

### Around The World In Seventy Two Days And Other Writings Penguin Classics

**Around the World in Seventy-Two Days** was written by Nellie Bly. Influenced by Jules Verne's 'Around the World in 80 Days', Nellie Bly was the first woman (AND person) at that time to travel around the world in 72 Days. Her Trip Was Record-Breaking and She Saw and Experienced Many New and Exciting Things. In 'Around the World In Seventy-Two Days', experience What It Was Like For A Woman To Travel and What the World Was Like At the End of the 1800s.

A courageous female journalist's classic exposé of the horrific treatment of the mentally ill in nineteenth-century America! In 1887, Nellie Bly accepted an assignment from publisher Joseph Pulitzer of the New York World and went undercover at the lunatic asylum on Blackwell Island, America's first municipal mental hospital. Calling herself "Nellie Brown," she was able to convince policemen, a judge, and a series of doctors of her madness with a few well-practiced facial expressions of derangement. At the institution, Bly discovered the stuff of nightmares. Mentally ill patients were fed rotten, inedible food; violently abused by a brutal, uncaring staff; and misdiagnosed, mistreated, or generally ignored by the doctors and so-called mental health experts entrusted with their care. To her horror, Bly encountered sane patients who had been committed on the barest of pretenses and came to the shocking realization that, while the Blackwell Island asylum was remarkably easy to get into, it was nearly impossible to leave. This ebook has been professionally proofread to ensure accuracy and readability on all devices.

A professional sailboat racer recounts his high-adventure journey around the world, a quest that was challenged by his non-English-speaking crew, fatigue, dangerous sea conditions, and fear for his family. Original.

**Around the World in Seventy-Two Days** is a book by journalist Elizabeth Jane Cochrane, writing under her pseudonym, Nellie Bly. The chronicle details her 72-day trip around the world, which was inspired by the book, *Around the World in Eighty Days* by Jules Verne. She carried out the journey for Joseph Pulitzer's tabloid newspaper, the *New York World*. In 1888, Bly suggested to her editor at the *New York World* that she take a trip around the world, attempting to turn the fictional *Around the World in Eighty Days* into fact for the first time. A year later, at 9:40 a.m. on November 14, 1889, she boarded the *Augusta Victoria*, a steamer of the Hamburg America Line, and began her 24,899-mile journey. She brought with her the dress she was wearing, a sturdy overcoat, several changes of underwear and a small travel bag carrying her toiletry essentials. She carried most of her money ( 200 in English bank notes and gold in total as well as some American currency) in a bag tied around her neck"

**State Action on Women's Rights Around the World**

**A Race Around the World**

**Around the World in Seventy-Two Days, Ten Days in a Mad-House; or, Nellie Bly's Experience on Blackwell's Island, Six Months in Mexico**

**Ben-Hur. A Tale of the Christ**

**The Public Mapping Project**

Before The Perfect Storm, before In The Heart of the Sea, Steven Callahan's dramatic tale of survival at sea was on the New York Times bestseller list for more than thirty-six weeks. In some ways the model for the new wave of adventure books, *Adrift* is an undeniable seafaring classic, a riveting firsthand account by the only man known to have survived more than a month alone at sea, fighting for his life in an inflatable raft after his small sloop capsized only six days out. "Utterly absorbing" (Newsweek), *Adrift* is a must-have for any adventure library.

