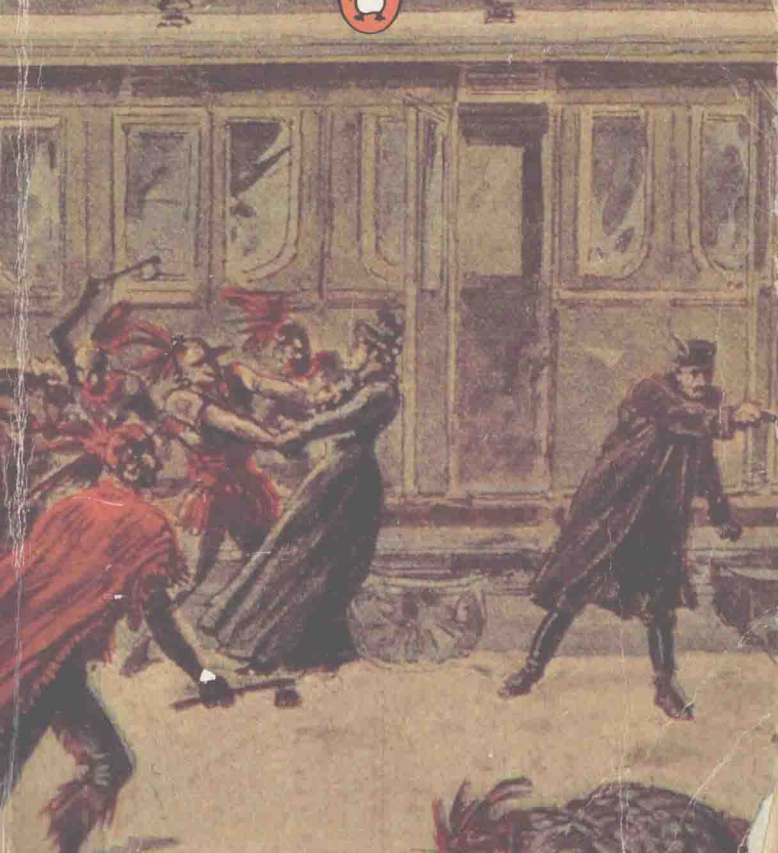


Penguin Popular Classics

AROUND THE
WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS

JULES VERNE



PENGUIN POPULAR CLASSICS



Published or forthcoming

Aesop	Aesop's Fables
Hans Andersen	Fairy Tales
Louisa May Alcott	Good Wives
	Little Women
Eleanor Atkinson	Greyfriars Bobby
Jane Austen	Emma
	Mansfield Park
	Northanger Abbey
	Persuasion
	Pride and Prejudice
	Sense and Sensibility
R. M. Ballantyne	The Coral Island
J. M. Barrie	Peter Pan
Frank L. Baum	The Wonderful Wizard of Oz
Anne Brontë	Agnes Grey
	The Tenant of Wildfell Hall
Charlotte Brontë	Jane Eyre
	The Professor
	Shirley
	Villette
Emily Brontë	Wuthering Heights
John Buchan	Greenmantle
	The Thirty-Nine Steps
Frances Hodgson Burnett	A Little Princess
	Little Lord Fauntleroy
	The Secret Garden
Samuel Butler	The Way of All Flesh
Lewis Carroll	Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
	Through the Looking Glass
Geoffrey Chaucer	The Canterbury Tales
G. K. Chesterton	Father Brown Stories
Erskine Childers	The Riddle of the Sands
John Cleland	Fanny Hill
Wilkie Collins	The Moonstone
	The Woman in White
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle	The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes
	His Last Bow
	The Hound of the Baskervilles

PENGUIN POPULAR CLASSICS



Published or forthcoming

Joseph Conrad	Heart of Darkness Lord Jim Nostromo The Secret Agent Victory
James Fenimore Cooper	The Last of the Mohicans
Stephen Crane	The Red Badge of Courage
Daniel Defoe	Moll Flanders Robinson Crusoe
Charles Dickens	Bleak House The Christmas Books David Copperfield Great Expectations Hard Times Little Dorrit Martin Chuzzlewit Nicholas Nickleby The Old Curiosity Shop Oliver Twist The Pickwick Papers A Tale of Two Cities
Fyodor Dostoyevsky	Crime and Punishment
George Eliot	Adam Bede Middlemarch The Mill on the Floss Silas Marner
John Meade Falkner	Moonfleet
Henry Fielding	Tom Jones
F. Scott Fitzgerald	The Diamond as Big as the Ritz The Great Gatsby Tender is the Night
Gustave Flaubert	Madame Bovary
Elizabeth Gaskell	Cousin Phillis Cranford Mary Barton North and South
Kenneth Grahame	The Wind in the Willows

