

在紐育帝國總領事館

明治十七年六月十八日接呈

公第五八号

生

七七一

本月十七日附大帛六千ヲ以テ紐育市
外ニ於テ我々債券集メテ情以テ曾補大
幣大ニ進朝告ニ及ビ候條因テ右區別
紙ノ通り申上ル中其詳細ハ
明治十七年五月十九日

在田音

内田定規

外幣大行買取小村書券片紙



15

田音

寫

大弟六子

五月市村に於て公債募集に關スル

去二月下旬中野政府ノ代表者ガ當地ニ於テ
我公債ノ募集方ニ關シ銀行家ノ意見ヲ聞ク中
ナリト噂新新聞上ニ掲載セラルルハ此當時日露
件ニ關シ海軍ノ勝勢連リニ傳ハリ當ノ一般
人心ニ知ルニ對シ頗ル熱心ナル同情ヲ表シ各
報亦之ヲ論ズルモ亦人々中ニ尙ホ陸軍ノ結果
ハ如何トモ本軍ガ勝利ヲ制スルモ對面
兵カラ有ルニ露軍ニ對シテ到底低向ノ勝利ヲ
得ル下出ル事難トノ意見ヲ抱キ右ノ如ク未ダ
陸軍ノ大勝利ヲ得ルニ當リ各地ニ於テ我軍事
心債ノ募集方ニ關シ其結果是ヲ向カハルヤ
本軍ニシテ自ラ而シテ電報ヲ以テ果見開陳シ
且ツ石等ノ直接ノ向ヒ出テタル次第ニハ
然ルニ其後海軍ノ捷報集、到着後ハノリテ
大鴨緑江ノ大勝利ニ關ル者人々ノ喝采ヲ博シ
彼等ハ我陸軍ノ勇悍精銳ヲ羨慕ス外ニ陸
軍ニ對テモ亦露軍ノ強盛ヲ羨慕スルニハ
餘念ヲ抱ク者亦少ク又各地ニ於テ社會ノ近況
ハ去ルノ附大元五年ノ如ク以テ報告結果ハ通リ
柱本市村及一軒高ノ業、不振ニ因リ恐人々
需要僅クナルハ在島軍河支拂金金者地

在紐育日本總領事館

銀行へ種入レリ。諸銀行も元銀に降格ヲ生シタル
 タメ金砂頗る緩慢ナリ。金利は近年稀に低
 減シ来レ。本月上旬中ニ三ヶ月坐貸一付年五厘近
 下座。定期貸ニ二年ヨリ三半半迄ノ間ヲ昇降
 銀行家ハ其資金ノ利用方ニ因知致シ有様ニ立
 判リ。以テ三月半利附五十箇年拓量市債三
 千五百萬中今十箇年拓量市債五百萬中合計
 金三千七百五十萬也。其後ハ債類ハ競争ニ附
 二若果此ニ出ル申込額合計一億二千六百萬也
 以上ニ至ル申込額行債類ハ何レモ物曲上ニシテ
 五箇年拓量市債ノ平均倍括一〇〇・九四十箇
 年拓量市債ノ平均倍括一〇〇・一三三ニテ中ニ
 一〇二ヲ以テ申込ニシタルモ又ハ其由ニ沛登ル又
 否。鐵道會社中屈指ノ但馬セシヤン鐵道會社
 於テモ四半利附三十箇年拓量市債五百萬也
 其後果ニ此ノ決断。其中三千萬佛ハ既ニセビ
 モルガシ。高社ニ於テ之ヲ受ケ而ホトハヒルヤミドナシ
 此鐵道會社ニ於テモ二千三百萬中ノ社債ヲ募
 集シテ中ナル由ニ沛登候。

在總育日本總領事館

然ルニ当地ノローレンス社(其音譯社名ハローレンス社
 ニシテ去四月二十日電報載シ。同月二十五日自倫敦大船中
 於テハ其地ノナニヨタル
 銀行及ナニヨタル銀行ガブ。コンコースト協同シ
 倫敦ニ於テ者上銀行一派ノ受トタル其出賃ノ
 半額即五百萬磅ヲ受テ当地ニ於テ之ヲ發
 行スルコト。在成リ本月十ヲ附テ以テ別紙ノ通リ

フロントパクタス「配所」自同時、諸新聞紙ニモ之ヲ責
 告發シヤル地金形市村ハ前本ノ直リ游金多
 クニテ金利低リ一般ニ下ハルハ對シ然ル執心ニ
 同情ヲ表シ右リ且ツ陸海軍、捷報ニヨリ其
 對スル信用ヲ増カセルニナラス前記ノ銀行家ノ言
 上モ皆当地ニ於テ前モ信用力有之能ク債若
 其ノ為ニ比上魚ニ好都合ト感ナラレハ有キ右
 商表ニ先キ其情必抵果去五日電信ヲ以テ
 兵部評定官ハ應募申入期日ハ去ル十二日ヨリ
 十七日迄ノ算ニ付登カ独リ者ハ一ノテ全
 各地方ヨリハロノ申入然ルナリニテ其申入額
 初日中ニ之募集額ノ特信ニ奉ルハ其日ヨリ
 十一時ニ之ラン切リ右ノ要知リニ於テハ何ノ部
 合ニヨリ申入後額ヲ表サズハ然レドモ
 高社ヨリ親ニ聞クハ外ニヨリ其積貯亦善良
 好ナル由ニ述ビ候
 前本ノ次第ニテ今回当地ニ於テハ其債ノ募
 集ハ満足ナル結果ヲ得ルハ然ル地諸新聞中
 ニ其財源ハ何レノ新ノ不利者ナル條件ヲ以テ
 其債ヲ發行スルニ到リタルヤヲ疑フモノモ生カ有
 サレドモ今回新債ノ發行ハ此近集ル地ニテ
 法外ニ財源ガ出賃ラ發行シハ付合ハ異リ全
 各地方ヨリハ一ノ募集者ナリ有キハ自其
 一解カ下ラレテ其債ノ積貯ニテ日他ノ債者
 對シ比人ニ有利ナルヲ知ラレハ其上魚ノ本
 今ト存ハ視ニ其地市取ニ於テハ友利期ヨリ其

在總育日本總領事館



ヨリ我多債ノ清償ヲ行クモノ有之其方何百ノ
九十五ノ債近ニある所未ダ清償ノ支拂
ニ関シテハ時々報告ノ書ニ有リ
比取申進ハ新書

明治三十七年五月十七日

在印

佐伯軍 内田 宣 植



大花合用者當福莫助也

在紐約日本總領事館

3-1238



£10,000,000

Imperial Japanese Government 6% Sterling Loan

DUE APRIL 5, 1911.

WITH OPTION TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO REDEEM ALL OR ANY PART AFTER
APRIL 5, 1907, UPON GIVING SIX MONTHS' NOTICE.

SECURED BY A FIRST CHARGE ON THE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS OF THE EMPIRE.

CREATED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF LAW NO. 1, DATED MARCH 29, 1904, AND OF AN IMPERIAL
ORDINANCE OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR, NO. 138, PROMULGATED MAY 10, 1904.

Coupon Bearer Bonds in the Denomination of £100 and £200.

SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL 5th AND OCTOBER 5th,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.,
IN LONDON, AND AT ITS AGENCY, IN NEW YORK.

Principal and interest payable both in London in Sterling and in New York in United States Gold
Dollars at the fixed rate of exchange of \$4.87 per Pound Sterling.

PARR'S BANK, LTD., THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION AND THE YOKO-
HAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD., ARE AUTHORIZED BY THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE
THE ABOVE £10,000,000 BONDS. OF THIS AMOUNT £5,000,000 IS BEING OFFERED FOR PUBLIC SUB-
SCRIPTION IN LONDON BY THE ABOVE-MENTIONED BANKS AND £5,000,000 HAS BEEN TAKEN UNDER
THE AUTHORITY OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FROM THE LONDON ISSUING BANKS
BY MESSRS. KUHN, LOEB & CO.

THE LONDON ISSUING BANKS MAKE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IN THEIR PROSPECTUS
WHICH HAS BEEN APPROVED BY KOREKIYO TAKAHASHI, ESQ., VICE-GOVERNOR OF THE BANK
OF JAPAN, THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S DULY AUTHORIZED SPECIAL COMMISSIONER
IN LONDON:

"The Imperial Japanese Government reserve the right to redeem at par all or any of the
bonds at any time, after April 5th, 1907, on giving six months' notice. Partial redemption to
be effected by drawings at the office of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., London, and the
New York Agency of the same bank, in the usual manner. The bonds will be secured both
as to principal and interest by a first charge upon the Imperial Japanese customs receipts, and the
Imperial Japanese Government will pay each month one-twelfth part of the sum required annu-
ally for the interest payable on this issue to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
and to the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., as representatives of the bondholders in Yokohama, or

3-1238

0114

国立公文書館 アジア歴史資料センター

Japan Center for Asian Historical Records

<http://www.jacar.go.jp>

000,000,012
Imperial Japanese Government

THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE BONDS

IN LONDON AT THE OPTION OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Coupons and drawn bonds of this issue will be receivable for their full face value in payment of customs duties at all the custom houses of the Empire of Japan at the fixed exchange of two shillings one-half penny per yen.

"The average annual yield of the custom receipts of the Empire of Japan, as shown by the financial and economical Annual of Japan, number three, issued by the Department of Finance, was £1,484,612 for the five years 1898-9 to 1902-3. The yield for the year 1902-3 was £1,740,071. Since the close of the last financial year the tariff of customs duties has been increased on certain articles."

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE, THE UNDERSIGNED ARE AUTHORIZED BY THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE THE ABOVE LOAN AND HEREBY OFFER FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION £5,000,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT THE PRICE OF £93½ PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The subscription list will be opened at 10 A. M. on May 12, 1904, and will be closed on or before May 17, 1904. The undersigned reserve to themselves the right to close the subscription list at any time without notice and to reject any subscriptions and allot smaller amounts than applied for.

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS, WHICH SHOULD BE MADE ON THE ENCLOSED FORM, ARE TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY A DEPOSIT OF \$25 IN NEW YORK FUNDS PER £100 BOND.

If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for be allotted, the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards the amount due on May 25, 1904. If any further balance remains, such balance will be returned. Failure to pay any instalments at due dates, will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The rate of exchange fixed by the undersigned for transmission to London and at which payment will have to be made by subscribers is \$4.88 per pound Sterling. Payment for bonds allotted is to be made in New York funds as follows:

On application,	\$25.00 per £100 bond,
On May 25, 1904,	25.00 per £100 bond,
On June 30, 1904,	413.18 per £100 bond,
Total,	\$463.18 per £100 bond,

which is the equivalent of £93½ per cent. and accrued interest. Temporary certificates to bearer will be delivered by the undersigned in exchange for allotment letters, duly endorsed, upon payment of final instalment. A coupon for payment of the semi-annual interest due on October 5th, 1904, will be attached to the temporary certificates.