Miss Elizabeth Bisland, who made a journey around the world in seventy-six days, has written a vivid and agreeable account of it. At breakfast-time on the day when she started, Miss Bisland had no idea that she was to make such a journey. She went without escort, and "managed 'he trip on two cloth gowns, half a dozen light bodices, and an evening silk." Everywhere she received the kindest treatment, her only unhappy experience seeming to have been at Queenstown, where she caught the steamer under somewhat trying circumstances. She writes picturesquely and compactly, and her story is well worth reading. A picture of the flying traveler accompanies the volume. It will commend itself to anybody. -N. Y. Sun [1891]The authoress, who is a well-known New York journalist, started off with scarce a days notice, in emulation of Jules Verne's hero, to see in how few days she can put a belt round the world. Seventy-six days it takes her, and the record of her travel makes very agreeable reading, although lacking in the sensational incidents evolved from M. Jules Verne's brain. -The Review of Reviews, Vol. 4 [1891]

When and why do governments promote women's rights? Through comparative analysis of state action in seventy countries from 1975 to 2005, this book shows how different women's rights issues involve different histories, trigger different conflicts, and activate different sets of protagonists. Change on violence against women and workplace equality involves a logic of status politics; feminist movements leverage international norms to contest women's subordination. Family law, abortion, and contraception, which challenge the historical claim of religious groups to regulate kinship and reproduction, conform to a logic of doctrinal politics, which turns on relations between religious groups and the state. Publicly-paid parental leave and child care follow a logic of class politics, in which the strength of Left parties and overall economic conditions are more salient. The book reveals the multiple and complex pathways to gender justice, illuminating the opportunities and obstacles to social change for policymakers, advocates, and others seeking to advance women's rights.

Nelly Bly, inspired by Jules Verne's "Around the World in Eighty Days," sets out to break that book's record, starting her journey by visiting M. and Mme. Jules Verne in their home in France.

Around the World in 79 Days

Nellie Bly

The Story of Nellie Bly's Record-Breaking Race Around the World

Nellie Bly and Elizabeth Bisland's History-Making Race Around the World

Around the World in Seventy-Two Days

First published in 1890, "Around the World in Seventy-Two Days" is a chronicle of Elizabeth Seaman's record-breaking trip around the world in the footsteps of Jules Verne's fictional character Phileas Fogg. A fantastic real-life adventure tale highly recommended for those with an interest in travel writing and journalism in general. Elizabeth Bly, an American industrialist, journalist, charity worker, and inventor. Together with her famous trip, she is also remembered for feigning insanity in order to infiltrate and write an exposé on an insane asylum. Contents include: "A Proposal to Girdle the Earth", "The Start", "Southampton to Jules Verne's", "Jules Verne at Home", "On Beautiful Black Eyes", "Aden to Colombo", "Delayed Five Days", "In the Pirate Seas", "Against the Monsoon", etc. Read & Co. Travel is republishing this classic travelogue now complete with an introductory biography by Frances E. Willard and Mary A. Livermore.

The first edited volume of work by the legendary undercover journalist Born Elizabeth Jane Cochran, Nellie Bly was one of the first and best female journalists in America and quickly became a national phenomenon in the late 1800s, with a board game based on her adventures and merchandise inspired by the clothes she wore. Bly gained fame for her record-breaking trip around the world in 72 days, which was inspired by the book, *Around the World in Eighty Days* by Jules Verne. She carried out the journey for Joseph Pulitzer's tabloid newspaper, the *New York World*. In 1888, Bly suggested to her editor at the *New York World* that she take a trip around the world, attempting to turn the fictional *Around the World in Eighty Days* into fact for the first time. A year later, at 9:40 a.m. on November 14, 1889, she boarded the *Augusta Victoria*, a steamer of the Hamburg America Line, and began her 24,899-mile journey. She brought with her the dress she was wearing, a sturdy overcoat, several changes of underwear and a small travel bag carrying her toiletry essentials. She carried most of her money ( 200 in English bank notes and gold in total as well as some American currency) in a bag tied around her neck"

In Seventy-Two Days—as well as many lesser known pieces that capture the breadth of her career from her fierce opinion pieces to her remarkable World War I reporting. As 2014 marks the 150th anniversary of Bly's birth, this collection celebrates her work, spirit, and vital place in history. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been publishing the best of Bly's work. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations.