PENGUIN POPULAR CLASSICS



Published or forthcoming

George Grossmith
Brothers Grimm
H. Rider Haggard

Thomas Hardy

Nathaniel Hawthorne
Anthony Hope
Thomas Hughes
Victor Hugo
Henry James

M. R. James
Jerome K. Jerome

James Joyce

Charles Kingsley
Rudyard Kipling

The Diary of a Nobody
Grimm's Fairy Tales
Allan Quatermain
King Solomon's Mines
Far from the Madding Crowd
Jude the Obscure
The Mayor of Casterbridge
A Pair of Blue Eyes
The Return of the Native
Tess of the D'Urbervilles
The Trumpet-Major
Under the Greenwood Tree
The Woodlanders
The Scarlet Letter
The Prisoner of Zenda
Tom Brown's Schooldays
The Hunchback of Notre-Dame
The Ambassadors
The American
The Aspern Papers
Daisy Miller
The Europeans
The Portrait of a Lady
The Turn of the Screw
Washington Square
Ghost Stories
Three Men in a Boat
Three Men on the Bummel
Dubliners
A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man
The Water Babies
Captains Courageous
The Jungle Books
Just So Stories
Kim
Plain Tales from the Hills
Puck of Pook's Hill

PENGUIN POPULAR CLASSICS



Published or forthcoming

Charles and Mary Lamb	Tales from Shakespeare
D. H. Lawrence	Lady Chatterley's Lover
	The Rainbow
	Sons and Lovers
	Women in Love
Edward Lear	Book of Nonsense
Gaston Leroux	The Phantom of the Opera
Jack London	White Fang <i>and</i> The Call of the Wild
Captain Marryat	The Children of the New Forest
Guy de Maupassant	Selected Short Stories
Herman Melville	Billy Budd, Sailor
	Moby-Dick
John Milton	Paradise Lost
Edith Nesbit	The Railway Children
Edgar Allan Poe	Selected Tales
	Spirits of the Dead
Thomas de Quincey	Confessions of an English Opium Eater
Damon Runyon	Guys and Dolls
Sir Walter Scott	Ivanhoe
	Rob Roy
	Waverley
Saki	The Best of Saki
William Shakespeare	Antony and Cleopatra
	As You Like It
	Hamlet
	Henry V
	Julius Caesar
	King Lear
	Macbeth
	Measure for Measure
	The Merchant of Venice
	A Midsummer Night's Dream
	Much Ado About Nothing
	Othello
	Romeo and Juliet
	The Tempest
	Twelfth Night

PENGUIN POPULAR CLASSICS



Published or forthcoming

Anna Sewell	Black Beauty
Mary Shelley	Frankenstein
Johanna Spyri	Heidi
Robert Louis Stevenson	The Black Arrow
	A Child's Garden of Verses
	Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde
	Kidnapped
	Treasure Island
Bram Stoker	Dracula
Jonathan Swift	Gulliver's Travels
W. M. Thackeray	Vanity Fair
Leo Tolstoy	War and Peace
Anthony Trollope	Barchester Towers
	Framley Parsonage
	The Small House at Allington
	The Warden
Mark Twain	The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn
	The Adventures of Tom Sawyer
	The Prince and the Pauper
Vatsyayana	The Kama Sutra
Jules Verne	Around the World in Eighty Days
	Journey to the Centre of the Earth
	Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea
Voltaire	Candide
Edith Wharton	The Age of Innocence
	Ethan Frome
Oscar Wilde	The Happy Prince and Other Stories
	The Importance of Being Earnest
	Lady Windermere's Fan
	Lord Arthur Savile's Crime
	The Picture of Dorian Gray
	A Woman of No Importance
Virginia Woolf	Mrs Dalloway
	Orlando
	To the Lighthouse