Payment in full may be made on May 25, 1904, under discount at the rate of two per cent. per annum.

The bonds will be delivered by the undersigned in exchange for the temporary certificates as soon as practicable.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
William and Pine Streets.
NATIONAL CITY BANK,
52 Wall Street.
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN N. Y.
31 Nassau Street.

New York, May 10, 1904.

MAY , 1904.

ISSUE OF £5,000,000.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SIX PER CENT. STERLING LOAN.

MESSRS. KUHN, LOEB & Co.,
NATIONAL CITY BANK,
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,
New York.

Dear Sirs:

Referring to your prospectus, dated May 10, 1904, $\frac{I}{we}$ subscribe, herewith, for
£ of the above bonds.

In accordance with the terms of your prospectus, $\frac{I}{we}$ hand you herewith, check
on New York for \$, being the amount due on application and
will pay the balance due on bonds allotted $\frac{me}{us}$ as follows: \$25 per £100 Bond on
May 25, 1904, and \$413.18 per £100 Bond on June 30, 1904.

It is understood that at the time of second payment the last payment may
be anticipated under discount at the rate of two per cent. per annum.

Yours truly,

The amount due on application is \$25 per £100 Bond.

3-1238

0112

流

第...号

第...号

在英林公使、別紙電報の發送に
計九本台及、
明治三十七年六月八日

外務大臣男爵小村壽太郎殿



大藏省

在英林公使、電報業

貴電第一七一號、領掌、今回發行、英
債公債千萬磅、証書、北米合衆國
に對し、貴官ノ署名、印刷、以テスルコト
ヲ認可ス

林駐英公使宛

大藏大臣

大藏省

大臣
次官

取調 會計 人事 通商 政務

電受第二三〇九號
35 Wds

Via 東京

Dated, Berlin, June 12th 1904 1.15 p.m.
Received, 12th 1.25 a.m.

Komura,
Tokyo.

No. 236. (Sango). Russian Minister of the Interior has issued the second warning to the St. Petersburg Viedomosti on account of groundless agitation of public opinion by the report that Moscow capitalists had taken considerable share in the Japanese war loan.

Inouye.

15

電送第 2260 號 16.

Inouye
Berlin.

161 In reference to your telegram 236, as nothing has been made known to us regarding the agitation of public opinion therein mentioned, telegraph its full particulars.

Komura

Sent June 12th, 1904. 8.30 p.m.

東京の電報局に送る
電報の料金は
100円と定むる
事あり

大臣 次官 政務 通商 人事 會計 取調

生 珍田 3

Via

高野

tey

Dated, 190

Received,

電受第 二三一二號 Wds. 14

紐育 東京 着 世 七 年 六 月 十 日 前 八 二 五

内田總領事

小村大臣 大藏大臣 我新公債六月十日株式取引所ニテ賣買始ル 寄附九三八分一本日引々値九三二分一

新

公印

3-1238

0117

大臣 次官
政務 通商 人事 會計 取調

f. Via

Handwritten signature and stamps

Dated, Berlin, June 13th 1906 2.50 p .m.

Received, 14th 5.15 a .m.

電受第 2322 號
Wda 88

Komura,
Tokio.

No. 238. (sango) In reference to your telegram 161 St. Petersburg Viedomosti recently published an article that there were some purchases of Japanese bonds in Moscow and strenuously argued against such act contributing to the enemy's interest and other Russian newspapers also have made it topic of day, some attacking groundlessness of Viedomosti's information. It appears to me that touching on a subject of such nature as may involve agitations of public opinion has been the cause of the warning. My telegram 236 is the ^{source} source of the warning issued by Minister of the Interior to the newspapers in question as telegraphed from St. Petersburg.

Inouye.

Vertical handwritten notes in Japanese

13

3-1238

0118

大正

2/8/1

明治三十七年六月廿一日

管 政務局

生

表

核 密 示 天 号

報告書提出ノ件

我六分利付公債應募ノ情况ニ関シ別紙報告書差
出候間御一覽、上御差支無之候得者寫壹通大藏
省へ御回付相成度尤モ右ノ内ニハ紐育市ノシロブ高
會ヨリ秘密的ノ約束ニテ内洩ノ事實ヲモ記載致候ニ
付他ニ漏洩セサル様御取扱相成度此段得貴意候
敬具

明治三十七年五月廿五日

在シカゴ

領事清水精三郎

外務大臣男爵小村壽太郎殿

在外公館

我六朱利付公債應募ノ情况

本月中倫敦市ニテ發行セシ我政府六朱利付公債一千萬磅、半額当米國ニテ應募ノ狀況ヲ視察スルニ當國ニテ全額引受、事ヲ負擔セル紐育市「クイン、ローグ」商會ハ右募集ヲ本月十二日午前十時ニ開始シ十七日迄ニ開鎖スベク其價格ハ額面百磅ニ對シ九十三磅半ナリト、廣告ヲナシタルニ應募、申込ハ數日ノ内ニ募集額五百萬磅ノ數倍ニ達シ當市銀行、保險會社、其他株式賣買商社等ヨリ、申込額ニ對シテハ四分一若クハ五分一ヲ配付セラレタリト云フ

在外公館

レ申込額ニ對シ配付額ノ不均等ニ関シ批評ヲ避ケントスルノ意ニ出ツルモノナリト云ヘリ小官ハ其總申込額及當國內重要各市ヨリノ申込額ヲ確知セント試ミタルモ精數ヲ知ルニ由ナク只募集額數倍ノ申込アリタリト云ヘルコト大ケテ慥メタリ又重要市ヨリ、申込額中直接ニ申込ミタル高ハ約ホ

シカゴ市 二拾万磅

ボストン市 拾五万磅

セントルイス市 拾万磅

ワシントン市 五万磅

其他各地方 四拾万磅

ナル由ナレモ前記諸市、保險會社、托信會社、其他ノ理財商社等ニシテ紐育市ノ仲買商ヲ經テ申込ミタル者モ少カラザル由ナレバ到底各市ノ申込額ノ精數ヲ知ルヲ得ズ現ニ當市内ノ一商會ハ一手ニ百萬弗即チ約ニ拾万磅ノ申込

ニテナシタルハ小官ノ確聞スル所ニテ其他ニモ数万弗乃至ニ三十万弗ノ申込ヲナシタル向少カラズ然ルニ前記シカゴ市ノ直接申込額ハ二十万磅トアリ其一班ヲ窺フニ足ル

右等大口ノ應募者中ニハ投資ノ目的ニ出ヅル者モアレ凡其引受額ヲ賣却シテ利潤ヲ得ンコトヲ企テタル者多シ此種ノ應募者ハ印刷物ヲ配布シ又ハ新聞廣告ヲナシタルニ買受希望者極メテ多ク附近諸州ノ都市村邑ヨリ文通頻繁ニシテ人氣ノ繁シナルコト当地方ニテ外國

債券賣買上前例ナキ好況ナリト云フ是レ當國人ノ日本ニ對スル同情ト日本政府信用ノ厚キニ因ルハ勿論ナレドモ高層強キ誘因ハ利子歩合ノ高キニアルベシト云フ

當國政府ノ二歩利付公債が常ニ百四五弗ノ價格ヲ保テルハ公債ニ附屬セル特權(即チ銀行紙幣發行ノ担保

在外公館

ニ供セラルベキ特權)ニ基ケルが故ニ格別トナシ紐育市マサ左ノセツ州等ノ如ク信用厚キ市債州債等賣買利率ハ三歩四分ノ乃至三分半ヲ標準トスルノ例ナリ然ルニ今回ノ募集ニ係ル六分利付ノ公債ハ九十三半ニテ賣出サレタレバ六分五分ノニ強ノ利率ニテ當國確實ナル公債ニ對スル利率ノ約ニ倍ニ当ルが故ニ日本政府ノ元利支拂ニ疑テ容レザル投資者ニ取リテハ實ニ無比ノ好投資タリトス殊ニ千九百七年四月五日以後即チ三ヶ年ノ後ハ額面金額ノ元金拂受ケノ望アルニ於テオヤ希望者ノ多キ宜ナリト謂

ラベシ
右公債昨今ノ賣買相場ハ九十四五ノ間ナリト云フ五月十五日軍艦初瀬及吉野沈没ノ凶報十七日頃当地ニ傳ハリタル為ノ相場ノ騰貴ト賣行ノ金額トヲ妨ケタル氣味



アリタレドモ世人ノ一般ニ豫期セル如ク其内旅順口陥落ノ
報傳ハルニ至レバ右價格ハ劇カニ騰貴スベシトテ賣行ヲ
急カザル者多シ

「キユーバ」共和國政府ハ目下當國ニテ三千五百万弗ノ公債募
集中ナルガ利率ハ五歩ニテ賣出價格ハ九十七ナリ茲ニ募
集廣告切抜ヲ添付シテ参考ニ供ス

右等ノ比較ヨリ察ズルニ我公債ノ賣買利率ハ一見高キ
ニ過タルノ觀ナキニアラザルモ戰時發行公債ノ常態ニテ
深ク怪ムニ足ラズ且當國公衆中ニハ我國ノ國力ヲ未ダ十
分ニ承知セザル者少カラザル折ナレバ一度好餌ヲ投シテ
之ヲ食マシムルハ彼等ヲ導キテ我國ノ真價ヲ研究セシ
メ其同情ヲ深厚ナラシムル上ニ於テ最上ノ方便ニシテ且
右公債買入後仲買人及投資者價格騰貴ノ利ニ浴ス

在外公館

ルキハ後日更ニ我公債ヲ歡迎スルノ素地ヲ作ルベシ此邊
ヨリ考察スルキハ今回ノ公債ガ高利ノ為メ廣ク當國各
地ノ人氣ニ投シタル事實ハ今回高利募債ノ不利益ヲ償
フテ尚餘リアルノ好結果ヲ生スルコトアルベシ

\$35,000,000
REPUBLIC OF CUBA
Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1904
(External Debt.)

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE:

IN NEW YORK IN U. S. GOLD COIN, AT THE OFFICE OF SPEYER & CO., OR, at the holder's option,
IN LONDON, AT THE RATE OF £4.86 PER POUND STERLING, OR
IN FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN OR BERLIN, AT THE RATE OF M. 4.20 PER DOLLAR, OR
IN PARIS, AT THE RATE OF FRANCS 5.18 PER DOLLAR.

The principal and interest of the Bonds are, by agreement, exempt from all Cuban taxes (whether of the Republic of Cuba or of any Province or Municipality therein) which at present exist or may be imposed hereafter.

The Bonds are in denomination of \$1,000 and \$500 U. S. Gold Coin; are dated March 1, 1904, will mature March 1, 1911, and have Coupons attached, payable March 1st and September 1st. After January 1, 1911, the Bonds will be subject to annual drawings at par and accrued interest for the Sinking Fund, amounting to \$1,020,000 per annum.

Coupon Bonds may be exchanged at the office of Speyer & Co., New York, for Registered Bonds, principal and interest payable to the registered holder in U. S. Gold Coin in New York City, and such Registered Bonds may be re-exchanged for Coupon Bonds.

The Republic of Cuba pledges its good faith and its credit for the retirement of the bonds and for the prompt payment of the interest thereon, and in order to assure the retirement of the Bonds and the payment of the interest thereon the law authorizing the Loan, passed by the Congress of the Republic of Cuba on February 27, 1903, as amended by the law of January 27, 1904, created a special permanent tax upon the manufacture, sale or consumption of different articles of general consumption, such as strong liquors, wines, beers, artificial waters, matches, tobacco, sugar and playing cards. The Government of the Republic of Cuba has agreed that this special permanent tax shall remain in force during the life of the loan or any part thereof. Such taxes for the first five months of the operation of the tax, namely, from November 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904, yielded \$1,403,792.81 U. S. Gold.

Under the contract entered into between the Government of Cuba and Speyer & Co., dated May 11, 1904, that Government has further, as a special security for this loan, assigned, pledged and hypothecated (with precedence over any and all assignments, pledges or hypothecations of Customs Receipts which may hereafter be made) 15% of the Customs Receipts of the Republic of Cuba, a sum equal to which is to be paid weekly to Speyer & Co., in New York, or to their agent in Havana. The Customs Receipts of the Republic of Cuba for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1903, and ending June 30, 1903, amounted to \$14,638,453.84 U. S. Gold, and for the nine months beginning July 1, 1903, and ending March 31, 1904, amounted to \$12,988,046.55 U. S. Gold.

The above mentioned contract also provides that the period of the amortization of the loan shall begin on March 1, 1910 and the amount to be thereafter annually applied to such amortization shall be \$7,000,000 U. S. Gold, to be paid by the Government to Speyer & Co. in monthly instalments of \$65,000 each. These amounts shall be applied to the purchase of Bonds if obtainable at or below par and accrued interest, otherwise Bonds will be drawn by lot by Speyer & Co. for redemption at par and accrued interest.

If the 15% of the Customs Receipts, together with the amounts paid on account of the \$65,000 per month, shall at any time prove insufficient to fulfill the requirements of the Loan, including interest and Sinking Fund, the Cuban Government has agreed to set aside, pledge, hypothecate and cause to be paid an amount equal to such additional percentage of said Customs Receipts, as will, with said 15% and the amounts paid on account of said \$65,000 per month, produce in eleven months the amounts required to fulfill such requirements.

The only other funded debt of the Republic of Cuba consists of \$2,107,350 Republic of Cuba 6% Bonds, due April 1, 1904. Under the provisions of the so-called "Platt amendment" embodied in the Act passed by the United States Congress of March, 1901, the United States forces were withdrawn from Cuba upon the adoption of an Appendix to the Constitution of Cuba of the clauses embraced in the said "Platt Amendment." Said Appendix provides in Article 2 that the Cuban Government "shall not assume or contract any public debt to pay the interest upon which and to make reasonable Sinking Fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the Island of Cuba, after defraying the current expenses of the Government, shall be inadequate."

It is also provided in said appendix, that "the Government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba," and "that the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence (and the maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty."

The Government of the United States has been advised by Speyer & Co. of the conclusion of the loan and of the security therefor, and has replied that it does not consider that there is occasion to object to such issue of Bonds by reason of Article 2 of the Appendix of the Constitution of Cuba, adopted pursuant to the requirements of the so-called "Platt Amendment."

A large amount of the above Bonds having been sold, the undersigned offer the balance for subscription at 97% and accrued interest. Payment for bonds allotted is to be made in New York funds, as follows:

On May 31, 1904, and accrued interest from March 1, 1904, at \$374.90 per \$1,000 Bond,	
On August 31, 1904, "	\$307.52
On Nov. 29, 1904, "	\$303.66

97% and accrued interest. \$986.17 per \$1,000 Bond.

Payment in full may be made at any time under discount at the rate of 3% per annum. Pending the delivery of Definitive Bonds, Temporary Certificates will be issued by Speyer & Co. carrying a Coupon due September 1, 1904, for interest at the rate of 5% per annum from March 1, 1904, on 70% of the par value of said Bonds, the amount represented by the first two instalments.

These Temporary Certificates, when fully paid, will be exchanged as soon as possible after November 29, 1904, for Definitive Bonds bearing interest from September 1, 1904.

The subscription will be opened at the offices of the undersigned at ten o'clock on May 26, 1904, and will be closed at 3 o'clock on the same day or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for.

The subscription will be opened simultaneously:
In London by Messrs. Speyer Brothers.
In Frankfurt a M. by Mr. Lazard Speyer-Ellissen, the Ffr. Fil. d. Deutschen Bank and Mr. Jacob S. H. Stern.
In Amsterdam, by Messrs. Teixeira de Mattos Brothers.
Application will be made to list the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange, and in England, Germany and Holland.

New York, May 23, 1904.

SPEYER & CO.,
24-26 PINE STREET.
HARVEY FISK & SONS,
29 NASSAU STREET.

0124

3-1238

SOUTH IS FULLY AWAKE TO A BRILLIANT FUTURE

DESTINED TO CONTROL WORLD'S COTTON INDUSTRY.

At Once the Producer and the Manufacturer, This Rich Section Eventually Must Hold a Complete Monopoly—Sully the Field's Latter-Day Moses.

Around a table at the Waldorf three gathered a few evenings ago a group of men who have played a remarkable part in the upbuilding of the South. Among them were:

Daniel J. Sully, whose influence during the last year or two unquestionably has added \$100,000,000 or \$200,000,000 to the wealth of the South, and who is regarded by the cotton planters of the South as the Moses who led them out of the wilderness of low prices.

Richard H. Edmunds, editor of the Manufacturers Record, who for nearly a quarter of a century, has been accepted throughout the world as the leading authority on southern business conditions and prospects.

D. A. Tompkins of Charlotte, N. C., president of three cotton mills and of a large textile machinery-building company, and for many years recognized as one of the South's foremost industrial leaders.

BOUGHT COTTON AT NINE CENTS.

E. F. Yorlery, president of the Warren Manufacturing Co., a leading cotton manufacturer of the South, who was fortunate enough to have last year laid in a full year's supply of cotton at an average price, according to rumor, of not more than nine cents a pound and who is, therefore, enjoying the fruit of his good judgment.

N. B. Morse, who as general passenger agent and assistant passenger traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad, made a development in immigration work which came under his department, which probably has not been surpassed by any other railroad man in the country. It was largely through his work that the clearing regions of Louisiana and Texas were developed to the point which, last year, necessitated more than 4,000 McCormick reapers to harvest the crop, and which has resulted in the settlement of the rice belt of Louisiana of more than 25,000 western farmers in the last 10 years.

As the party separated Mr. Edmunds said to a reporter for the Commercial:

"Naturally, the dominant group related to the brilliant business outlook of the South with special reference to cotton. The fact of the matter is that the world at large has not quite appreciated the dominating importance of cotton.

OWES MUCH TO SULLY.

"With all due credit to others who have been identified actively in bringing the cotton question to the front so conspicuously as well as to the whirlwind position which justified higher prices, I cannot but feel that to Mr. Sully the South owes a very great share of the tremendous increase in the value of its cotton crop. Some persons have been inclined to think that Mr. Sully simply was an accident, that he was a great speculator who upset the cotton trade of the world. On the contrary, Mr. Sully is a man of very great force and strength, and a man who knows more about cotton than any other man whom I ever met.

"Five years ago Sully, who had been intimately connected with the cotton business, became convinced that a deterioration in seed was taking place, and that this inevitable would lead to decreased production. He discussed this with several friends and urged it upon some associates in New Orleans and elsewhere, but they were so positive he was wrong that he decided to say nothing more about the matter publicly for three years, and during that period to make a careful investigation.

"Each year confirmed him in his view that the vitality of the plant was being lessened by the use of inferior seed. Two years ago he became so thoroughly convinced of this that he took the position boldly at the beginning of the season that seed were certain to have a short cotton crop without regard to weather conditions. His predictions were fulfilled. Again early last spring when others were looking for a very large yield and when at times the indications promised an unusually big crop, Sully maintained that the yield would not exceed 10,000,000 bales.

PREDICTS SHORT CROP.

"He based his views upon his investigations, which forced him to the opinion that the vitality of the seed was not sufficient to enable the plant to withstand any unfavorable weather conditions, and that, therefore, we were certain to have a short crop. When Sully became fully convinced of this last spring he withdrew from the market and went to Europe. There he met leading cotton manufacturers of Great Britain and the Continent and explained to them the situation. He made a campaign in favor of higher prices, and advised the cotton mill people of Europe that if they wanted to get cotton at all they must buy it early in the season.

"He took up the same work upon his return with American mills and sent to friends of them urgent letters advising that they were strongly not to wait until late

than favor. The round bale has some very decided merits and the discussion which its introduction brought about opened the eyes of everybody to the need of better baling, but the discussions and the mistakes made in this system have prevented any advance in the last two or three years.

"Since the beginning of the cotton business in America, the world has been accustomed to a square bale. All the ramifications of the cotton business are based on square bales, and they alone are a good delivery on all cotton exchanges of the world.

SECOND IN IMPORTANCE.

"Next to the question of improving the ginning of cotton has been the question of baling cotton at the gin, and thus doing away with the recompressing and the expenses attending this. This required a simple press which could be operated by the cheapest negro labor without danger of its getting out of order, and so inexpensive that it could be purchased or leased by every ginner in the country. These conditions, I believe, have been met, and the press of which Mr. Sully has secured control can be attached to any gin and operated at a very small expense of power and labor, and produces the uniform 500-pound square bale with a density of about 30 pounds.

"Moreover, the bale is covered automatically, and only a few stitches are needed to fasten the ends of the bagging. There is no upsetting of business methods, no change in the form of bale nor in its size, and it is his intention, I believe, to lease or sell the gin, as may be preferred.

"One of the ablest cotton mill men of New England, former president of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and a mechanical engineer of wide repute, told me recently that the development of the roller gin system and this gin compress would, together, by doing away with the laborious method of the saw-gin and the wasteful system of compressing, add \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000 a year to the net value of the South's cotton crop.

"Such a revolution, or, rather, such an evolution, would do for cotton even more than the McCormick reaper did for wheat. Under the old system of cutting wheat, but the quality of the wheat was not injured. With cotton, on the contrary, the fiber is, as stated, very seriously injured by the present system.

VALUE NOT APPRECIATED.

"I sometimes think that the people of this country do not quite appreciate the value of our cotton crop to the world, nor the possibilities before us in connection with it. The total value of last year's crop, including the seed, was \$900,000,000, or twice the value of the world's grain production. Southern cotton is the basis of the greatest manufacturing industry in the world, employing more than \$2,000,000,000 of capital in cotton mills, annually producing manufactured goods of an equal amount, or \$300,000,000 more than the producer of iron and steel. There are about 110,000,000 cotton spindles in the world and about three-fourths of all the cotton used by them comes from the cotton fields of the South.