Documents the 1889 competition between feminist journalist Nellie Bly and Cosmopolitan reporter Elizabeth Bishop to beat Jules Verne's record and each other in a round-the-globe race, offering insight into their respective daunting challenges as recorded in their reports sent back home. 50,000 first printing.

Nelly Bly, inspired by Jules Verne's "Around the World in Eighty Days", sets out to break that book's record, starting her journey by visiting M. and Mme. Jules Verne in their home in France.

Around the World in 79 Days

The Incredible Nellie Bly

The Collected Works of Nellie Bly, Illustrated

A 45,000-Mile Adventure

A Novel

*Nellie Bly (born Elizabeth Jane Cochran) was an American journalist, writer, and entrepreneur. She made a name for herself and pioneered the field of investigative journalism by writing an undercover expose on a woman's lunatic asylum. Her colorful and hands-on reporting style earned her the nickname of "girl stunt reporter." In 1889 she pitched the idea of a trip around the world to her editor. In the spirit of Jules Verne's character Phileas Fogg, Bly proposed she could circle the globe in less than 80 days. On November 14, 1889, Nellie achieved her goal, having circled the globe in exactly 72 days, 6 hours, and 10 minutes. During her trip, Bly visited England, and France (where she met with Jules Verne), as well as Italy, the Suez Canal, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Japan. Around the World in Seventy-Two Days Ten Days in a Mad-House; or, Nellie Bly's Experience on Blackwell's Island. Six Months in Mexico*

*A totalitarian regime has ordered all books to be destroyed, but one of the book burners suddenly realizes their merit. In 1889, New York reporter Nellie Bly—inspired by Jules Verne's Around the World in 80 Days—began a circumnavigation she hoped to complete in less time. Her trip was sponsored by her employer, The World. Just hours after her ship set out across the Atlantic, another New York publication put writer Elizabeth Bisland on westbound train. Bisland was headed around the world in the opposite direction, thinking she could beat Bly's time. Only one woman could win the race, but both completed their journeys in record time.*

*The Laureance and Lynne Brown Democracy Medal is an initiative of the McCourtney Institute for Democracy at Pennsylvania State University. It annually recognizes outstanding individuals, groups, and organizations that produce exceptional innovations to further democracy in the United States or around the world. Michael Altman and Michael P. McDonald unveil the Public Mapping Project, which developed DistrictBuilder, an open-source software redistricting application designed to give the public transparent, accessible, and easy-to-use online mapping tools. As they show, the goal is for all citizens to have access to the same information that legislators use when drawing congressional maps—and use that data to create maps of their own. Thanks to generous funding from The Pennsylvania State University, the ebook editions of this book are available as Open Access volumes from Cornell Open (cornelopen.org) and other repositories.*

*Daredevil, Reporter, Feminist*

*Following Nellie Bly*

*Journalist, Investigator, Feminist, and Philanthropist*

*Proceedings from the Modern Paints Uncovered Symposium*

*Ten Days in a Mad-House and Around the World in Seventy-Two Days*

Around the World in Seventy-Two Days and Other WritingsPenguin

WINNER OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC TRAVELLER AWARD FOR BEST TRAVEL BOOK SHORTLISTED FOR THE STANFORD DOLMAN TRAVEL BOOK OF THE YEAR AWARD 'Monisha Rajesh has chosen one of the best ways of seeing the world. Never too fast, never too slow, her Journey does what trains do best. Getting to the heart of things. Prepare for a very fine ride' Michael Palin From the cloud-skimming heights of Tibet's Qinghai railway to silk-sheeted splendour on the Venice Simplon-Orient-Express, Around the World in 80 Trains is a celebration of the glory of train travel and a witty and irreverent look at the world. Packing up her rucksack – and her fiancé, Jem – Monisha Rajesh embarks on an unforgettable adventure that takes her from London's St Pancras station to the vast expanses of Russia and Mongolia, North Korea, Canada, Kazakhstan, and beyond. The journey is one of constant movement and mayhem, as the pair strike up friendships and swap stories with the hilarious, irksome and ultimately endearing travellers they meet on board, all while taking in some of the earth's most breathtaking views.