PENGUIN POPULAR POETRY



Published or forthcoming

The Selected Poems of:

Matthew Arnold
William Blake
Robert Browning
Robert Burns
Lord Byron
John Donne
Thomas Hardy
John Keats
Rudyard Kipling
Alexander Pope
Alfred Tennyson
William Wordsworth
William Yeats

and collections of:

Seventeenth-Century Poetry
Eighteenth-Century Poetry
Poetry of the Romantics
Victorian Poetry
Twentieth-Century Poetry
Scottish Folk and Fairy Tales

AROUND THE WORLD IN
EIGHTY DAYS

BY JULES VERNE

JULES VERNE (1828–1905). Often overlooked by English critics, Verne was a prolific writer whose work combined a vivid imagination with a gift for popularizing science and travel. He remains among the classics of nineteenth-century French literature.

Born in Nantes in 1828, Jules Verne was the eldest of five children. His father, Pierre Verne, a successful lawyer, was known to write occasional verse but encouraged his son to follow the family profession, which Verne duly did, studying law in Paris. His schooldays proved unexceptional and, apart from an unrequited love he cherished for his cousin, happy. After successfully completing his *baccalauréat* at the Lycée in Nantes in 1847, Verne went to Paris in order to study for the bar. For the next ten years he devoted himself to his real interest, writing, living an artist's existence in a succession of gloomy lodgings. During this time he received moderate success with his plays, and it is thought that about seven of his works reached the stage or print. Alexandre Dumas *père* and *fils* were instrumental in this. In 1856 Verne attended a wedding where he met his future wife, Honorine de Viane, a widow with two daughters. After his marriage in 1857 Verne became a stockbroker and for a time his interests vacillated between the *bourse* and the theatre. It was not until the success of some of his traveller's tales which he wrote for the *Musée des familles* that his true talent for imaginative travel stories emerged. The success of *Five Weeks in a Balloon* (1862) led to a partnership between Verne and the publisher Hetzel that lasted for forty years and was intended, in Hetzel's own words, 'to sum up all the geographical, geological, physical and astronomical knowledge amassed by modern science, and

to rewrite the history of the world'. Between the publication of *Journey to the Centre of the Earth* in 1864 and his death Verne wrote a staggering sixty-three novels, including *From the Earth to the Moon* (1865), *Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea* (1869) and *Around the World in Eighty Days* (1873). Verne himself travelled widely in Europe, North Africa and America and was a keen yachtsman. He divided his time between Paris, Amiens and his yacht, but for reasons which remain a mystery he suddenly sold his yacht in 1886 and never travelled again. A month later he was shot twice by his mentally unstable nephew, leaving him permanently lame. Jules Verne died at Amiens in 1905. After his death several posthumous works appeared, but it has since been discovered that Verne's son Michel wrote large chunks of them.

Introducing the memorable figure of Phileas Fogg, *Around the World in Eighty Days* became an instant success on its publication in 1873. It remains almost unsurpassed as a piece of adventure fiction.

Readers may also find the following books of interest: William Butcher, *Verne's Journey to the Centre of the Self: Space and Time in the 'Voyages extraordinaires'* (1990); Jean Chesneaux, *The Political and Social Ideas of Jules Verne* (1972); Arthur B. Evans, *Jules Verne Rediscovered* (1988); and Andrew Martin, *The Mask of the Prophet: The Extraordinary Fictions of Jules Verne* (1990).

PENGUIN POPULAR CLASSICS

AROUND THE
WORLD IN
EIGHTY DAYS

JULES VERNE

*Revised and updated translation
by Jacqueline Rogers*



PENGUIN BOOKS

PENGUIN BOOKS

Published by the Penguin Group

Penguin Books Ltd, 27 Wrights Lane, London W8 5TZ, England

Penguin Putnam Inc., 375 Hudson Street, New York, New York 10014, USA

Penguin Books Australia Ltd, Ringwood, Victoria, Australia

Penguin Books Canada Ltd, 10 Alcorn Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4V 3B2

Penguin Books (NZ) Ltd, Private Bag 102902, NSMC, Auckland, New Zealand

Penguin Books Ltd, Registered Offices: Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England

