

they are quick to understand. You can generally make your wants known by signs, and the almighty dollar is the best of interpreters. When you have the dollar and the other man wants it, he will boil his brains in every possible way to find what he has to do to get it. As to professional guides, these speak very good English. They have a trades union of their own, and they are to be found at all of the big hotels. They are very bright, and the \$2 a day rate which is the regular charge all over the country, includes their board, the traveler having to pay only their railroad and jinriksha fares.

#### OUT-OF-THE-WAY TRAVEL.

The economical traveler who goes to Japan for pleasure, and to see how the people really live, will spend most of his time away from the big cities. He can travel a few miles from the railroad and find himself in a country which knows nothing of foreigners. He will be a curiosity, and the men, women and children will tag after him and look upon him as a show. They will not insult him, nor will their curiosity be offensive. He will be treated as a guest and a friend, and the shops and houses will be open to him. These out-of-the-way trips are best taken in jinrikshas, which are a sort of baby carriages pulled by men. These will cost you about a dollar a day, or he can hire one for ten cents an hour. The roads are good, and Japan offers great inducements to the bicyclers. The country is full of beautiful scenery, and long walking excursions can be taken in the mountains. The Japanese themselves are great walkers. They make long pilgrimages to their most famous temples, and in walking you do not lack for companions. If you have a good servant he will cut down your expenses for you, and will probably save you more than his wages. In Japan there are no fixed prices. Everything is done by bargaining, and the people always ask three times as much as they expect to get. It is desirable in these walking excursions to get to the hotels before sunset, in order that you may get the first bath. It is customary for the bathing water to be used over and over again, and first come first served. There is a good guide book of Japan, which is published by Murray, and which gives the prices and routes all over the country. By taking this you can lay out your trip beforehand, and by allowing an hour for each Japanese ri, or twenty-four miles per day, you can figure just how long it will take you to carry out your walking excursions or bicycle tours.

#### THE OUTFIT FOR JAPANESE TRAVEL.

The summer climate of Japan is very much the same as that of the United States, and this may also be said of the winter. The country is about two thousand miles long north to south, and it has all kinds of weather. The same clothes that are used in America can be used for Japanese travel, though the moist temperature of the summer makes lighter clothing desirable for that time of the year. As to the buying of clothes for the trip, there is no necessity for this. One can take what he has and buy anything he wants in Japan for much less money than it would cost him here. The Chinese tailors whom you find at all the Japanese ports are as good as those of America. They import their cloths from England, and you can

almost make your expenses by laying in a stock of clothing. I bought an overcoat of the finest of English beaver, lined with satin, in Yokohama for \$17. This would have cost me in the United States at least \$60. A dress suit which I had made to order there cost me \$20, and it is as good as anything you can buy in America for \$75. It is the same with shoes, which will cost from \$1.50 to \$3 a pair; linen shirts \$16 a dozen and underwear at correspondingly low prices. Ladies' clothes are much cheaper than in America, and these Japanese will turn out a tailor made dress for \$3 in two days. As to extra baggage, the Pacific steamers allow you 350 pounds, but they will not object to half a dozen trunks. You can take whatever baggage you want with you and leave it at the seaports, buying a small trunk or basket for your interior trips. The railroads allow you only a small amount of extra baggage, much less than in the United States, but by shipping your trunks from one point to another by sea, your baggage expenses will be very small.