"Phileas Fogg's bet that he can span the world in eighty days takes him by train, ship, sled, and elephant across nineteenth-century India, China, and America in one of the wildest, most enjoyable classes of all time."—*Back cover.*

"She was part of the 'stunt girl' movement that was very important in the 1880s and 1890s as these big, mass-circulating yellow journalism papers came into the fore."—*Brook Kroeger Around the World in Seventy-Two Days (1890) is a travel narrative by American investigative journalist Nellie Bly. Proposed as a recreation of the journey undertaken by Phileas Fogg in Jules Verne's Around the World in Eighty Days (1873), Bly's journey was covered in Joseph Pulitzer's popular newspaper the New York World, inspiring countless others to attempt to surpass her record. At the time, readers at home were encouraged to estimate the hour and day of Bly's arrival, and a popular board game was released in commemoration of her undertaking. Embarking from Hoboken, noted investigative journalist Nellie Bly began a voyage that would take her around the globe. Bringing only a change of clothes, money, and a small travel bag, Bly travelled by steamship and train through England, France—where she met Jules Verne—Italy, the Suez Canal, Ceylon, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Japan. Sending progress reports via telegraph, she made small reports back home while recording her experiences for publication upon her return. Despite several setbacks due to travel delays in Asia, Bly managed to beat her estimated arrival time by several days despite making unplanned detours, such as visiting a Chinese leper colony, along the way. Unbeknownst to Bly, her trip had inspired Cosmopolitan's Elizabeth Brisland to make a similar circumnavigation beginning on the exact day, launching a series of copycat adventures by ambitious voyagers over the next few decades. Despite being surrounded by this air of popularity and competition, however, Bly took care to make her journey worthwhile, showcasing her skill as a reporter and true pioneer of investigative journalism. With a beautifully designed cover and professionally typeset manuscript, this edition of Nellie Bly's Around the World in Seventy-Two Days is a classic work of American travel literature reimagined for modern readers.*

In Seven Stages, a Flying Trip Around the World

Nineteen Eighty-Four

The Snare of Riches And The Spell of Love

( Pseudonym ) Nellie Bly ( Elizabeth Jane Cochrane )

Modern Paints Uncovered

Over the past seventy years, a staggering array of new pigments and binders has been developed and used in the production of paint, and twentieth-century artists readily applied these materials to their canvases. Paints intended for houses, boats, cars, and other industrial applications frequently turn up in modern art collections, posing new challenges for paintings conservators. This volume presents the papers and posters from "Modern Paints Uncovered," a symposium organized by the Getty Conservation Institute, Tate, and the National Gallery of Art and held at Tate Modern, London, in May 2006. Professionals from around the world shared the results of research on paints that have been available to artists since 1930—the date that synthetic materials began to significantly impact the paint industry. Modern Paints Uncovered showcases the varied strands of cutting-edge research into the conservation of contemporary painted surfaces. These include paint properties and surface characteristics, analysis and identification, aging behavior, and safe and effective conservation techniques.

In 1872 Phileas Fogg wins a bet by traveling around the world in seventy-nine days, twenty-three hours, and fifty-seven minutes.