First published 1873

Published in Penguin Popular Classics 1994

10

Printed in England by Cox & Wyman Ltd, Reading, Berkshire

Except in the United States of America, this book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form of binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser

CONTENTS

- | | | |
|------|---|----|
| I. | IN WHICH PHILEAS FOGG AND PASSEPARTOUT ACCEPT EACH OTHER, THE ONE AS MASTER, THE OTHER AS SERVANT | 9 |
| II. | IN WHICH PASSEPARTOUT IS CONVINCED THAT HE HAS AT LAST FOUND HIS IDEAL | 14 |
| III. | IN WHICH A CONVERSATION TAKES PLACE WHICH SEEMS LIKELY TO COST PHILEAS FOGG DEAR | 18 |
| IV. | IN WHICH PHILEAS FOGG ASTOUNDS PASSEPARTOUT, HIS SERVANT | 26 |
| V. | IN WHICH A NEW SPECIES OF BONDS APPEARS ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE | 30 |
| VI. | IN WHICH FIX, THE DETECTIVE, BETRAYS A VERY NATURAL IMPATIENCE | 34 |
| VII. | WHICH ONCE MORE DEMONSTRATES THE USELESSNESS OF PASSPORTS AS AIDS TO DETECTIVES | 39 |

VIII.	IN WHICH PASSEPARTOUT TALKS RATHER MORE, PERHAPS, THAN IS PRUDENT	43
IX.	IN WHICH THE RED SEA AND THE INDIAN OCEAN PROVE PROPITIOUS TO THE DESIGNS OF PHILEAS FOGG	48
X.	IN WHICH PASSEPARTOUT IS ONLY TOO GLAD TO GET OFF WITH THE LOSS OF HIS SHOES	54
XI.	IN WHICH PHILEAS FOGG <u>SECURES</u> A CURIOUS MEANS OF CONVEYANCE AT A FABULOUS PRICE	60
XII.	IN WHICH PHILEAS FOGG AND HIS COMPANIONS VENTURE ACROSS THE INDIAN FORESTS, AND WHAT ENSUES	69
XIII.	IN WHICH PASSEPARTOUT RECEIVES A NEW PROOF THAT FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE	77
XIV.	IN WHICH PHILEAS FOGG DESCENDS THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE BEAUTIFUL VALLEY OF THE GANGES WITHOUT EVER THINKING OF SEEING IT	84
XV.	IN WHICH THE BAG OF BANK NOTES BECOMES LIGHTER BY THOUSANDS OF POUNDS	91
XVI.	IN WHICH FIX DOES NOT SEEM TO UNDERSTAND IN THE LEAST WHAT IS SAID TO HIM	98
XVII.	SHOWING WHAT HAPPENS ON THE VOYAGE FROM SINGAPORE TO HONG KONG	104

CONTENTS

7

XVIII.	IN WHICH PHILEAS FOGG, PASSEPARTOUT, AND FIX EACH GOES ABOUT HIS BUSINESS	110
XIX.	IN WHICH PASSEPARTOUT TAKES TOO GREAT AN INTEREST IN HIS MASTER, AND WHAT COMES OF IT	115
XX.	IN WHICH FIX COMES FACE TO FACE WITH PHILEAS FOGG	123
XXI.	IN WHICH THE MASTER OF THE TANKADERE RUNS GREAT RISK OF LOSING A REWARD OF TWO HUNDRED POUNDS	130
XXII.	IN WHICH PASSEPARTOUT FINDS OUT THAT, EVEN AT THE ANTIPODES, IT IS CONVENIENT TO HAVE SOME MONEY IN ONE'S POCKET	139
XXIII.	IN WHICH PASSEPARTOUT'S NOSE BECOMES OUTRAGEOUSLY LONG	147
XXIV.	DURING WHICH MR. FOGG AND PARTY CROSS THE PACIFIC OCEAN	154
XXV.	IN WHICH A SLIGHT GLIMPSE IS HAD OF SAN FRANCISCO	161
XXVI.	IN WHICH PHILEAS FOGG AND PARTY TRAVEL BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD	168
XXVII.	IN WHICH PASSEPARTOUT UNDERGOES, AT A SPEED OF TWENTY MILES AN HOUR, A COURSE OF MORMON HISTORY	174

