlemen, not being discouraged, but fighting well, you have conquered them. It is a great satisfaction. The Southern army has fighting men like mountains, military officers like a cloud, yet they could not stop their feet, but afar they fled. Gentlemen, thinking it a title even to live in a tentless place, continued to fight for three long days, and drove the enemy far off, and crippled the rebellious

men, and encouraged the spirit of the Northern people. A great victory like this we seldom see. As many captives as we took this day, we never heard of since the opening of the country; therefore we leave to succeeding generations the name of this great battle-field in order to remind those who love men and liberty, both on the east and west of the ocean, of the merit of Shokun."² By this meritorious work Gurando Kuen was promoted to Teitoku,³ and was directed to command the whole army of Tene-shi.

In the latter part of the 3d month he requested to go up the northern bank and attack Korinsu,⁴ the camp of the Southern army. Having obtained permission from the general headquarters, being forbidden to wage war until the auxiliary should come, Kuen stationed himself at Botseoburugu⁵ with 38,000 men, and waited for the arrival of the auxiliary 40,000 from Generuru Boiru Shi.⁶ The enemy, having found out this fact, prepared to attack the soldiers of Gurando and open the nose of the soldiers of Boiru, and began to attack the Northern army like a cyclone. At this time 5000 men of Gurando Kuen's stationed themselves at a great distance, and could not communicate with each other; but being extraordinary warriors, they were not at all alarmed. Defending themselves against the enemy, they retreated slowly as far as to the bank of the Tene-shi. The victo-

1 Kentucky and Tennessee States.
 2 Gentlemen. 3 Commander-in-chief. 4 Corinth.
 5 Pittsburg Landing. 6 General Buell, Mr.

rious enemy, understanding that the Northern army was fleeing, pursued, and came very near them, and it appeared that the Northern army were almost defeated. Gurando Kuen, turning his horse's head toward the enemy, shooting a glittering light from the midst of his eyeball, lifting up his sword, raising his great voice like a peal of thunder, threatening his men to charge, according to the military law, if they showed any cowardice, and commanding them not to spoil the glorious name of the Northern army, encouraged them to advance.

His courageous dignity humiliated them. His men, being encouraged by him, stopped their footsteps, and began to fight. The day was beginning to be dark, and General Boiru Shi, commanding 40,000 and more men, arrived there. The Northern army, becoming elated, like the rain in drops, at the dawn of the 7th put the two armies together, and began to attack the position of the Southern army. The Southern army, being not able to endure it, was broken, and retreated. They had no courage to fight again. In this battle Gurando Kuen lost 12,217 killed and wounded, but regained the position which he had lost. His whole army, being encouraged, approached Korinsu without delay, and challenged them to fight. . . .

[The matter between page 13 of Volume III and Volume V, being a description of suc-

cessive battles, has been omitted in the translation.]

GENERAL GRANT BECOMES PRESIDENT.

HAVING heard of the surrender of Taisho Ri-i Shi,¹ the Southern States hastily² surrendered, and the warlike disorder of the past five years completely settled down. The sound of the triumphant songs of the Northern army thundered in heaven and earth like a dignified wind bowing the trees and grasses, and they [the soldiers] retired to Washinton Fu.

The Southern Taitoryo, Debisu,³ was captured, and war was appeased. Taitoryo Rincorun Shi⁴ gathered the various armies, thanked them deeply for their services, and dismissed the volunteers, awarding to those who were meritorious, and sending them to their homes. The nation began to feel the thought of easiness. This was 1865.

Taitoryo Rincorun Shi, although his term of office was completed, popularity was more and more centered in him, and therefore he was put into the office of Taitoryo for a second time, and the winds and the waves of all the States became quieted. But the remainder of the

¹ General Lee, Mr.

² Literally, "vying with each other, in haste."

³ President Davis.

⁴ President Lincoln, Mr.



ceived from Igrisu a proper compensation. In 1872 Gurando Kuen's term was completed. At the next presidential election he was elected again, by the greatest number of votes which had never been since the opening of this country. Many persons, being perfectly devoted to Kuen's virtue of benevolence and righteousness, sang of peace to the country; but Kuen, not forgetting the time of war in the time of peace, trained soldiers and encouraged industry, rectified loss and lightened punishments. There was not one fault in his executive government. He was respected as the father of the country. Even a three-year-old child admired his virtue. The four years of his second term having been completed in 1876, in the 7th month of the 11th year of Meizi of Dai Nippon¹ he retired from the office of Taitoryo, and insisted on returning quietly to the house in Pointo Puranto² in Monto Gori,³ in the State of Ohayo;⁴ and, gazing upon the moon, looking at flowers, enjoying the mountains and waters, and thus resting from labor of many years, he thought best to make a circuit around the world. In the autumn of the same year, in company with his wife and child and others, he left his native place, rode in a train of great railroad, and wanted to see the countries of Yoropa first. Many men, coming to see him depart for his trip round the world, desired him to return early, and all wet their hankechi with their tears.