The year 1866 was signalled by a remarkable incident, a mysterious and puzzling phenomenon, which doubtless no one has yet forgotten. Not to mention rumours which agitated the maritime population and excited the public mind, even in the interior of continents, seafaring men were particularly excited. Merchants, common sailors, captains of vessels, skippers, both of Europe and America, naval officers of all countries, and the Governments of several States on the two continents, were deeply interested in the matter. For some time past vessels had been met by "an enormous thing," a long object, spindle-shaped, occasionally phosphorescent, and infinitely larger and more rapid in its movements than a whale. The facts relating to this apparition (entered in various log-books) agreed in most respects as to the shape of the object or creature in question, the untiring rapidity of its movements, its surprising power of locomotion, and the peculiar life with which it seemed endowed. If it was a whale, it surpassed in size all those hitherto classified in science. Taking into consideration the mean of observations made at divers times—rejecting the timid estimate of those who assigned to this object a length of two hundred feet, equally with the exaggerated opinions which set it down as a mile in width and three in length—we might fairly conclude that this mysterious being surpassed greatly all dimensions admitted by the learned ones of the day, if it existed at all. And that it DID exist was an undeniable fact; and, with that tendency which disposes the human mind in favour of the marvellous, we can understand the excitement produced in the entire world by this supernatural apparition. As to classing it in the list of fables, the idea was out of the question. On the 20th of July, 1866, the steamer Governor Higginson, of the Calcutta and Burnach Steam Navigation Company, had met this moving mass five miles off the east coast of Australia. Captain Baker thought at first that he was in the presence of an unknown sandbank; he even prepared to determine its exact position when two columns of water, projected by the mysterious object, shot with a hissing noise a hundred and fifty feet up into the air. Now, unless the sandbank had been submitted to the intermittent eruption of a geyser, the Governor Higginson had to do neither more nor less than with an aquatic mammal, unknown till then, which threw up from its blow-holes columns of water mixed with air and vapour. Similar facts were observed on the 23rd of July in the same year, in the Pacific Ocean, by the Columbus, of the West India and Pacific Steam Navigation Company. But this extraordinary creature could transport itself from one place to another with surprising velocity; as, in an interval of three days, the Governor Higginson and the Columbus had observed it at two different points of the chart, separated by a distance of more than seven hundred nautical leagues.

Nellie Bly was a popular American reporter best known for her record-breaking trip around the world in 72 days. Bly also faked insanity and was admitted to a mental institute for 10 days. Bly wrote detailed accounts on her trip around the world and her stay at the mental institute. Ten Days in a Mad-House was extremely influential for its description of the horrible conditions in the insane asylum. Bly's idea to travel around the world was influenced by the Jules Verne book Around the World in Eighty Days. Bly beat the fictional record of eighty days and also took some time in France to visit Verne.

The Logics of Gender Justice

Seventy-six Days Lost at Sea

Around the World in Seventy-Two Days . by

Around the World in Eighty Days (1873), by Jules Verne (Author)

Around the World in Seventy-Two Days and Other Writings

Intense heat, bitter cold, terrible storms, shipwrecks, fevers, all such agreeable topics had been drummed into me until I felt much as I imagine one would feel if shut in a cave of midnight darkness and told that all sorts of horrors were waiting to gobble one up.

"Around the World in Seventy-Two Days" from Elizabeth Jane Cochrane. Write under the pseudonym Nellie Bly (1864–1922).

A visual biography of the groundbreaking investigative journalist Born in 1864, Nellie Bly was a woman who did not allow herself to be defined by the time she lived in, she rewrote the narrative and made her own way. Luciana Cimino's meticulously researched graphic-novel biography tells Bly's story through Miriam, a fictionalized female student at the Columbia School of Journalism in 1921. While interviewing the famous journalist, Miriam learns not only about Bly's more sensational adventures, but also about her focus on self-reliance from an early age, the scathing letter to the editor that jump-started her career as a newspaper columnist, and her dedication to the empowerment of women. In fact, in 1884, Bly was one of the few journalists who interviewed Belva Ann Lockwood, who was the first woman candidate for a presidential election—a contest that was ultimately won by Grover Cleveland—and Bly predicted correctly that women would not get the vote until 1920. Of course Bly's most well-known exploits are also covered—how she pretended to be mad in order to get institutionalized so she could carry out an undercover investigation in an insane asylum, and Bly's greatest feat of all, her journey around the world in 72 days—alone—which was unthinkable for a woman in the late 19th century. As Miriam learns more of Bly's story, she realizes that the most important stories are necessarily the ones with the most dramatic headlines, but the ones that, in Nellie's words, "come from a deep feeling." This beautifully executed graphic novel paints a portrait of a woman who defied societal expectations—not only with her investigative journalism, but with her keen mind for industry, and her original inventions.

