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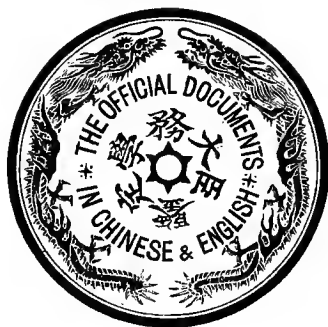


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ESSENTIALS

IN

Chinese and English Documents

By

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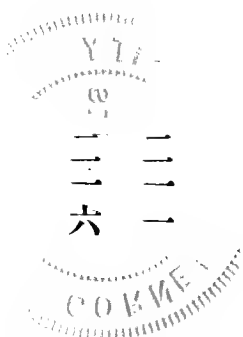
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PREFACE.



THIS book, compiled by a student, W. S. CHYENN, of the Imperial College of Languages, is a small but noteworthy sign of the increasing desire of educated Chinese people for a thorough understanding of the present relations of the Chinese Empire with the Western nations.

It contains in Chinese and English renderings, a few of the more important Chinese Imperial Decrees, bearing upon foreign relations; Memorials on the reorganization of Army and Navy; typical Communications passing between the Chinese and English Government during and after the Boxer rising; Despatches with regard to the Boxer riots; Letters, on Chinese language, literature and politics; Remarks on International Law; Copies of Imperial Treaties; and Regulations for entering an International Exposition. It is in every way instructive as showing both on the side of the Chinese and the British Governments a conscientious desire to secure good working arrangements between these Great Empires; and also a laudable desire to spread this knowledge on the part of Chinese scholars.

In considering the present state of Chinese affairs, the foreign powers must be helped to guard against any tendency to look upon the Chinese Empire as low or uncivilized. A great civilization has been in action in the past; the remains of it are to be seen in every part of this vast empire. We may see fine waterways, embanked in carefully worked stone, hundreds of miles long; roads over high mountains; huge walls for the protection of cities; while the tremendous undertaking of the Great Wall itself is but one of innumerable vast enterprises of the past. We may observe villages and towers laid out, if not in modern style, yet with many attempts at organization and adornment—parks, official residences, judges' quarters, schools, examination halls, palaces for princes, viceroys, emperors, temples for preserving ancient manuscripts and the ancient records of great examples of worthy human life and effort. We may see also private residences of massive magnificence; public arches and monuments with carvings in stone, still the admiration of architects; slender bridges, the delight of artist and the astonishment of engineers; we may find evidences of Great guilds of workmen controlling the working of thousands of men; a literature extending back to the time of Plato, full of delicate beauty of expression and depth of earnest thought; and withal a Government radiating out in complex yet

easily understood ramifications of local self-government over districts as far away as from London to St. Petersburg or Dublin to Abyssinia.

It is true that this organization is not now working at its best. But it has been there,—ordering into tranquillity neighbouring barbarian states. It is true that other nations have progressed in many directions which China has not yet attempted—in roads, in steamships, in public buildings, in modern science, in the arts of war and of music, and in the development of peaceful industry.

China, it is said, has been to sleep. But is there any harm in one portion of the world going to sleep, it at the end of the night, it wakes up refreshed and vigorous? Our human bodies require sleep. In this state, the lighter and more luxurious habits are put off, and the necessary habits of warmth and recreative life are put on. The vital force is even more active than when awake; the illuminating power of the brain is turned backwards on itself, and light is stored up for after use. So may it have been in China. The people—separate particles of one great body—are here strong and active, in some parts of the country more so than in any other nation, not even excepting the Highlander and the Norwegian.—stalwart men six feet high, with well-developed heads. The light of the mind, so necessary for directing the will, has been turned backwards over

the centuries, studying the principles of abstract justice, kind heartedness, rightness, decorum and propriety of behaviour, reverence of son to father, and of minister to sovereign,—until the brain of the nation, the governing power, is super-saturated with these principles, and needs to awake, take its place among the other outside workers, and put into practice the principles of which it has so long been absorbing the essence and the light.

China is awake! With the Cobwebs of slumber still in ones brain one may start at slight sounds and be deceived as to realities. But when washed and clothed, with hair cut and brushed, with early food provided and daylight shining in at the Eastern Windows it would be absurd to imagine that the Master of the House could not give his orders, go out into his Estate, start his Ministers on their due work, and instruct his Sons, as in other days, in their duties of obedience and of learning. If any neighbour, awakened, by imperious knocking on account of fire or of robbery, at some earlier hour, were to regard such a one as a loggard, would he be really right? or would it not be that Dawn is really the right time for the good man to arise?

There are some crumbs of last night's banquet (now one thousand years old!) to clear away. There are windows to be opened and cleaned, water to be drawn, and more provisions to be made for the coming

work of the day. But who, watching the refreshed face of the Lord of China, after his early meal, would believe that he could not manage his affairs rightly, or give strong enough orders to his residents to order his House aright?

As in the heart of man, a word, a book, will arouse feelings of nobility, affection, love,—so with a letter, a communication, a decree, a little book—that will serve to set in motion great and wondrous transformations. We must expect great things from a brilliant thought, a noble ideal, a skilful memorial. In every province of China, in every large town, and to some extent in every country village, stirrings of the new day are apparent. We see everywhere the uniform of the soldier and the police man; but we see not less the uniform of the scholar. In the brain of every scholar is the desire to partake of the full value and of the joy and power of the new life disclosed in the West. Everywhere these are searching for the material in thought and ideas, which later shall take actual form in good roads, banks, irrigation schemes, well-built bridges, railways, steam-boats, public parks and comfortable houses, sanitation, fine art, health, beauty, wisdom, justice.

These desires are fed at first with little morsels of food, their early breakfast. Heavier meals come later. The little works of the early Chinese scholars of English,

such as this, will not be less honoured in the future, in that they will be forgotten in their actual words. The man idea will proceed; the burning frame of enthusiasm now working under difficulties, struggling to express itself in a new tongue, will, in a few years, give place to the quick fire and active output of great scholars of more established and lasting reputation. But let us not despise, in those future days (soon, we hope, near) the beginning work of earlier scholars, who, in face of grave difficulty and even of personal danger, not only gave their hearts and souls to overcoming themselves the difficulties of an alien tongue and an alien thought, but endeavoured as soon as possible, as did the compiler of this little book to put together aids and examples for the use of his brothers and fellow students, in the practice of the Western tongue.

HOWARD H. SWAN.

Imperial College of Languages

Peking

March 1st, 1905.

中國序文



中英公牘輯要書成經本館教習英人雙浩德校正冠以序文又經教習英人巴克思何福及歐陽教習李教習先後閱定此書本爲自課之用未敢問世因同人以其
中羅列中外政界近事有關於政治者大也愚憇付梓輒以公諸同胞雖篇章無幾
而規模略具中英備載足資互證政界學界中人如能得而研究之旣便公牘亦以
激勵國恥壤流之助或有取焉惟學殖未淹不無賤繆海內宏達幸糾正之

光緒三十一年十月

廣德州 錢文選自序於京師譯學館

序

自海禁開交涉繁而公牘遂爲辦外交聯與國之要件然公牘一事頗不易言當內觀國勢外審敵情若亢卑失當則猜忌頓生詞義未安則覬覦旋伏以全球大勢而論英之商務較勝他國商業所至交涉隨之隨宜因應實資公牘惜中國向無英文公牘善本使學者無從問津致有臨仕而學之弊方今學堂廣設首重西文無非思養成外交之人才以爲 國家樽俎折衝之用公牘一事誠爲今日治西文者所宜研究也余素嗜英文戊戌入皖省高等學堂肄業得李教習毓山總理衙門公牘舊稿數十篇讀之簡練揣摩略窺門徑自後常閱西報隨時選輯與時勢有關係之文件得數百篇癸卯春由本省咨送京師大學堂師範館是秋蒙撥送譯學館遷延未及釐訂余恐日久散失無存乃以甲辰歲暮休假之期重事編輯分隸八門命名曰

IMPERIAL DECREE.



Decree approving of certain suggestions offered by the Board of Government Affairs and the Board of Rites with regard to the new methods of education and the bestowal of literary degrees on graduates. The various Viceroys, Governors, and Literary Chancellors of provinces are therefore to obey the regulations above mentioned which are as follows:—Graduates of the lower schools of promise and ability are to be sent to the middle schools to complete a course of higher studies, and graduates from the latter selected for their talents and ability are to be sent to the Colleges of their native provinces to go through another course of study. After these have graduated from their respective Colleges they are to be styled “students of the superior class” and are then to be thoroughly examined by their own Viceroys or Governors and Literary Chancellors and the most promising are to be granted passports to go to Peking for re-examination at the Peking University. After which they are to wait an Imperial Decree bestowing upon them the literary degree of Chujen or M. A.,

and Kungseng or Senior Licentiate. The later are then to remain and again compete at the next following examination for the said M. A. degree and are to again undergo another strict examination at the Peking University and the most promising are to be sent by the said University authorities to the Board of Rites. The said Board will then memorialise the Throne asking that some high Ministers of the Court be appointed to hold a special examination of these M. A. candidates and a recommendation will then be presented to the Throne asking for the granting of the Doctor degree (Chinshih) to the successful students. An examination of the latter will then be held in one of the Throne halls, after which the successful candidates are to be introduced to the Throne, when either the grade of Hanlin bachelor, or secretaries of the Six Boards, or secretaries of the Grand Secretariat will be bestowed upon them. A command has already been issued previously instructing the various Viceroys and Governors to imitate the methods recommended by Viceroy YUAN SHIH-KAI, to have preparatory schools and high schools at the provincial capital. The first named are to be styled "Lower schools" and the second "Middle schools." Graduates of these special schools suggested by the said YUAN SHIH-KAI are to be treated in the same manner as noted in the above Decree.

諭旨
(學堂選舉鼓勵章程)

奉

上諭政務處會同禮部奏遵旨核議學堂選舉鼓勵章程一摺學堂之設原以鼓舞作育人材自當優其進取之途尤宜防其登進之濫披閱所擬章程尙屬妥協着照所請飭令各該省將小學堂畢業學生考取功課合格者送入中學堂肄業俟畢業後考取功課合格者再送入該省大學堂畢業後取其合格者給照作爲優等學生由該省督撫學政按其功課嚴密考校拔尤擬取咨送京師大學堂覆試候旨欽定作爲舉人貢生其貢生仍留下屆應考願應鄉試者聽俟舉人積有成數再由大學堂嚴加去取咨送禮部奏請特派大臣考試候旨欽定作爲進士一體殿試分別等第帶領引見量加擢用不拘庶吉士部屬中書等項成例以勵通才而收實效前據袁世凱奏先於省城建立學堂分齋督課其備齋正齋卽寓小學堂中學堂規制業經諭令各省仿照開辦所有此項學生俟專齋畢業後卽照此次所擬選舉章程一律辦理以示鼓勵欽此

IMPERIAL DECREE.



We have received a memorial from the Board of Government Affairs (Chêng-Wu-Ch'u) at Peking, praying for the issuance of a special edict ordering the Viceroys and Governors of the Empire to begin without delay the establishment of schools and Colleges (of Western arts and sciences) throughout their several jurisdictions. We issued on a previous occasion an edict on this question enjoining upon all our Viceroys, Governors and Literary Chancellors, strict obedience to our commands. But it would appear that, if we insist upon all the provinces beginning at the same time to establish said schools and Colleges, it may chance that the country does not possess or cannot produce all at once the requisite number of men to conduct these new institutions; or if one waits for the prefectures and districts to start their schools before establishing the Provincial Colleges, it will only furnish, to dilatory officials, an excuse to delay *sine die* the inauguration of these important reform measures.

Now there is a memorial from YUAN SHIH-KAI in which he deals with the question of schools and Colleges in Shangtung province, stating that in his opinion it was requisite first to establish a principal College in Chinan,

the Capital of the province, which should have the charge of overseeing the educational efforts of the minor cities. Whilst building up talent for the making of future teachers and professors, a preparatory school should, he thinks, also be established in Chinan, where students may be given an elementary education to fit them for entrance and further study in the principal College. From thence preparatory schools can be gradually established in the prefectures and districts of the province and graduates from these schools be sent on regularly to Chinan to finish their education and place their abilities at the disposal of the Government. Annexed to YUAN SHIH-KAI's memorial is a copy of regulations for the governance of said college and preparatory schools in the future, from which other Viceroys, Governors, and Literary Chancellors may well obtain ideas to guide them on the subject. We hereby command the said Chêng-Wu-Ch'u to make copies of the said Acting Viceroy of Chihli's memorial as well as his regulations for colleges and schools and send them to each Viceroy, Governor, and Literary Chancellor for their information. The said Chêng-Wu-Ch'u is also commanded to consult with the Board of Rites as to the rewards and promotions to be bestowed upon successful students in the future, in accordance with our instructions issued on the subject in a previous decree.

諭旨

(飭各省速辦學堂)

奉

上諭政務處飭各省速辦學堂等語建學儲材實爲當今急務前經諭令各直省設立學堂責成該督撫學政切實通籌舉辦惟通省學堂同時並舉財力或有不逮若必待各府廳州縣中小學堂辦定始行開辦轉致觀望遲延查袁世凱所奏山東學堂事宜及試辦章程擬先於省城建立學堂一區分齋督課先從備齋正齋入手俾初學易於造就漸有師資再行次第推廣其教規課程參酌中西而諄諄於明倫理循禮法尤得成德達材本末兼賅之道着政務處即將該署督原奏並單開章程通行各省立即仿照舉辦毋許宕延其如何選舉鼓勵之處着遵前旨由政務處會同禮部速行妥議具奏欽此


IMPERIAL DECREE.

We have received the memorials of LU K'UN-YI and others, praying that when matters become settled the Court shall return and that a decree be issued beforehand informing all of this purpose. With regard to the present troubles, originating in hostilities between Boxers and Christian converts, it having transpired that there was great difficulty in suppressing them, the disturbances became so widespread that they created war with our neighbouring countries and finally so disturbed the Court that we were compelled to escort H. I. M. EMPRESS DOWAGER out of Peking under a rain of bullets and flee in confusion to the West, undergoing much suffering and inconvenience therefrom. We feel that our Viceroys and Governors when they hear of this, cannot possibly bear to think of what we have suffered. We have already issued a decree accusing ourselves of inability to govern properly, and we have also denounced the Princes and high Ministers who have failed in their duty, and have ordered them to be severely punished therefor, in proportion to their various degrees of guilt. This was because we desired speedy negotiations for peace, in order that we might settle upon an early date for the Court's return. This was necessary to put our

Empire on a firm basis and calm the hearts of our people. There was indeed no intention of ours willingly and lightly to abandon our capital and selfishly seek peace for ourselves far away.

At present, Prince CHING and LI HUNG-CHANG are in Peking with the purpose of opening negotiations for peace with the Ministers of the Foreign Powers, which have not yet, however, begun; while foreign troops hold the various ports of the capital, making it difficult for both officials and well-behaved people to go about at ease. Hence we would ask, how we are to be treated if the Court suddenly returns to Peking? But only let the Foreign Powers show sincerity in their desire for peace, let them not take any of our independence of action or forcibly insist on our performing those things which it is beyond our power to perform, then, as soon as the negotiations are carried out, we will assuredly issue, on that very day, notice of the day of departure of the Court to return to Peking. Our present journey to Hsian was originally intended as a temporary measure, concerning which we have already clearly given due notice by a former decree. This was a step which force of circumstances compelled us to undergo, with all its troubles and sufferings to ourselves. And this we feel sure all our officials and people throughout the empire clearly know and sympathise with.

Hence we feel surprised that the said memorialists, with all their weight of years and experience in governing the empire, should not consider these circumstances. It is our earnest hope, therefore, that all Viceroys, etc., carefully guard the frontiers of their several jurisdictions and diligently send us supplies [during our absence from the capital]. Let the above decree be sent at the rate of 600 *li* a day to Prince CHING, LI HUNG-CHANG, CHO Hô-PU, [Tartar General of Szechuan], SHOU YIN [Tartar General of Canton], CHANG EN [Tartar General of Hangchow], SHOU LIEN [Tartar General of Foochow], LU K'UN-YI, CHANG CHIH-TUNG, Hsü YIN-K'UEI, WEI KUANG-TOO, TE SHOU, Yü YING-LIN, Yü LIEN-SON, YUAN SHIH-KAI, LIU SHU-TANG, WANG CHIH-CHUN, NIEH CHIH-KUEI, and SHÊNG 'HSÜAN-HUAL.



得己之苦衷當爲天下臣民所共諒詎該督等老成謀國尙未能仰體及此耶此
中機括朕籌之已熟該督等惟有謹守封疆接濟行在實有厚望焉將此由六百
里諭令奕劻李鴻章綽哈布壽蔭常恩善聯劉坤一張之洞許應騫魏光燾德壽
于蔭霖俞廉三袁世凱劉樹棠王之春聶緝棣盛宣懷知之欽此

諭旨

(劉忠誠公等籲懇兩宮回鑾)

奉

上諭劉坤一合同籲懇事定回鑾先行宣示各摺片覽奏均悉此次拳教紛爭剿撫兩難以致釁起鄰邦震驚宮闕朕恭奉 慈輿槍林彈雨之下倉皇西幸中途跋涉蒙塵艱苦萬狀有爲該督撫等所不忍聞者朕馭下無方業經引咎自責並將辦理不善之王大臣分別重懲原期和議速定早日回鑾以安宗社而定人心詎有甘就偏安輕棄京師之理現在奕劻李鴻章在京與各國使臣尙未開議洋兵在京分段據守卽往來官民亦難自便若遽議回鑾試問如何景象但使各國與中國真心和好不奪我自主之權弗強以所必不能行之事一有成議自當卽日降旨定期回鑾至目前巡幸長安原係暫行駐蹕前降諭旨已甚明晰凡此不

IMPERIAL DECREE.

SPECIAL REWARDS FOR HIGH OFFICIALS.

Special decree from the EMPEROR, "under instructions of the EMPRESS DOWAGER", granting special rewards to the high officials whose able conduct of the Empire's last year and the present one, preserved the Empire to the Throne. Prince CHING, First order, and the late Grand Secretary LI HUNG-CHANG distinguished themselves in so conducting the peace negotiations, that they saved the Empire from a grave danger; the Grand Secretary YUNG LU distinguished himself by giving protection to the Foreign Legations, strongly urged the necessity of exterminating the Boxers, and otherwise did his best to preserve the *status quo ante bellum*; the Grand Secretary WANG WEN-SHAO did his best in helping YUNG LU in his endeavours, regardless of the difficulties and perils attending such line of action; the Viceroys LU K'UN-YI, CHANG CHIH-TUNG and YUAN SHIH-KAI protected the Southern portions of the Empire from danger, actively exerting themselves, therein to the best of their abilities. All the above therefore deserve the recognition of the Throne and merit the rewards to be now conferred on them.

Prince CHING is hereby granted the double pay and allowances of a Prince of the First Order; YUNG LU is granted the decoration of the two-eyed Peacock's Feather with the brevet title of Senior Guardian of the Heir-Apparent; WANG WEN-SHAO is granted the two-eyed Peacock's Feather; LU KUN-YI is granted the brevet title of Senior Guardian of the Heir-Apparent; and CHANG CHIH-TUNG and YUAN SHIH-KAI each the brevet title of Junior Guardian of the Heir-Apparent. With regard to the late LI HUNG-CHANG, he is hereby granted another Imperial funeral sacrifice, whilst his second son LI CHING-MEI is appointed an expectant Metropolitan officer of the Third or Fourth grade.



諭旨


(庚子和局定李文忠公等保獎)

奉

上諭朕欽奉 慈禧端佑康頤照豫莊誠壽恭欽獻崇熙皇太后懿旨現大局漸定回京有期奕劻李鴻章等妥議和局轉危爲安榮祿保護使館力主剿拳復能隨時贊襄匡扶大局王文韶協力同心不避艱險劉坤一張之洞袁世凱共保東南疆土盡心籌畫均屬卓異勳勞奕劻着賞食親王雙俸大學士榮祿着賞戴雙眼花翎並加太子太保銜王文韶着賞戴雙眼花翎兩江總督劉坤一着賞加太子太保銜湖廣總督張之洞署直隸總督袁世凱均着賞加太子少保銜已故大學士李鴻章着再賞祭一壇伊子李經邁以三四品京堂補用欽此

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Decree, issued in response to a memorial of Prince CHING, granting rewards to the staff who assisted in the peace negotiations, LIEN FANG [Manchu] Junior Vice-President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is given the single-eyed Peacock's Feather; NA TUNG [Manchu], Junior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, is given the brevet button of a President of one of the Six Boards; CHIANG YI (Chang Yen-Mao), a Secretariat, is appointed Sub-Chancellor of same; CHOU FU, Provincial Treasurer of Chihli, the brevet button of Governor of a province, CHEN KUEI-LUNG [a notorious Boxer-Translator] Provincial Treasurer of Honan, is given the single-eyed Peacock's Feather; General YIN CHANG [Manchu], new Chinese Minister to Germany, is given the Premier Military brevet button, CHANG PEI-LUN (Li Hung-Chang's son-in-law) is appointed an Expectant Metropolitan officer of the 4th or 5th Grade; and Hsü JÊN-FU, the son of the late Senior Vice-President of the Foreign Ministry Hsü Shou-Pêng, is appointed a third class Board Secretary in recognition of his late parents' service.