In Gurando Kuen's dealing with men in war, he makes the enemy of a hundred thousand man to shudder with fear; in the time of peace even a child may be intimate with him. He never loses the sense of respect before men. He treats them like his own blood relations. Therefore, wherever he went, men, having heard of his benevolence and righteousness, admired his virtue. A man like him is a real hero, such as is rarely seen in the world. He also can be said to be a wise man of benevolence and righteousness.

[Here follow descriptions of General Grant's travels in England and France.]

THE RECEPTION IN JAPAN.

Noin ho shi,⁵ who sang,
 From the Miyako⁶ I go,
 As the mist doth disappear
 When the autumn breezes blow
 By the Shirakawa⁷ near,

was worried at the thought of a journey of a few ri, so he hid himself in his house, and re-

¹ Great Japan. ² Point Pleasant. ³ Monroe County.
⁴ Ohio. ⁵ Name of a Buddhist monk.

fused to meet callers, pretending that he had gone out to visit the famous places and the old remains. But this fact was known, and caused ill comment. This story has become widely known in the society of Fuga.⁸ Judging the conservative spirit of the ancient times from the condition of to-day, it is more than deplorable to see our state. No longer standing alone in the midst of the ocean, without



SCENE FROM A MILITARY DRAMA PLAYED BEFORE GENERAL GRANT IN TOKIO.

knowing the outside world, now, the light of civilization beginning to shine upon the globe, we go to their country and they go to our country, and friendly communication is increasing widely and more intimately.

Gurando Kuen, having left his own land and having crossed the eastern countries Afurika and Indo, having gone around the eastern part of Ashia and Shina,⁹ has arrived at Yokohama of our Dai Nippon, in the first part of the 7th month of this year. The Nippon government, having decided to extend him an extraordinary reception, sent to Yokohama, on that day, Choku, So, and Han, officials of the Departments of the Foreign and Interior Intercourse, and received him at the station of Tokio Shim-bashi, and treated him most kindly, receiving him as equal to the royal rank. The people

⁶ The capital city—*i. e.*, any city where the emperor is present. ⁷ A river of Japan. ⁸ Convivial persons who enjoy life without laboring. ⁹ China.

re commanded by the government to
at large at their thick will.¹ To receive Gurando
show they [they] hung lanterns at each door, with
Kuen [that] of Nippon and America on both sides
the flags set. The bridges of great roads flut-
of the streets the flags of both countries as if it
tered with the feast-day of Ubusuna.²

Since Gurando Kuen arrived, his residence
at Shibama, and a reception was
at a palace in charge of a committee. Gurando
provided,

feeling. ² A local god, supposed to gov-
ern one or more streets. ³ Emperor and empress.
⁴ That is Gentleman. ⁵ Undertaking or
event.

Kuen, with his wife and son, went around to see
different official buildings, factories, museums,
and parks, and greatly admired the rapid pro-
gress of our country. They visited the imperial
palace, and saw the Shujo and Kwogo,³ and
received most kindly words from them. It was
an honor to them.⁴ On the other hand, it is
a beautiful lifting⁵ of our intercourse, for our
country to make intimate acquaintance with
such a renowned Shi.⁶

[The translation here ends in the middle of
Volume VIII, which, with Volume IX, is de-
voted principally to the military dramas and
amusements with which General Grant was
entertained in Japan.]



FORMED BY UNITING THE COVERS OF VOLUMES NINE, EIGHT, AND SEVEN: PORTRAITS OF GENERAL AND
PICTURE MRS. GRANT. JAPANESE GIRLS DANCING IN THE AMERICAN COLORS TO ENTERTAIN GENERAL GRANT.

AFTER YEARS.

"Give me back my child!" I plead that day,
"GIVELY face against the coffin-lid.
"GIVE me his place, upon my breast;
"Here is he, in cold and darkness hid.
Not there had just begun to live —
Why, he, my face, to laugh, to reach
To know his to meet my lips, and make
His hand says at some unknown speech!
Sweet es

"Untrodden round his baby feet
The whole fair realm of childhood lay;
Nor stones nor thorns to make them bleed —
My hand had smoothed them all away.
No wind of heaven had buffeted
His sunny head with cruel breath —
My arms had safely sheltered him.
Give him to me, O Death!"

Now, standing by that little grave
Where in and out the passing years
Weave tapestries of green and gold,
I smile, remembering my tears.
I lay my gray head on the mound
That drank my tears, and 'neath my breath
I whisper: "It is better so!
Keep him, O gentle Death!"

Julia Schayer.