A portrait of the pioneer of investigative journalism recounts her daring exploits—such as feigning insanity in order to get herself committed to a lunatic asylum so she could expose its horrid conditions. 17,500 first printing.

Around the World in Seventy-Two Days and Ten Days in a Mad-House

Adrift

Nellie Bly's Book

Her Record-Breaking Race Around the World

Fahrenheit 451

*Around the World in 70 Days...at 70 by Barbara Brodman Here is an RTW itinerary that would challenge the youngest and hardest traveler. So, how did a 70-year old woman have the audacity to design and set out on such an amazing adventure? If you want to be truly inspired and challenged, follow the adventure from start to finish. If 70 is the new 50, this is still just crazy! Barbara, thank you so much for sharing your incredible journey. Your narrative is beautiful and wonderfully descriptive. You are an amazing and brave woman! –Blog Comment This is wonderful! It's so overwhelmingly nonstop with great writing... we can't wait to get the book (with photos). --Newscoctail.com I inhaled every word and am so jealous of your stamina!! Keep going and going and going...loved every word and cannot wait for the book!! –Blog Comment All profits from the sale of this book go to GLOBAL AWARENESS INSTITUTE www.mylgal.org*

*An astonishing discovery! Available for the first time in 125 years, the Lost Novels Of Nellie Bly! Pioneering undercover journalist Nellie Bly is rightly famous for exposing society's ills. From brutal insane asylums to corrupt politicians, she used the pages of the New York World to bring down all manner of frauds, cheats, and charlatans. What no one knows is that Nellie Bly was also a novelist. Because, of the twelve novels Bly wrote between 1889 and 1895, eleven have been lost - until now! Newly discovered by author David Blikt (What Girls Are Good For, The Master Of Verona), Nellie Bly's lost works of fiction are available for the first time! These are The Lost Novels of Nellie Bly! Dimple and Della disagree. The twins have differing views of love. Dimple plans to wed for wealth, freeing her family from the weight of poverty. Della, however, plans to marry for love. Despite their love for each other, each twin finds the other foolish in regards to the purpose of matrimony. When Dimple marries the old millionaire Mr. Darlington, she thinks she has won the prize. But soon she finds life in a mansion is filled with crippling loneliness. On a visit to her sister, she finds herself rescued from certain death by a handsome stranger, and realizes at once that Della has been right all along. Love is all that matters in the world. But even if she were not already tied to the grumbling and jealous Darlington, there is another obstacle to Dimple's happiness. The man she loves is already betrothed to Dimple's sister Della! A passionate story of desire and denial, this final novel of Nellie Bly's pen is perhaps her most prescient, mirroring events of her life to come. Not based on her reporting but on her own questions of love and the duality of her own nature, Bly plays out the questions that vex her in . . .Twins & Rivals!*

*Around the World in Seventy-Two Days Nellie Bly In 1888, Bly suggested to her editor at the New York World that she take a trip around the world, attempting to turn the fictional Around the World in Eighty Days into fact for the first time. A year later, at 9:40 a.m. on November 14, 1889, she boarded the Augusta Victoria, a steamer of the Hamburg America Line, and began her 24,899-mile journey. She brought with her the dress she was wearing, a sturdy overcoat, several changes of underwear and a small travel bag carrying her toiletry essentials. She carried most of her money ( 200 in English bank notes and gold in total as well as some American currency) in a bag tied around her neck. The New York newspaper Cosmopolitan sponsored its own reporter, Elizabeth Bisland, to beat the time of both Phleas Fogg and Bly. Bisland would travel the opposite way around the world. To sustain interest in the story, the World organized a "Nellie Bly Guessing Match" in which readers were asked to estimate Bly's arrival time to the second, with the Grand Prize consisting at first of a free trip to Europe and, later on, spending money for the trip."*