諭旨

(庚子和局定聯芳等保獎)

奉

上諭朕欽奉 慈禧端佑康頤照豫莊誠壽恭欽獻崇熙皇太后懿旨奕劻奏酌保隨辦議和人員開單懇請獎勵各摺片現在和局已定在事出力各員或隨同議約或辦理交涉均屬卓有勞績自應量予獎勵外務部右侍郎聯芳着賞戴花翎戶部右侍郎那桐着賞加尙書銜內閣侍讀學士張翼着以內閣學士升補直隸布政司周馥着加巡撫銜河南布政司陳夔龍着賞戴花翎都統蔭昌着賞給頭品頂戴翰林院編修張佩倫着以四五品京堂補用前外務部左侍郎徐壽朋之子徐仁輔着以主事用餘着照所請獎勵該部知道單件並發欽此

IMPERIAL DECREE.

In our treaties with foreign countries there are certain clauses plainly set down allowing all foreigners to enter the interior provinces, and in our anxiety to preserve friendly relations with our neighbours we have again and again commanded the officials of the provinces to take great care in protecting such foreigners. Instead of doing so, there have been many of our officials who, in their carelessness and recklessness, have neglected their duties, thereby encouraging the rowdy classes to trouble and disturb the said foreigners, murdering and grievously injuring them, thereby bringing the present catastrophe upon EMPEROR and our country.

All this has been due to the ignorance of our officials to foreign affairs. Henceforth all our ministers and officials must correct their attitude and strive to be friendly with all foreigners they may meet, so as to afford a good example to those under them; and also they must know that our country keeps on good terms with our neighbours that it is a general righteousness in ancient or modern.

Foreigners come to our country for trading by exchanging goods or for travelling for making their knowledge high or for propagating religion in the aim of

converting the people to be good. They scale hills and cross seas, and pass through all kinds of hardships in coming to our country.

China is a civilized State well known everywhere, and if foreigners come to our country we must treat them with courtesy.

We must remember that there are over 100,000 of our countrymen in foreign countries who owe their safety to the protection of the governments of the countries they sojourn in.

No one in these countries has a thought of hurting the Chinese living there.

In return, our high officials should impress upon their subordinates, to see to it, that whenever foreigners enter thier territories; similar courtesy must be held out to the strangers, and every effort made for their protection and comfort.

If hereafter there be any instance of trouble and insult given to foreigners by false patriots, the local officials must hasten at once to put a stop to the disturbance and despatch soldiers to capture them to be punished; failing to do which, the culpable officials will be instantly cashiered and dismissed for ever from the public service, nor will they be permitted hereafter to volunteer for service in other provinces, and cannot be awarded other ranks.

This decree must be published and proclaimed in order that the officials and people may warn one another and that there may be no break of good custom hereafter. Respectfully received.



遇有各國官民入境務須切實照料保護倘有不逞之徒凌虐戕害各國人民立即馳往彈壓獲犯懲辦不得稍涉玩延如或漫無覺察甚至有意縱容釀成巨案或另有違約之行不即立時彈壓犯事之人不立行懲辦各該管督撫文武大吏及地方有司各官一概革職永不叙用不准投效他省希圖開復亦不得別給獎叙並將此次諭旨一併刊布出示曉諭以期官民交警永革澆風欽此

諭旨

(保護洋人以示柔遠)

奉

上諭中外訂約以來各國人民准入內地載在條約朝廷慎固邦交迭經諭飭各省實力保護乃地方官漫不經心以致匪徒肆行滋擾傷害各國人民之案層見疊出朕維薄德無以化導愚民良深引疚而地方各官平日於洋務不知講求於交涉罔知大體以至燎原引火貽害君國撫心自問當亦難安自今以往其各振刷精神捐除成見須知修好睦鄰古今通義遠人來華或通商以懋遷有無或遊歷以增長學識卽傳教之士亦以勸人行善爲本梯山航海備極艱辛我中國旣稱禮義之邦宜盡賓主之誼况近年華民出洋者不下數十萬人身家財產悉賴各國保全卽以報施而論亦豈得稍存歧視著再責成各直省文武大吏通飭所屬

IMPERIAL DECREE.

We have received the memorials of HSI LIANG [Manchu] Governor of Shansi, and TSÊN CHUN-HSIEN, Governor of Shensi, recommending the sale of substantive official ranks and posts as a means of obtaining funds for relieving the famine districts in the provinces of the said two memorialists.

The recommendation above noted is a very good one, and we hereby grant the required permission. The said two memorialists are further commanded to procure the aid of the gentry and notables of their respective province in distributing relief; they must remember also that the present famine is a most serious one and that great care must be observed in selecting honest and clean-handed officers to perform the important work needed in the matter.

Extra rewards and promotion will be granted to all who work energetically and honestly, while those who are guilty of misdemeanours will be punished proportionately.

諭旨

(秦晉實官捐輸)

奉

上諭錫良岑春煊奏請秦晉實官捐輸以資賑濟一摺山西陝西全省災區甚廣籌賑維艱着照所請准其開辦實官捐輸所有章程均照新海防捐一律辦理餘依議另片奏辦賑員紳請申明賞罰等語此次辦理賑務非尋常偏災可比委辦員紳果能實力實心勤勞罔懈卽着照軍營異常勞績保獎如有侵吞欸項玩忽民瘼者卽着從嚴參辦毋稍姑容欽此

IMPERIAL DECREE.

YUAN SHIH-KAI, Viceroy of Chihli province, has asked permission tentatively to obtain a Government loan for Chihli province by the issue of bonds. Now in foreign countries whenever there is a national crisis and money is urgently needed for the Army or other important purposes, bonds are issued on the spot for a domestic loan and the inhabitants are only too glad to subscribe towards said bonds.

This is the usual custom with foreign countries, while it is only in China that whenever a measure like this is attempted, the great majority of the people merely look on unconcernedly, and no one shows eagerness in coming forward to subscribe towards any loan. The reason for this may lie in the failure of officials concerned to make good their promises, in consequence of which, the people have lost faith in such things. The said Viceroy states that, in issuing Government bonds, the first aim should be the faithful keeping of promises and to make such bonds easy of circulation among the people. Further, that when once funds are raised in the above manner, there should be prompt payment of annual interest thereon and that specified periods should be decided upon for the repayment by instalments of

the borrowed capital and the redemption of said bonds. Holders of bonds also should be permitted to use them for the payment of dues to the Provincial Government issuing such bonds, as well as taxes and Customs duties. These bonds should also be allowed to be used as a circulating medium by the people. As these suggestions of the memorialist are reasonable, we hereby grant him permission to make a trial of his scheme, and look to the Viceroy, Provincial Treasurer, and Salt Commissioner of Chihli, individually and conjointly, be they at the time substantive holders of said posts, or have just taken them over, to see to the faithful performance of their duties in said respect, so that by honestly and sincerely attending thereto they shall gain the confidence of the masses for ever. This memorial having been granted by Imperial Decree hereby issued shall stand as a perpetual and unchangeable command, and any officials who shall disobey these presents and break faith with the people, or dare to step in the paths of former officials connected with previous measures, or start fresh criminal attempts, shall surely be severely punished for his crimes, nor will leniency in any way be exercised in his case. Respect this.



諭旨

(直隸公債票)

奉

上諭袁世凱奏擬試辦直隸公債票一摺外洋各國遇有軍國要需臨時募債無不聞風踴躍獨中國辦理公債輒多觀望不前良由官吏不能踐言民信未孚之所致前據該督奏稱開募債票以取信便用爲宗旨洵爲扼要所陳籌有的款按年付息分年還本發給票據准其交納本省庫款關稅各項並隨處皆可兌用擬具章程尙屬周妥着卽准其試辦仍責成直隸總督暨藩運兩司無論現任接任各員一體認真經理實力信行經此次奏准之後作爲永遠定案斷無改易倘該官吏違章失信仍蹈前轍或啟弊端定行從嚴治罪決不姑寬欽此

MEMORIAL.



MEMORIAL ON COAST DEFENCE.

BY

TSO TSUNG-TANG.

The memorialist, in compliance with an Imperial Decree directing him to make propositions for the necessary Coast Defence, respectfully, requests the establishment of a special Minister of Coast Defence with full powers, so as to have the direction of affairs Centralized, and all the conditions of Coast Defence placed under one control, and begs Their Majesties' Sacred Glance upon his memorial. The memorialist humbly states that on the 25th day of the 5th moon of the 11th year of KWANG Hsü, he received from the Cabinet Ministers, an Imperial Decree promulgated on the 9th day of the 5th moon "although all the conditions of peace are completed, still there should be no laxity in preparing Coast Defence, great and sincere exertions should be made for the future well being, so that the defences may be relied upon long and permanently. Obey this." The memorialist, looking upwards, per-

ceived that Their Majesties are wise in their designs, caring for future contingencies, and showing deep solicitude for the Coast provinces; all of which calls forth unspeakable admiration. The old age and the many ailments of the memorialist render him unfit to advert upon and take action in every affair of state; still, if the memorialist discerns anything [beneficial to the state] how dare he disobey Their Majesties' order? And he therefore presents the following propositions, which may Their Majesties be pleased to select from and approve. The memorialist humbly finds that the Western Countries have modelled and manufactured constantly for tens and hundred of years, guns and ships thereby becoming powerful on the seas, and doing what they wished to do in all things. Were the military preparations of China of twenty years ago compared with those of the west, we should be in no position to face them [the foreign armies and navies] in a single engagement. But during the last ten or more years China has begun to establish gradually dock-yards, arsenals, and naval academies; although things have not been carried to perfection, yet the fundamental principles have been recognised. From this fact a year ago when the French troubles were initiated, the Chinese were able to join in battle with the enemy, who retreated before the fire of our tremendous guns at Chen-hai.

The successful result of our military preparations is obvious. Taking the present condition of our navy into consideration, the memorialist is sincerely of the opinion that the Chinese are inferior to foreigners in drill and practice. Still, even foreigners admit that the Chinese are very clever and quick with eyes, ears, and thoughts; and if those who hold superior positions would learn in all sincerity, following the good points of the foreigners, it would be possible even to direct their destinies, not merely to talk of protecting our own country. In another Imperial Decree the memorialist reverentially perused the following: We, in planning and preparing defences, have built dock-yards and established navy, yet the ships built are not strong, the arms manufactured are not perfect, the officers selected are not experienced, and the funds devised are not sufficiently ample.

The memorialist is of opinion that in building ships, iron-clads should take the lead, and in manufacturing arms, steel guns ought to be considered essential. A memorial, proposing the building of large dock-yards and arsenals with all the particulars fully set forth, has already been laid before the Throne by the memorialist. Since, to purchase ships and guns is not so advantageous as to build and manufacture them and the Fukien arsenal is not so spacious as to admit the building of large iron-clads, the request for establishing large dock-yards is

of imperative importance, permitting no delay. The memorialist hears that the former acting Governor General of Hu-Kuang, PIEN PAO-TI, proposed starting an arsenal at the entrance of Pang-Yang-Hu in Kiangsi. The Yangtze River below Hankow and Wuchang is nowhere so deep and so dangerous to navigation by the banks and indentations as this place [Pang-Yang-Hu] and the memorialist begs Their Majesties to order the Governors of Hupei and Kiangsi to despatch officials, to deliberate upon the advisability of carrying out the propositions. Large sized breach-loading guns are to be speedily manufactured as soon as the arsenal is finished. Perhaps it is more expedient, in the opinion of the memorialist, to order the arsenals in Kiangnan and Kwangtung first to try manufacturing [breach-loading cannon] as experiments, so as not to waste money and commit mistakes. All these should be taken into early consideration. The memorialist considers that the chief importance of organizing Coast Defence is to have a proper man to take charge of it. That the Chinese navy is ineffective, some attribute to the want of exertion [on the part of authorities]. Yet among the metropolitan and provincial officials, patriotic and good men are not wanting. There must be some reason which accounts for the hindrance interfering with every step that is taken [in naval affairs].

The memorialist is acting as Commissioner for the Defence of the Sea-Board and an adviser to the Cabinet; and he humbly perceives that on account of the direction of affairs not being centralized, everything is difficult of management. The reason is this. The power of the Board Ministers is great, because they receive direct Decree from the Throne to deliberate in unison; but in every matter, whether great or small, they mostly propose and follow out the requests of the high Provincial authorities. The power of the Provincial Viceroys and Governors is limited to the territory under their Control; even the High Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Oceans are not at liberty to intrude into the matters of a province not under their jurisdiction. As Their Majesties have surely said, to start and build ships and manufacture arms in a single corner of the Empire is not arranging a complete state of Coast Defence. If it is now desired to expunge the evil of orders not being executed effectively, it is necessary to select with care a virtuous and able man and to exercise the general control which is to be called either Minister Plenipotentiary for Coast Defence, or Minister of the Board of Marine. In all matters relating to Coast Defence, the Minister, calculating upon the entire state of affairs under his control can report to the Throne and act. He should have full powers to select

officials, drill soldiers, devise funds, and build ships. His permanent residence should be on the Yangtze; but southward, he should watch over Fuhkien and Kuangtung, northward, guard the seat of the Government. He should be at liberty either to perform his duties in his Yamên or to make his tours of inspection about all places under his control, as circumstances demand, without being fettered in any respect. An assistant minister should also be chosen, to give advise and help to his chief when in the Yamên and to superintend the works, and guard the office, when the first Minister is away on his tours. When powers are vested in a single person he cannot shirk his responsibilities; then success may be immediately looked for. But such a minister occupying such a high position and shouldering such enormous responsibilities, must be a man of excellent character and repute, well versed in foreign matters and respected by both foreigners and Chinese. As to the various details the memorialist cannot propose before hand, as a pre-established opinion may cause mistakes. The memorialist, enjoying high Imperial favours without being able to repay a particle, trembling by following the precept of the Holy Philosophers of taking warning from the past and taking care of the future, and laying before Their Majesties, his humble and limited experience, now presents the seven propositions, which

are possible to decide on for the Imperial perusal and awaits a Decree for their execution and Their Majesties instructions.

The memorialist respectfully proposes Seven Propositions of Coast Defence devised and framed according to the exigencies of the present time and reverentially presents them for Their Majesties Sacred perusal.

I.

War-ships must be built in sufficient numbers.

Foreign navies have fast steaming cruisers, gun-boats, fish-torpedoes to assist their strong and powerful iron-clads, transports to carry provisions, steam-launches and gigs to facilitate every movement; just as the Chinese land forces, consisting of infantry, cavalry, battalions of gingles, and shields for attack, or defence, which combined form an army, because they are in need of each other they benefit one another. Since it is proposed to make a grand re-organization of the navy, it is necessary not only to have everything prepared but to have everything perfect. The old fashioned half-fighting and half-merchant vessels should be made to do duty as transports. The fast steaming cruisers of the latest pattern are capable to a certain extent to enter into battle, but they could not fight alone. The entire length of the Chinese sea coast is estimated to be over

ten thousand *li*, and we must at the least have ten large naval squadrons well drilled, each squadron composed of several iron-clads and a sufficient number of auxiliary vessels, so that in case of war we may be able to meet the enemy.

II.

The Naval Regulations must be deliberated upon and adopted.

The conditions of the Navy established in former times are different from those of the present. Besides the naval forces doing duty in the Yangtze and the inland river (which are to remain just as they are) the sea forces all along the coast should undergo a thorough uniform change. Moreover the ships of the Nanyang and Peiyang are not a well organized squadron. Henceforth, since the sea forces are to be re-organized, they should be placed under the direction of the Minister Plenipotentiary for Coast Defence. Each squadron should have a commander equivalent to the rank of general in land forces, and an assistant commander equivalent to the rank of commandant on land; then should come officers holding ranks equivalent to colonels and lieutenants in the military sense. All promotions, changes, despatches for service and bestowals of posts among naval officers are to be reported to the Throne

by the administration of Coast Defence before being carried into effect. The territorial authorities are only to have control over land forces garrisoning the port. Unless extraordinary emergency, demands, they are not at liberty to summon naval squadrons to their assistance. In performing all official journeys and business, special boats must be requisitioned; the warships cannot be indiscriminately employed.

III.

**Rules must be established for Patrolling, Guarding,
Drilling, and Practising, so as to constantly
exercise the Squadrons.**

If the squadrons were only doing the duties of defence without constantly cruising about, being drilled and kept in practice, they might be numerous but could not be effective. Therefore out of the ten squadrons, it is proposed that eight should be distributed as follows: At Taku for Tientsin, Yun-Chun for Nin-ku-ta, Chefoo for Shangtung, Tsungming for Kiangnan, Chenhai for Chekiang, Foochow for Fukien, Formosa and the Pescadores, and Kiungchow (Hainan) and Canton for Kuangtung; each squadron is to be stationed at the places assigned to it, Amoy, Swatow, Chingkiang, Peitang and other places will have warships stationed within their harbours, detached from the squadrons that are ordered

to watch over the special provinces, and they must be kept in drill and practice morning and night.

The eight squadrons stationed at different ports should exchange their posts once in every four months at which time they should meet in a grand naval rendezvous.

As regards the remaining two squadrons one should cruise about Japan [the Eastern Ocean], the other about the countries of the west [the Western Ocean] doing the same duty as the ships of other nations in China, protecting the merchants; they can also practice and learn to weather the storms, find out about sand-banks and shallows, become acquainted with the climate and habits of the people, discern the position and situation [of the harbours and coasts of other countries] and study natural science and technical manufactures. In case any two countries are at war with each other these two squadrons should go and watch the battle and at the expiration of a year return to take their place among the squadrons of defence, and of which two others are selected to do duties abroad. Yearly report is to be drawn up by the squadrons for cruise and for defence, detailing the particulars of what they have learned and what they have practised, and presented to the administrator of Coast Defence for examination. The department of the officers in each ship is also to be reported, and the Throne petitioned to award rewards or penalties as cases may require.

IV.

**The various executive Administrations should be
in Co-operation.**

Formerly the memorialist petitioned the Throne to allow the mines of Souchow and Muyuen to be worked so as to furnish materials for the building of iron-clads and manufacture of steel guns. A Decree was issued ordering the memorialist to deliberate as to which was the best place to start a foundry. According to ordinary circumstances the memorialist is of the opinion that the Governments of Liangkiang, Fukien, and Chekiang should devise and furnish funds to make an experiment; or that honourable titled, and wealthy merchants should be requested to issue shares and start the enterprise. Experienced chemists should be employed to explain and find out the best methods of assaying; so that steel and iron may be specially produced in order to meet all requirements. The fact is, that mining and manufacturing of ships and guns always go together. Now as a Minister Plenipotentiary for Coast Defence is to be appointed, all guns, ships, mines, foundries, ammunitions, should be placed under his sole management, for these duties can be performed in a more expeditious manner. The memorialist proposes to request the Throne, as soon as a proper man is appointed to be Minister of

Board of Marine, to abolish the office of High Commissionership in the Foochow Arsenal and to allow the Minister to select a man to fill the post in the arsenal with the approval of Their Majesties. The arsenals of the other Provinces are also to be under the Minister's general direction, so that they may be uniform in every measure set on foot.

V.

Funds must be generally devised.

The memorialist perceives that in forming the naval squadrons, the expenses necessary must be enormous. The yearly expenditure will be about three or four million [taels]. At present our Treasury is in an embarrassed condition, and unless all China exert itself to bring forth its combined resources it is impossible to carry out the plan. The first methods of devising funds is to reduce the army. If we decrease the regular army by six-tenths, several millions can be gained. If one-tenth of the funds for recruiting soldiers were reserved, it would bring in hundreds of thousands. Moreover taxes on foreign goods, or opium can be increased and gun-boats along the coast can be done away with; this increase on the land and abolition on the other will result in procuring hundreds of thousands, even millions. May it please Their Majesties to instruct the Boards of

Revenue and War to find out what are the present income and expenses, and what these would be after the reductions in the different branches of services are made, and what funds can be thus devised so that the yearly expenses for administration of the Coast Defence may be fixed; which sums should be considered as the revenue of the Board, and no province be permitted to be short in its remittance. The various provinces in yearly subsidizing the arsenals and purchasing foreign goods and foreign materials [for military and naval purposes] expend several tens of thousands. Whatever can be economized out of these every year should be handed over to the Minister of the Board of Marine, who is to render an account of this expenditures to the Throne.

VI.

Railroads must be planned and built.

In foreign countries, trade is the backbone of the state, and China is different from them in conditions and circumstances. But railroads are built by the merchants; military movements are benefitted by the roads.

Transportation is facilitated and made expeditious, and wherever the railroads extend, there, benefits occur. Before the railroads are made, many hindrances are thrown in their path, but when once they come into

existence, the people on that account grow rich; countries become powerful; and import of goods is greatly increased. That there is every advantage and no detriment is only too obvious. The comments of the masses are multifarious, but there is no necessity to argue with them and explain everything.

As the Analects have it, "The people can be made to follow, but need not be convinced." Take for instance the Telegraph and Steam-Navigation, things China never had before; yet once they are initiated they become indispensable.

If railways are introduced, the benefits that will be derived are of still wider scope. The memorialist is of opinion that the first railroad should be laid from Tungchow to Tsing-kian-pu, so as to connect the pivots of the North and South. Transportation being made easy, the trade will become brisk; and military movements will be rendered expeditious. The army may be considerably reduced.

Besides the cost of the road is only a few million [dollars]; if shares are purchased by mandarins and merchants to make this road as an experiment, the plan can be carried into execution. Moreover it interferes in no respect with the country, or the livelihood of the people. When this road is proved a success it can be extended. Railroads for the north-west are especially

inevitable in the future. The memorialist proposes that as soon as the minister for the Board of Marine is appointed, he is to be instructed to deliberate upon the subject, to devise methods for raising funds, to draw up proposals for carrying the plan into execution, and finally to report everything to the Throne.

VII.

The ambition of the Students must be encouraged.

The Government, in selecting students, consider of the first importance morals and accomplishments, for morals are the motive principle, and accomplishments are for action.

In the year previous, PAN YEN-TUNG memorialised the Throne to start a special examination for students who study arts and crafts, and the memorialist, obeying a Decree, deliberated in unison [with Pan] and formed a circular to the effect that [Confucian] doctrines and arts or crafts are from the same origin and cannot be separated into two different objects, so that able and talented men are to be had even among those who pursue the latter studies. Now the memorialist, having some personal experience in sea board affairs and having made minute inquiries into all matters, is of the opinion that not only such a college as the one proposed by LI HUNG-CHANG, where naval and military men can

study poly-technics, manufactures, geography, and laws, so as to combine morals with accomplishments, should be opened, but it is also necessary to start a government school and to form regulations in accordance with which scholars may be enabled to advance themselves. Foreign books are to be translated and carefully written out. The students and people are to be instructed so that they can teach each other, then ability and talent will be inexhaustible. The best methods to be adopted to carry out this project will be proposed by the Minister Plenipotentiary for Coast Defence.

The memorialist humbly awaits the Imperial decision on these seven propositions.



國家選士首重經術蓋經爲體術爲用也上年潘衍桐請開藝學一科臣遵

旨會議曾具說帖誠以道藝出於一源不可析而爲二卽藝術亦可得人材也今

臣躬歷海疆周咨博訪不惟水師官兵應如李鴻章所奏大開學堂一切格致
製造輿地法律均爲以術連經之事尤應先倡官學酌議進取之方廣譯洋書
開導士民自相師法則人才輩出不窮於用其辦理章程統俟海防大臣妥議
以上七條統就現在情形略陳大概恭候

聖裁

外洋以經商爲本與中國情形原有不同然因商造路因路治兵轉運靈通無往不利其未建以前阻撓固甚一經告成民因而富國因而強人物因而倍盛有利無害固有明徵天下俗論紛紛究不必以與之辯白所謂民可使由之不可使知之也如電報輪船中國所無者一旦有之則爲斷不可少之物倘鐵路造成其利尤溥臣查清江浦至通州宜先設立鐵路以通南北之樞一便於轉漕而商務必有起色一便於徵調而額兵即可多裁其爲費僅數百萬由官欸合商股試辦即可舉行且與地方民生並無妨碍迨至辦有成效再行添設分支至推廣西北一路尤爲日後必然之勢請俟海防大臣派定之後飭令議辦其籌欸之法及舉辦章程另由該大臣自行奏明

一士氣宜培養也

臣統籌辦理以歸劃一

一經費宜通籌也

查設立海軍需款甚鉅按年攤用每歲約三四百萬目今庫帑支絀非合天下全力萬難舉辦竊爲挹彼注茲之法籌餉莫大於裁兵約計裁經制額兵十分之六可得數百萬裁招募勇丁十分之一可得數十萬加洋稅減沿海水師及艇船又可得數十百萬應由戶兵二部查核現在每年出入全數及裁減之後統可籌出若干以定海軍衙門常年經費作爲部款正項不准外省短解又總核各省歷年解濟各局以及購買洋料洋貨報銷冊統計出洋銀數各省若干按年勻攤每年卽限撥若干交海防大臣核實支用造報

一鐵路宜仿造也

夫各國形勢博物製造等事或遇兩國戰事卽前往觀戰每年期滿仍歸守口將守口者挑換兩軍出洋凡此鎮守巡歷各船一年之內必將本年所訪所練各事報明海防衙門查考並將通船將弁優劣具考呈核請

旨賞罰著爲定例

一各局宜合併也

臣前摺請開徐州穆源各礦爲鐵甲鋼炮材料茲奉

旨飭議設廠處所若論常格自應由兩江閩浙籌款試辦或委公正紳富集股倡辦並招通化學之人講求練法俾速出鋼鐵應用其上礦政船炮相爲表裏果設海防全政大臣所有船砲礦廠軍火皆應一手經理始見靈通擬請俟簡派得人卽將福建船政差使撤銷由該大臣選員奏派各省製造局亦概由該大

一員秩比提督幫統一員秩比總兵管帶以下秩比參遊有差凡一切升遷調補皆由海防衙門奏辦各疆臣祇節制守口陸師非軍務萬緊不得調遣海軍兵船其一切差遺應另備輪船亦不得以兵船濫應

一 巡守操練宜定例也

海軍十大軍若徒備鎮守不常爲巡歷操練徒多無益擬將十軍內以八軍分布天津之大沽甯古塔之瓊春山東之烟台江南之崇明浙江之鎮海福建之閩口及台澎廣東之虎門瓊州各駐一軍附近之汕頭廈門鎮江北壇等處皆由派駐該省兵輪分派停泊朝夕操練又此八軍分駐各口彼此互相替換每四個月輪替一次合操一次周回不息其餘二軍一巡歷東洋一巡歷西洋亦如各國駐華兵輪爲保護商人之計兼藉以練習風濤沙線並訪水土民情與

〔御覽〕

一師船宜備造也

外洋水軍於鐵甲之堅利而以快船炮船魚雷等船相輔而行又有糧船爲轉運小輪舳板爲利濟猶之中華陸軍馬隊步隊烏鎗籐牌相輔則成軍相需乃取益也既擬大治水師不惟求備更應求精舊製半兵半商之船勉爲糧船而已新造快船略可備戰而亦不能獨戰總計中國海濱萬有餘里至少須練海軍十大軍每軍鐵甲數艘之外尤必各船皆備臨戰之時庶可應敵

一營制宜參酌也

舊設水師與新練海軍情形不同除長江內河水師外沿海水師一律應行更改且南北洋輪船亦不成軍此後既治海軍應歸海防大臣統轄每軍設統領

提大綱名曰海防全政大臣或名曰海部大臣凡一切有關海防之政悉由該大臣統籌全局奏明辦理畀以選將練兵籌餉製船造炮之全權特建衙署駐紮長江南拱閩粵北衛畿輔該大臣或駐署辦事或周歷巡閱因時制宜不爲遙制另擇副臣居則贊襄庶務出則留守督工權有專屬責無旁貸庶成效可立觀矣惟此大臣任大責重必品望素著深通西學爲中外傾服者始可當之至一切措施不能概行預擬轉以成見悞事臣受恩深重未報涓埃懍聖人懲前毖後之模杼藐躬蠡測管窺之見謹將可以預定數大端擬議七條恭呈

御覽候

旨敕議施行謹 奏

〔謹將籌辦海防就現在情形預擬七條恭呈〕

大號鐵甲則拓增船廠之請刻不容緩聞前署湖廣督臣卞寶第有請於鄱陽湖口設立機器局之議長江自武漢以下兩岸港口地險水深無逾此處應請飭下江楚督撫臣派員測量斟酌議覆其後膛大炮一俟局廠設定趕緊鑄造或飭江南廣東各機器局先行試造以免曠誤均應及早謀之第念海防無他得人而已中國水師不力或歸咎於不振作其實內外臣工豈乏忠諫所以處處牽掣必有其由臣曾歷督海疆重參樞密竊內外政事每因事權不一辦理輒形棘手蓋內臣之權重承

旨會議事無大小多藉疆臣所請以爲設施外臣之權各有疆界雖南北洋大臣於隔省之事究難越俎誠如

聖諭僅就一隅創建未若全局通籌今欲免奉行不力之弊莫外乎慎選賢能總

旨覆陳上備

聖明採擇伏查泰西各國經營船砲閱數十百年之久遂得稱雄海上惟所欲爲若以中國二十年前之武備相提並論直不可以一戰近十餘年來中國船政局製造局水師學堂次第舉設雖造詣未精而規模亦已粗具故上年法釁一開亦卽能與之接仗鎮海一口有巨炮轟擊彼卽敗退其明徵也就目前言之中國水師誠不及外夷之整練然華人耳目心思西人亦服其穎悟但使在上者實力講求師彼之長行且制彼之命豈僅足自固哉恭譯

諭旨我之籌畫備禦亦嘗開設船廠創立水師而造船不堅製造不備選將不精籌費不廣等因臣維造船以鐵甲爲先製器以鋼砲爲要臣前此拓增船炮大廠之請已將應辦情形切實言之惟船炮購買終不如自造福建船塢固難造

奏章

(左文襄公奏籌海防摺)

左宗堂跪

奏爲遵

旨覆陳海防應辦事宜擬請專設海防全政大臣以一事權而統全局恭摺仰祈
聖鑒事竊臣於光緒十一年五月二十五日承准軍機大臣字寄五月初九日奉
上諭現在和局雖定海防不可稍弛亟宜切實籌辦善後爲久遠可恃之計等因
欽此仰見

皇太后

皇上謀深慮遠軫念海疆至意欽服莫名臣暮年多病思慮不周然苟有所見敢
不遵

COMMUNICATION:



H. B. M. Legation,
Peking.

27. May, 1902.

Your Highness,

With reference to the letter which I had the honor to address to Your Highness on the 11th of March last, I have now the honor to inform Your Highness that in consequence of conversations which I had with Mr. SONNE, Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, who called upon me on behalf of H. E. SHÊNG towards the end of March last, I found it necessary to address a full report of all that had passed in connection with the working of the Taku-Peking Telegraph line by the Great Northern and Eastern Extension Telegraph Companies to H. M. Government.

I told Mr. SONNE during our above-mentioned conversations that as the matter was a somewhat complicated one, I could not explain it to H. M. Government His Highness

Prince CHING

etc. etc. etc.

sufficiently

sufficiently clearly by telegraph, and that I must accordingly request to be granted till the 1st June to ascertain their views by means of an exchange of despatches.

Mr. SONNE reported my desire to H. E. SHÈNG HSUAN-HUAI, who concurred in my proposal.

A few days ago, Mr. SCHIERN, the Tientsin Superintendent of the Imperial Chinese Telegraphs called at H. M. Legation and requested to know what answer had been received from H. M. Government. He pointed out that the date of the delay fixed, June 1st, was approaching, and he represented that the Chinese Administration was very anxious to take over the line.

Simultaneously with the above named Gentleman's visit, a telegram was received from H. M. Government stating that a despatch containing their views was on its way, and instructing me to apply for a further postponement of the discussion pending its receipt. Mr. SCHIERN was informed of this telegram on the 24th inst.

To-day the representative in Peking of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company has called on me to say that he has been instructed by his Shanghai branch to inform me that they are now prepared to take over the same and stations Peking-Tientsin, and calling upon them to hand over by latter date.

I have

I have the honor, under the above circumstances, to request Your Highness to telegraph to SHÊNG Taotai to the effect that I am not yet in possession of the views of H. M. Government upon this subject, and to move His Excellency to suspend all further action in the matter until I have received the despatch from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which is on its way to me.

It will be impossible for me to instruct the representatives of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company to hand over the line to the Imperial Chinese Administration until I am instructed to do so by H. M. Government.

I avail myself of His opportunity, Your Highness, to renew to Your Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed)



謂奉滬局電據中國總局函稱交還陸路電線日期由三月二十四日即西歷五月初一日展至四月二十五日即西歷六月初一日原因駐京英國大臣所願本局現已備妥應請將此端電線於京津兩局照期交還等語囑爲轉稟前來本大臣據此相應照請

貴大臣將本國回文尙未接到請俟此回文到日再行商辦一節轉達 盛督辦查照蓋本大臣未奉本國

訓條之先未便轉飭大東公司交還也須至照會者

右

照

會

大清欽命全權大臣便宜行事總理外務部事務王大臣

一千九百二年 月 日

壬寅年 月 日

照會

(英請緩交京沽電線)

大英欽差駐劄中華便宜行事全權大臣某

爲

照會事京沽電線一事本大臣已於本年二月初二日即西歷三月十一號函致貴王大臣在案嗣因二月杪即西歷三月杪中國電局總辦宋納君奉盛督辦派委至館與本大臣籌商一切旋由本大臣將大北大東兩公司辦理此端電線情節詳細咨明本國

外部大臣查照並與宋納君講明因此事頭緒煩重未便由電敘明務請待至四月二十五日即西歷六月初一日方能接到回文云云當由宋納君報知盛督辦去後現經駐津電局總辦謝爾恩數日前到館以定期將至中國總局迫欲收回治理敢請是否已有回文等語是日適准本國

外部大臣來電以回文業經在途應請再行等候俟回文到日續商云云當於十七日即西歷五月二十四日轉告謝爾恩矣本日大東公司駐京總辦來館

COMMUNICATION.

H. B. M. Legation,
Peking.

[Date].

Your Highness,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Highness' Note of the 5th inst. regarding the Morgan Agreement for mining in Szechuan, and informing me that the Viceroy considered the two prefectures of Ningyuan and Yachow to be too extensive an area; that the Yangtze Valley Company should select two places within the boundaries of those prefectures and discuss terms with the Mining Bureau, and that with regard to the Maha Mines, it was proposed now to leave them to be worked by the merchants alone without official Co-operation.

I should point out to Your Highness that under the original Morgan Agreement, sanctioned by the Throne, the British Companies had the right to send engineers and to select mining areas in any part of Szechuan, and the choice was not limited to two places.

His Highness

Prince CHING

etc. etc. etc.

The

The number of places to be worked can only be determined after an examination of the ground by the engineers. This would have been accomplished, had they not been interrupted by the trouble of two years ago, and been obliged to escape to Burmah just as they were commencing work.

It will therefore be necessary for them to return to complete their examination, before the Companies can select the places to be worked. In the meantime I must again request Your Highness to direct the Szechuan Authorities that the right of the British Companies under the Morgan Agreement must be safeguarded, and that the two prefectures aforesaid should be reserved for examination exclusively by them, after the number of places to be worked can be agreed upon.

With regard to the Maha Mine I would suggest, on behalf of the British Companies, that the merchants now about to work this mine should come to an agreement with the British Companies to work together, so that these mines which have lain idle for more than two years may be developed advantageously to both Parties.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Your Highness, to renew to Your Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed)

須重復續勘以便該公司得以定開何處本大臣應請轉咨川督聲明該兩公司由摩庚原約所得之利益應行保全將寧遠雅州兩府地方專歸該兩公司履勘方可互相商定究能開辦幾許處所也至麻哈廠一節查該廠已經兩載停工既係仍歸華商自辦如其能與該兩公司妥商辦法會同開採以期日有起色則彼此均可獲享利益本大臣代爲深幸者也須至照會者

右

照

會

大清欽命全權大臣便宜行事總理外務部事務王大臣

一千九百二年

月

日

壬寅年

月

日

照會
(英爭四川寧雅礦務)

大英欽差駐劄中華便宜行事全權大臣某

爲

照會事英商摩庚定立合同在川省開辦礦務一事前准上月二十八日卽西
歷五月五號

來函以川督電甯遠雅州兩府地段太廣應令普濟公司於該兩府境內指定
兩處與川局商議至麻哈廠現擬仍歸商人自辦各等因本大臣均已閱悉查
該兩公司按照英商摩庚奉

旨允准原立合同所得之利益本有派礦師前往川省無論何處擇地開礦之權並
未限定若干處所俟礦師勘明後方能指定擬開處所之數乃該兩公司已派
礦師正當勘礦之時適遭前歲之亂越緬界逃回否則此事久經告成是以必

COMMUNICATION.

H. B. M. Legation,
Peking.

[Date].

Your Highness,

It has been reported to me by His Majesty's Consul-General at Shanghai that a project is on foot to construct a railway from Shanghai *via* Chapu to Hangchow, with Chinese and German Capital, and that the application for permission to build this line having been presented to the Governor of Chekiang has been forwarded by him to SHÊNG KUNG-PAO for consideration.

As a preliminary agreement for the construction of a branch line to Hangchow from a point on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway has already been granted to the British and Chinese Corporation, it is obvious that such a line as is now being applied for would create a kind of competition that would be extremely prejudicial to the right of that Corporation, and I have the honor to request Your Highness to be so good as to inform His Imperial Highness

Prince CHING

etc. etc. etc.

His Excellency SHÊNG KUNG-PAO that it ought not to be entertained.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed)



照會

(英爭修上海至杭州鐵路)

大英欽差駐劄中華便宜行事全權大臣某

爲

照會事現准本國駐上海總領事官詳稱近有人謀用中國與德國欵項合修由上海至乍浦至杭州鐵路一段業經稟知浙撫在案浙撫現已轉咨盛宮保查核等因前來本大臣查華英公司前已訂立草約合同准該公司由滬甯鐵路之間造一直路徑抵杭州如現在復有由上海至乍浦至杭州修造鐵路者兩路未免相爭與華英公司之利益大有妨碍合請貴王大臣速咨盛宮保於謀造由上海至乍浦至杭州鐵路之舉慎勿允准是爲切要須至照會者

右

照

會

大清欽命全權大臣便宜行事總理外務部事務王大臣

COMMUNICATION.

H. B. M. Legation,
Peking.

[Date].

Your Highness,

I have the honor to inform Your Highness that it has been decided to withdraw, in the month of May, from Peking all English troops hitherto quartered in the Capital and transport them to Tientsin, with the exception of a body of men intended to remain in Peking as a Legation Guard. After arriving at Tientsin the said English troops will afterwards be transported back to their native country of England. Your Highness is therefore requested upon receipt of the present despatch to select a well-disciplined and able-bodied force of men to act as police under well-trained officers, so that when the English troops have been withdrawn from Peking, the said police may be able to take over the patrolling of the section abandoned by the former, and prevent all attempts at pillage by brigands and thieves.

This is most important.

Highness Prince CHING,

the Plenipotentiary of Peace.

I avail

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed)



照會

(駐京英兵撤退回國)

大英欽差駐紮中華便宜行事大臣某

爲

照會事照得本國駐京兵隊除酌留若干名作保護使館護衛兵外其餘兵丁擬於西歷五月一律遣往天津到津後卽遣回本國敬請

貴親王查照來文揀選訓練已熟之壯丁作爲巡捕統以幹練武員俟英兵撤退之後即可接管前英國兵丁所遺地段竭力巡防以弭杜盜賊是爲至要爲此照會須至照會者

右

照

會

大清欽命議和全權大臣便宜行事總理外務部事務○○○

COMMUNICATION.

Chinese Imperial Foreign Office.
Peking.

[Date].

Your Excellency,

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that we have received a telegram from the Governor of Hunan, stating that a British Company A. & B. & Co. has opened a branch of its steamship agency in the City of Changsha.

As the commercial treaties between China and Foreign Powers have thrown open certain specified ports in the Empire to trade, and Changsha is not included among them, we accordingly request Your Excellency to send telegraphic instructions to the British Consul at Hankow to take the requisite steps in the matter, since it is to be feared that the inhabitants may be provoked in presence of a foreigner carrying on business in their midst to stir up trouble which may lead to regrettable consequences.

His Excellency

Minister—————

(Signed)

照會

(外部爭長沙不能設輪船公司)

大清欽命全權大臣便宜行事總理外務部事務王大臣

爲

照會事准湖南巡撫來電內稱

貴國某某輪船公司在長沙府城內設立分局查中外通商約章所載外洋互市口岸長沙並不在內萬一內地人民見洋商運貨前往激生事端關碍匪淺
應請

貴大臣電致漢口領事轉飭該公司遵照辦理可也爲此照會須至照會者

右

照

會

大英欽差駐紮中華便宜行事大臣某

COMMUNICATION.

H. B. M. Legation,
Peking.

[Date].

Your Highness

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Highness' despatch bearing date the 10th inst., and in reply beg to state that, in compliance with Your Request, I have telegraphed to the Consul at Hankow instructing him to order the immediate withdrawal of the agency in question from the City of Changsha.

I desire to express my regret that this contravention of the treaty should have occurred and will certainly take steps to prevent any repetition of the same. I will be glad if Your Highness will communicate in this sense to the Governor of Hunan requesting him to give the necessary Assistance to the Agency in effecting their removal from the City.

His Highness

Prince CHING

etc. etc. etc.

(Signed)

照會

(英覆輪船公司遷移)

大英欽差駐紮中華便宜行事大臣 ○○○

為

照覆事准

貴王大臣本月初十日來文敬聆之下當即電致漢口領事轉飭該公司代理處即日由長沙府城搬去此事妨碍約章本大臣深為抱歉以後如遇此種事端定當力為防範即希

貴王大臣將此意轉致湖南巡撫並代懇幫同該代理處設法搬移可也為此照覆須至照會者

右

照

會

大清欽命全權大臣便宜行事總理外務部事務王大臣

COMMUNICATION.

Chinese Imperial Foreign Office.

Peking

[Date].

Your Excellency

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch in which Your Excellency stated that "In article 9 of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed and sealed this day it is stipulated that all merchandise imported into China by Japanese subjects or from Japan and exported from China by Japanese subjects or to Japan shall be subject to the tariffs and tariff rules now in force between China and the Western Nations."

And Your Excellency added:

"Japanese ginseng shall be subject to the same tariff as is applicable to American ginseng."

Now I have the honor to inform Your Excellency, in acknowledging the receipt of Your Excellency's despatch on the subject, that I am in agreement with Your Excellency on this point.

With renewed assurances of my profound esteem (for Your Excellency.)

His Excellency,

The Japanese Minister at Peking.

(Signed)

照會

(日本人參稅則)

大清欽命全權大臣便宜行事總理外務部事務王大臣

爲

照覆事准

貴大臣來文內開本日經簽名蓋印之通商行船條約第九條內開凡各貨物日本臣民運進中國或由日本運進中國者又日本臣民由中國運出口或由中國運往日本者均照中國與泰西各國現行各稅及稅則章程辦理等語所有日本參應照美國參稅則一律辦理特此聲明等語披閱之餘本王大臣並無異議特此備文聲明可也爲此照會須至照會者

右

照

會

大日本欽差駐劄中華便宜行事全權大臣 ○○○

COMMUNICATION.

From the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires
to the Secretary of State of the United
States of America.

Mr. SHUN to Mr. HAY

No. 277. Chinese Legation.

Washington, January 22. 1903.

Sir,

Referring to my note No. 276 of the 19th inst., in which I informed you that I had received instructions from the Imperial Government relative to a proposed plan looking toward an international concert of action and bearing upon the monetary question; I have the honor to submit to you the accompanying memorandum containing views of my Government relative to the above mentioned subject.