#### FLEA POWDER AND PILLOWS.

In your interior trips you will need to carry plenty of flea powder, and you will sprinkle your bed thoroughly before you retire. The Japanese mats which cover the floors of the country hotels are often filled with fleas, and some kind of insect powder is a necessity. You will need a pair of sheets and a pillow for such a trip. The Japanese do not use pillows like ours. They have a block of wood of about the size of a brick which they fit under their necks and sleep without their heads touching the bed. Instead of loose sheets some travelers sew two sheets together and put a draw-string around the top. After crawling into this immense sheet-bed they pull the draw-string tight and the sheets thus serve as flea-protectors as well as an insurance policy on cleanliness. You will need a passport to travel in Japan. I do not mean a United States passport, but a passport from the Japanese government. This you can easily get through our consuls or the United States minister. You must first lay out your route and mention the places where you expect to stop. A small fee will be charged for the passport, and you will be expected to return it when you leave the country. You will need it at every hotel, and the police of every city will examine it and register it. All Japanese, as well as foreigners, have these passports and it is impossible to travel without them. You ought to have plenty of visiting cards with you. Nearly all the Japanese carry cards, and gentlemen often wish to exchange cards with you.

#### CUSTOM HOUSES AND POST OFFICES.

You will find post offices everywhere, and you can have your letters forwarded through the American consuls or through the banks to any part of the country. The postal rates are just about the same as here and telegrams are much cheaper. The telegraph system is under the government, and you can send a five-word message anywhere in Japan for 25 cents in silver, or about 12½ cents in our money. The rate is 5 cents per word if the telegram is sent in English. If it is sent in Japanese characters you can send ten words for 15 cents and if it is only a city telegram it can be sent for 5 cents. All telegraph fees are paid in postage stamps, and you can

have money telegraphed to you from one part of Japan to the other very cheaply. Thirty dollars in silver will cost you 40 cents and \$10, 30 cents. You can cable to New York for \$2.90 in silver or \$1.45 in gold per word, and a cablegram to Chicago will cost you \$1.50 per word. You will find telephones everywhere. There are 3,000 telephones used in Tokyo, and the yearly charge for these is only \$35, or about \$17.50 in our money.

#### TRAVELING IN CHINA.

If you wish to extend your trip to China and Corea, you can do it without a great increase of expense. There are numbers of good steamship lines going between Yokohama and Shanghai, or you can travel clear through to the western part of Japan and take a steamer from Nagasaki. The trip from Yokohama to China will cost you \$45 in silver by a Japanese steamer, and you can make the return trip for \$68. From Nagasaki the round trip costs \$30. From Shanghai you can get boats to all parts of China, but if you are to make but a short trip you will find plenty to see without going outside of Shanghai. A pleasant trip is to take one of the steamers which goes up the Yangste Kiang. It will take you a week to go to Hankow, which is 700 miles in the interior. The accommodations on the steamers are good and you will live on the ships. You will pass dozens of big cities on the way, and will get a good taste of interior China. The hotels in the ports of China cost about the same as those of Japan, and they are equally good. There is no trouble about ladies being well accommodated at the seaports, and the most fastidious of women will find comfortable quarters.

#### A COREAN TRIP.

Another way to go from Japan to China, is to take a Japanese Steamship at Koke, in the central part of the empire, from Tien-Tsin, this brings you very near Peking, the great Chinese capital, and you stop on the way at Fusan and Chemulpo, in Corea. The round trip to China and return by this route costs \$106 in silver, and is one of the most profitable trips in the way of strange experiences that you can take. You will find a poor apology for a hotel, kept by a Chinaman, at Chemulpo, and if you visit the Corean capital, which is 26 miles back in the interior, you will have to have letters of introduction to the missionaries, or to the American minister, as there is no hotel there where a foreigner can stop over night. You will be carried in chairs over the mountains from Chemulpo to Seoul, the capital, and you will have to be careful to time your trip so as to get there before nightfall. The city gates are closed at dusk, and travelers who arrive after this have to remain outside the walls until morning. Traveling in Corea must be done in chairs or on ponies. You must take your food with you, and you ought to have your own bedding. There are no beds in the country inns. You sleep on stone floors, and everything is extremely dirty. You will find it quite expensive. It cost me about \$100 to go a distance of less than 200 miles, and I had to pay all my bills in Corean cash, 3,000 of which make an American dollar. There is no danger from the people, and outside of the discomforts the travel is interesting.

The trip from Corea to China varies from two to four days, providing you