*The lives of the Saints are one of the most powerful ways God draws people to himself, showing us the love and the joy we can find in him. But so often, these Saints seem distant—impossibly holy or dull or unlike us in race and age and state in life. In Saints Around the World, you'll meet over one-hundred Saints from more than sixty countries, including Saints with different disabilities, strengths, and struggles. The beautiful illustrations and captivating storytelling will introduce you and your children to new heavenly friends while also helping you fall more in love with Jesus. Each story in this book is written not only to capture the imagination but also to speak about God's tremendous love and our call to be saints. There are stories in Saints Around the World for when you feel like life isn't fair, when people are being unkind to you, when you've made a terrible mistake, when you're struggling at school, when prayer is hard. And there are stories of shouting down Nazis, of fleeing a murderous villain, of making scientific discoveries, of smoking a cigar while enemy soldiers amputate your leg. There are scared Saints, brilliant Saints, weak Saints, adventurous Saints, abused Saints, overjoyed Saints, disabled Saints—and the point of every one of them is the love of God. Whether you're checking the map to find Saints who look like you or perusing the extensive indices to find Saints with your skills or struggles, you'll find countless stories in this book that remind you how very possible holiness is.*

*Around the World in Seventy-two Days*

*How Public Participation Can Revolutionize Redistricting*

*Around the World in 80 Days*

*Around the World in 70 Days... at 70*

Nellie Bly was an American reporter best known for a record-breaking trip around the world in 72 days. Bly also undertook an assignment to fake insanity in order to be placed in an asylum. Bly wrote popular accounts of both experiences. Around the World in Eighty Days (French: Le tour du monde en quatre-vingts jours) is a classic adventure novel by the French writer Jules Verne, published in 1873. In the story, Phileas Fogg of London and his newly employed French valet Passepartout attempt to circumnavigate the world in 80 days on a £20,000 wager (roughly £1.6 million today) set by his friends at the Reform Club. It is one of Verne's most acclaimed works. The story starts in London on Tuesday, October 1, 1872. Fogg is a rich English gentleman living in solitude. Despite his wealth, Fogg lives a modest life with habits carried out with mathematical precision. Very little can be said about his social life other than that he is a member of the Reform Club. Having dismissed his former valet, James Foster, for bringing him shaving water at 84 °F (29 °C) instead of 86 °F (30 °C), Fogg hires a Frenchman by the name of Jean Passepartout as a replacement. At the Reform Club, Fogg gets involved in an argument over an article in The Daily Telegraph stating that with the opening of a new railway section in India, it is now possible to travel around the world in 80 days. He accepts a wager for £20,000 (equal to about £1.6 million today) from his fellow club members, which he will receive if he makes it around the world in 80 days. Accompanied by Passepartout, he leaves London by train at 8:45 P.M. on Wednesday, October 2, 1872, and is due back at the Reform Club at the same time 80 days later, Saturday, December 21, 1872.

Around the World in Seventy-Two Days is a book by Elizabeth Jane Cochrane. The narrative describes her long trip around the world, which was inspired by Jules Verne. She carried out the voyage for Joseph Pulitzer's tabloid newspaper, the *New York World*. "Nineteen Eighty-Four: A Novel", often published as "1984", is a dystopian social science fiction novel by English novelist George Orwell. It was published on 8 June 1949 by Secker & Warburg as Orwell's ninth and final book completed in his lifetime. Thematically, "Nineteen Eighty-Four" centres on the consequences of totalitarianism, mass surveillance, and repressive regimentation of persons and behaviours within society. Orwell, himself a democratic socialist, modelled the authoritarian government in the novel after Stalinist Russia. More broadly, the novel examines the role of truth and facts within politics and the ways in which they are manipulated. The story takes place in an imagined future, the year 1984, when much of the world has fallen victim to perpetual war, omnipresent government surveillance, historical negationism, and propaganda. Great Britain, known as Airstrip One, has become a province of a totalitarian superstate named Oceania that is ruled by the Party who employ the Thought Police to persecute individuality and independent thinking. Big Brother, the leader of the Party, enjoys an intense cult of personality despite the fact that he may not even exist. The protagonist, Winston Smith, is a diligent and skillful rank-and-file worker and

Outer Party member who secretly hates the Party and dreams of rebellion. He enters into a forbidden relationship with a colleague, Julia, and starts to remember what life was like before the Party came to power.