- XXVIII.** IN WHICH PASSEPARTOUT DOES NOT SUCCEED IN MAKING ANYONE LISTEN TO REASON 181
- XXIX.** IN WHICH CERTAIN INCIDENTS ARE NARRATED WHICH ARE ONLY TO BE MET WITH ON AMERICAN RAILROADS 190
- XXX.** IN WHICH PHILEAS FOGG SIMPLY DOES HIS DUTY 198
- XXXI.** IN WHICH FIX, THE DETECTIVE, CONSIDERABLY FURTHERS THE INTERESTS OF PHILEAS FOGG 206
- XXXII.** IN WHICH PHILEAS FOGG ENGAGES IN A DIRECT STRUGGLE WITH BAD FORTUNE 213
- XXXIII.** IN WHICH PHILEAS FOGG SHOWS HIMSELF EQUAL TO THE OCCASION 218
- XXXIV.** IN WHICH PHILEAS FOGG AT LAST REACHES LONDON 227
- XXXV.** IN WHICH PHILEAS FOGG DOES NOT HAVE TO REPEAT HIS ORDERS TO PASSEPARTOUT TWICE 231
- XXXVI.** IN WHICH PHILEAS FOGG'S NAME IS ONCE MORE AT A PREMIUM ON 'CHANGE 237
- XXXVII.** IN WHICH IT IS SHOWN THAT PHILEAS FOGG HAS GAINED NOTHING BY HIS TOUR AROUND THE WORLD, UNLESS IT BE HAPPINESS 242

CHAPTER I

IN WHICH PHILEAS FOGG AND PASSEPARTOUT ACCEPT EACH OTHER, THE ONE AS MASTER, THE OTHER AS SERVANT

Mr.* Phileas Fogg lived, in 1872, at No. 7, Saville Row, Burlington Gardens, the house in which Sheridan died in 1814. He was one of the most prominent members of the London Reform Club, though he never did anything to attract attention; an enigmatic character about whom little was known except that he was a polished man of the world. People said that he resembled Byron—at least that his head was Byronic; but he was a bearded, tranquil Byron, who might live on a thousand years without growing old.

An Englishman, indeed it was more doubtful whether Phileas Fogg was a Londoner. He was never seen on 'Change, nor at the Bank, nor in the counting rooms of the "City"; no ships of which he was the owner ever came into London docks; he had no public employment; he had never been entered at any of the Inns of Court, either at the Temple, or Lincoln's Inn, or Gray's Inn; nor had his voice ever resounded in the Court of Chancery, or in the Exchequer, or the Queen's Bench, or the Ecclesiastical Courts. He certainly was not a manufacturer; nor was he a merchant or a gen-

* "Mr." in the French original.

tleman farmer. His name was unfamiliar to the scientific and learned societies, and he never was known to take part in the deliberations of the Royal Institution or the London Institution, the Artisan's Association or the Institution of Arts and Sciences. He belonged, in fact, to none of the numerous societies which swarm in the English capital, from the Harmonica Society to that of the Entomologists, founded mainly for the purpose of abolishing pernicious insects.

Phileas Fogg was a member of the Reform, and that was all.

The way in which he got admission to this exclusive club was simple enough.

He was recommended by the Barings Brothers, with whom he had an open credit. His checks were regularly paid on sight from his account, which was always flush.

Was Phileas Fogg rich? Undoubtedly. But those who knew him best could not imagine how he had made his fortune, and Mr. Fogg was the last person to whom to apply for the information. He was not lavish, nor, on the contrary, stingy; for whenever he knew that money was needed for a noble, useful, or benevolent purpose, he supplied it quietly, and sometimes anonymously. He was, in short, the least communicative of men. He talked very little, and seemed all the more mysterious for his taciturn manner. His daily habits were quite open to observation; but whatever he did was so precisely what he had always done before, that the wits of the curious were fairly puzzled.

Had he traveled? It was likely, for no one seemed to be so familiar with the world; there was no spot so secluded that he did not have an intimate acquaintance with it. He often corrected, with a few clear words, the thousand conjectures advanced by members of the club as to lost and unheard-of travelers; he would point out the true probabilities, seem as if gifted with a sort of second sight, so often did events justify his prædic-