"Despite the efforts made in other countries to develop cotton growing, which are but repetitions of similar efforts made during the last three-quarters of a century, actively pushed between 1840 and 1850, and again between 1860 and 1865, the South continues to hold a practical monopoly of the world's cotton production. It had the energy to create this industry—an energy equal to that which created the cotton mill interests of New England, backed by a century of experience, to retain control of cotton production.

"The South is adding to its cotton production now, and is likely for many years to be, on a profitable basis, a great cotton manufacturing industry. Of this growth so much has been said, and it has, indeed, been so rapid, that the question often has been asked if it has not reached its limit. The answer is found in the simple statement that, supplying three-fourths of the cotton for the 10,000,000 spindles of the world, the South still has only about 8,000,000 spindles, and the United States only about 25,000,000.

"We still are shipping to Europe 80 per cent of our raw cotton every year, almost as uneconomic as it would be to ship our iron ore instead of turning it into the finished product here.

WILL MEET WORLD'S NEEDS.

"While it may take a few years to adjust the conditions in the South to enable this section to increase its cotton production largely by an increased supply of labor and of improved machinery, it may be accepted that the South will, within a few years, be prepared to meet the utmost needs of the expanding cotton consumption requirements of the world.

"It is not to be expected that the South ever will manufacture its entire cotton production, for, when it has reached the point where it consumes in its own mills the 10,000,000 bales which now measure its average crop, the world will be demanding of it and it will meet the world's demands, probably 20,000,000 bales. But the utilization in its own mills of 10,000,000 bales would mean the employment of 1,000,000 operatives, the investment in mills and textile machinery of not less than \$2,000,000,000, and the annual output would be worth \$2,000,000,000.

"Then, indeed, would the South, without monopolizing the world's cotton manufacturing interests, be the dominant factor, the center of the world's cotton mill business, producing 20,000,000 bales and con-

WESTERN LINES HARD HIT BY DEPRESSION

PRACTISING RIGID ECONOMY TO OFFSET THE LACK OF BUSINESS.

This Not Carried So Far as to Halt All Improvements—Lake Strike a Windfall to Many Railroads—Plenty of Empty Cars Now for the Shippers.

Chicago, May 23.—Stringent financial conditions keep business on the toboggan. Such is the general statement of western railroad men. Throughout the territory gridironed by western roads the spirit of hesitancy prevails, while those who sell and those who buy are swayed by the severest conservatism in all their transactions.

Although this is admittedly a time for hedging and economy, officials of western roads say that the outlay for new construction is very large. At the same time retrenchment is pinching in some directions. The period is rapidly approaching when the roads must reach a definite conclusion as to what their requirements are to be for next year.

The strike on the lakes has helped the western railroads as well as the eastern considerably, especially the northern lines which are having rather free movement of lumber and flour eastward, and some of the roads are showing an increase in westbound merchandise which usually takes the water route.

Eastern railroads operating out of Chicago and St. Louis are doing a heavier business than for some time. One of the leading trunk lines had 1,500 cars of lake freight in the last week. The tempo of the steamers on the lakes is now diverting a large tonnage to the all-rail lines.

Owing to the shrinkage in regular business the railroads have been able to supply cars promptly for the additional traffic. There are no car shortages except for loading hard coal. Grain and flour are moving forward in a large volume. Traffic on the southern lines has shown no material change.

Trunk shipments all-rail showed a gain of 100,000 barrels over the previous week, and were 50,241 barrels more than in the same week last year. Grain shipments for the week increased 370,000 bushels, and were 1,770,000 bushels more than in the corresponding week a year ago. Previous increases 645 tons and show a gain of 5,609 tons over the same week last year.

GRAIN RATE WAR ENDED.

Agreement Between the Western Roads Is Formally Ratified.

Western traffic officials have ratified the agreement to advance grain rates from the Missouri River to Chicago, effective June 10.

The new basis is 12 cents on wheat at 11 cents on coarse grain from Omaha, Kansas City and other Missouri River points to Chicago, and three cents per 100 pounds less from Mississippi River points on through business to the East. From Missouri River points to the gulf the rate on wheat will be 18 cents, an advance of one cent, while that to north Atlantic ports will be three cents over the gulf rate, or 21 cents. From points on the Union Pacific and points north of that line to the gulf via Kansas City, the rate will be the sum of the local rate into Kansas City and the rate from that city to the gulf. This ends the long western grain rate war.

CHANGES ON BURLINGTON.

Several Important Ones Made in the Passenger Departments.

Several important changes in the passenger departments of the Burlington system have been announced. John Francis, general passenger agent of the Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska, is transferred to the lines east of the Missouri River, with headquarters in Chicago.

L. W. Winkler, who has been general passenger agent of the Burlington lines in Missouri, goes to Omaha as the successor of Mr. Francis.

W. A. Lator, who has been assistant general passenger agent in Chicago, goes to St. Louis as assistant general passenger agent of the Burlington lines east of the Missouri.

Wouldn't

大臣 官務 通商 人事 會計 取調

Via
東京
電信

Horrida 半

Date, Berlin, June 25th 1904 4 6-35 P.M.
Receival, " 26th " 9-40 am.

Komura,
Tokyo.

電受第 二 五 八 號
Wds. 4

大 蔵 省 通 信 局

No. 253. In reference to your telegram 170, the report in question is erroneous. There is no legal impediment to buying and selling of the new Japanese and Russian bonds in Germany, but ^{at} these papers are not yet introduced and quoted at the Berlin bourse, they can only be negotiated in London and Paris respectively, and for the same reason, they are not taken as securities against advances by the Reichsbank. Nothing is known of any recent Government order in respect to these bonds.

Inouye

5/14/04

3-1238

0125

明治三十七年六月廿七日

官秘第一一三七号

大正電報案之閣下駐英米公使、以電訓外
第度北少及長依敷候也

明治三十七年六月廿七日

大藏大臣男爵曾源茂



外務大臣男爵小村壽太郎殿

電報

高橋日米銀行到信裁裁有六分利付葉埃公
債募集済存一應歸朝スニ以同出スル大
藏大臣ハ此日米銀行信裁裁有六分利付

理人ノ存テ其地ニ帯任スキ方ヲ刻令テ貴
官ハ右ノ趣ヲ承知シ向ホ荒川領事及山口
大藏書記官ニ其旨傳達相成リタシ

外務大臣

井公使宛

第 158 号

2430

大臣 次官 政務 通商 人事 會計 取調

48

Via

Sent 27-6-1904 3.40p.m.

電送第 二四三〇 號

林乙使

小村大臣

事務よりお債券某済、付一応切替る事
中何れもモ大蔵大臣の財政代理人、考
ニテ當地、滞立ス、ト云ふ松尾ヲ経テ訓令有、右
派川山崎ノミ、信、ト云

大臣
次官
政務
通商
人事
會計
取調

Handwritten signature and a circular stamp.

Via

Date, London, June 27th 1904 4-25 p.m.

Received, 28th " 6-15 a.m.

Komura,
Tokyo.

No. 38. To Okuradaijin from Kanrikan.

June 27th £2,000,000 sterling out of the proceeds
of the loan was received by Nippon Ginko Dairiten
and deposited in Bank of England.

大
外
務
省
印

電受第
二
七
五
號
Wds.
16

3-1238

0128

10 minutes d'après...
 Les ministres...
 Dans la prison de Lao-Toung
 La guerre Russo-Japonaise
 L'ÉDITION DU MATIN
 LIT D

(Seal)
 大正七年

公債五四拜
 倫敦銀行二分利付帝國公債
 白身義人氣ノ情況(其ノ一) 觀望ノ件
 八七〇一
 15

此の公債は帝國公債であるに對して對スル
 英國政府ノ人義ノ影響ハ甚大ナリ以テ反觀
 其ノ後ニ於テハ帝國公債ノ對スル人氣ノ清
 ノ觀測スルニ足ラズ英國政府ノ對スル人氣ノ清
 府ノ地位 Belgium 英國政府ノ地位ヲ觀測
 内ノ影響ハ甚大ナリ
 及 Independence Belgium 英國政府ノ地位ヲ觀測
 英國政府ノ地位ハ甚大ナリ英國政府ノ地位
 英國政府ノ地位ハ甚大ナリ英國政府ノ地位
 英國政府ノ地位ハ甚大ナリ英國政府ノ地位
 英國政府ノ地位ハ甚大ナリ英國政府ノ地位
 英國政府ノ地位ハ甚大ナリ英國政府ノ地位
 英國政府ノ地位ハ甚大ナリ英國政府ノ地位
 英國政府ノ地位ハ甚大ナリ英國政府ノ地位

外務大臣 男爵 小村 壽次 印殿

Bulletin financier hebdomadaire

Bien que l'on soit à la veille du congé de Pentecôte les marchés paraissent mieux disposés. L'animation ne grandit pas pour cela en dépit d'une abondance exceptionnelle de capitaux qui s'est encore révélée à la liquidation bi-mensuelle de Paris où le taux des reports a été insignifiant. Cette abondance de capitaux va s'accroître encore des sommes provenant de la liquidation du canal de Panama, ce qui fait demander, à un de nos confrères parisiens, où ces 200 millions nouveaux vont s'employer, l'émission des emprunts russes et japonais étant passé en quelque sorte inaperçue.

Les bons émis par le gouvernement japonais ont eu un grand succès sur leurs marchés d'émission (Londres et New-York); étant peu connus sur le continent, il nous paraît intéressant de dire qu'ils sont remboursables au pair le 5 avril 1911, mais que le gouvernement japonais s'est réservé le droit de les racheter à toute époque après le 5 avril 1907, moyennant un préavis de six mois. Ces bons sont garantis, principal et intérêt, par un droit privilégié sur les recettes douanières de l'Empire du Japon, et le gouvernement japonais s'est engagé à remettre chaque mois aux banques contractantes le douzième du montant nécessaire pour le service annuel de l'emprunt.

Nous donnons ces renseignements à l'effet de contrebalancer ceux fournis concernant les bons du Trésor russe que l'on cherche à placer en Belgique. Rappignons également que les bons du Trésor japonais rapportent 6 p. c. d'intérêt tandis que les bons du Trésor russe ne rapportent que 5 p. c.

おつた

公債

倫敦発行二分利付帝國公債ニ對シテ
白耳義人氣ノ情況(其ニ)報告ノ件

六分利付帝國公債募集及ニ其成績ニ對スル

帝國公債ノ人氣ノ變遷ニ對シテ四月十七日付リ以テ反報

Belge 則チ切實金融市場週報欄

具反響アリトス

Belge: 本日紙上ニハ英國貨

募集ニ五百萬磅日本公債ニ倍倍以上ノ應

内、涉リ莫大ナル費用ヲ要スルヲ以テ西國ノ財政ニ悲境、

臨ニ可トシテ進マタルナク對帝國公債ノ白國公債感情ノ好

感化ヲ與フ可クモ見エス

又「アンブル」記者ノ諸新聞ニ於テハ帝國公債ノ記事、稀少

ナル公家ノ冷淡ナル程度ヲ彰表スモノナリ

要之帝國公債ハ未ダ充分ノ注意ヲ惹起ス迄ノ知

名氏報告書見

明治三拾七年四月廿五日
領事諸君六郎
外務大臣男爵小村壽次郎殿

生

ハセ



458/

改更
ちんし

明治十七年六月廿八日

機密第三號

生

表 坂岡

15-

一帝國新公債募集ニ関スル件
別紙帝國新公債募集ニ関スル件前候ヲテ大藏大臣一報告
致置候ニ付及申考テ及及提出候敬具

明治十七年五月十九日

在倫敦總領事

荒川 巳次



外務大臣男爵小村壽太郎殿

大藏省

新聞

昨午小官赴任、際御由訓モ有之候ニ付着任後倫敦市場前途見
 之、皇帝國公債募集ニ対ス英國経済号ノ意向ヲ探聞セカラス、ハリス銀
 行頭取ガ氏同行支配人ニヤド氏及株主仲買人コトニ付、就キ在ニ因ス
 ハ意向業存ニ及ヒ候處、目下英國市場ハ序亞戰爭ノ餘弊ヨリ恢復ニト
 ス、秋運ニ向ヒテ、人々事宜トテ戰後ノ餘弊未タ全ク去ラズ、日清戰爭
 當時ニ比シテ市場ノ空乏其ノ實多ク、大ニ後シサレハ戰端破裂ノ上ハ利子ノ引
 ラ見ルモ引下ラ見ルカ如キト、萬ハ之ヲ一キノキナラス、翻テ日本ノ有様ヲ見ルニ日
 露開戰トナリタル、曉ニ於テ果シテ勝利ヲ得可キヤハ、大ニ疑フ所ニ
 シテ、後リニ時勝利ヲ得ルトスモ、露國カ續ク軍隊ヲ東亞ニ輸送シ、戰闘
 ヲ繼續スルニ於テハ、結局ノ勝利ハ露國ノキニ帰サレカラス、仮リニ數歩ヲ
 譲リ、今田ノ戰爭ハ日本ノ勝利ヲ示テ、露國ヲ告イルトスモ、露國ハ一敗ニ全
 スキニテ、亦シハ更ニ準備、擴張ニ努力カスニキラ、テ日本亦之ニ対抗シテ準備
 大藏省

ノ擴張ニ巨額ノ經費ヲ傾投セサルカラ、ナルトハ一般英國資本家ノ豫測
 スル所ナカ、故ニ此際巨額ノ公債募集ハ到極成切、見込ナルノ日本カ
 勝利ヲ得タル後ニ於テ、一四ニ五百万磅以上ノ額ヲ得ルニ難カル、又利子
 ノトスニ於テモ、七方以下ノ望ミ難カル、トコトニ有之、又諸般ノ材料ニ其ニキ中
 場ノ買込ヲ察スルニ不意見ノ極メテ、適中ナルヲ感シ、候ニ付一月廿三日附電
 報ヲシテ、不意領及具申、置候

然レニ愈々開戰トナリタル後、時局ノ推移ハ英國經濟家ノ豫測ニ及シ、帝
 國ノ勝報ハ相續テ到リ、又金融ノ大勢漸次緩慢トナリタルニ、加テ四月中
 旬、幸リテハ英佛協約ノ發表有之、英國市場ハ最早ヤ盛衰成、必要ナキニ
 至リタル、英蘭銀行ハ四月十四日、割引歩合ヲ引下テ、三分五厘トシ、引續
 キ、今月廿一日更ニ五厘引下ラ行ヒ、三分トスニ至リ候

戰爭ノ結果ニ就キテモ、歐洲一般ノ豫期ニ及シ、旅順仁川ノ奪取、先ヅ喜外
 ノ感ヲ與ヘ、續テ帝國海軍ノ奇勝相次テ報セリ、遂ニ露國艦艦並

司令官ノ状況ニ依リテ制海權、全ク帝國ノ手ニ落ケルノ結果露國ノ日本ニ侵入スルノ全ク不可能ナルト明トナリタレハ帝國公債ハ漸ク騰貴ノ徴ヲ示シ露國公債ハ之ニ反シ下落ノ趨勢カラ示スニ至リ候今露國旗艦以て前後ノ價格ラ比較スルニ左ノ如ク異動アルヲ見候(但總リ最高相場)

名 称	四月十二日	四月十五日	四月十七日	四月十九日	四月二十日
コンソル公債	八八 $\frac{1}{2}$ 天	八八 $\frac{1}{2}$ 天	八八 $\frac{1}{2}$ 天	八八 $\frac{1}{2}$ 天	八八 $\frac{1}{2}$ 天
帝國五方利債	七八	八〇 $\frac{1}{2}$	八三	八三	八三
左 (新)	七五 $\frac{3}{4}$	七七 $\frac{1}{2}$	七九	七九	七九
左四方利公債	六三 $\frac{3}{4}$	六五 $\frac{1}{2}$	六七	六七	六七
露國四方利債	九五	九三 $\frac{1}{4}$	九二 $\frac{1}{2}$	九二 $\frac{1}{2}$	九二 $\frac{1}{2}$

大 藏 省

ラ地カシメタリト雖モ陸戰ニ於ケル露國優勝ノ信念ヲ減殺スルニ至ラザリシカ
 ヲヤリソニ一戰ニ實ニ露國兵カ日本陸兵ノ正敵ニテナルヲ証シテ餘アリト論
 シ一カニ從來ノ陸上ニ於ケル日本軍ニ對スル信念ヲ自白スルト同時ニ將來ノ希
 望確実ナルコトヲ明シシ其他ノ英國ノ新聞紙ニ岸ヲ日本軍ノ精銳ヲ賞
 揚シ遂ニ露國カ大敗ヲ免ルサルヲ論スルノ有様ヲ歐洲人心ノ帝國ニ對スル
 觀念全ク變シテ又帝國公債ノ價格ニ著シキ騰貴ヲ示シ候之ヲ表示
 スル在リタリト云フ

名 称	四月三十日	五月五日	四月三十日	五月十日	四月三十日
コンソル公債	八九 $\frac{1}{2}$	八九 $\frac{1}{2}$	八九 $\frac{1}{2}$	八九 $\frac{1}{2}$	八九 $\frac{1}{2}$
帝國五方利債	八二 $\frac{1}{4}$	八四	八五	八五	八五
左	七八 $\frac{3}{4}$	七九 $\frac{3}{4}$	八一 $\frac{1}{2}$	八一 $\frac{1}{2}$	八一 $\frac{1}{2}$
左四方利公債	六六 $\frac{3}{4}$	六八 $\frac{3}{4}$	七〇 $\frac{1}{2}$	七〇 $\frac{1}{2}$	七〇 $\frac{1}{2}$
露國四方利債	九二 $\frac{1}{4}$	九〇 $\frac{1}{2}$	八九 $\frac{1}{2}$	八九 $\frac{1}{2}$	八九 $\frac{1}{2}$



翻テ倫敦市場ト大陸市場トノ關係ヲ見ニ巴里伯林アムステルダム等ヨリ金ノ
 需用トシテ各相場ハ逆力ヲ示シタレバ巴里ヨリ亦而用ハ米國政府ヨリ佛國
 ハマ運河会社支拂ノ千金類約七百方磅アムカガノ生金ノ輸入ト戰爭ノ因
 係ニ基テ事業ノ改変ニ因リ遠カラズ傳止ニキ見ト有之陸戰ニ於ケン露國
 ノ敗報ハ露國有優位者ノ大崩潰ニ伴ヒテ大陸市場ノ大動搖ヲ生シ倫敦
 市場ヨリ貴金ヲ吸込スニテ大ニシト豫期セシケンモ均ラス事變ハ之ニ及ヒテ大
 陸諸國カ可成露國ノ戰敗ヲ憂テ傳テ市場ノ動搖ヲ防カントスノ方
 針ヲ取リシニ巴里市場ニ對シ金ノ供給野多ナルコト及大陸ニ於ケン露國有
 優位者ノ所有者カ地方ニ敵在スルノ實存家タルカハ露國ノ信用カ社
 合ノ上層ニ於テハ失墜シケンモ拘ラス依以露國ノ能大ラ侵スル因襲的
 觀念強キニテ事諸種ノ事情ニ基テ大陸市場ノ意外ニ冷靜ナル態反ラ
 シテ鴨綠江ノ敗報ヲ近クタル英國政府ニ於テ豫期セシケンカハ如キ資金ノ需用
 ヲ倫敦市場ニ移サス又東洋中ヨリ凡評ニ上リル露國新公債ノ募集ハ
 露國政府ト佛國政府存案トノ同意見ノ相違セハ又アヤニテ五月十一日帝
 國公債募集ノ發表ニ至ラテ未ク其發表ヲ見ルニ至ラズルカハ英國政府ヨリ生
 スル倫敦市場ニ對シ金ノ需用モ未クモラサリシラ市場ノ金融ハ
 帝國公債カ非キト好人氣ヲ多ク動也募集ニ取リテ如都左ノ状況ヲ見
 在ル時時表ニ發表セラレタル帝國公債カ非キト好人氣ヲ以テ歡迎セラレタル
 下ノ當時、新聞紙、記事ニヨリテモ明カニ所ニ候發表ノ當日高橋日存銀
 行副總裁カ吉株ヲ取リ所ニ極ナキ市、歡迎ヲ受ケタルカ如キハ全取
 引所ニ於テ人異例トスル所ニシテ亦以テ市場ノ人氣如何ヲ知ルニ是レ一ノ候四
 月十四日中ニ締切、結果ハ中ニ總額一億七千万磅ヲ超過シ、實ニ募集
 額ニ比シテ三十倍ノ巨額ヲ示シ候、
 在、如キ成切原因ハ上述ノ理由ノ外ニファイナンスアルタイムズ、論カカハ
 一新公債ノ甚ク低廉ナルニテ、特別ニ保証タル國稅ノ收入ノ利子、三倍ニ
 當ルコト

大藏省

一帝國公債証券作成ニ関スル件

今般米國市場に於て英國市場に於て募集相成候帝國公債
ノ証券、俾ハ當旭ニ於テ作成致セ、相成候處米國ニ於テハ
外國製造ノ証券ヲ許サレ、由ニ英米兩國ノ分トシ米國シニゲケートノ
付ヲ經テ米國ニ作成可致事ニ至更相成候ニ就テハ証券ハ記載
事項、完全ナルトハ勿論、竟匠モ可成技術的ニ作成致度希望モ
有ニ在事トス、因シ貴官ノ中指示ヲ復シ度旨可及ハ依テ標
高橋、日中銀行副總裁ヨリ申越候ニ付可成中既慮和成候様
致度本局ハ依頼之段ニ付通牒候也