Between the World and Me

Saints Around the World

Ten Days in a Mad-House

Twins And Rivals

The True Story of Nellie Bly and Elizabeth Bisland

#1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • NATIONAL BOOK AWARD WINNER • NAMED ONE OF TIME ' S TEN BEST NONFICTION BOOKS OF THE DECADE • PULITZER PRIZE FINALIST • NATIONAL BOOK CRITICS CIRCLE AWARD FINALIST • ONE OF OPRAH ' S ' BOOKS THAT HELP ME THROUGH ' • NOW AN HBO ORIGINAL SPECIAL EVENT Hailed by Toni Morrison as " required reading," a bold and personal literary exploration of America ' s racial history by " the most important essayist in a generation and a writer who changed the national political conversation about race " (Rolling Stone) NAMED ONE OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL BOOKS OF THE DECADE BY CNN • NAMED ONE OF PASTE ' S BEST MEMOIRS OF THE DECADE • NAMED ONE OF THE TEN BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY The New York Times Book Review • O The Oprah Magazine • The Washington Post • People • Entertainment Weekly • Vogue • Los Angeles Times • San Francisco Chronicle • Chicago Tribune • New York • Newsday • Library Journal • Publishers Weekly In a profound work that pivots from the biggest questions about American history and ideals to the most intimate concerns of a father for his son, Ta-Nehisi Coates offers a powerful new framework for understanding our nation ' s history and current crisis. Americans have built an empire on the idea of " race," a falsehood that damages us all but falls most heavily on the bodies of black women and men—bodies exploited through slavery and segregation, and, today, threatened, locked up, and murdered out of all proportion. What is it like to inhabit a black body and find a way to live within it? And how can we honestly reckon with this fraught history and free ourselves from its burden? Between the World and Me is Ta-Nehisi Coates ' s attempt to answer these questions in a letter to his adolescent son. Coates shares with his son—and readers—the story of his awakening to the truth about his place in the world through a series of revelatory experiences, from Howard University to Civil War battlefields, from the South Side of Chicago to Paris, from his childhood home to the living rooms of mothers whose children ' s lives were taken as American plunder. Beautifully woven from personal narrative, reimagined history, and fresh, emotionally charged reportage.

Between the World and Me clearly illuminates the past, bracingly confronts our present, and offers a transcendent vision for a way forward.

Intrepid journalist Nellie Bly raced through a ' man ' s world — alone and literally with just the clothes on her back — to beat the fictional record set by Jules Verne ' s Phileas Fogg in Around the World in 80 Days. She won the race on 25 January 1890, covering 21,740 miles by ocean liner and train in 72 days, and became a global celebrity. Although best known for her record-breaking journey, even more importantly Nellie Bly pioneered investigative journalism and paved the way for women in the newsroom. Her undercover reporting, advocacy for women's rights, crusades for vulnerable children, campaigns against oppression and steadfast conviction that "nothing is impossible" make the world that she circled a better place. Adventurer, journalist and author, Rosemary J Brown, set off 125 years later to retrace Nellie Bly ' s footsteps in an expedition registered with the Royal Geographical Society. Through her recreation of that epic global journey, she brings to life Nellie Bly ' s remarkable achievements and shines a light on one of the world's greatest female adventurers and a forgotten heroine of history.

Eighty Days

Around the World in 80 Trains

Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea