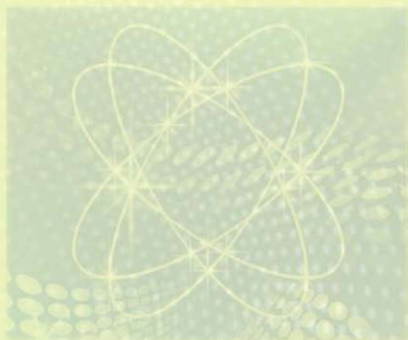


# 福尔摩斯探险记

The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes

(英) 柯南道尔 (Conan Doyle, A.) 著



辽宁人民出版社



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# THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle



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## **Arthur Conan Doyle**

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (22 May 1859 – 7 July 1930) was a Scottish physician and writer who is most noted for his fictional stories about the detective Sherlock Holmes, which are generally considered milestones in the field of crime fiction. He is also known for writing the fictional adventures of a second character he invented, Professor Challenger. He was a prolific writer whose other works include fantasy and science fiction stories, plays, romances, poetry, non-fiction, and historical novels.

## Is this book for you?

### 侦探世界中永远的老大

相信在这个世界上，无论中外、无论老少、无论男女，没听过“福尔摩斯”这个名字的人寥寥无几，因为在古今中外关于侦探方面的小说中，福尔摩斯“永远老大”的地位，无人能够撼动。喜欢推理和悬疑的人自不必说，就算对惨案、凶案之类的文字感到不寒而栗的人，一旦看到了《福尔摩斯探险记》的开头，也很难不被吸引得想一口气读下去，因为那种一环扣一环的严密逻辑、一幕接一幕的紧张安排，都太勾人魂魄、太令人着迷，让人确有欲罢不能之势。每当案件柳暗花明，悬着的心，落回原处之后，就会发现，其实读每章时，那种心跳加速、手心冒汗、头皮发麻、大脑飞转、半夜失眠的过程，其实是种享受。尤其阅读英文原著，甩掉译文这根拐杖，会有更加轻松自如甚至健步如飞的感觉。小说的扣人心弦、情节的起伏跌宕、案件的扑朔迷离、推理的丝丝入扣、语言的惟妙惟肖……都不能不使人如饥似渴地读下去。一俟读完，会惊喜地发现，自己的思维敏锐程度、推理能力和英文水平，都得到了“惊人”的提升。

《福尔摩斯探险记》是英国侦探小说家、剧作家阿瑟·柯南道尔（1859-1930）的著名系列侦探小说中最著名的一部。事实上，柯南道尔这个名字的影响力，一点都不亚于其笔下的福尔摩斯，连多年来一直在青少

年中风靡不衰的日本卡通连续剧《名侦探柯南》中的主人公柯南，他本人就是福尔摩斯迷，并在遭人下药变成小孩后，为隐藏身份，索性给自己起名柯南。

柯南道尔生于苏格兰的爱丁堡，26岁获爱丁堡大学医学博士学位。行医十几年，收入微薄，仅能维持最基本生活开支。不过，他从小就显出文学天赋。虽然学的是医学，却从未放弃过文学创作的梦想。侦探小说先驱埃德加·爱伦·坡的作品，曾对其产生巨大影响，以致后来他毅然决定弃医从文，开始专门从事侦探小说创作。

柯南道尔笔下的福尔摩斯从“降生”之日起，已过去一百多年，但他塑造的这个身材瘦削颇长，长着鹰钩鼻，头戴软布帽，身披长风衣，托着大烟斗，手持放大镜的传奇人物形象，已成为最广为接受的大侦探形象。福尔摩斯知识渊博，包括化学、植物学、地理学、解剖学、犯罪学、法律、拳术、音乐等诸多学科，他都颇有造诣。他甚至还谙熟化妆和易容术！为了取证，他把自己装扮成步履蹒跚的老太太、骨瘦如柴的大烟鬼、酩酊大醉的马车夫、朴素耐心的好牧师、濒临死亡的重病号……

值得一提的是，在《福尔摩斯探险记》中，并没有几乎所有小说中都少不了的男欢女爱、情意绵绵。相反，按照他的伙伴华生的说法，办案时，对于这位表情冷静刻板、头脑缜密、镇定自若的神探来说，“一切情感都是格格不入的”。可以说，在福尔摩斯的探案集里，从未出现他与女性有关的任何绯闻。这位神探之所以赢得读者的喜爱，全靠其机智、敏锐、细致、果敢、胆识、理性、正义、执着、冒险精神和多才多艺。当然，如果大作家塑造一个形象太过完美的话，也就没