It is the confident hope of the Imperial Government that the subject-matter of its memorandum may receive the careful consideration of the Government of the United States and that such steps may be taken as it may deem proper toward bringing about the desired end, to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

Accept, Sir, etc,

SHUN TUNG.

照會

(中美會商銀價)

大清署理欽差駐劄美國便宜行事大臣 ○○○

爲

照會事查西歷本月十九號致

貴大臣第二百七十六號公文內稱本大臣已接本國政府

訓條辦理會同各國籌商會議銀價之事茲本大臣附呈說帖一件內載本國政府
 所欲籌辦此事之法本國政府倚望

貴國政府詳察說帖內所載一切並祈設法以便此事成就俾各國共享利益
 即希

貴大臣察閱請煩查照施行須至照會者

右

照

會

大美總理外務部事務大臣 ○○○



DESPATCH.

*Joint Report of Wu Chih-Hsun, Prefect of Shenchou,
and of Ch'en Hsi-Nien,
District Magistrate of Yuan-lin-hsien, Hunan.*

The City of your petitioners has had for some time an English Chapel, called the "Fu Ying Tang", located in Fuch'anghsiang street. The premises are in Chinese style and are rented from a native of the city. There were two missionaries on the premises, namely, Hu Shou-Tsu and Lo Kao-Ch'uan (Messrs. Bruce and Lewis), both of whom were British subjects. These two missionaries came here in February, 1901, to open their chapel and have been therefore over a year here. All that time they have been always very law-abiding, never interfering in the official business of the locality and were greatly respected by the petitioning prefect.

Your petitioning prefect successively ordered the previous District Magistrate of Yuan-lin-hsien, Sien Pao-Kan, and his successor, the City District Magistrate, Wan Chao-Hsin, always to bestow the greatest care in giving substantial protection to them. Previous to the 15th day of the 6th moon, this year [*i.e.* before the 19th of July last] this prefecture was suffering from the fatal

epidemic of the season by which persons attacked in the morning died in the evening. Eventually the disease became more virulent and the numbers of those who died from it were very great. On the 11th and 12th of August there arose on all sides rumours created by local rowdies and desperadoes saying that the epidemic had been caused by the people in the chapel who had hired natives to cast medicines into the wells to poison the inhabitants. Ignorant people hearing this, spread the news to others, and their anger was thus found to fever heat. The petitioning prefect hearing of this, personally instructed the Police Inspector of streets, Tsao Ch'ung-Ch'ien, and the former Acting District Magistrate, Wan Chao-Hsin, to go and exhort the inhabitants to desist, and the latter to issue a proclamation strictly prohibiting the spreading about of rumours and declaring that the chapel must be protected from attack. On the 14th of the same month [August] Wan Chao-Hsin, the Acting District Magistrate, gave up his post to the substantive District Magistrate, the joint petitioner Ch'en Hsi-Nien. When the latter took over the seals the petitioning prefect explained to him what had passed and the prevailing situation.

The petitioning magistrate accordingly obeying the prefect's instructions at once issued a stern or stringent proclamation prohibiting the bandying about of rumours.

The petitioning prefect further instructed the Police Inspector of streets, Ts'ao Ch'ung-Ch'ien, to proceed to the chapel and explain matters to the missionary, Hu Shao-Tsu, telling the latter of the proclamation and that he would be protected.

A few days before this the Imperial Chinese Post Office people of Chang-te-fu city sent over to this city two postal clerks, Hsüeh Hang, a native of Kuangtung province, (who possesses a high nose, a strange articulation and a face resembling a foreigner) and Hsao Tsê, a native of Chang-sha, this province. The two postal clerks took up their quarters in the Lung Ho Shun Inn, located in front of the District Magistrate's Yamên.

At noon of the 15th of the month the two clerks came to the prefect's Yamên and reported that they had rented for a Post Office a house outside the west gate of this city and intended to open the Post Office on the next day. They therefore begged the petitioning prefect to issue a proclamation to the inhabitants placing them under the protection of the authorities. The two clerks then returned to their residence. On the afternoon of the same day [15th] certain rowdies noticing the strange appearance of Hsüeh Hang (the Cantonese postal clerk) as he walked past the streets of the city, became suspicious and mistook him for one of the persons reported by rumours to be engaged in spreading about

poisonous medicines, The excitement and rumours accordingly became greater than ever.

Then the people heard that a woman from the Eastern suburbs of the city, named Hsiao Chang-shih, who is an opium smoker and possessed of a bad reputation, was throwing about the contents of a packet of powder she had, in the streets of the Western suburbs. Upon being questioned by the denizens of the Western suburbs what she was doing the woman replied that she was disseminating poisonous medicines. Hearing this the people rushed on the woman to arrest her. She then fled towards the opium shop of a man named Sung, while the people pursued and savagely struck at her. The crowd of onlookers then began to get larger than ever and it so happened that the time being about noon country people from the villages outside were in considerable numbers in the city, so that the mob numbered over 2,000 at that time and the noise and confusion made by them was unceasing. The shop-keepers of the Western suburbs as well as those inside the west-gate fearing that rowdies and desperadoes would take advantage of the riot to plunder them, at once closed their doors.

Your Joint petitioners at the head of a force of soldiers and Yamên runners then proceeded to the spot to restore order, when the mob unexpectedly made for

the Lung Ho-shun Inn and without any discrimination mobbed the postal clerk, Hsüeh Hang, causing him very serious injuries. The petitioning magistrate then hastened to the Inn with soldiers and runners and rescued Hsüeh Hang from further mob violence and eventually had him escorted to his Yamên where he is being now medically treated. The other postal clerk, Hsiao Tsê, happened at the time to be in the streets making purchases and he seeing how bad matters were becoming, fled from the Vicinity of the riot.

While Your joint petitioners were proceeding to the Lung Hô-shun Inn to rescue the postal clerks another large mob of desperadoes were at the same time unexpectedly marching upon the Fu Yin-t'ang chapel for the purpose of creating a disturbance. The moment Your joint petitioners heard of this, they immediately started for that place, but so great was the crowd in the streets at that time that neither horses nor sedan-chairs could proceed forward. Your petitioners therefore called upon the soldiers and runners to force a passage through the crowds while they themselves were compelled to walk on foot in order to get to the chapel, Yen Wu-lin, commanding the "Yi" brigade, Captain Liu Liang-ju, commanding the local garrison, and Captain Peng Hsi-chun, of the Rear battalion, also followed up your petitioners with their troops. But in the meanwhile the

mob had already in a few minutes pulled down the chapel, the missionaries, Hu Shao-tsu and Lo Kuo-ch'uan, having for the moment succeeded in escaping from the premises. But when Hu Shao-tsu had got to the head of the Fu Ch'ang-hsiang street he was attacked by the mob and beaten to death. Lo Kuo-chuan had fled to the rear of the chapel, to a place called Wu Chiaping, but there again he was caught up with by the mob and also beaten to death there. The doors and windows of the chapel were all torn down and smashed to pieces and all the clothes in the place were taken away by the mob. Your petitioners then commanded the soldiers and runners to search for and arrest the rowdies, who at once dispersed.

The troops and runners were then ordered to patrol the suburbs and the streets inside the city in order to calm the fears of the inhabitants. Subsequently the soldiers and runners brought to the petitioning district magistrate the woman Hsiao Chang-shih for trial. Her evidence was crafty and cunning, and she was ordered to be imprisoned, while on the other hand the people were exhorted to reopen their shops and pursue their daily vocations. Proclamations were also issued by your petitioners telling the people to behave and commanding the desperadoes and rowdies to disperse, with the result that this locality is now quiet. It

was not until the prefect, had returned to his Yamên that he learned that the other postal clerk, Hsiao Tsê, had succeeded in fleeing to his Yamên for safety, and he has been accordingly accommodated with quarters in the district magistrate's Yamên in company with the injured postal clerk, Hsüeh Hâng.

The bodies of the dead missionaries were then conveyed by runners to the chapel and the district magistrate provided clothes and substantial thick coffins for the corpses. On the forenoon of the 13th of 7th moon [16th of August] in conjunction with the civil and military officials of the city and in the presence of an aged convert, named Chang Hou-fu, an examination of the two bodies of the missionaries was made and their injuries written down for record. Then in the presence of all, the bodies were laid in their respective coffins, which were then duly closed and sealed with the names of the deceased attached to their coffins. The coffins were then placed in the chapel premises and men appointed to guard them. A local convert named Ts'ai Chêng-Chih has now gone to Chang-tê-fu to report matters to the missionary in that city.

Your petitioners are aware of the repeated Imperial Decrees issued, commanding foreigners to be protected, and they dare not be guilty of the least carelessness and lack of vigilance in the matter.

Your petitioner the district magistrate had just taken over his seals of Office one day when the riot suddenly occurred; moreover the mob was a very large one. The petitioning prefect and the Officers of the garrison having failed in being in time to give the necessary protection, feel that they cannot be free from the charge of carelessness. But they have now engaged doctors to cure for the postal clerk's wounds, proclaimed rewards for the capture of those guilty of having created the riot, and tried the woman Hsiao Ch'ang-chih. All are to be punished to the utmost extent of the law.

They now report the matter to their Excellencies the Viceroy, Governor, and Provincial Treasurer and their honours the Provincial Judge and Taotai.



POSTSCRIPT PETITION.

With reference to the rumours arising from the epidemic in this city, in consequence of which the mob took the opportunity to attack and destroy a chapel and murder two missionaries, your petitioning prefect has discovered that the majority of the disturbers of the peace were desperadoes and rowdies of the western suburbs of Shên-chou.

Now those who were concerned in the attack, murder and pillage, did so before the eyes of every one and the said rowdies can easily be identified, especially by the local constable (tipao) of the vicinity. This man was therefore summoned to the petitioner's Yamên and after severe cross-examination confessed to the following names:—Tien Chun-chih, Wang Ta, Hsü Yü-ting, Hu Kai-Chiung—alias Hu Tan, Lo San, and Cheng Pa-ting. Upon learning this your joint petitioners at once proclaimed heavy rewards for the capture of those rowdies, and they detailed soldiers, and runners attached to the petitioners' Yamêns, as well as soldiers of the "Yi" disciplined brigade, to go, with the tipao of the said western suburbs as guide, and secretly search for the criminals in question. Subsequently, on the 17th of August the said soldiers and runners returned bringing with them to the

prefect's Yamên, Tien Chun-chih, Wang-Ta, Hu Kai-chiung—alias Hu Tan and Chêng Pating, four of the criminals wanted. Your petitioners examined the prisoners, but their evidence was very cunningly given, which showed the craftiness of the men. Tien Chun-chih further declared himself to be a "Chien-Shêng" [a scholar of the Imperial Academy at Peking, and therefore exempted by law from being beaten on the buttocks like common prisoners]; your petitioners therefore ordered him to produce his papers to prove his assertion, which if he does, your petitioners will ask your Excellencies to have the man cashiered of his rank so as to be treated like the others. On the other hand your petitioners after examination have beaten Tien Chun-chih on the hands and the others on the buttocks and finally handcuffed and chained them. They were then imprisoned in the district magistrate's Yamên. Your petitioners also detailed a strong guard of soldiers to patrol the prison, day and night, to guard against attack.


They have also again issued proclamations offering heavy rewards for the capture of the other criminals named who are still at large.

The above is a postscript petition reporting the capture of some of the above-named criminals.

POSTSCRIPT PETITION No. 2.

Just as your petitioners were on the point of sending out the above two petitioners (or reports), soldiers brought to the prefect's Yamên six other desperadoes who had been concerned in the riot, namely Yü Chuang-lung—alias Yü Erh-lao; Liu Shi-ching—alias Liu Yi-fang; Ou Lao Erh, Kung Pangtze—*i.e.*, “Fatty” Kung; Chang Pai-kou—*i.e.*, Chang, “White-Dog”—and a butcher named Mi; six in all. Opportunity is therefore now taken to add the above as another postscript to the previous reports.

With compliments, etc.



各署親兵幹役並移會毅字旗撥派練勇飭令保正作線嚴密緝拿去後本月十四日卽據該勇役等緝獲田俊之王大胡開瓊卽胡覃鄭拔廷四名送卑府卑職等分別提訊供詞閃爍顯係狡供避就惟田俊之稱係監生容卽追取監照另文詳革當將各犯分別戒責答責鎖釘鐐銬飭交卑職分別收禁一面派撥練勇多名在監內外晝夜巡防以昭慎重除再懸賞嚴緝逸犯徐玉亭等務獲提同現犯彙訊確情錄供稟辦外所有獲犯緣由理合附稟查核肅此敬請

鈞安

敬再稟者正在發稟間現又緝獲滋事匪犯余莊龍卽余二老劉舍卿卽劉以芳歐老二龔胖子一白狗米屠戶等六名理合附稟查核肅此再請

鈞安

督部堂
撫部院
暨藩臬
道憲外肅此具稟恭請

鈞安

垂鑒卑
府
職
○ ○
○ ○
謹稟

敬再稟者卑郡時疫流行匪徒捏造謠言乘機滋鬧打毀教堂毆斃教士一案卑府查此次起事係西關流匪居多究竟何人在場毆打抄搶財物係衆目昭彰之事保正人等自必深知當將關城保正飭傳來署假以辭色詳細詰問供出田俊之王大徐玉亭胡開瓊卽胡覃羅三鄭拔廷等名均由卑職懸立重賞選派府縣

張氏送縣提訊供詞狡展收禁縣監一面勸諭各鋪戶照舊開門各做生理並由府縣出示安民解散匪黨地方業已安謐卑府回署始知蕭供事逃至府署躲避妥爲安置現經卑職接至縣署與蕭供事同住教士屍身飭差抬回堂內妥置衣服並備堅厚棺木七月十三日上午邀集同城文武及堂內年老教民張厚甫將各尸看明傷痕收殮封口註明姓氏停柩堂內派人看守現由教民崔城志趕告常德教堂教士查保護洋人屢奉

諭旨嚴森卑府卑職等身任地方何敢稍事疏懈惟卑職到任甫經一日不料事起倉猝人數較多致卑府與防營等不及保護疏忽之咎難辭除飭醫將薛供事傷痕治痊並懸賞購線嚴拿滋事兇犯提同蕭張氏嚴辦外理合會稟查核參辦除逕稟

攔搶紛紛閉門卑府卑職等當卽督率勇役彈壓詎該匪衆擁至龍合順客棧不分皂白將郵政局薛供事毆打身受重傷卑職趕至飭勇救護將薛供事送至縣署養傷蕭供事在街上買物見事不好自行逃避其時卑府等往救龍合順不料另有匪衆多人已至福音堂滋鬧卑府卑職一聞警信卽趕往而街上人擁擠轎馬不能向前經勇役上前喝開卑職棄轎步行一同趕到教堂毅字旗統帶顏武林辰州城守營都司劉良儒後營都司劉錫俊亦各帶兵勇踵至頃刻之間匪衆已將教堂打毀教士胡紹祖羅國荃均各逃出堂外胡紹祖逃至府倉巷口被匪毆斃羅國荃逃至堂後五車坪地方亦被匪徒毆傷斃命堂內門窗一切均被擲毀衣物亦被搶去當飭兵役查拿匪衆一哄而散卑府卑職等卽派勇役在於城關內外嚴密巡防以安民心卽據該勇役等拿獲蕭

導由縣出示嚴禁保護教堂是月十一日萬令交卸卑職禧年到任復經卑府告以前情卑職遵卽嚴示查禁卑府復飭查街委員曹仲乾赴堂會晤胡紹祖告以查禁保護緣由適前數日有常德府郵政局派來供事薛亨蕭澤二人到辰薛亨籍隸廣東鼻高目拗狀似洋人蕭澤籍隸長沙均在縣衙前龍合順客棧居住十二日午刻先後來府告說業在西門外租定房屋定於次日開局懇請出示保護該供事亦卽回寓十二日午後街上流匪以薛供事形迹可疑誤謂此人前來放葯謠言愈大聞東關民婦蕭張氏吸食洋烟素不安分手拿藥末一包在西關街上亂散街衆瞥見詰問何物稱係毒藥街衆上前查拿該氏卽逃至宋姓烟館街衆將其追獲兇毆維時觀看之人愈聚愈衆且值中午四鄉來城者亦不少約共二千餘人喧鬧不已西關及西門內一帶舖戶因匪徒

公文

(湖南辰州府沅陵縣聯銜呈明開教原委稟)

辰州府吳○○署沅陵縣陳○○謹

稟

大人閣下敬稟者竊卑郡向有英國教堂一座坐落城內府倉巷名曰福音堂房屋
係屬華式向民間租賃堂內有教士兩名一名胡紹祖一名羅國荃均英國人
該教士於光緒二十七年正月間到堂迄已年餘極安本分並不干預地方公
事卑府素所欽佩曾飭前沅陵縣洗寶幹前署縣萬兆莘均各隨時切實保護
本年六月望前卑郡時疫流行早發夕斃後來疫症更甚死亡日多七月初八
九日地方匪徒謠言四起謂教堂雇數華民携葯投井毒人所致愚民無知紛
紛傳說各被煽惑經卑府訪聞面諭查街委員曹仲乾前署縣萬兆莘妥爲開

DESPATCH.

*Instruction issued by Yü Lien-San, Governor of
Hunan Province.*

With reference to the rumours which arose recently in the city of Shengchoufu, propagated by local rowdies and desperadoes, in consequence of which certain missionaries were murdered in that city, I, the Governor, have already sent with all haste instructions to the Tao-tai of the Shen-Yung-Yuan-Ching Intendancy of Hunan, to proceed as speedily as possible to the spot to investigate the case. This is on record.

The present situation requires to be dealt with carefully, and I have drawn six instructions for the information and guidance of the officials detailed to investigate and settle the above-named affairs.

1.—The greatest care must be observed to prevent the bodies of the murdered missionaries, Hu Shao-Tsu and Lo Kuo-Ch'uan, from being mutilated or otherwise treated with disrespect. Now that the missionary Chou has started from Chang-tê for Shenchou to bury the remains of the murdered missionaries, the officials hereby detailed to investigate affair must not fail to consult with the missionary Chou and arrange matters satisfactorily.

The very best, strongest and handsome coffinss should be provided for the deceased and new and clean burial clothing prepared for them. No expense should be spared, and the officials concerned are forbidden from doing things in a slipshod and hasty manner.

2.—Enquiry should be made as to whom of those connected with the Fu Ying-tang chapel, as well as with the Imperial Chinese Post, having been injured, as they must all be attended to and cured of their wounds. They should be given every help and relief and their fears should be calmed down. Their names and surnames must also be learnt and recorded.

3.—This affair, I hear, arose through the prevalence of an epidemic in the said city, in consequence of which ruomurs were concocted and disseminated, with the result that the ignorant inhabitants became excited and stirred up, thereby bringing about a great disaster. Steps should therefore be taken to make a thorough investigation for the purpose of finding out the actual persons who concocted the rumours and those who joined them in starting the riots, together with the names of the persons who actually laid hands on and murdered the said missionaries. Having obtained the names of these desperadoes, they must be arrested in detail. The moment a desperado is arrested it must be reported at once with all haste to me, and reports must also be sent to

me of the details of men's trials and the various degrees of their guilt and the punishments deserved by each.

4.—I hear that the riot occurred on the 15th of August, that the desperadoes first attacked the members of the Imperial Chinese Post, and then destroyed the Fu-Ying-tang chapel. Investigation should quickly be made as to what houses, furniture and effects were injured or destroyed.

If any of the former can be recovered, then every efforts must be used to get such back. Of those that cannot be recovered, a valuation of losses should be made and the sufferers indemnified.

5.—Where a place has been the scene of a great disaster rumours must necessarily still be rampant. Steps must be taken earnestly to exhort and advise the people while every effort should be taken to overawe the rioters and preserve the peace, so that there may be no danger of a recrudescence of riots.

6.—As there is necessarily still unrest in Shenchow, care should be taken to treat in a courteous manner the missionary Chou, who at this crisis proceeds to Shenchow to take charge of the remains of the murdered missionaries. The ignorant populace must be forbidden to insult the missionary Chou, or treat him with contumely when he gets to Shenchow. Even in the case of missionaries from other places passing through Shanchow

prefective, or foreign travellers moving about in the vicinity, and also in the case of local converts, they must all and without distinction be treated with courtesy and extra care taken for their protection. Let there be no lack of care there-anent.

The above Six Instructions are all of the utmost importance, and have been written for the information and guidance of the Taotai, prefect and district magistrate concerned. As soon as they have received them, the said officials should at once obey and proceed in the matter as ordered. As for those matters which have not been touched upon herein, care should be taken to act as the situation demands, and report progress to me, the Governor, from time to time.

The above are to be sent by courier at the rate of 600 Li per day (including night) to the Taotai of the Shen-Yuang Intendancy, the prefect of Shenchonfu, and the district magistrate of Yuan linsien copies of them are to be sent to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and the Provincial Treasurer and Judge and the Military Secretariat, for their information.

Let there be no disobedience to these instructions.



州府沅陵縣遵辦外合并扎飭扎到該局迅卽移會藩臬兩司及營務處一體
分別移行籌辦毋違此扎

先造言生事與倡率滋鬧痞徒並下手傷害教士真正兇手必須按名弋獲正犯

一經就擒隨即飛稟並訊明分別懲辦

一此案聞係七月十二日該土匪等先打郵政局接毀福音堂所有損失房屋器具務須迅速查勘明確可追者上緊追繳無可追者設法估賠

一地方甫肇巨釁浮言自尙未息急宜剴切開導并竭力彈壓勿令再生事端

一地方正當人情浮動之時所有親往收屍之周教士固應以禮接待不許愚民稍有輕侮即往他處教士由郡經過以及游歷洋人本地教民俱宜一體加意保護勿稍疏虞

以上六條皆係急切要務合行札飭札到該道府縣即便遵照辦理其餘未盡事宜仍體察情形相機酌辦隨時稟報等因除由六百里排單札飭辰沅道辰

公文

湖南巡撫通飭所屬辦理辰州教案札

湖南巡撫部院俞 爲札飭遵辦事照得辰州府地方土匪造言肇釁傷害教士業經本部院飛飭辰永沅靖道星夜馳往查辦在案查目前應辦事務計有六端合亟條列札飭

一被害教士胡紹祖羅國荃屍身斷不容稍有殘毀現有周教士由常德前往收殮務須妥爲會同辦理應辦上等堅緻棺木及新潔衣被不可惜費不可草率

一查明福音堂郵政局凡有受傷之人均須設法醫治就痊妥爲撫卹安慰並將姓名查報

一此事聞因地方疫重土匪佈散謠言蟲惑愚民以致釀成巨禍務速確切訪查首

LETTER.

Consulates-General of Foreign Powers,
Hankow.

[Date].

Your Excellency,

We have the honor to inform you that we have learned from the local Mandarins that Your Excellency is to be transferred to another post, we fear that the negotiations for peace have not yet been settled and that the ruffians along the Yangtze river have repeatedly risen up in rebellion. It entirely depends upon Your Excellency to suppress them, so as to make Chinese and foreign residents remain at peace. Moreover the Compact for the preservation of peace in the Yangtze valley was established by Your Excellency and H. E. [His Excellency] Liu Kun-yi and was signed by the consuls of the various nations at Shanghai.

If Your Excellency leave this post, it is certain that the Yangtze compact will become a dead letter. For the preservation of commerce we have despatched many soldiers to be stationed at Hankow. But it is to be feared that Chinese and foreigners will have suspicions of each other hereby causing great trouble.

As Your Excellency sees these territories very valuable you should remain in this province.

We have the honor to be Your Excellency's most obedient servants.

His Excellency

CHANG CHIH-TUNG,

Viceroy of Hukwang.

(Signed)



漢口各國領事致某制軍書

制臺大人閣下近聞漢口官場傳說

貴部堂有升調之信查現在和議未定長江一帶屢有匪徒蠢動全賴

貴部堂雍容坐鎮中外得以相安況長江互保之約係

貴部堂與兩江劉制軍創議各國均行允行若

貴部堂一經離任則前約必至中廢本領事等爲保全商務起見不能不添調

重兵來漢駐守誠恐中外互相猜忌致起釁端

貴部堂旣以疆土爲重自宜仍留鄂省未可輕離專此奉白

敬請

勛安伏乞

垂鑒

漢口各國領事官頓首

LETTER.

H. I. M. Viceroy of Hukwang,
Hankow.

[Date].

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday informing me that you hear I am to be transferred to another post. This is not an Imperial Decree received by me concerning my promotion and transference to another post. I am of opinion that what you have heard is only rumour.

The Yangtze river is a very important place. As it is my duty to protect the said place I must, in accordance with the Imperial Decree, use my best efforts to afford protection there to. There is a certainty that no fresh trouble will now take place.

I have the honor to request you and your colleagues to inform your fellow countrymen that they may continue to reside at Hankow as usual, and need not be anxious (as to my removal).

I have the honor to remain

Your obedient servant,

CHANG CHIH-YUNG,

To the Consulate-General
Hankow.

信札

某制軍覆漢口各國領事書

諸位領事大人閣下昨接

惠書謂本部堂升調一節此事並無明文想係傳說之誤長江地方關繫緊要
本部堂有保護之責自當遵奉

朝廷

諭旨竭力保護斷不至別起釁端應請

貴領事等傳知本國各商民照常安居無庸疑慮專此

奉覆敬頌

日祉

○○頓首

LETTER.

H. B. M. Consulate-General,
Tientsin, Nov., 18th 1903.

To H. E. the Viceroy of Chihli.

Yours Excellency,

I have the honor to request you to be kind enough to cause a passport to be issued in the names of A. B. and C. D. British subjects granting them permission to travel in the province of Chihli from Peking to Dolonor via Kalgan. Particulars are appended.

I have the honor to remain,

Your Excellency's obedient servant

E. J.

信扎

天津某領事致某軍書

制軍大人閣下敬啟者茲有敵國某等二人欲在直隸省由北京至多倫諾爾一帶

游歷敬祈

貴部堂俯准所請發給護照填明姓名俾便游歷附呈名單請煩

貴部堂查照是荷肅此敬請

鈞安伏乞

垂鑒

○○頓首

西歷一千九百零三年十一月十八號

LETTER.

H. I. M. Viceroy of Chihli,
Tientsin, Nov., 19th 1903.

To the B. C. G.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter giving the particulars for the issue of a passport, and in reply beg to state that I have caused one to be issued for the persons mentioned and now transmit it to you.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.



信札

某制軍覆天津領事書

領事大人閣下昨接

惠書及名單敬悉一是刻已將護照填明相應寄呈敬請貴領事查收轉發可也特此佈覆即頌

日祉

○○頓首

西歷一千九百零三十事月十九號

LETTER.

H. B. M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, June. 29th 1901.

Your Excellency,

I have the honor to inform you that under instruction from His Majesty's Minister at Peking, I have this day taken over charge of this Consulate General from Mr. Buron Bernan.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

F. S. A. BOUNE.

Acting Consulate-General.

His Excellency,

W. C. C.

Governor of An Hui.



信札

上海英領事致安徽巡撫某大中丞書

中丞大人閣下敬啟者弟刻下奉到本國駐京欽使來文令弟升署上海總領事弟奉文之後定於本日接篆視事特此佈達敬請

勛安伏乞

垂鑒

英領事○○頓首

〔西歷一千九百零一年六月二十九號〕

LETTER.

Chinese High Official.

Peking.

[Date].

Your Excellency,

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that as the Boxers, instead of obeying the Imperial Decree, made disturbance in Chihli, many foreigners and their property have been destroyed. And the property of the Chinese merchants and people in the radius of several hundred Li, from Peking have been burnt and destroyed in large numbers. As to the Japanese Chancellor murdered in Peking, this occurred from the reason that the various officers failed in their duty, and it was not the Throne which originated this policy. Unexpectedly the men-of-war of the various countries occupied the ports at Ta-ku and we fear that the peace will be broken.

Now their Majesties have summoned H.E. Li Hung-chang by telegram to Peking, there is a certainty of consultation with the Ministers of the foreign powers about negotiations for peace, in order that the friendly understanding may be maintained. In all probability, after half a month H.E. should arrive at Tientsin; but lately the various foreign countries have been despatching soldiers to China incessantly. Now if any hostilities result

from this, the peace negotiations will be extremely difficult to carry out. The mob of the ruffians will take this opportunity to create disturbance, and the well behaved people will suffer further troubles. As all the Viceroys and Governors have not received the Imperial Decrees concerning the creation of hostilities, it is known that our Emperor has no desire to bring the present friendly relations to a close. Now we hope that you will amicably consult with the various Governments about speedily sending a telegram to the various military officers at Tientsin to stop the existing breach of peace. When H.E. Li Hung-chang arrives at Peking, he will ask for orders to open peace negotiations which will, of course, soon be settled, and the hostilities will be put to an end; so that the Imperialists may specially do their utmost to exterminate the ruffians.

Lately all the Viceroys and Governors along the Yangtze river, and sea-coast have the responsibility of protecting foreigners, who need not harbour any fear or suspicion of the Chinese. If any war be again originated at Tientsin, the Southern part will thereby be rendered unquiet.

This is very urgent, we beg that you will be kind enough to attend to it immediately.

We have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servants.

N. G.

朝廷並無失和之意務期婉商各國政府迅電天津各兵官「力勸各國」按兵停戰俟李中堂到京請

旨開議必當妥爲了結不敢戰禍官兵方能專力剿匪目下長江沿海一帶各督撫力任保護之責各國旅華商民「洋人」均可無庸顧慮若天津再有戰事則南方必將牽動事機危迫務祈

足下迅速施行肅此敬頌

日祉

名另具

月

日

信札

某欽使大人閣下敬啓者北方拳匪違

旨滋事各國人民財產致遭損害京內外數百里中國商民財產亦喪失無算至
戕殺日本使館隨員乃各官辦理不善之故非

朝廷意料所及致各國兵艦遽沾大沽炮台大局恐將決裂現在我

皇太后

皇上已電召李中堂來京必須與各國妥商辦法免致失和惟李中堂抵津尙須
半月而各國日內進兵不已設或再有戰事將來更難轉圜徒令各匪乘機肆
惡良民多遭慘害今各省督撫並未奉有開戰

諭旨可見

REGULATION.

THE FIFTH
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
OF
JAPAN.

The great National Industrial Exhibition which the Imperial Government of Japan will hold at Osaka in 1903, will present some novel and interesting features never witnessed on similar occasions in the past, to one of which in particular the Imperial Government wishes to call the attention of foreign manufacturers and of the industrial public in general. That is the establishment of a special Building for the Samples of such articles produced or manufactured in foreign countries as may be of value, for purposes of comparison or reference in the way of industrial improvement. The primary object aimed at is thereby to afford the Japanese manufacturers an opportunity of studying the latest products of Western invention with a view to the improvement of Japanese industries. But at the same time it will be observed that the establishment of the Building in question offers to foreign manufacturers a rare opportunity for exploiting

the rapidly developing markets of the whole Far East, for the coming Exhibition is sure to attract, besides millions of Japanese, large crowds of visitors from the continental countries of Asia. The attention of intending Exhibitors to this Building is invited to the accompanying Notification of the Imperial Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

**Notification No. 139 of the Department of
Agriculture and Commerce.**

It is hereby notified that the regulations of the foreign Samples Building of fifth National Industrial Exhibition have been determined as mentioned below.

(Signed).—TASUKE HIRATAI,

Minister of State for

Agriculture and Commerce.

The 18th of the 10th month of the 34th year of Meiji 1901.

**The regulations of the foreign Samples Building of the
fifth National Industrial Exhibition.**

Art. 1.—The Building shall be established in the compounds of the fifth National Industrial Exhibition at Tennoji, Minamiku, Osaka City, and shall be open from March 1st to July, 31, 1903.

Art. 2.—In this Building shall be established samples of such articles collected, produced or manufactured in foreign countries, as may be of value for purposes of

industrial comparison and reference.

Art. 3.—Government officers and private individuals, both Japanese or foreign, shall be allowed without any charge to exhibit in this Building any of the objects intentioned in the foregoing articles.

Art. 4.—Intending exhibitors to this Building should forward application, according to the form described below, to the office of the Chief Commissioner for the fifth Domestic industrial Exhibition, in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce at Tokyo, not later than the 30th of June, 1902.

Art. 5.—Every application for exhibition should be accompanied by detailed explanations of such exhibits. In case of machinery, the application should also be accompanied by a drawing or drawings. In case of machines to be worked at the Exhibition, their horse-power should be mentioned.

Art. 6.—If any intending exhibitor desires to erect at his expense a special building for the accommodation of his own exhibits, he should forward a detailed description of the proposed structure and dimentions of such building, together with the aforementioned application for Exhibition.

Art. 7.—Accepted applicants for exhibition are required to have their exhibits brought to, and arranged in, the Building between January 5 and February 20, 1903.

In case of such exhibitors as may be unable to comply with the aforementioned requirement, arrangements by the Office of the Chief Commissioner can be made on their request, such request to be sent in writing, together with the exhibits to the Branch of the above mentioned office at Osaka, not later than February 15, 1903.

Art. 8.—According to the variety or condition of exhibits, they may be placed out of doors or in other Buildings.

Art. 9.—Cases, stands, and other appliances necessary for the arrangement of exhibits should be provided by the exhibitors.

In case stick appliances are not provided by exhibitors, they shall be furnished by the Office of the Chief Commissioner at the request of the exhibitors, such request to be noted in the application for exhibition.

Art. 10.—In case any engineering work is needed in settling up or furnishing exhibits, the permission of the Office of the Chief Commissioner is required for such work.

Art. 11.—In case of machines, it is permissible for exhibitors to show the operation of such machines or the production of articles by means of such machines, but the task of working such machines and explaining their working must be undertaken by the exhibitors. The electric power needed for working such machines shall be supplied free of charge by the Office of Chief Com-

missioner.

Art. 12.—The contract of sale of exhibits should be made by the exhibitors, but no exhibits, except such articles as may be produced in course of showing the working of a machine, may be removed from the exhibition without the permission of the Chief Commissioner's Office, before the final close of the Exhibition. The contracts of sale mentioned in the foregoing clause may, at the request of the exhibitors, be undertaken by the Chief Commissioner's Office, but they shall not apply in the case of articles produced in course of showing the working of a machine.

Art. 13.—All exhibits shall be removed from the Exhibition within 60 days from the date of the closing of the Exhibition.

Exhibits not removed within the aforementioned space of time shall become the property of the Imperial Government.

Art. 14.—All expenses connected with the packing and the transportation of exhibits to end from the Exhibition shall be borne by the exhibitors.

Art. 15.—The Chief Commissioner's Office shall not hold itself in any way responsible for the loss of, or for the damage done, to, exhibits, although it will take proper precautions against such loss or damage.

Art. 16.—Exhibitors shall have no right to object to

the photographing or sketching of their Exhibits or to the printing of such photographs or sketches by the Chief Commissioner's Office. Any person wishing to photograph, or make a sketch of, any object or scene within the Building must first procure the permission of the Chief Commissioner's Office.

Art. 17.—No person shall be allowed to photograph, or make sketches of, any exhibit, without the consent of the exhibitor and the permission of the Chief Commissioner's Office.

Art. 18.—In case of any exhibits which shall have been considered to be particularly useful, a letter of thanks will be sent to the exhibitor.

Art. 19.—Exhibitors are required to observe the rules established by the Chief Commissioner's Office and to obey the orders of the said Office.

Form of Application for Exhibition.

*To the Vice-President of the Fifth National
Imperial Exhibition.*

(Address, date.)

Sir,—The undersigned begs to apply for permission to exhibit as specified below.

No.	Name of Articles.	Quantity or Number.	Space to be occupied.	Place of origin.	Name of producer or Manufacture	Price	For sale or otherwise

No. B.—All exhibitors to the Building in question will be entitled to special treatment in connection with the grant of patents as provided in Art. 15 of the Patent Law which says:—

Any person having an articles which is to be Exhibited at an exhibition or at a competitive show held by the Government or a Fu or Ken, who intends to make application for a patent therefore subsequently to exhibition, shall report his intention to the Director of the Patent Bureau before exhibiting the same.

“In the case mentioned in the preceeding clause, the

application which has been made within six months from the date of the acceptance of the article at the exhibition or completitive show, shall have the same validity as if it had been filed on the same day as the original report."

"If an international exhibition is held in a country belonging to the International Union for the protection of Industrial Property, the period of priority allowed in that country for an application for a patent, shall be valid in this Empire also."

For the further information of intending exhibitors, it may be stated that the Imperial Government proposes to exempt all exhibits for the Samples Building from the operation of the customs tariff, provided they are re-exported within two months from the date of closing of the exhibition.

The Imperial Government is also trying to arrange special freight facilities for all exhibits to the Samples Building.



所得專利權利卽以初次呈明之日施行 凡入會之人携物與賽在彼國得有專利權利年限尙未滿者在此國亦照常計算准行

再者賽會物件如在停會後兩個月內運往出口本國不征關稅入會之人携物而來本國安排車船以資轉運

擺攤應用地段若干

貨物原處

何人所製及何地所產

價值若干

願否出售

另啟

賽會之人本會格外優待所賽物件可按照專利權利例第十五款所載得享專利之益

專利條例 當國家有賽會之舉無論何人欲以所製將來入會之貨稟請專利他人不得仿效可於入會之先稟請專利總局稟請後如在六個月以內貨物到場其

以上共計十九款

請收入會呈紙款式

大日本第五次工藝賽會總理大臣台前敬啟者竊願入會與賽以下所開物件特將貨色開列清單附封寄上即請

電鑒並懇

允准爲荷

○○頓啟

年

月

日

計開

物件名目

輕重大小

第十六款

本會總管如欲將賽會物件照相繪圖或將所照之相所繪之圖刷印賽會者不得阻止

第十七款

入會之物若未邀物主及本會允准他人不得照相繪圖無論何人如欲將所賽物件及一切景緻照相留圖須呈請本會允准方可施行

第十八款

賽會貨物見有將來可暢用者即可致書於物主以贊其功

第十九款

賽會之人宜遵本會章程及本會告示不得違背

出售賽會之物訂立合同由物主自任除試驗機器所製之物件外其餘不得於停會以前擅行搬出但訂立售物合同亦可由物主請本會代辦惟出售試驗機器所製之物件不在此例

第十三款

凡貨物賽畢後即須撤去以停會兩月爲限若逾限不撤即充公

第十四款

凡賽會之物所有打包轉運以及會畢復包回運花費皆歸賽會者自任與本會無涉

第十五款

賽會物件本會祇盡小心照料之責如有遺失損傷不任其咎

按照各種貨式羅列門外或安放另建院屋內

第九款

賽會物件所需箱桶木架及擺攤器具均由賽會者自備如不能自備亦可請本會總管代辦惟所需一切器具宜在請收入會呈內預先提明

第十款

所賽之物有應需機器助動者此項工作宜先報明本會請准

第十一款

賽會之人欲顯機器動力或以機器製物此項工作及表明製物之理均由本人自任惟運動機器所需電力由本會供給

第十二款

至本會

第六款

賽會之人如欲自行出款特造房舍擺列自己物件宜先將房屋款式及長闊高低繪圖帖說附於請收入會呈內寄至本會

第七款

已准賽會之人宜於一千九百零三年正月五號以後二月二十號以前携物至會場擺列如賽會客商有不能似此辦理者亦可懇請本會總管代爲安排所賽各種物件惟懇請之信與所賽之物宜於一千九百零三年正月十五號以前寄至大坂分會不得有悞

第八款

互相討論

第三款

本國人及外國人無論爲官爲民均可在此特定院舍比賽以上所開物件皆無租費

第四款

情願入會之人宜於一千九百零二年六月三十號以前照下開請收入會呈詞款式繕呈遞寄於東京農商務省管理賽會大臣公所

第五款

情願入會之人宜將貨品樣色出處價目先開清單如貨係機器宜先繪出圖樣凡賽會物件如有需用機器之處宜將汽機馬力若干開明均附於請收入會呈內寄

第五次工藝賽會比賽貨物章程開列於下

管理農商務省大臣平田東助 押

大日本明治三十四年十月十八日

西歷一千九百零一年

工藝賽會章程

第一款

賽會院舍准設於大坂南區天王寺第五次工藝會場內由一千九百零三年三月一號開會至七月三十一號止

第二款

各國收藏之寶器地土滋生之物產及人工製成之器物均可擺列會場比較精粗

章程

大日本國第五次工藝賽會傳單

大日本國家於一千九百零三年在大坂舉辦工藝賽會所有各種新奇貨物向來未經演賽者均擺列會場俾各國製造家及各行工藝到會觀覽並特建院舍招集各國滋生之物產及人工製造之器物入會與賽以期互相比較考究振興工藝本會大旨係令日本製造匠士趁機仿效泰西各國近日所製新式貨物俾本國工藝得有進益即西國所製各貨亦可藉此宣示於衆以期暢銷於亞東市場此會爲益甚鉅不但本國人接踵而來凡東方諸國紳商必皆願親瞻也日本農商務省是以刊布傳單邀請入會凡閱者鑒之

農商務省第一百三十九號傳單

TREATY.

A Protocol between China and the Treaty

Powers, September 7, 1901.

The plenipotentiaries of Germany, His Excellency M. A. Munn von Schwarzenstein; of Austria-Hungary, His Excellency M. M. Czikarm von Wahlborn; of Belgium, His Excellency M. Joostens; of Spain, M. B. J. de Colongan; of the United States, His Excellency M. W. W. Rockhill; of France, His Excellency M. Paul Beau; of Great Britain, His Excellency Sir Ernest Satow; of Italy, Marquis Salvago Raggi; of Japan, His Excellency M. Jutaro Komura; of the Netherlands, His Excellency M. F. M. Knobel; of Russia, His Excellency M. M. de Giers; and of China, His Highness Yi-K'uang Prince Ching of the first rank, President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and His Excellency Li Hung-chang, Earl of Sui of the first rank, Tutor of the Heir Apparent, Grand Secretary of the Wen-hua Throne Hall, Minister of Commerce, Superintendent of the Northern trade, Governor-General of Chihli, have met for the purpose of declaring that China has complied to the satisfaction of the Powers with the conditions laid down in the note of the 22nd of December, 1900, which were accepted in their entirety by His Majesty the Emperor of China in a decree dated the 27th of December.

Article I a.

By an Imperial Edict of the 9th of June last, Tsai Feng, Prince of Ch'un, was appointed Ambassador of His Majesty the Emperor of China, and directed in that capacity to convey to His Majesty the German Emperor the expression of the regrets of His Majesty the Emperor of China and of the Chinese Government for the Assassination of His Excellency the late Baron von Ketteler, German Minister.

Prince Ch'un left Peking the 12th of July last to carry out the orders which had been given him.

Article I b.

The Chinese Government has stated that it will erect on the spot of the assassination of His Excellency the late Baron von Ketteler a commemorative monument, worthy of the rank of the deceased, and bearing an inscription in Latin, German, and Chinese Languages which shall express the regrets of His Majesty the Emperor of China for the murder Committed.

Their Excellencies the Chinese Plenipotentiaries have informed His Excellency the German Plenipotentiary, in a letter dated the 22nd of July last, that an arch of the whole width of the street would be erected on the said spot, and that work on it was begun the 25th of June last.

Article II a.

Imperial Edicts of the 13th and 21st of February, 1901, inflicted the following punishments on the principal authors of the outrages and crimes committed against the foreign Governments and their nationals :

Tsai-I Prince Tuan and Tsai Yan Duke Fu Kuo were sentenced to be brought before the autumnal court of assize for execution, and it was agreed that if the Emperor saw fit to grant them their lives, they should be exiled to Turkestan and there imprisoned for life, without the possibility of commutation of these punishments. Tsai Hsün Prince Chuang, Ying Nien, President of the Court of censors, and Chao Shu-Chiao, President of the Board of punishments, were condemned to commit suicide.

Yü Hsien, Governor of Shangsü, Chi Hsiu, President of the Board of Rites, and Hsü Cheng-yu, formerly senior Vice-President of the Board of punishments, were condemned to death.

Posthumous degradation was inflicted on Kang Yi, assistant grand Secretary, President of the Board of works, Hsü Tung, Grand Secretary, and Li Ping-heng, formerly Governor-General of Sze-ch'uan.

An Imperial Edict of February 13th, 1901, rehabilitated the memories of Hsü Yung-yi, President of the Board of war, Li Shan, President of the Board of revenue, Hsü Ching-cheng, Senior Vice-President of the Board of

Civil Office, Lien Yuan, Vice-Chancellor of the Grand Council, and Yuan Chang, Vice-President of the Court of Sacrifices, who had been put to death for having protested against the outrageous breaches of international law of last year.

Prince Chuang Committed suicide the 21st of February, 1901, Ying Nien and Chao Shu-chiao, the 24th, Yü Hsien was executed the 22nd, Chi Hsin and Hsü Cheng-yu on the 26th. Tung Fu-hsiang, General in Kansu, has been deprived of his Office by Imperial Edict of the 13th of February, 1901, pending the determination of the final punishment to be inflicted on him.

Imperial Edicts dated the 29th of April and 19th of August, 1901, have inflicted various punishments on the provincial officials convicted of the crimes and outrages of last summer.

Article II *a.*

An Imperial Edict promulgated the 19th of August, 1901, ordered the Suspension of official examinations for five years in all cities where foreigners were massacred or submitted to cruel treatment.

Article III.

So as to make honourable reparation for the assassination of Mr. Sugiyama, Chancellor of the Japanese Legation, His Majesty the Emperor of China by an

Imperial Edict of the 18th of June, 1901, appointed Na Tung, Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, to be his Envoy Extraordinary, and specially directed him to convey to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the regrets of the Emperor of China and of his Government at the assassination of the late Mr. Sugiyama.

Article IV.

The Chinese Government has agreed to erect an expiatory monument in each of the foreign or international cemeteries which were desecrated and in which the tombs were destroyed.

It has been agreed with the Representatives of the Powers that the legations interested shall settle the details for the erection of these monuments, China bearing all the expenses there of, estimated at ten thousand taels for the cemeteries at Peking and within its neighbourhood, and at five thousand taels for the cemeteries in the provinces, The amounts have been paid and the list of these cemeteries is enclosed herewith.

Article V.

China agreed to prohibit the importation into its territory of arms and ammunition, as well as of materials exclusively used for the manufacture of arms and ammunition,

An Imperial Edict has been issued on the 25th of

August, 1901, forbidding said importation for a term of two years. New Edicts may be issued subsequently extending this by other successive terms of two years in case of necessity recognized by the Powers.

Article VI.

By an Imperial Edict dated the 29th of May, 1901, His Majesty the Emperor of China agreed to pay the Powers an indemnity of four hundred and fifty millions of Haikwan Taels. This sum represents the total amount of the indemnities for States, companies or societies, private individuals, and Chinese referred to in Article VI of the note of December 27nd, 1900.

(a.) These four hundred and fifty millions constitute a gold debt calculated at the rate of the Haikwan tael to the gold currency of each country, as indicated below.

Haikwan tael = works.....	3.055
„ „ = Austro-Hungary crown.....	3.595
„ „ = Gold dollar.....	0.742
„ „ = Frances.....	3.750
„ „ = Pound sterling.....	3s.od.
„ „ = Yen.....	1.307
„ „ = Netherlands florin.....	1.096
„ „ = Gold rouble (17.424 dolias fine)	1.412

This sum in gold shall bear interest at 4 per cent per annum, and the capital shall be reimbursed by China in thirty-nine years in the manner indicated in the annexed

plan of amortization.

Capital and interest shall be payable in gold or at the rates of exchange corresponding to the dates at which the different payments fall due.

The amortization shall commence the 1st of January, 1902, and shall finish at the end of the year 1940. The amortizations are payable annually, the first payment being fixed on the 1st of January, 1903.

Interest shall run from the 1st of July, 1901, but the Chinese Government shall have the right to pay off within a term of three years, beginning January, 1902, the arrears of the first six months, ending the 31st of December, 1901, on condition, however, that it pays compound interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on the sums the payments of which shall have thus been deferred. Interest shall be payable semi-annually, the first payment being fixed on the 1st of July, 1902.

(b.) The service of the debt shall take place in Shanghai, in the following manner.

Each Power be represented by a delegate on a commission of bankers authorized to receive the amount of interest and amortization which shall be paid to it by the Chinese authorities designated for that purpose, to divide it among the interested parties, and to give a receipt for the same.

(c) The Chinese Government shall deliver to the

Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking a bond for the lump sum, which shall subsequently be converted into fractional bonds bearing the signatures of the delegates of the Chinese Government designated for that purpose. This operation and all those relating to issuing of the bonds shall be performed by the above-mentioned Commission, in accordance with the instructions which the Powers shall send their delegates.

(*d*) The proceeds of the revenues assigned to the payment of the bonds shall be paid monthly to the Commission.

(*e*) The revenues assigned as security for the bonds are the following.

1.—The balance of the revenues of the Imperial Maritime Customs after payment of the interest and amortization of preceding loans secured on these revenues, plus the proceeds of the raising to five per cent effective of the present tariff on maritime imports, including articles until now on the free list, but exempting foreign rice, cereals, and flour, gold and silver bullion and coin,

2.—The revenues of the native customs, administered in the open ports by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

3.—The total revenues of the salt gabelle, exclusive of the fraction previously set aside for other foreign loans.

The raising of the present tariff on imports to five

per cent effective is agreed to on the conditions mentioned below.

It shall be put in force two months after the signing of the present protocol, and no exceptions shall be made except for merchandise shipped not more than ten days after the said signing.

1°.—All duties levied on imports “ad valorem” shall be converted as far as possible and as soon as may be into specific duties. This conversion shall be made in the following manner:—

The average value of merchandise at the time of their landing during the three years 1897, 1898, and 1899, that is to say, the market price less the amount of import duties and incidental expenses, shall be taken as the basis for the valuation of merchandise. Pending the result of the work of conversion, duties shall be levied “ad valorem.”

2°.—The beds of the rivers Peiho and Whangpu shall be improved with the financial participation of China.

Article VII.

The Chinese Government has agreed that the quarter occupied by the legations shall be considered as one specially reserved for their use and placed under their exclusive control, in which Chinese shall not have the right to reside, and which may be made defensible.

The limits of this quarter have been fixed as follows on the annexed plan :

On the West, the line 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

On the North, the line 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

On the East, Ketteler street (10, 11, 12).

Drawn along the exterior base of the Tartar wall and following the line of the bastions, on the south the line 12, 1.

In the protocol annexed to the letter of the 16th of January, 1906, China recognized the right of each Power to maintain a permanent guard in the said quarter for the defence of its legation.

Article VIII.

The Chinese Government has consented to raze the forts of Taku and those which might impede free communication between Peking and the sea ; steps have been taken for carrying this out.

Article IX.

The Chinese Government has conceded the right to the Powers in the protocol annexed to the letter of the 16th of January, 1901, to occupy certain points, to be determined by an agreement between them, for the maintenance of open communication between the Capital and the sea. The points occupied by the Powers are :—

Huang-tsun, Lang-fang, Yang-tsun, Tientsin, Chun-liang Ch'eng, Tang ku, Su-tai, Tang-shan, Sanchou, Chang-li, Ch'in-wang-tao, Shan-hai-kuan.

Article X.

The Chinese Government has agreed to post and to have published during two years in all district cities the following Imperial edicts :

(a). Edict of the 1st February, prohibiting forever, under pain of death, membership in any antforeign society.

(b). Edicts of the 13th and 21st February, 29th April, and 19th August, enumerating the punishments inflicted on the guilty.

(c). Edict of the 19th August. 1901, prohibiting examinations in all cities where foreigners were massacred or subjected to cruel treatment.

(d). Edict of the 1st of February, 1901, declaring all Governors-General, Governors, and Provincial or local officials responsible for order in their respective districts, and that in case of new antforeign troubles or other infractions of the treaties which shall not be immediately repressed, and the authors of which shall not have been punished, these officials shall be immediately dismissed, without possibility of being given new functions or new honours.

The posting of these edicts is being carried on throughout the Empire.

Article XI.

The Chinese Government has agreed to negotiate the amendments deemed necessary by the foreign Governments to the treaties of commerce and navigation and the other subjects concerning commercial relations, with the object of facilitating them.

At present, and as a result of the stipulation contained in Article VI concerning the indemnity, the Chinese Government agrees to assist in the improvement of the courses of the rivers Peiho and Whangpu, as stated below.

(a). The works for the improvement of the navigability of the Peiho, begun in 1898, with the Coöperation of the Chinese Government, have been resumed under the direction of an international Commission. As soon as the administration of Tientsin shall have been handed back to the Chinese Government, it will be in a position to be represented on this Commission, and will pay each year a sum of sixty thousand Haikwan taels for maintaining the works.

(b). A Conservancy Board, charged with the management and control of the works for straightening the Whangpu and the improvement of the course of that river, is hereby created.

This Board shall consist of members representing the interests of the Chinese Government and those of foreigners

in the shipping trade of Shanghai. The expenses incurred for the works and the general management of the undertaking are estimated at the annual sum of four hundred and sixty thousand Haikwan taels for the first twenty years. This sum shall be supplied in equal portions by the Chinese Government and the foreign interests concerned. Detailed stipulations concerning the composition, duties, and revenues of the Conservancy Board are embodied in annex hereto.

Article XII.

An Imperial Edict of the 24th of July, 1901, reformed the Office of Foreign Affairs (Tsunqli Yamên), on the lines indicated by the Powers, that is to say, transformed it into a Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Wai-wu-pu), which takes precedence over the six other Ministries of the State. The same edict appointed the principal members of this Ministry.

An agreement has also been reached concerning the modification of Court ceremonial as regards the reception of foreign Representatives and has been the subject of several notes from the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, the substance of which is embodied in a memorandum herewith annexed.

Finally, it is expressly understood that as regards

the declarations specified above and the annexed documents originating with the foreign Plenipotentiaries, the French text only is authoritative.

The Chinese Government having thus complied to the satisfaction of the Power with the conditions laid down in the above-mentioned note of December 22nd, 1900, the Powers have agreed to accede to the wish of China to terminate the situation created by the disorders of the summer of 1900. In consequence thereof the foreign Plenipotentiaries are authorized to declare in the names of their Governments that, with the exception of the legation guards mentioned in Article VII, the international troops will completely evacuate the city of Peking on the 17th September, 1901, and, with the exception of the localities mentioned in Article IX, will withdraw from the province of Chihli on the 22nd of September.

The present final Protocol has been drawn up in twelve identic copies and signed by all the Plenipotentiaries, of the Contracting Countries. One copy shall be given to each of the foreign Plenipotentiaries, and one copy shall be given to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Peking, 7th September, 1901.

A. V. Mumm.

M. Czikan.

Joostens.	} Signatures and Seals of Chinese Plenipotentiaries. }
B. J. de Cologan.	
W. W. Rockhill.	
Beau.	
Ernest Satow.	
Salvago Raggi.	
Jutarō Komura.	
F. M. Knobel.	
M. de Giers.	

The claims of the Various Governments were as follows:—

Country.	Taels.
Germany	90,070,515.
Austria-Hungary	4,003,920.
Belgium	8,484,345.
Spain	135,315.
United States *	32,939,055.
France	70,878,240.
Portugal	92,250.
Great Britain	50,712,795.
Italy	26,617,005.
Japan	34,793,100.
Netherlands	782,100.
Russia	130,371,120.
International (Sweden and Norway, \$62,820)	212,490.
	<hr/>
	450,000,000.
	<hr/>

* The equivalent of \$24,168,357, gold.



俄國

一百三十兆三十七萬一千一百二十兩

瑞典那威

二十一萬二千四百九十兩

總計

總計

十三國

四百五十兆

奧國

四兆零零三千九百二十兩

比國

八兆四十八萬四千三百四十五兩

日國(西班牙)

十三萬五千三百十五兩

美國

三十二兆九十三萬九千零五十五兩

法國

七十兆八十七萬八千二百四十兩

葡國(葡萄牙)

九萬二千二百五十兩

英國

五十兆七十一萬二千七百九十五兩

義國

二十六兆六十一萬七千零零五兩

日本

三十四兆七十九萬三千一百兩

和國

七十八萬二千一百兩

一千九百零一年九月十七日即中歷光緒二十七年八月初五日全由京城
 撤退並除第九款所述各處外亦於西歷一千九百零一年九月二十二日即
 中歷光緒二十七年八月初十日由直隸省撤退今將以上條款繕定同文十
 二分均由諸國中國全權大臣畫押諸國全權大臣各存一分中國全權大臣
 收存一分

一千九百零一年九月初七日

在北京定立

光緒二十七年七月二十五日

辛丑各國賠款列表如左

國名

德國

九十兆零七萬零五百十五兩

上諭內已簡派外務部各王大臣矣且變通諸國

欽差大臣覲見禮節均已商定由中國全權大臣屢次照會在案此照會在後附之

節略內述明

茲特爲議明以上所述各語及後附諸國全權大臣所發之文牘均係以法文爲憑

大清國國家既如此按以上所述西歷一千九百年十二月二十二日即中歷光緒二十六年十一月初一日文內各款足適諸國之意妥辦則中國願將一千九百年夏間變亂所生之局勢完結諸國亦照允隨行是以諸國全權大臣現奉各本國

政府之命代爲聲明除第七款所述之防守使館兵隊外諸國兵隊即於西歷

國家派員與諸國所派之員會辦中國

國家應付海關銀每年六萬兩以養其工（一）現設立黃浦河道局經管整理改善水道各工所派該局各員均代中國暨諸國保守在滬所有通商之利益預估後二十年該局各工及經管各費應每年支用海關銀四十六萬兩此數平分半由中國

國家付給半由外國各干涉者出資該局員差並權責及進款之詳細各節皆於後附文件內列明

第十二款

西歷本年七月二十四日即中歷六月初九日降

旨將總理各國事務衙門按照諸國酌定改爲外務部班列六部之前此

上諭以各省督撫文武大吏暨有司各官於所屬境內均有保平安之責如復滋傷害諸國人民之事或再有違約之行必須立時彈壓懲辦否則該管之員卽行革職永不敘用亦不得開脫別給獎敘以上

諭旨現於中國全境漸次張貼

第十一款

大清國國家允定將通商行船各條約內諸國視爲應行商改之處及有關通商各他事宜均行議商以期妥善簡易現按照第六款賠償事宜約定中國

國家應允襄辦改善北河黃浦兩水路其襄辦各節如左(一)北河改善河道在一千八百九十八年會同中國

國家所興各工近由諸國派員重修一俟治理天津事務交還之後卽可由中國

第十款

大清國國家允定兩年之久在各府廳州縣將以後所述之

上諭頒行布告(一)西歷本年二月初一日即中歷上年十二月十三日

上諭以永禁或設或入與諸國仇敵之會違者皆斬(二)西歷本年二月十三二十
一四月二十九八月十九等日即中歷上年十二月二十五本年正月初三三
月十一七月初六等日

上諭一道犯罪之人如何懲辦之處均一一載明(三)西歷本年八月十九日即中
歷七月初六日

上諭以諸國人民遇害被虐各城鎮停止文武各等考試(四)西歷本年二月初一
日即中歷上年十二月十三日

國家應允諸國分應自主常留兵隊分保使館

第八款

大清國國家應允將大沽礮台及有礙京師至海通道之各礮台一律削平現已設

法照辦

第九款

按照西歷一千九百零一年正月十六日即中歷上年十一月二十六日文內
後附之條款中國

國家應允由諸國分應主辦會同酌定數處留兵駐守以保京師至海通道無斷
絕之虞今諸國駐守之處係黃村郎坊楊村天津軍糧城塘沽蘆台唐山灤州

昌黎秦王島山海關

中國

國家即應撥款相助至增稅一層俟此條款畫押日兩個月後即行開辦除在此畫押日期後至遲十日已在途間之貨外概不得免抽

第七款

大清國國家允定各使館境界以爲專與住用之處並獨由使館管理中國人民概不准在界內居住亦可自行防守使館界綫於附件之圖上標明如後東面之綫係崇文門大街圖上十一十二等字北面圖上係五六七八九十等字之綫西面圖上係一二三四五等字之綫南面圖上係十二一等字之綫此綫循城牆南址隨城壕而畫按照西歷一千九百零一年正月十六日即中歷上年十一月二十六日文內後附之條款中國

開列於後

一新關各進款俟前已作爲擔保之借款各本利付給之後餘剩者又進口貨稅增至切實值百抽五將所增之數加之所有向例進口免稅各貨除外國運來之米及各雜色糧麵並金銀以及金銀各錢外均應列入切實值百抽五貨內二所有常關各進款在各通商口岸之常關均歸新關管理三所有鹽政各進項除歸還前泰西借款一宗外餘剩一併歸入至進口貨稅增至切實值百抽五諸國現允可行惟須二端（一）將現在照估價抽收進口各稅凡能改者皆當急速改爲按件抽稅幾何定辦改稅一層如後爲估算貨價之基應以一千八百九十七八九三年卸貨時各貨牽算價值乃開除進口稅及雜費總數之市價其未改以前各該稅仍照估價徵收（二）北河黃浦兩水路均應改善

國家亦可將所欠首六個月至一千九百零一年十二月三十一日之息展在自一千九百零二年正月初一日起於三年內付還但所展息款之利亦應按年四釐付清又利息每屆六個月付給初次定於一千九百零二年七月初一日付給(乙)此欠款一切事宜均在上海辦理如後諸國各派銀行董事一名會同將所有由該管之中國官員付給之本利總數收存分給有干涉者該銀行出付回執(丙)由中國

國家將全數保票一紙交付駐京諸國

欽差領銜大臣手內此保票以後分作零票每票上各由中國特派之官員畫押此節以及發票一切事宜應由以上所述之銀行董事各遵本國飭令而行(丁)付還保票財源各進款應每月給銀行董事收存(戊)所定承擔保票之財源

金欸此市價按諸國各金錢之價易金如左

海關銀一兩 卽德國三馬克零五五 卽奧國三克勒尼五九五 卽美國

圓零七四二 卽法國三佛郎克七五 卽英國三先零 卽日本一圓四零

七 卽荷蘭國一弗樂林七九六 卽俄國一魯布四一二俄國魯布按金平

算卽十七多理亞四二四

此四百五十兆按年息四釐正本由中國分三十九年按後附之表各單清還
本息用金付給或按應還日期之市價易金付給還本於一千九百零二年正
月初一日起一千九百四十年終止還本各欸應按每屆一年付還初次定於
一千九百零三年正月初一日付還利息由一千九百零一年七月初一日起

算惟中國

歷本年八月二十五日即中歷二十七年七月十二日降

旨禁止進口二年嗣後如諸國以爲有仍應續禁止之處亦可降
旨將二年之限續展

第六款

按照西歷本年五月二十九日即中歷四月十二日

上諭

大清國

大皇帝允定付諸國償款海關銀四百五十兆兩此款係西歷一千九百年十二月二十二日即中歷光緒二十六年十一月初一日條款內第二款所載之各國各會各人及中國人民之賠償總數此四百五十兆係照海關銀兩市價易爲

大皇帝前代表

大清國

大皇帝及國家惋惜之意

第四款

大清國國家允定在於諸國被污瀆及挖掘各墳塋建立滌垢雪侮之碑已與諸國全權大臣會同商定其碑由該各國使館督建並由中國

國家付清估算各費銀兩京師一帶每處一萬兩外省每處五千兩此項銀兩業已付清茲將建碑之墳塋開列清單附後

第五款

大清國國家允定不准將軍火暨專爲製造軍火各種器料運入中國境內已於西

第二款 二

西歷本年八月十九日即二十七年七月初六日

上諭將諸國人民遇害被虐之城鎮停止文武各等考試五年

第三款

因

大日本國使館書記生杉山彬被害

大清國

大皇帝從優榮之典已於西歷本年六月十八日即中歷五月初三日降旨簡派戶部侍郎那桐爲專使大臣赴

大日本國

卿袁旭因上年力駁殊悖諸國義法極惡之罪被害於西歷本年二月十三日
即中歷上年十二月二十五日奉

上諭開復原官以示昭雪

莊親王載勛已於西歷本年二月二十一日即中歷正月初三日英年趙舒翹
已於二十四日即初六日均自盡毓賢已於二十二日即初四日啟秀徐承煜
已於二十六日即初八日均正法又西歷本年二月十三日即中歷上年十二
月二十五日

上諭將甘肅提督董福祥革職俟應得罪名定讞懲辦西歷本年四月二十九六月
初三八月十九等日即中歷三月十一四月十七七月初六等日先後降

旨將上年夏間兇慘案內所有承認獲咎之各外省官員分別懲辦

第二款

一懲辦傷害諸國

國家及人民之首禍諸臣將西歷本年二月十三二十一等日卽中歷上年十二月二十五本年正月初三等日先後降

旨所定罪名開列於後端郡王載漪輔國公載瀾均定斬監候罪名又約定如

皇上以爲應加恩貸其一死卽發往新疆永遠監禁永不減免莊親王載勛都察院

左都御史英年刑部尙書趙舒翹均定爲賜令自盡山西巡撫毓賢禮部尙書

啟秀刑部左侍郎徐承煜均定爲卽行正法協辦大學士吏部尙書剛毅大學

士徐桐前四川總督李秉衡均已身故追奪原官卽行革職又兵部尙書徐用

儀戶部尙書立山吏部左侍郎許景澄內閣學士兼禮部侍郎銜聯元太常寺

大皇帝暨國家惋惜之意醇親王已遵

旨於西歷本年七月十二日卽中歷五月二十七日自北京起程

第一款 二

大清國國家業已聲明在遇害處所豎立銘誌之碑與克大臣品位相配列敘

大清國

大皇帝惋惜兇事之

旨書以辣丁德漢各文前於西歷本年七月二十二日卽中歷六月初七日經

大清國欽差全權大臣文致

大德國欽差全權大臣現於遇害處所建立牌坊一座足滿街衢已於西歷本年六

月二十五日卽中歷五月初十日興工

日降

旨全行照允足適諸國之意妥辦

第一欸 一

大德國欽差男爵克大臣被戕害一事前於西歷本年六月初九日即中歷四月二

十三日奉

諭旨

大派醇親王載灃爲頭等專使大臣赴

大德國

大皇帝前代表

大清國

大英 欽差 便宜行事 全權 大臣 薩道義

大義 欽差 駐紮 中華 大臣 世襲 侯爵 薩爾瓦葛

大日 本國 欽差 全權 大臣 小村壽太郎

大和 欽差 駐紮 中華 便宜行事 全權 大臣 克羅伯

大俄 欽命 全權 大臣 內廷 大夫 格爾思

今日會同聲明核定

大清國按西歷一千九百年十二月二十二日即中歷光緒二十六年十一月初一

日文內各款當經

大清國

大皇帝於西歷一千九百年十二月二十七日即中歷光緒二十六年十一月初六

條約

辛丑各國和約

大清 欽命全權大臣便宜行事總理外務部事務和碩慶親王
 欽差全權大臣便宜行事太子太傅文華殿大
 學士北洋大臣直隸總督部堂一等肅毅伯 李鴻章

大德 欽差駐紮中華便宜行事大臣 穆默

大奧 欽差駐紮中華便宜行事全權大臣 齊幹

大比 欽差駐紮中華便宜行事全權大臣 姚士登

大日 欽差駐紮中華全權大臣 葛絡幹

大美國 欽差特辦議和事宜全權大臣 柔克義

大法 欽差全權大臣駐紮中國京都總理本國事務便宜行事 鮑渥

INTERNATIONAL LAW.



When a country makes treaties with another, both of them should obtain benefits ; moreover neither must suffer at the hands of the other. The concerns the Government of every country.

If intercourse or commerce is found to injure a country, the government of the said country has a right to alter it. The government of every country has the right to build ware-houses, establish trade routes, make treaties of commerce control trade ports, draw-up good laws for the regulations of commerce and make privileged treaties and exclusive concessions.

With reference to intercourse there are seven articles in international law stipulated concerning it.

Article I.

If a nation shuts its door and has not free intercourse with other nations it shall not be allowed to enjoy the benefits of international law.

Article II.

When a country's products are required by another country in necessity, if the former intentionally does not

sell them the latter shall look upon it as its enemy in accordance with international law.

Article III.

When a country's rivers and lands are required by another nation for shipping and carrying to permit trade to pass through without any hindrance and the government purposely does not allow them to purchase or hire it the said nation or country shall be looked upon as an enemy in accordance with international law.

Article IV.

When two nations are on good terms if one of the other nations hinders their free intercourse it shall be held responsible by international law.

Article V.

People of a country must be honest and faithful in carrying on trade with the subjects of other nations; if they impose upon them they shall be held responsible in accordance with international law. But when they meet with misfortune or anything compels them to withhold certain rights they will be allowed to do so and will not be held responsible by international law.

When a courier of other nations bears despatches through a country the latter must not open and examine them and make their military affairs known to other.

(Unfortunately there are many countries which have broken this law.)

Article VI.

When subjects of a nation come to our country with passports they shall be allowed to come in.

After they enter it we should not drive them out without cause. But if they commit any crime and ought to be driven out, their mother country shall be first informed of this matter and we should also deal with the case amicably in order to preserve the friend-ship between two nations.

Article VII.

Slave trade is not allowed by law; if a country can make away with this wicked custom it shall be deserving of international praise and it will be acting in accordance with international law.



第四款

兩國往來列國中有居間措阻者公法非之

第五款

凡子民與外國通商當存忠信有挾詐術以愚人者公法黜之惟遇有急難爲勢所逼祇可勉強一試公法亦有原情之例又別國公文越境不得搜看洩人軍機惜自來犯斯例者多矣

第六款

凡鄰國子民持有護照到我國者當納之弗能禁既入者不能無故而逐之出若有罪故理應逐去者須通知其本國仍須善爲處治以全友誼

第七款

私販人口法當厲禁能除斯害公法與之

公法

凡辦交涉事件當使兩國受益亦須求本國免害此事關乎各國政府蓋外國交涉與商務有害於本國者本國政府有權可以刪除之各國政府其權足定地以屯貨建立通商之路訂通商之約其通商口岸通商善法多得權利條約獨享權利護照政府悉得主之綜而論之國際上之有公法者約有七端

第一款

凡一國閉封自守不與別國交際即不得享公法權利

第二款

凡貨物有關別國命脉者故斬弗與照公法該國得以讐視之

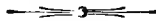
第三款

凡水陸爲舟車所必經而又於彼國無礙彼故弗許照公法亦疾之如讐

THE NATIONAL LAW

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.



If the Chief Ruler of a country has absolute power ; if he can, on his own authority, issue commands which must under any circumstances be obeyed, he is called an Absolute Monarch, and the form of Government is called an Absolute Monarchy.

If the Monarch's power is Limited, the form of Government is called a Limited Monarchy. If the Chief Ruler is elected by the people, the form of Government is called a Republic, and the Chief Ruler the President.

The Government of Great Britain is a Limited Monarchy, and that of the United States of America is Republican Government.

The Throne of Great Britain is hereditary, the King being succeeded by his eldest son, and he by his eldest son, and so on. If there be no sons, the eldest daughter inherits the Crown.

The Legislature of Great Britain Consists of the King and two Houses of Parliament ; these comprise

the House of Lords and the House of Commons; the former is an assembly consisting of Peers or Nobles, many of whom hold hereditary rank.

The House of Commons Consists of gentlemen, generally holding no official rank whatever, who are elected by certain classes of the people. No law can be made, altered or repealed without the consent of the King and a Majority of each House of Parliament.

The Sovereign is the head of the Executive Government, and appoints certain persons as Ministers, each of whom is the head of a department.

They comprise the Premier (or Prime Minister), the Secretary of State for the Home' Department (Home Secretary), the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Colonial Secretary), the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Foreign Secretary), the Secretary of State for War, the Secretary of State for India, and others.

The Ministers, collectively called the Ministry or the "Cabinet," advise the Sovereign, and are themselves responsible to Parliament. Any member of Parliament may demand from the Ministers explanations of their acts, and may discuss, comment-upon, and even censure such acts; this is done publicly while the House is assembled, and as reporters for the Press are allowed to be present, everything which is said in Parliament is printed in the newspapers, and becomes known to the whole people.

In Parliament there are always two parties, that is, some of the members are of one opinion, and some of another; some hold the same political opinion which is discussed, and argued for and against.

It is necessary that the Ministry and a majority of the House of Commons should be of the same general opinions; when this is not the case, the Sovereign either appoints a new Ministry, or dissolves the Parliament; in this latter case a new election take place, and a new House of Commons is formed; if this also contains a majority against the Ministers, the Cabinet must resign.

Although the Executive Government decides what taxes shall be collected, it is the House of Commons alone that votes the supplies; one of the Ministers, called the Chancellor of the Exchequer, estimates every year how much money the government will require during the following year; this estimate ("the Budget") is examined in detail by the House of Commons, who vote what sums they think proper.

The annual expenditure of the British Government in Great Britain is about seventy million pounds sterling. (But including colonies is about £1,800,000,000 or 18,000,000,000 dollars Mex.)

Thus the Executive Government is carried on by the Ministry; the Ministry are responsible to parliament; and as the House of Commons is elected by certain classes of

the people, the action of the Ministry is to a great extent controlled by Public Opinion, and it is Public Opinion that really guides the affairs of the State. It has been previously stated that the Government of the United States of America is a Republican Government, and that the Chief Ruler, or President as he is called, is elected by the people.

It first sight it might appear that there is a great deal of difference between the American Government and that of Britain; but such is really the case; there are a good many differences in the details, and the Americans call things by different names, but viewed as a whole the two governments do not differ very much.

The President of the United States is elected every four years; in other respects his functions do not differ widely from those of a King. As the power of the King of Great Britain is limited by two Houses of Parliament, so the power of the President of the United States is limited by two somewhat similar Houses or Legislative Assemblies, called the Senate and the House of Representatives, which are collectively called "Congress"; the House of Representatives corresponds in many respects with the British House of Commons, and the Senate corresponds to some extent with the English House of Lords; but with one great difference, namely, that members of the American Senate are elected, and members

of the House of Lords are so by hereditary right. In the United States there is no hereditary nobility, and there are no hereditary titles. It is the theory of republicanism that all persons are born with equal political rights; hence all American citizens have a right to vote in elections, but only certain classes of the people (those owning property, paying taxes and being of fixed address &c.) may do so in England.



兆磅金(合殖民地每年約計一千八百兆磅約英洋一萬八千兆元)

行法部由樞臣之施行樞臣受議院責成下議院既由百姓中數等人公舉而樞臣之設施多爲衆意所裁制故國事實以衆意爲先導矣

美國爲民主政體其元首名曰大總統由百姓公舉以表面觀之似美之政體大異於英其實不然蓋美因事命名故條目似有不同然統觀兩國政體則不甚懸殊也惟美民主四年一易稍異於英至論其行政各事不異於一王之治英國君主之權限於上下兩議院美國民主之權亦限於兩議院(議法院)名曰元老院代議院(總稱爲國會)代議院即英之下議院元老院即英之上議院其大異者即美之元老院人員由公舉英之上議院人員由世襲也美國則無世爵無世官共和主義謂盡人有平等政治權所以美國國民皆有投票選舉之權非與英國僅有數等人

「有財產納賦稅與有恆業等人」之有投票選舉權也

部大臣藩部大臣外部大臣兵部大臣印度部大臣以及別部大臣

樞臣總稱樞府贊襄君主受議院責成議院各員可詢明樞臣所施行各事之宗旨其施行各事可以辯駁批議且可面折廷爭至議院會議時報館訪事人等均可與聞使議院所議各事得以刊入報章俾衆週知

議院中常分兩黨此黨具一意見彼黨亦具一意見若兩黨中具有相似之政策始可辯駁之俾擇善而從

樞府與下議院多數黨之意見當必一致設或不然則君主或簡新樞府或散下議院而另行選舉俟新下議院成如仍多數抗拒樞臣則樞臣必退

賦稅之如何征取雖爲行法部所定議而籌款獨歸下議院投票戶部大臣每歲預計政府來年應需若干款由下議院詳細查明乃投票以何數爲適宜英歲需七十

英美國際法

若一國君主有無限權其所出命令皆係獨裁無論何人必遵從者其君謂之專制君其政體謂之專制政體設君權有限則其政體謂之有限政體若君主由百姓選舉其政體謂之民主政體其君名曰大總統英國爲君權有限政體美國爲民主政體

英國以長子繼承遞嬗而下若無子則長女襲之

英制君主與上下兩議院治理國事上議院卽貴族院爲貴族世襲所會議下議院卽平民院爲無官守而有身家之人所會議下議院議員皆由百姓中數等人公舉至法律之創廢不經君主及兩議院多數之認可不能施行

君主爲行法部之首領簡派樞臣以助治理每樞臣爲一部之長樞臣中分首相內

IMPERIAL DECREES.

Peking, 1st Sept., 1905.

Referring to our former decree ordering the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces to select intelligent students and send them to foreign countries to prosecute their studies, which decree, we note, has been effectively carried out, it is our wish that the students sent abroad should acquire some useful and technical sciences, in order that they may be of service to their own country. With this in view, they should not be permitted to avoid the more difficult for easier studies, resulting thereby in a superficial education; but, their inclination having been consulted, they should be enjoined to devote themselves to the study of special subjects, which they should, by studious application and research, master, till they possess the proficiency of experts.

Then on their return to China after graduation, they will on their passing an examination, be given good positions in the Government service.

As the number of Chinese students in Japan is already considerable, a larger number than hitherto should be sent to Europe and America, so that more useful men may be produced. We note with high approval that the hardships which the students have gone through in traversing

distant seas were borne with the view of equipping themselves for the future service of the Imperial Government, and, as the various (Chinese) ministers are responsible for their supervision, the latter should treat them as of their own blood, examining and exercising their vigilance on them from time to time. Any Government or private student, who is earnestly devoted to his studies and is of a strong and good character should uniformly receive the utmost care and patronage of the Ministers, who, in the event of any of the students being in want of funds or suffering from sickness, should extend to those students their assistance and support as the circumstances of each particular case may warrant. On the other hand, any students, who may be found to be insubordinate to the guardianship of the Ministers, should be subject to severe discipline, by which means, it is to be hoped, more students may complete their studies and become useful men. Let Our wish be not disregarded in the slightest degree, thereby defeating our object of assisting the equipment of men for high positions and for the attainment of substantial results.



上諭前經降旨諭令各省選派學生出洋游學該督撫已陸續遵照辦理惟所有派出之學生皆應講求實學專科以期致用毋得避難就易徒託空言著各視其性之所近責令分門肄習殫心研究務求專精畢業回華考試合格優予出身用各器使現在留學東洋者已不乏人著再多派學生分赴歐美俾宏造就各該學生遠涉重瀛將爲 國家效用 朝廷深爲嘉許各出使大臣皆有監督之責當視學生於子弟隨同考查無論官費自費如能坐苦嚮學志正品端應一體認真管護其資斧不繼染患疾病者卽酌量情形分別體恤如有不守範圍之生亦卽嚴加約束冀廣成材毋稍膜視用副 朝廷培植人才實事是求之至意欽此

IMPERIAL DECREES.

A national police system is a measure of the first importance, and we have repeatedly given orders that it should be established at the Capital and in the provinces. It is necessary that a special Board be instituted to take general charge of the system. We hereby command that the Board of Imperial Chinese Constabulary be immediately organised, and we appoint, as President, Hsu Shih-chang, Acting Senior Vice-President of the Board of War; (Imperial Clan), Sub-Chancellor of the Grand Secretariat; and Acting Junior Vice-President, the Expectant Taotai of Chihli, Chao Ping-chuan, on whom we bestow the rank of a Metropolitan official of the Third Grade. The police system of Peking, both of the inner and outer cities, is placed under their control in order to concentrate responsibilities. They are also empowered to exercise authority of direction and superintendence over the provincial systems. With thoroughness and intelligence and without fear of labour and criticism, they are to draw up and revise from time to time the regulations, which have for their object the promotion of the peacefulness and security of the people.

上諭巡警關係緊要迭經諭令京師及各省一體舉辦自應專設衙門俾資統率着
卽設立巡警部署兵部左侍郎徐世昌著補授該部尙書內閣學士毓朗著補
授該部左侍郎直隸候補道趙秉鈞着賞給三品京堂署理該部右侍郎所有
京城內外工巡事務均歸管理以專責成其各省巡警並着該部督飭辦理該
尙書等務卽悉心通籌力任勞怨嚴定章程隨時切實稽核期於內外清謐黎
民乂安用副委任一切未盡事宜卽由該部妥議具奏欽此

IMPERIAL DECREE.

Peking, 19th Nov. 1905.

Decree, in response to a memorial presented by the Ministry of Finance, submitting certain recommendations in regard to the coining of the new currency and its circulation. According to the recommendations, a coin of one-tael denomination is to be minted as the unit of currency, which will then be followed by coins of a lower denomination, viz., 5-mace, 2-mace, and 1-mace, these to be circulated with the subsidiary copper coins in current use and the brass cash formerly minted. Now, the re-adjusting of a nation's currency on a proper basis being the most important step in the administration of its finance. We hereby command that the Minting Department of the Board of Revenue communicate the above recommendations to the various mints of the Chihli, Kiangsu, Hupeh and Kuangtung provinces, instructing them in future to mint coins in accordance therewith, which coins shall be the accepted legal tender for government as well as private business transactions. The Ministry of Finance is commanded to submit, from time to time further recommendations which may be found necessary in regard to this matter.

上諭財政處奏酌擬鑄造銀幣分兩成色並行用章程開單呈覽一摺據稱從前各省所鑄銀元係屬一時權宜未可垂爲定制現在明定國幣擬鑄造重庫平一兩銀幣定爲本位更鑄五錢二錢一錢三種銀幣與現鑄之銅元舊有之制錢相輔而行等語整齊圖法爲當今財政要圖著戶部造幣總廠按照所擬章程行知直隸江蘇湖北廣東各分廠趕緊鑄造嗣後公私收發欸項均行用銀幣以垂定制而昭大信一切未盡事宜著該王大臣等體察情形隨時奏明辦理餘依議欽此

IMPERIAL DECREE.



Decree in response to a memorial presented by the Board of Commerce praying that for the development of the trade in Manchuria, commands be issued for the devising and adoption of satisfactory measures. Manchuria is a large and populous region but the people are not yet enlightened. It is imperative that particular localities be selected and be opened as international treaty ports, so that all the Treaty Powers of China may reap equal advantages. The local authorities are commanded to develop manufactures and industries so as to increase commercial prosperity. The Boards of Commerce and of Foreign Affairs are to confer with Viceroy Yuan, and Tartar General Chao Erh-hsun, having for its object the drawing up of plans and the devising of measures pertaining to this opening up of Manchuria. They are then to report to the Throne and await instructions for the carrying into effect of the measures.



上諭商部奏振興東三省商務請飭妥籌辦法一摺東三省地大物博風氣未開亟應措定地界多開場埠推廣通商期與有約各國公共利益並飭地方官舉辦各項實業以興商務着外務部會同北洋大臣袁世凱盛京將軍趙爾巽統籌辦法妥議章程辦理候旨施行欽此

CHINA FUTURE CONSTITUTION.

A memorial has been presented to the Throne by the Chinese Ministers abroad, headed by the Minister in England. The object of the memorial was to ask the Throne to announce without further delay the intention to adopt a constitutional form of government.

The memorialists, after referring to the Imperial Decree dated the 20th of the 8th moon, 31st year, appointing Duke Tsai Tsze and four other Commissioners to investigate constitutional governments in other countries, a work in which they themselves were directed to join, congratulated Their Majesties upon the adoption of such a wise and benevolent attitude. They assure the Throne that the Imperial prerogatives will in no wise be menaced by a constitutional government, but that the people will derive great benefit and enjoy many privileges now denied them. Only the officials will be affected by it, as they will be liable to degradation or dismissal if they prove guilty of negligence misdemeanor or incapability.

The memorialists state that China has Japan on one side and Russia on the other, while America and Europe are watching her every action. On her part, China has scarcely anything to show at all. Most of her institutions are worthless, whether it is her domestic administration,

her official system, her military organization or finance. There is hardly a single department that is efficient, and if the present state of things be allowed to continue, the national situation will become most critical if not impossible, when in a few years hence, Japan has recovered from the war, Russia has settled down to her constitution, France has completed her railway projects on China's southern frontier, Great Britain has solidified her interests in Tibet, America has succeeded in restoring order in the Philippines, and Germany has increased her navy strength in the Far East. Unless a constitutional Government is adopted, the country will be menaced in every direction.

The memorialists propose three things being done at once. First, the announcement of the object of the constitution which should be done with due ceremony and sacrifices to the God of Heaven; and the issuing of proclamations to the people and all officials so that it will be accepted without a murmur. Secondly, the preparation for self-administration in all districts affected, namely, those over 1,000 li in area. The systems of foreign countries should be followed, and books compiled for the information and guidance of the viceroys and governors. Thirdly, the establishment of laws to govern public meetings and the Press. These should be under the control of the police, and the people must be notified of the new regulations and understand that they must be obeyed.

The Throne is further requested to announce the Imperial edict that a constitution will be promulgated within five years, and in the meantime, the five Commissioners should be ordered to study carefully the constitutions of Great Britain, Germany and Japan.

(From the above, it would appear that the Chinese Ministers abroad are of the opinion that China is ripe for a constitutional Government. For ourselves, we are not equally sanguine, as we consider that our people are still too ignorant to make such a form of government a success).

(洋文與中文稍有差異閱者鑒之)



伏乞 皇太后 皇上聖鑒訓示再此摺條臣誠臣大燮公商主稿會同臣某某
等辦理合併聲明謹奏

法非若我國空懸禁令轉得法外之自由與其漫無限制益生厲階何如勒以章程
咸納軌物宜采取英德日本諸君主國現行條例編爲集會律言論律出版律迅卽
頒行以一趨向而定民志以上三者實憲政之津髓而富強之綱紐臣等待罪海外
見聞較切受恩深重緘默難安用敢不避斧誅合詞籲懇伏願我 皇太后 皇

上宸衷獨斷特降 綸音期以五年改行立憲政體一面飭下考察政治大臣與英

德日本諸君主國憲政名家詳詢博訪斟酌至當合擬稿本進呈 御覽並請 特

簡通達時事公忠體國之親賢大臣開館編稿 大清帝國憲法頒行天下一面將

臣等所陳三端預爲施行以樹基礎從此南針有定歧路不迷我 聖清國祚垂於

無窮 皇太后早早鴻名施於萬世群黎益行忠愛外人立息覬覦 宗社幸甚

天下幸甚臣等不勝屏當戰慄之至所有擬請定期仿行憲政緣由謹合恭摺具陳

指歸而後趨向有準開風氣之先肅綱紀之始有萬不可緩宜先舉者三事一曰宣示宗旨日本初行新政祭天誓誥內外肅然宜略防其意將 朝廷立憲大綱列爲條欵謄黃刊貼使全國臣民奉公治事一以憲法意義爲宗不得稍有違悖二曰布地方自治之制今州縣轄境大逾千里小亦數百里以異省之人任牧民之職庶務叢集更調頻仍欲臻上理憂乎其難各國郡邑轄境以戶口計其大者亦僅當小縣之半鄉官恆數十人必由郡邑會議公舉如周官鄉大夫之制庶官任其責議會董其成有休戚相關之情無扞格不入之苦是以事無不舉民安其業宜取各國地方自治制度擇其尤便者酌訂專書著爲令典尅日頒發各省督撫分別照行限期藏事三曰定集會言論出版之律集會言論出版三者諸國所許民間之自由而民間亦以得自由爲幸福然集會受警察之稽察報章聽官吏之檢視實有種種防維之

數者皆公共之利權而受治於法律範圍之下至臣工則自首揆以至鄉官或特簡或公推無不有一定之責成聽上下之監督其貪墨疲冗敗常溺職者上得而罷斥之下得而攻退之東西諸國大軍大政更易內閣解散國會習爲常事而指視所集從未及於國君此憲法利君利民不便庶官之說也而諸國臣工方以致君澤視爲義務未聞有以一己之私阻撓至計者我國東鄰強日北界強俄歐美諸邦環伺逼處岌岌然不可終日言外交則民氣不可爲後援言內政則官常不足資治理言練兵少敵愾同仇之志言理財則有剜肉補瘡之虞循是以往再閱五年日本之元氣已復俄國之憲政已成法國之鐵道已通英國之藏情已熟美國之屬島已治德國之海力已充棼然交集有觸卽發安危機關豈待著蔡臣等反復衡量百憂交集竊以爲環球大勢如彼憲法可行如此保邦政治非此末由惟是大律大法必須預示

典處北海逼強俄則先立葡萄牙見逼於西則次之比利時荷蘭壤地褊小介居兩大則次之日本僻在東瀛通市之初外患內訌國脉如縷則次之俄羅斯跨歐亞之地處負隅之勢兵力素強得以安常習故不與風會爲轉移乃近以遼瀋戰事水陸交困國中有識之士聚衆請求今亦立布憲法矣最強之國所以立憲最後者其受外來之震撼輕故其動本國之感情緩然而強大如俄猶激動於東方戰敗計無復之不得不出於立憲以冀挽回國勢觀於今日國無強弱無大小先後一揆全出憲法一途天下大計居可知矣且夫立憲政體利於君利於民而獨不便於庶官者也考各國憲法皆有君位尊嚴無對君統萬世不易君權神聖不可侵犯諸條而凡安樂尊榮之典君得獨享其成艱鉅疑難之事君不必獨肩其責民間之利則租稅得平均也訟獄得控訴也下情得上達也身命財產得保護也地方事參預補救也之

奏議

出使各國大臣會銜奏請宣布立憲以定國是摺

謹奏爲環球各國全行憲政擬請參考纂輯宣布實行以定國是而固邦本敬陳管見恭摺仰祈 聖鑒事竊臣伏讀 諭旨特派貴親大臣分赴東西各國考求政治本年八月二十日欽奉 上諭前有旨派載澤等分赴各國考察政法該大臣等各至一國着各該駐使大臣會同博采悉心考證以資詳密欽此伏維我 皇太后

皇上勵精圖治發奮爲雄薄海臣民固已慶 鴻業之有基冀幸福於無旣而海

國士夫亦以我將立憲自今伊始必將日強爭相告臣等耳聞目見尤不覺怵慶逾恆竊維憲法者所以安宇內禦外侮固邦基而保人民者也濫觴於英倫踵行於法美近百年間環球諸君主國無不次第舉行竊跡前事大抵弱小之國立憲恆先瑞

THE HIGH COMMISSIONERS.



Favourable Report on the French System.



RECOMMENDED FOR CHINA.

A joint memorial has been received from Duke Tsai Tse and their Excellencies Shang Chi Hêng and Li Shêng Cao, Imperial High Commissioners for the study of modern political and administrative systems in foreign countries, with reference to their investigations in France.

The Memorialists state that after their arrival in Paris from London, they have studied every branch of the French political administration, which is somewhat different from the systems of Great Britain, Germany and a few other European nations.

Although France is a Republic, yet the full powers of government are still vested in the central Government in the same way as in a monarchical state so that most of the good laws &c. introduced by Napoleon I. are still in force.

If one compare France with England, he will find as one point of difference that the power of the central government in Paris is greater than that of London. Thus the method of centralising the full powers in the

Paris government is very suitable for adoption in a vast and thickly-populated country like China. Although France was defeated by Germany in 1870, nevertheless owing to the patriotic feeling of the French people and their traditional good political administration, she is now again a first-class world Power. Industry, education, etc., are the same as in England, Germany and other leading countries.

The memorialists mention their visit to the French Government dockyards, harbours and other establishments.

(洋文與中文稍有差異閱者鑒之)



路易十六以來相沿未革習俗使然非關政治此在法考察之大概情形也頃得駐英使臣汪大燮來電日來英國君主已由法返國臣等考察完畢定於本月十六日自法赴英訂期呈遞國文所有在法考察諸務除俟編輯成書咨送考察政治館外理合先將大概情形恭摺具陳伏乞 皇太后 皇上聖鑒謹奏

爲古昔強國幾曾統一歐陸故其法治精神最富於統治力法國本羅馬舊地流風餘韻存者尤多而又經拿破崙第一之雄才大略綜攬乾綱以沉雄英鷲之姿手定立國治民之法公私上下權限分明數十年來雖屢經變革卒易世及爲選舉而其精深之學理邃密之科條相承遺意無或稍移是其所變者家國之局而其不變者法理之真觀其現行成法其大權仍操於政府居中馭外條理秩如其設官分職則三權互相維持無輕重偏倚之嫌其地方自治則都府秉成中樞有指臂相承之效比之英吉利一則人民先有自治能力而後政府握其綱一則於政府完備統治機關而後人民順其則施之廣土衆民之國自以大權集一爲宜且法自大敗於德以還凋喪之餘不三十年復臻強盛其作民氣以張國勢皆其政法原理有以致之非倖然也至其學術之高尙工業之良巧本與英德諸國並駕齊驅惟其泰侈之習自

奏議

澤尙李三大臣奏陳在法考察大概情形摺

爲具陳在法考察大概情形恭摺仰祈 聖鑒事竊臣等由英至法及呈遞國書日期業經專摺具報并先後電達外務部在案查法蘭西爲歐洲民主之國其立政規模非徒與東西各國宜有異同卽比之英德諸邦亦不無差別臣等至法京後連日率同參隨等員赴其行政各局署詳加考查復延請彼國政治名家悉心討論又因彼政府之請赴其里昂北隆閱看軍港船塢製造各廠而後知其立國之體雖有共和之稱其統治之權實具帝國之制其條規則整齊劃一其精神則固結流通遺其粗而擷其精其可以甄採之處良非鮮少其綱領大要請略陳之大抵歐洲各國政治法律悉根原於羅馬言政法者之必先言羅馬亦猶中國學者之首推周秦羅馬

THE PEACE TREATY.

OFFICIAL TEXT.

Art. I.—There shall henceforth be peace and amity between their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias and between their respective States and subjects.

Art. II.—The Imperial Russian Government, acknowledging that Japan possesses in Korea paramount political, military and economical interests, engage neither to obstruct nor to interfere with the measures of guidance, protection, and control which the Imperial Government of Japan may find it necessary to take in Korea. It is understood that Russian subjects in Korea shall be treated exactly in the same manner as the subjects or citizens of other foreign Powers, that is to say, they shall be placed on the same footing as subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. It is also agreed that, in order to avoid all causes of misunderstanding, the two high contracting parties will abstain on the Russo-Korean frontier from taking any military measures which may menace the security of Russian or Korean territory.

Art. III.—Japan and Russia mutually engage:—

(1) To evacuate completely and simultaneously Manchuria except the territory affected by the lease of the Liaotung Peninsula in conformity with the Provisions of additional Article I. annexed to this Treaty, and

(2) To restore entirely and completely to the exclusive administration of China all portions of Manchuria now in the occupation or under the control of the Japanese or Russian troops with the exception of the territory above-mentioned.

The Imperial Government of Russia declare that they have not in Manchuria any territorial advantages or exclusive concession in impairment of Chinese sovereignty or inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity.

Art. IV.—Japan and Russia reciprocally engage not to obstruct any general measures common to all countries which China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

Art. V.—The Imperial Russian Government transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, with the consent of the Government of China, the lease of Port Arthur, Talienwan, and adjacent territory and territorial waters and all rights, privileges, and concessions connected with or forming part of such leases and they also transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan all public works and properties in the territory affected by the

above-mentioned lease.

The two high contracting parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Chinese Government mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

The Imperial Government of Japan on their part undertake that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects in the territory above referred to shall be perfectly respected.

Art. VI.—The Imperial Russian Government engage to transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan without compensation and with the consent of the Chinese Government the railway between Chang-chun (Kuan-Chêng-tzu) and Port Arthur and all its branches, together with all rights privileges, and properties appertaining thereto in that region as well as coal mines in the said region belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway.

The two high contracting parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Government of China mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

Article VII.—Japan and Russia engage to exploit their respective railways in Manchuria exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes, and in no wise for strategic purpose. It is understood that the restriction does not apply to the railway in the territory affected by the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula.

Article VIII.—The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia with a view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic will as soon as possible conclude a separate convention for the regulation of their connecting railway services in Manchuria.

Article IX.—The Imperial Russian Government cede to the Imperial Government of Japan in perpetuity and full sovereignty the southern portion of the Island of Saghalin and all islands adjacent thereto and all public works and properties thereon. The 50th degree of North Latitude is adopted as the northern boundary of the ceded territory. The exact laignment of the territory shall be determined in accordance with the provision of Article 2 annexed to this treaty. Japan and Russia mutually agree not to construct in their respective possessions on the Island of Saghalin or the adjacent islands any fortification or other similar military works. They also respectively engage not to take any military measures which may impede the free navigation of the straits of La Perouse and Tartary.

Art. X.—It is reserved to Russian subjects, inhabitants of the territory ceded to Japan, to sell their real property and retire to their country, but if they prefer to remain in the ceded territory they will be maintained and protectioned in the full exercise of their industries and rights of property on condition of submitting to

Japanese laws and jurisdiction. Japan shall have full liberty to withdraw right of residence in or deport from such territory any inhabitants who labour under political or administrative disability. She engages that the proprietary rights of such inhabitants shall be fully respected.

Article XI.—Russia engages to arrange with Japan for granting Japanese subjects rights of fishery along coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk and Behring Seas. It is agreed that the foregoing engagement shall not affect rights already belonging to Russian or foreign subjects in those regions.

Article XII.—The treaty of commerce and navigation between Japan and Russia having been annulled by the war, the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia engage to adopt as the basis of their commercial relations, pending the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce and navigation on the basis of the treaty which was in force previous to the present war, the system of reciprocal treatment on the footing of the most favoured nation in which are included import and export duties, Customs formalities, transit and tonnage dues, and the admission and treatment of the agents, subjects, and vessels of one country in the territories of the other.

Art. XIII.—As soon as possible after the present

treaty comes into force all prisoners of war shall be reciprocally restored. The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia shall each appoint a special commissioner to take charge of prisoners. All prisoners in the hands of one Government shall be delivered to and received by the commissioner of the other Government or by his duly authorised representative in such convenient numbers and at such convenient ports of the delivering state as such delivering state shall note in advance to the commissioner of the receiving state. The Governments of Japan and Russia shall present to each other as soon as possible after the delivery of prisoners of war has been completed a statement of the direct expenditure relatively incurred by them for the care and maintenance of prisoners of war from the date of capture or surrender up to the time of death or delivery. Russia engages to pay to Japan as soon as possible after the exchange of the statements as above provided the difference between the actual amount so expended by Japan and the actual amount similarly disbursed by Russia.

Article XIV.—The present treaty shall be ratified by their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias. Such ratification shall with as little delay as possible and in all cases not later than fifty days from the date of the treaty be announced to the Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia respectively through the

French Minister in Tokyo and the Ambassador of the United States in St. Petersburg, and from the date of the later of such announcements, this treaty shall in all its parts come into full force. The formal exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington as soon as possible.

Art. XV.—The present treaty shall be signed in duplicate in both the English and French languages.

The texts are in absolute conformity, but in case of discrepancy in interpretation the French text shall prevail.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

In conformity with the provisions of article 3 and 4 of the treaty of peace between Japan and Russia of this date, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have concluded the following additional articles :

1. To Art. III.—The Imperial Governments of Japan and Russia mutually engage to commence the withdrawal of their military forces from the territory of Manchuria simultaneously and immediately after the aforesaid treaty of peace comes into operation and within a period of 18 months from that date the armies of the two countries shall be completely withdrawn from Manchuria except from the leased territory of the Liaotung Peninsula. The forces of the two countries occupying the front positions shall be first withdrawn. The high contracting parties


reserve to themselves the right to maintain guards to protect their respective railway lines in Manchuria. The number of such guards shall not exceed 15 per kilometre, and within that maximum number the commanders of the Japanese and Russian armies shall by common accord fix the number of such guards to be employed as small as possible having in view the actual requirements. The commanders of the Japanese and Russian forces in Manchuria shall agree upon the details of the evacuation in conformity with the above principles and shall take by common accord the measures necessary to carry out the evacuation as soon as possible and in any case not later than the period of 18 months.

II.—To Art. IX—As soon as possible after the present treaty comes into force a commission of delimitation composed of an equal number of members to be appointed respectively by the two high contracting parties shall on the spot mark in a permanent manner the exact boundary between the Japanese and Russian possessions on the Island of Saghalin. The commission shall be bound so far as topographical considerations permit, to follow the 50th parallel of North Latitude as the boundary line, and in case any deflexion from that line at any point is found to be necessary, compensation will be made by correlative deflexion at other points. It shall also be the duty of the said commission to prepare a list and des-

cription of the adjacent islands included in the cession, and finally the commission shall prepare and sign maps showing the boundaries of ceded territory. The work of the commission shall be subject to the approval of the high contracting parties.

The foregoing additional articles are to be considered as ratified with the ratification of the treaty of peace to which they are annexed.

A Havas Agency telegram of yesterday's date says :—The Tsai and the Mikado signed the ratification of the Peace Treaty on Saturday. The treaty comes into force to-day. The withdrawal of troops from Manchuria will commence at once.



某一處遇有不得出該五十度之情節應在他處比照出入以相抵補該委員等理宜編定包括在劃讓地界內附近島嶼表及島嶼地勢形狀 並繪畫劃讓地界詳悉地圖均各簽字又該委員等所辦各仍須呈由日俄兩國查核允准以上所開續加條款所附之本和約批准卽此條款亦視爲一律批准

允認於前開和約遵行後彼此立即並同時開辦由滿洲地方撤兵自和約遵行後十八個月限期內兩國軍隊除遼東半島租地方外應由滿洲地方全行撤完其撤兵時由前敵撤起在日兩俄國預行留存爲保護兩國滿洲鐵路可得留駐護路兵之權此項護路兵每一基羅邁當不得過十五名俱於此限定最多數目以內日俄兩軍統將參酌切實情形將此項護路兵務須會商從少限定而在滿洲日俄兩軍之統將按照前開宗旨將撤兵事宜細目妥商訂務須從速並無無論如何不逾十八個月限期內將一律撤完須要辦法彼此商定施行 二 續加本和約第九款 由日俄兩國應派同數之劃界委員在本和約遵行後從速在華太島日兩俄國所領地土實際界址用垂遠之法就地立標該委員等於地勢情形但能推行則理按照北緯五十度之線爲界但在

第十四款本和約應由大日本國 大皇帝陛下及大俄國 大皇帝陛下御筆批准本和約一經批准應即轉用駐紮東京法國全權大臣及駐紮聖彼得堡北美合衆國頭等全權大臣各向大日本大俄兩國政府聲明批准不得延宕並無論如何不得逾越由本和約簽定之日起十五日限期由彼此聲明在後之日起本和約即有遵行之效至於按照定例互換批准約本事宜務速在華盛頓舉行

第十五款 本和約應繕寫英法文各二分簽名至各約文雖屬一律相倫講或解互異應以法文爲准

續訂條款 按照本日簽之日俄兩國和約第三款及第九款所訂兩國全權大臣將下開續款訂定如右 一 續加本和約第三款 大日本大俄兩國政府

路稅船鈔並日俄彼此一國內應向彼此一國官員臣民及船隻允許入境或如何相待之處亦均包括在內

第十三款 由本和約遵行後務須從速將一切被擒之人互相交還 日俄兩國

政府另派委員一名辦理各相交受被擒之人事務彼此一國所收養之一切被擒之人應由彼此一國政府所派員或其妥實代辦之員各相交受至其交受辦法視其人數多寡及相宜海口地位應由相交之國委員先期照接受之國酌宜辦理 日俄兩國政府於將被擒之人交受完畢後應由被擒之日及投降之日起截至病沒或相交之日止彼此開列所收養醫治之直接待花鎖冊檔從速互相交出 俄國允認將此花鎖冊檔互相交出後務速將日本國實支實銷數目及俄國實支實銷數目相較所差之數扣還日本國

居住該局人民內其係因政務或行政事故被限制權能者日本國可得任便將居住該劃讓地界內之權撤去或逐出該劃讓地界以外但至於該臣民所有一切產業權在大日本國政府均應切實推重

第十一欸 大俄國政府允認凡屬准許日本國臣民在沿日本海窩哥德斯科海白芩海之俄國領地海岸之漁業船事宜應與日本國妥爲商酌訂定但本欸所訂不得與在各該沿岸俄國及各他國臣民已享之權有所防礙

第十二欸 日俄兩國所訂通商行船條約因此次失和作廢大日本大俄兩國政府允認應以此次失和以前遵行之條約爲本從新訂定通商行船條約其未經訂定以前所有關乎兩國貿易事宜應以相待最優之國爲准按照彼此互相一律之宗旨遵行其所謂以相待最優之國爲准者凡進出口稅關章程過

爲要應從速訂別約

第九款 大俄國政府將樺太島南部及其附近島嶼並在各該地土所有公家建造各物及產業割讓屬於大日本國政府永遠並確切主權之下 即割北緯五十度爲割地北界至於該地實際界址應按照附同和約統訂條款第二所訂劃定日俄兩國彼此允認在華太島之兩國領地及附近各島嶼彼此均不得築造礮壘併不得施設與砲壘相同之軍事防備兩國又允認均不得施設軍事備防致令宗谷韃靼海腰之自由行船有所阻礙

第十款 寓居割讓日本國各地界內之俄國臣民可得將房地各產業售賣退回本國境界倘有願在割讓界內留住者則必須遵奉日本國法律及審判方准仍舊留住並於各理生業以及用各自產業任便自行營謀均有所保護 凡

項產業一律交大日本國政府接授 日俄兩國彼此允認前段所訂承中國

允准一節須向中國政府邀允凡在前段所開領土內之俄國臣民所有一切產業權在大日本政府均應切實推重

第六款 大俄國政府允認不另要索抵償並承中國政府允准將由長春即寬城子至旅順之鐵路及各支路並在該地方附屬鐵路之各項權利優權產業以及在該地方附屬鐵路或爲鐵路所用之煤礦一律交大日本國政府接授 日俄兩國彼此允認前段所訂承中國允准一節須向中國政府邀允

第七款 日俄兩國允認在滿洲地方之鐵路均各專在商工業使用爲旨不得爲戰略起見遼東半島租借地界內之鐵路不得援引此項限制

第八款 日俄兩國政府爲俾往來運輸茂盛利便起見連絡兩國滿洲鐵路事業

和約之續訂條款第一所訂由滿洲地方全然並並同時一律撤退 二日本軍隊暨俄軍隊目下所佔據管轄人之滿洲各地除前段所開地界外全境並全然交還中國自行治理 大俄國政府茲行聲言俄國並不享有

在滿洲地方損礙中國主權或違平背等取益宗旨之一切佔據土地之利權若或佔先獨佔各項讓許好處

第四款 日俄兩國允認中國爲振興滿洲地方商工事業起見應辦一切事宜其係各國一體均霑者彼此不得防阻

第五款 大俄國政府俟承中國政府允准將租借旅順口大連灣以及附近領地領海之權並牽連租約或屬租約所訂各項之利權優權以及允讓好處一律交日本國政府接授至有關於前開租借領土內所有公家建造各物以及各

日俄和約

第一款 嗣後大日本國 大皇帝大俄國 大皇帝暨兩國國家並其臣民彼此各

相和好敦睦

第二款 大俄國政府允認日本國於其政治軍務及財政等事在韓國享有較他國卓越無比之利權是以大日本國政府在韓國應如何指導防護以及監理視爲扼要辦法俄國允認並不妨阻或干預僑寓韓屬之俄國臣民與各他國臣民或人民均享一體相待毫無歧異卽俄國臣民與相待最優之國臣民或人民均視同一律又彼此兩國爲預防或生誤會之根原起見彼此不得施辦在俄韓交界有礙於俄國或韓國土地平安之一切軍務備防

第三款 日俄兩國彼此允認下開兩節 一除遼東半島租地之外按照附同本



元壹洋大價定本每