有属于他自己的独特人格魅力了。在这本书里，福尔摩斯的缺点也不少，比如好吹牛，自命不凡，不把人放在眼里，即使对最忠实的朋友华生，也常常讥讽嘲笑；常表现出冷漠神情；在无事可做时，经常注射可卡因，靠毒品消除身心疲劳；在推理时，对人爱理不理，如被打断思路，会立马大发脾气；在对待女人的问题上，既不近女色、不信任女人，也不交女友，不成家；不注意休息，是个典型的工作狂；素来沉默寡言，有些不近人情。

有了这些缺点，反倒让福尔摩斯这个神探得以走下神坛，可信度更高，成为有血有肉的鲜活英雄。这也就是为什么直到今天，福尔摩斯仍然这么受追捧，甚至连小说中提到的这位神探居住的伦敦贝克大街221号B座，也成了福尔摩斯迷们务必朝拜的名胜，可见福尔摩斯的魅力之大！

如果您是英文爱好者中的一员，希望您通过阅读英语原文，来欣赏这部作品，这无疑是种无法替代的精神享受。

如果您是学生家长，建议您给上中学或大学的孩子准备一套“最经典英语文库”，放在书架上。它们是永远不会过时的精神食粮。

如果您是正在学习的大中学生，也建议您抽空读读这些经时间检验的人类精神食粮文库里最经典的精品。一时读不懂不要紧，先收藏起来，放进您的书架里，等您长大到某个时候，您会忽然发现，自己开始能读，而且读懂了作品的字里行间意义时，那种喜悦感，是无法言述的，也是无与伦比的。您可能也会因此对走过的人生，有更深刻的感悟与理解。

关于这套图书的装帧设计与性价比：完全按欧美

出版规则操作，从图书开本，到封面设计，从体例版式，到字体选取，但价钱却比欧美原版图书便宜三分之二，甚至更多。因此，从性价比看，它们也是最值得收藏的。

——马 爽



## General Preface

Millions of Chinese are learning English to acquire knowledge and skills for communication in a world where English has become the primary language for international discourse. Yet not many learners have come to realize that the command of the English language also enables them to have an easy access to the world literary classics such as Shakespeare's plays, Shelley's poems, mark Twain's novels and Nietzsche's works which are an important part of liberal-arts education. The most important goals of universities are not vocational, that is, not merely the giving of knowledge and the training of skills.

In a broad sense, education aims at broadening young people's mental horizon, cultivating virtues and shaping their character. Lincoln, Mao Zedong and many other great leaders and personages of distinction declared how they drew immense inspiration and strength from literary works. As a matter of fact, many of them had aspired to become writers in their young age. Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.) is said to take along with him two things, waking or sleeping: a book and a dagger, and the book is *Iliad*, a literary classic, by Homer. He would put these two much treasured things under his pillow when he went to bed.

Today, we face an unprecedented complex and changing world. To cope with this rapid changing world requires not only communication skills, but also adequate knowledge of cultures other than our own home culture. Among the most important developments in present-day global culture is the ever increasing cultural exchanges and understanding between different nations and peoples. And one of the best ways to know foreign cultures is to read their literary works, particularly their literary classics, the soul of a country's culture. They also give you the best language and the feeling of sublimity.

Liaoning People's Publishing House is to be congratulated for its foresight and courage in making a new series of world literary classics available to the reading public. It is hoped that people with an adequate command of the English language will read them, like them and keep them as their lifetime companions.

I am convinced that the series will make an important contribution to the literary education of the young people in china. At a time when the whole country is emphasizing "spiritual civilization", it is certainly a very timely venture to put out the series of literary classics for literary and cultural education.

Zhang Zhongzai

Professor

Beijing Foreign Studies University

July, 2013 Beijing

## 总 序

经典名著的语言无疑是最凝练、最优美、最有审美价值的。雪莱的那句“如冬已来临，春天还会远吗？”让多少陷于绝望的人重新燃起希望之火，鼓起勇气，迎接严冬过后的春天。徐志摩一句“悄悄的我走了，正如我悄悄的来；我挥一挥衣袖，不带走一片云彩”又让多少人陶醉。尼采的那句“上帝死了”，又给多少人以振聋发聩的启迪作用。

读经典名著，尤其阅读原汁原味作品，可以怡情养性，增长知识，加添才干，丰富情感，开阔视野。所谓“经典”，其实就是作者所属的那个民族的文化积淀，是那个民族的灵魂缩影。英国戏剧泰斗莎士比亚的《哈姆雷特》和《麦克白》等、“意大利语言之父”的但丁的《神曲》之《地狱篇》《炼狱篇》及《天堂篇》、爱尔兰世界一流作家詹姆斯·乔伊斯的《尤利西斯》及《一个艺术家的肖像》等、美国风趣而笔法超一流的著名小说家马克·吐温的《哈克历险记》以及《汤姆索亚历险记》等，德国著名哲学家尼采的《查拉图斯特拉如是说》及《快乐的科学》等等，都为塑造自己民族的文化积淀，做出了永恒的贡献，也同时向世界展示了他们所属的民族的优秀剪影。

很多著名领袖如林肯、毛泽东等伟大人物，也都曾从经典名著中汲取力量，甚至获得治国理念。耶鲁大学教授查尔斯·希尔曾在题为《经典与治国理念》的文章，阐述了读书与治国之间的绝妙关系。他这样写道：“在几乎所有经典名著中，都可以找到让人叹为观止、深藏其中的治国艺术原则。”

经典名著，不仅仅有治国理念，更具提升读者审美情趣的功能。世界上不同时代、不同地域的优秀经典作品，都存在一个共同属性：歌颂赞美人间的真善美，揭露抨击世间的假恶丑。

读欧美自但丁以来的经典名著，你会看到，西方无论是在漫长的黑暗时期，抑或进入现代进程时期，总有经典作品问世，对世间的负面，进行冷峻的批判。与此同时，也有更多的大家作品问世，热情讴歌人间的真诚与善良，使读者不由自主地沉浸于经典作品的审美情感之中。

英语经典名著，显然是除了汉语经典名著以外，人类整个进程中至关重要的文化遗产的一部分。从历史上看，英语是全世界经典阅读作品中，使用得最广泛的国际性语言。这一事实，没有产生根本性变化。本世纪相当长一段时间，这一事实也似乎不会发生任何变化。而要更深入地了解并切身感受英语经典名著的风采，阅读原汁原味的英语经典作品的过程，显然是必不可少的。

辽宁人民出版社及时并隆重推出“最经典英语文库”系列丛书，是具有远见与卓识的出版行为。我相信，这套既可供阅读，同时也具收藏价值的英语原版经

典作品系列丛书，在帮助人们了解什么才是经典作品的同时，也一定会成为广大英语爱好者、大中学生以及学生家长们的挚爱的“最经典英语文库”。

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## CHAPTER 1

### A SCANDAL IN BOHEMIA

#### I.

To Sherlock Holmes she is always THE woman. I have seldom heard him mention her under any other name. In his eyes she eclipses and predominates the whole of her sex. It was not that he felt any emotion akin to love for Irene Adler. All emotions, and that one particularly, were abhorrent to his cold, precise but admirably balanced mind. He was, I take it, the most perfect reasoning and observing machine that the world has seen, but as a lover he would have placed himself in a false position. He never spoke of the softer passions, save with a gibe and a sneer. They were admirable things for the observer — excellent for drawing the veil from men's motives and actions. But for the trained reasoner to admit such intrusions into his own delicate and finely adjusted temperament was to introduce a distracting factor which might throw a doubt upon all his mental results. Grit in a sensitive instrument, or a crack in one of his own high-power lenses, would not be more disturbing than a strong emotion in a nature such as his. And yet there was but one woman to him, and that woman was the late Irene Adler, of dubious and questionable memory.

I had seen little of Holmes lately. My marriage had drifted us away from each other. My own complete happiness, and the home-centred interests which rise up around the man who first finds himself master of his own establishment, were sufficient to absorb all



my attention, while Holmes, who loathed every form of society with his whole Bohemian soul, remained in our lodgings in Baker Street, buried among his old books, and alternating from week to week between cocaine and ambition, the drowsiness of the drug, and the fierce energy of his own keen nature. He was still, as ever, deeply attracted by the study of crime, and occupied his immense faculties and extraordinary powers of observation in following out those clues, and clearing up those mysteries which had been abandoned as hopeless by the official police. From time to time I heard some vague account of his doings: of his summons to Odessa in the case of the Trepoff murder, of his clearing up of the singular tragedy of the Atkinson brothers at Trincomalee, and finally of the mission which he had accomplished so delicately and successfully for the reigning family of Holland. Beyond these signs of his activity, however, which I merely shared with all the readers of the daily press, I knew little of my former friend and companion.

One night — it was on the twentieth of March, 1888 — I was returning from a journey to a patient (for I had now returned to civil practice), when my way led me through Baker Street. As I passed the well-remembered door, which must always be associated in my mind with my wooing, and with the dark incidents of the Study in Scarlet, I was seized with a keen desire to see Holmes again, and to know how he was employing his extraordinary powers. His rooms were brilliantly lit, and, even as I looked up, I saw his tall, spare figure pass twice in a dark silhouette against the blind. He was pacing the room swiftly, eagerly, with his head sunk upon his chest and his hands clasped behind him. To me, who knew his every mood and habit, his attitude and manner told their own story. He was at work again. He had risen out of his drug-created dreams and was hot upon the scent of some new problem. I rang the bell and was shown up to the