大藏省

ニ募集額カ比較的大ニ且日本ノ戦勝ハ英國ノ同盟國ナリトノ觀念
ト相俟テ熾ル同情ノ念ヲ興起シタルコト

三市場ハブレヒニムカ発表ノ前ニ於テ既ニ三磅二分のニ達シタルノ事實ハ引度
後轉賣シテ利益ヲ占ムトスルモノヲ夥シク生シタルコト

諸点ニ在リ候

而シテ公債募集ノ成蹟ヲ兼テ電報ヲ以テ且身報復處ニ比較スルニ利
子ノ比ニ於テ大差アリテ假令得共申シカニ募集額ノ三十倍ニ達シタル
以テ見ルハ募集額五百万磅以上ニ困難ナリト豫想シタルト謂リタルヤノ形有之
又高橋副総裁カ着任後裁判ヲ開始スルニ當リ五百万磅ヲ達スル額ト
見込シタルモ多少見込シテ違ヒタルヤノ形有之候得共之ヲ市場ノ實況ニ俟スル
ニ募集額ノ大ナルカハ好人氣ノ存因タリシノミナラス三十倍ト云フカ如キ巨額ニ
達シタルハ眞實ノ意實力如ク大ナリシハアラスニテ皆下レハツアイナシタルコト
ムコト論スルカ如ク市場ノ前景氣ヲ見テ將來ノ騰落ヲ見込シ一旦引度シタル
後轉賣シテ五元額ヲ利ニトスル故然的中シテ有カノ原因ヲ
為スモノナレハ募集額ヲ五百万磅トシタルハ最モ奇ヲ得クモイナリト市場ノ實
況ニ通ズルノ一般ニ唱道スル所ニ有之ス存候ノ候所ニ有三候
左ニ報告候故也

大 藏 省

明治七年六月廿八日接受

参事 政務

生坂田

機密第四號

一公使事務集收入有利施方法ニ関スル件

別紙公使事務集收入有利施方法ニ関スル件 大臣大臣一具
申致候ニ付申考テ了シタルニ付 此上候為目

明治七年五月廿五日

在任 参事 生坂田



外務大臣 野村浩太郎 殿

大藏省

552/4

債大第七節

公債募集収入金利殖方法之圖示件

今般当地市場北米各農田市場に於て募集相成りたる帝國公債
十萬磅、收入金ハ多分、同当地に於て保費可相成、就テハ收入金利
殖、方法ヲ講スル、國費多端、際最モ必要ナル事ト被存候ニ付、
参考トシテ在年見聞陳候候

公債收入金ヲ現金ヲ以テ英南銀行ニ預入スル、トハ最モ安全ナル法
ニモ月之入便宜ノ場合ニ意ニ何時ニモ引取ルベシ、或ハ中國ニ回送シ或ハ各
地ニ於ケル仕掛ニ充テラセ、得ルノ便有之候得共利殖ノ点ヨリ見ル、決シ
テ策、得タルニモトハ中ニ難、一方六半年に存万磅、利子ヲ支拂フニ拘ラス、或ハ
元金ハ全ク利子ヲ生セザル、或ハ有之候ハ實際、必要ノ新ス範圍内
ニ於テ保費ノ安全ヲ缺カサル方法ヲ以テ何等カノ利殖方法ヲ講シ度ニ希

大藏省

望御座候

公債收入金ヲ以テ多國大振者証券ヲ購入スル、トハ官ノ最モ確實ニシ
テ且利益ナル所ト候、然レ所ニ有之其確實行ヲ切望致候、言大藏者証券
ハ別ニ利子ヲ附セ、割引ヲ以テ差支致し、期限ニ至リ、額面金額ヲ以テ仕
掛フセザル、故ニ一旦買入、後ハ公債等、或ハ相場ノ高値ナク、殊ニ其償還
期限ハ多クモ一箇年ヲ起ル、トハ無ニ付、最モ確實安全ナルトハ、今更中ニ
此ニナク、靖國債金皆、際、實際ニ依リテ明白ニ証明セザル、所ニ候、今
四帝國公債ハ勿論、使用ノ必要ナク、募集シ、セザル、故ニ長期同他ニ投
資シ、或ハ全部、投資ヲ為スル、或ハ事情ノ所、テラサハ、勿論、候ト存候
得共、得來、使速テ豫測シ、其一部、限リ、短期ニ償還ラ、後、ハ、或ハ大藏
者証券ニ投資スル、トハ、或ハ難シ、所ニテ、或ハ被察候、目下市場利
率ハ、二分、ナカ、故ニ大藏者証券、割引利子、如何ニ低廉ニ見積ル、モ、一分
五厘、以下、候、ラ、ル、カ、ナ、コト、ナ、ル、テ、或ハ、割引利子、一分、五厘、トシテ、計集ル、

七公債收入率、三分一即、約三百三十万磅、一年同額、積蓄た、於ラ
八四万九千五百磅、利子ヲ生シ、收入率、半額即、六百万磅、一年同積蓄スル
ニ於テ、七万五千磅、利子ヲ生シ、假令、割合、一割、座積、在、金、額、ハ、何、等、不、利、益
若、ハ、不、便、ヲ、生、ス、ト、ナ、シ、テ、利、殖、セ、ル、ニ、モ、ト、モ、ハ、仮、令、金、額、ハ、左、述、大、キ、カ、ル、ニ、モ、國
債、多、端、際、決、テ、觀、望、ス、キ、ニ、テ、マ、ス、ト、存、候

通貨ノ膨脹ハ物價ノ騰貴ヲ来シ、輸出ノ減退、輸入ノ増加トナリ、遂ニ巨債、
流出ヲ来ス、ト、一般、整理ノ説明スル所、ニ、テ、又、外國、往、來、例、ニ、依、ル、モ、兌、換
若、發行、高、ニ、億、日、ヲ、起、過、シ、ル、ト、キ、ハ、幣、制、入、起、過、巨、債、流、出、ヲ、招、ク、一、年
度、ヲ、見、候、令、表、レ、公、債、收、入、率、直、ニ、存、國、ニ、回、送、ス、ル、ト、キ、ハ、勿、論、現、金、ヲ、以、テ、英
國、銀行、ニ、預、入、ス、ル、ト、キ、ニ、於、テ、モ、公、債、ヲ、本、國、ニ、回、送、シ、或、者、地、方、外、國、宛、仕
掛、ニ、送、ス、ル、極、端、ノ、同、様、ト、ル、カ、為、人、知、ラ、ス、知、ラ、ス、直、接、又、ハ、間、接、ニ、日、本、銀行、巨、債
準備ノ膨脹ヲ来シ、往、來、貯、蓄、若、發行、高、ノ、激、増、上、リ、通貨、膨脹ノ、弊、ニ
陥、ル、危、険、者、ニ、候、得、共、若、シ、大、抵、者、積、蓄、ニ、投、資、ス、ル、於、テ、ハ、萬、一、ノ、必

大 藏 省

要、場、合、ニ、該、法、若、シ、テ、偽、造、準備、一、部、ニ、歸、入、ス、ル、方、法、ニ、去、ル、ト、テ、得、ル、モ、然
ラ、レ、限、リ、金、ヲ、偽、造、準備、外、ニ、送、ル、コ、ト、ヲ、得、キ、ト、テ、偽、造、準備、一、部、
ニ、不、場、合、ニ、於、テ、モ、偽、造、準備、一、部、ノ、見、掛、若、發行、額、ハ、巨、債、場、合、ト、異
リ、制、限、ス、ル、以、テ、上、記、如、キ、巨、債、流、出、ノ、極、端、ヲ、生、ス、ル、コ、ト、ハ、於、テ、國、債、經
済、上、利、益、所、不、對、ト、被、存、候

或、ハ、公、債、收、入、率、利、殖、方、法、ト、シ、テ、英、商、銀行、外、外、銀行、ニ、預、入、セ、ン、ト、シ、
ナ、キ、ト、ラ、ス、ヤ、間、及、候、得、共、若、シ、カ、十、萬、金、ヲ、缺、ク、ノ、方、法、ヲ、採、ラ、ン、ト、ス、ル、ハ、往、來、
利、ヲ、見、テ、實、テ、見、付、ル、コ、ト、中、サ、ル、ヲ、得、ス、又、整、理、公、債、其、他、ノ、有、價、証券、若、シ、
投、資、ス、ル、如、キ、ハ、公、債、準備、ノ、額、上、相、容、サ、ル、ニ、テ、市、價、ノ、急、激、騰、落、ナ、キ、ヲ
以、テ、其、危、険、ナ、ル、ト、申、ス、近、ニ、モ、十、所、ニ、候

當、國、大、藏、省、若、シ、公、債、收、入、率、一、割、三、分、一、即、三、十、一、年、一、月、迄、日、附、債、券、三、
十、萬、磅、ノ、額、ヲ、積、蓄、シ、候、ニ、依、リ、左、述、重、キ、評、述、不、致、候、得、共、其、確
實、ニ、テ、利、殖、ス、ル、額、ヲ、不、必、所、ニ、有、シ、候、行、在、國、債、中、積、蓄、率、往、來、債、上



音響發行ノ違ニ相成候様致度沙参券止ニ大蔵省通候様
 明治三十二年五月廿五日
 在候様総領事 荒川巳次

大蔵省男爵海軍省補佐助殿

在候様参券、乃本年五月十二日現在大蔵省通候様下所記様候

金額	償還期限	発行期日	申付割外利子
一〇〇〇,〇〇〇 磅	一九〇四年五月廿八日	一九〇三年十一月廿八日	三、一三、七
二〇〇一三,〇〇〇	六月廿四日	六月廿四日	三、三、六
一五〇,〇〇〇	七月三日	七月三日	三、三、三
三〇〇,〇〇〇	八月廿日	一九〇四年二月廿日	三、六、〇
二、七二〇,〇〇〇	九月廿六日	三月廿六日	三、九、三
三〇〇,〇〇〇	十月廿日	四月廿日	三、八、五
三〇〇,〇〇〇	十月廿日	五月廿日	三、四、一〇
二〇〇,〇〇〇	十月廿日	一九〇五年十一月廿日	三、一、三〇
一〇〇,〇〇〇	一九〇五年一月廿日	一九〇四年一月廿日	三、五、四
二〇〇,〇〇〇	三十日	三十日	三、三、八
一、五〇〇,〇〇〇	二月十三日	二月十三日	三、六、〇
一〇〇,〇〇〇	三月十七日	三月十七日	三、三、六

大蔵省



大藏省
一六六

亦方利甘漢貨公債証券製造上取歸
方之舞しあ找ノ通在紐音田田
短事ノ倦信ツ以テ通帳簿を存
位方亦矣少中ノ之証也

宣統元年二月五日

大藏大臣青曾深

三月七日

大藏大臣青曾深

大藏省

3-1238

0141

公儀が先考迄上人取降方へ因し左
 へ通在備給旨持守申渡行可致奉
 一重宿し置し多し費方其趣旨に
 依り五箇寺に取降アツタ
 正儀御先考迄出来ぬ者申可合
 社ヲレテ之ヲ在組有候御事申上
 也レテ候御事一之ヲ横濱正寄御事
 但音代御事へ申上候御事申上
 御事置候御事一之ヲ横濱正寄御事
 印御事申上候御事申上
 交取御事申上候御事申上

大藏省

方花大印

由田信範書

大臣 次官 政務 通商 人事 會計 取

Handwritten signature and vertical text on the left side of the document.

Via

Date, London, June 29th 1904 4 1-35 p.m.
Receival, " 30th " 4 a.m.

Komura,
Tokyo.

Vertical handwritten text on the left side of the main text block.

No. 186. In reference to my telegram 171, as American Stock Exchange Committee want written authorization besides telegraphic one already received, I request you to mail a copy of it at once direct to Consul General Uchida at New York, so that (it) reach by the time when the preparation of bonds will be finished.

Hayashi.

電受第 二 九 二 號 Wds. 35-

大臣 次官 政務 通商 人事 會計 取調



電受第二九五號
1904/6/30

Date London June 30 1904 3:25 p.m.
Received 5:30 a.m.

Via 東京

小村外務大臣
在英林公使

高橋の貴電が三二五号のいしは財政
代理人ノ事ヲ在英ストリコトナルが在
本官が外部ニ對シ高橋の政府ノ
財政代理人オリト公然明言スルモ
是又ナキ義ナルヤ返電アリタシ

とぞ

珍田

電報第三七九号
三月廿三日
午後八時三十分

電報局

在英林復

小村大臣

（第三三三号）

官務ノ場ニ於テ昇シ外部ニ向ワシ

ル言サルニ場々ニハ政府ノ代理人ト稱

セリトス

電報第一八六号ノ件ニ關スル

外務省

3-1238

0145

London July 5 or 3. 55 p.m.
Rec'd " 6 " 6. 15 a.m.

Komura

Tokio

41. (英 債) Japanese
Government bonds are depressed
owing to persistent rumours of
new loan. If incorrect, may
I contradict.

(Asakawa)

(英債は「諸國の要請を以て、市中にあり」)

電受第
2
5
6
6
號
19

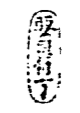
大臣
次官
政務
通商
人事
會計
取調

Via

Sent 6-7-1904 9.30am.

電送第二五三二號
Wds. 18

小村大臣
大正九年六月七日
新公債募集ノ旨ハ全ク多額
ニ付テ發給ノ旨アリ



3-1238

0148

文書課長

有附屬物

30

封書

明治廿七年七月八日 起草 日發遣

主任

八月四日

内閣総領事殿

外務大臣

此來合衆米に於て製造せらるる米は
皆り英債に債主たる為に証券に對
しては英債に署名し印刻し用ふるは
らるるに八月八日ヨリ認可し其者電信の
テロ公使に申通せ給ふ米株式株式
委員の電報に由り権限にお右権限
を以て文書に要するに認可し又米株式
協定及ノ取扱方林多使ヨリ電直米
株式の決議に伏望を及至英譯文
の事面を進行百米株式の委員に

外務省

示方可然也
光緒二十六年
外務省

外務省

と德意内田總領事へ交付す

騰布案

騰布

北東人合衆國を於て製造せらるるハチケ回費ハ
ノ日本帝國政府ハ其利附英債公債ハ
為積ノ積集ニ對スルモ及ノ署名ハ印刻
ヲ以テスルマトリ認テス

明治三十七年六月一日

大藏省田中清吉

外務省

と英

特命全權公使青林

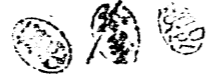
お記騰布之正確ニシテ証明ス

明治三十七年七月七日

大藏省長官田中清吉

大臣 次官
 政務 通商 人事 會計 取調

Via



Date, Shanghai, July 18th 1904. 0.05p m.

Received, 2.10p m.

Komura,
 Tokio.

No. 238.

The purchase by Russo-Chinese Bank of a large amount of silver here seems to be due to the fact that Bank is accumulating fund in order to cash Rouble notes brought in from Manchuria by the Chinese and others. I am told that the Bank has already at London and other place nearly 30,000,000. If the exportation of Roubles notes from Manchuria be stopped Russian Army will suffer from financial difficulty.

Odagiri.

電受第 二九〇 號

Wk. 50

銀行 銀行 銀行 銀行 銀行 銀行 銀行 銀行 銀行 銀行

Translation

The undersigned hereby authorizes Viscount T. Hayashi, H. I. J. M's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James to use his engraved signature in signing the Bonds for the six per cent. English currency Loan which are to be prepared in the United States of America.

Baron Arasuke Sone
 Minister of Finance.

Tokio, June 8th, 1904.

I certify for the correct translation.

K. Shoda.
 Secretary of the Ministry of Finance

Tokio, July 1st, 1904.

Chief of the section of
 archives

大英 有入

明治三十七年七月廿日

郵政當局

受第九八四九號

公第八八号
帝不町在之英利附英債一千萬
條公債証券印刻之件

過級倫敦取送之當地、於其集結
の帝不町在之英利附英債証券美
術的意匠の件、關於本月七日着曾補
大臣ヨリ電報、振部系証券作テ不
可附係技術者ト由談ラ益々其回案
製作、要及材料等ヲ供給シ其案以刑
ノ末之ニ美思フ、直々電信ヲ以テ在倫
敦高橋日本銀行副總裁、通知シ尚ホ
右回案、關於別紙寫、通リ同地某川
信事、テ重テ同副總裁、面談シ其旨
右、極大に有ク由通知ラ其旨以
申シ候知具
明治三十七年六月廿四日。

在紐育日本總領事館

在伊音

信事、内田定雄



外務大臣田中奏小村奏外教

寫

卷第一

公債券美術的圖案案承認条件

先般貴地盤の高地に於て募集料の債六
 未利附一千萬圓の募集料債券の募集地に於
 て彫刻的圖案を以て其の由を合テ其圖案
 の美術的圖案を以て其の由を合テ其圖案
 申出シヨリ官公に於テ之ヲ認認可スルキ旨
 二高橋の事録の副總裁ニリ佐野有之且大
 義方ヨリモ亦未省方ヨリ經テ高橋有之ハ
 會の上の案を在商會ヨリ債券印刷シテ注文
 及教師ボト募集令官の上取十八日(土曜)午
 後三時リ漸ク之ヲ決定認可シヨリテ下ニ
 依リ在リ高橋有之ハ電報ヲ以テ高橋副
 總裁、通知方ヨリ佐野有之ハ
 右圖案は去千八百九十九年中央地ニ於テ
 募集料債券一億圓の債券ノ募集料債
 券に於テ其上部に高橋有之ハ中央、高橋有之ハ
 幸ラ附シ其下部に高橋有之ハ中央、高橋有之ハ
 日ノ昇ル景を以テ畫キ高橋有之ハ下部に高橋有之ハ
 内ニ海軍ヲ代表スル者ヲ高橋有之ハ中央、高橋有之ハ
 中將、高橋有之ハ軍艦三隻ヲ高橋有之ハ中央、高橋有之ハ
 入ル其下部に高橋有之ハ陸軍ヲ代表スル者ヲ高橋有之ハ
 兵士が戦鬪シテ高橋有之ハ陸軍ヲ代表スル者ヲ高橋有之ハ
 高橋有之ハ陸軍ヲ代表スル者ヲ高橋有之ハ陸軍ヲ代表スル者ヲ

在紐育日本總領事館

丁酉年六月廿三日
此取清依打申道經部具

在田音
總領事 内田 定植

在倫敦
總領事 荒川 公敏

追々右債暮ハ志非日ヨリ記矣レ九月
尚ノ後毎日一定ノ枚數ノ印創ニテ之ヲ引
派入者ニ據風信

在紐育日本總領事館

左
右

在 綴 育 帝 國 總 領 事 館

明治二十七年七月廿日

主 管 政 務 局

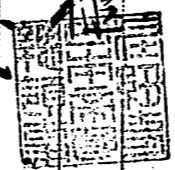
公 第 八 九 號

九 八 四 六

本月廿七日附大第九號
市切：其ケル我上英利附新公債賣
空際引：閣之件別紙、通リ大飛大
且正及新告修向式段右寫相添工
中途修難果
明治二十七年六月廿六日

存 留 音

總 領 事 內 田 定 雄



外務大臣 岡 谷 小 村 壽 太 郎 殿

明治二十七年七月廿日

3-1238

0156

何

大幣九号
 細育市材、於ル知六歩利附新公
 債ノ賣買下引ニ關スル件

先般当地ニ於テ募集セラルシ位六歩利附英
 債ニ係リ、關ニテハ、五月十七日附大幣九号
 以下其報務置修通リ其後募集ルニ係リ、
 若キ者高ク、利息ニ、重要係處之ガ募集ノ引
 受修、ロニ、ロケ、トニ、行テ、五月十八日、以テ、各、債
 券中、之、対、シ、割、付、額、ヲ、通、知、シ、同、月、廿、五、日、第
 二回ノ拂込、ヲ、為、サ、テ、而、ホ、本、月、三十日、以テ、前
 後、拂込、ヲ、お、サ、シ、ル、等、ニ、即、止、修
 契、ニ、關、地、カ、ラ、ブ、コ、ー、ケ、ツ、ト、
 (在紐育日本總領事館)

引、ル、件、買、入、群、集、ス、ル、所、ニ、於、テ、何、カ、天、災、ノ、如、ク、
 早、ク、モ、之、債、券、集、集、ス、ル、所、ノ、コ、ト、ハ、ス、ル、所、ナ、ラ、ズ、
 於、テ、之、契、券、集、集、ス、ル、所、日、即、志、者、中、止、修、
 前、ヨリ、既、ニ、其、ノ、賣、買、ノ、去、ル、初、日、ニ、ハ、高、九
 六、高、ニ、勝、リ、結、算、五、十、高、ノ、所、リ、有、三、ハ、高、亦、同
 市、場、ニ、於、テ、其、債、券、ノ、形、以、テ、五、ハ、有、三、日、ノ、お、同
 並、ニ、所、引、額、ノ、列、記、ス、ル、カ

日附	買入	賣出	市材一組ノ形以
五月十日	九六高	九六高	沈静
十日	九五高	九五高	右下高
十日	九五	四五	拂立
十日	九五	四五	所引額ノ注
十日	九五	四五	口重債下引付注



十七日	九四八	九四八	一〇〇〇〇	石本変、市況
十八日	九四八	九四八	一九〇〇	市況、市況
十九日	九四八	九四八	二〇〇〇	市況、市況
二十日	九四八	九四八	二一〇〇	市況、市況
廿一日	九四八	九四八	二二〇〇	市況、市況
廿二日	九四八	九四八	二三〇〇	市況、市況
廿三日	九四八	九四八	二四〇〇	市況、市況
廿四日	九四八	九四八	二五〇〇	市況、市況
廿五日	九四八	九四八	二六〇〇	市況、市況
廿六日	九四八	九四八	二七〇〇	市況、市況
廿七日	九四八	九四八	二八〇〇	市況、市況
廿八日	九四八	九四八	二九〇〇	市況、市況
廿九日	九四八	九四八	三〇〇〇	市況、市況
三十日	九四八	九四八	三一〇〇	市況、市況
三十一日	九四八	九四八	三二〇〇	市況、市況
一月一日	九四八	九四八	三三〇〇	市況、市況
一月二日	九四八	九四八	三四〇〇	市況、市況
一月三日	九四八	九四八	三五〇〇	市況、市況
一月四日	九四八	九四八	三六〇〇	市況、市況
一月五日	九四八	九四八	三七〇〇	市況、市況
一月六日	九四八	九四八	三八〇〇	市況、市況
一月七日	九四八	九四八	三九〇〇	市況、市況
一月八日	九四八	九四八	四〇〇〇	市況、市況
一月九日	九四八	九四八	四一〇〇	市況、市況
一月十日	九四八	九四八	四二〇〇	市況、市況
一月十一日	九四八	九四八	四三〇〇	市況、市況
一月十二日	九四八	九四八	四四〇〇	市況、市況
一月十三日	九四八	九四八	四五〇〇	市況、市況
一月十四日	九四八	九四八	四六〇〇	市況、市況
一月十五日	九四八	九四八	四七〇〇	市況、市況
一月十六日	九四八	九四八	四八〇〇	市況、市況
一月十七日	九四八	九四八	四九〇〇	市況、市況
一月十八日	九四八	九四八	五〇〇〇	市況、市況
一月十九日	九四八	九四八	五一〇〇	市況、市況
一月二十日	九四八	九四八	五二〇〇	市況、市況
一月二十一日	九四八	九四八	五三〇〇	市況、市況
一月二十二日	九四八	九四八	五四〇〇	市況、市況
一月二十三日	九四八	九四八	五五〇〇	市況、市況
一月二十四日	九四八	九四八	五六〇〇	市況、市況
一月二十五日	九四八	九四八	五七〇〇	市況、市況
一月二十六日	九四八	九四八	五八〇〇	市況、市況
一月二十七日	九四八	九四八	五九〇〇	市況、市況
一月二十八日	九四八	九四八	六〇〇〇	市況、市況
一月二十九日	九四八	九四八	六一〇〇	市況、市況
一月三十日	九四八	九四八	六二〇〇	市況、市況
二月一日	九四八	九四八	六三〇〇	市況、市況
二月二日	九四八	九四八	六四〇〇	市況、市況
二月三日	九四八	九四八	六五〇〇	市況、市況
二月四日	九四八	九四八	六六〇〇	市況、市況
二月五日	九四八	九四八	六七〇〇	市況、市況
二月六日	九四八	九四八	六八〇〇	市況、市況
二月七日	九四八	九四八	六九〇〇	市況、市況
二月八日	九四八	九四八	七〇〇〇	市況、市況
二月九日	九四八	九四八	七一〇〇	市況、市況
二月十日	九四八	九四八	七二〇〇	市況、市況
二月十一日	九四八	九四八	七三〇〇	市況、市況
二月十二日	九四八	九四八	七四〇〇	市況、市況
二月十三日	九四八	九四八	七五〇〇	市況、市況
二月十四日	九四八	九四八	七六〇〇	市況、市況
二月十五日	九四八	九四八	七七〇〇	市況、市況
二月十六日	九四八	九四八	七八〇〇	市況、市況
二月十七日	九四八	九四八	七九〇〇	市況、市況
二月十八日	九四八	九四八	八〇〇〇	市況、市況
二月十九日	九四八	九四八	八一〇〇	市況、市況
二月二十日	九四八	九四八	八二〇〇	市況、市況
二月二十一日	九四八	九四八	八三〇〇	市況、市況
二月二十二日	九四八	九四八	八四〇〇	市況、市況
二月二十三日	九四八	九四八	八五〇〇	市況、市況
二月二十四日	九四八	九四八	八六〇〇	市況、市況
二月二十五日	九四八	九四八	八七〇〇	市況、市況
二月二十六日	九四八	九四八	八八〇〇	市況、市況
二月二十七日	九四八	九四八	八九〇〇	市況、市況
二月二十八日	九四八	九四八	九〇〇〇	市況、市況
二月二十九日	九四八	九四八	九一〇〇	市況、市況
二月三十日	九四八	九四八	九二〇〇	市況、市況
三月一日	九四八	九四八	九三〇〇	市況、市況
三月二日	九四八	九四八	九四〇〇	市況、市況
三月三日	九四八	九四八	九五〇〇	市況、市況
三月四日	九四八	九四八	九六〇〇	市況、市況
三月五日	九四八	九四八	九七〇〇	市況、市況
三月六日	九四八	九四八	九八〇〇	市況、市況
三月七日	九四八	九四八	九九〇〇	市況、市況
三月八日	九四八	九四八	一〇〇〇	市況、市況
三月九日	九四八	九四八	一〇一〇	市況、市況
三月十日	九四八	九四八	一〇二〇	市況、市況
三月十一日	九四八	九四八	一〇三〇	市況、市況
三月十二日	九四八	九四八	一〇四〇	市況、市況
三月十三日	九四八	九四八	一〇五〇	市況、市況
三月十四日	九四八	九四八	一〇六〇	市況、市況
三月十五日	九四八	九四八	一〇七〇	市況、市況
三月十六日	九四八	九四八	一〇八〇	市況、市況
三月十七日	九四八	九四八	一〇九〇	市況、市況
三月十八日	九四八	九四八	一〇〇〇	市況、市況
三月十九日	九四八	九四八	一〇一〇	市況、市況
三月二十日	九四八	九四八	一〇二〇	市況、市況
三月二十一日	九四八	九四八	一〇三〇	市況、市況
三月二十二日	九四八	九四八	一〇四〇	市況、市況
三月二十三日	九四八	九四八	一〇五〇	市況、市況
三月二十四日	九四八	九四八	一〇六〇	市況、市況
三月二十五日	九四八	九四八	一〇七〇	市況、市況
三月二十六日	九四八	九四八	一〇八〇	市況、市況
三月二十七日	九四八	九四八	一〇九〇	市況、市況
三月二十八日	九四八	九四八	一〇〇〇	市況、市況
三月二十九日	九四八	九四八	一〇一〇	市況、市況
三月三十日	九四八	九四八	一〇二〇	市況、市況
三月三十一日	九四八	九四八	一〇三〇	市況、市況

大日	九四布	九四布	二〇〇	不決
廿日	九四布	九四布	一〇二〇	全契
廿一日	九四布	九四布	一、五〇〇	専車
廿二日	九三布	九三布	二、〇〇〇	貯蓄より支出し
廿三日	九四	九三布	八、一〇〇	極少額が
廿四日	九三布	九三布	一、二〇〇	不変
廿五日	九四	九三布	一〇、〇〇〇	不変ノ銀貨味

右表中：列記せん諸買ッ皆後日或る債証
書ノ添付トシレシト時現物引渡ノ行東ヲ以テス
ルキニテ其債一簿ノ対シ米債四冊八七仙ノ割ヲ
以テ換算セル有付、中々
近來株式市場ノ不景氣ニ伴ヒ、カーブ、マーケットノ
所リモ亦断ル不様ナレモ拘ソラス新舊ノ債ノ有
志ナレ賣買有エシヨリ但者 株式取リ所 仲五人共
ノ注意ヲ喚起シ 債ノ償が所リ所ノ付面ニ登ル
トラス市況スルヲ中々且 債者中、ロマヤ多ク
本項ノ條件ニ至ヒシニ全部 取込ヲ了スレシ、
おし別伊部川市ヨリ伝信者ヲ登川せん金
二五者六千八百員ノ額(即後附)ニ至ラレバ「ク
ンレオエテ」高社ノ書本ヨリ 本月十日以來但者株
取リ所ニ於テ其書本ヨリ 実行スルニト、亦後
高地細香様云原ノ可ニ於テ書買セラル、株式債
券松いリスアド、ポルトランドニ宿ニシ、ペンリスアド、
ポルトランドニ宿ニシ、区別有エ在、書買ス可
ヲ請求スル手續、其書本ト其許可書リスアドレ、カ
レヲ採リセル政府、州、府社共が対応又ハ禁業

在紐育日本總領事館

(Copy)

June 7th, 1904.

James B. Mabon, Esq.,
Chairman, Committee on Unlisted Securities,
New York Stock Exchange,
City.

Dear Sir:-

In accordance with your request, we beg to give you the following information in regard to the Temporary Certificates issued by ourselves for the Imperial Japanese Government 6% Sterling Loan due April 5th, 1911.

The Temporary Certificates are issued by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank and the National Bank of Commerce in New York, and are signed by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., acting for themselves, and by special authority, for the National City Bank and the National Bank of Commerce in New York. The Temporary Certificates are further countersigned by either Mr. James Herbert, Mr. S. Siegman, Mr. George W. Bovenizer, Mr. G. D. Haines or Mr. E. H. Paul. The Temporary Certificates are Bearer Certificates, and are issued in the denomination of £100, £200, £500, £1,000, £2,000, £10,000, and £20,000. In case the actual bonds are not ready for delivery and exchanged for the Temporary Certificates

before October 5th, 1904, the interest payable on that day upon the bonds will be paid after receipt of funds from the Imperial Japanese Government for that purpose upon presentation and surrender of the coupon attached to the Temporary Certificates, and the actual bonds will thereupon be delivered without the October, 1904 coupons. In such case exchange shall be made before October 5th, 1904, the coupon attached to the Temporary Certificates must be surrendered with this certificate, and the actual bonds will be delivered with the October, 1904 coupons attached.

For your further information, we beg to hand you herewith a specimen copy of the Temporary Certificate; and also a copy of our prospectus under which the public issue was made.

Of the £5,000,000. of the above bonds which were sold this country, Temporary Certificates representing £2,056,800. bonds have been issued. The balance of £2,943,200 Temporary Certificates for bonds will be issued upon payment of the final instalment on this amount of bonds, which is due on June 30th, 1904.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,

(Copy)

June 7th, 1904.

James B. Mabon, Esq.,
Chairman, Committee on Unlisted Securities,
New York Stock Exchange,
City.

Dear Sir:-

Referring to our letter of even date in regard to the
Temporary Certificates for the Imperial Japanese Government
6% Sterling Loan, we beg to advise that it is our intention,
after the actual bonds have been delivered, to make application)
for listing same on the New York Stock Exchange.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

書表

明治廿七年七月廿一日接受

別紙

63

15

明治廿七年七月二十三日起草
同日發遣

主任

次官

田

小村外務大臣

外務大臣

外務大臣

外務大臣

外務省

外務大臣

外務大臣

外務大臣

外務大臣

外務大臣

大臣 次官
政務 通商 人事 會計 取調

Via
[Handwritten signature]

Dated, London, July 30th 1904. 1.30 p.m.
Received, 31st " 7.15 a.m.

Komura,
Tokio.

No. 53. From Kanrikan to Okuradaijin.

A fall in consols $1/4$ is attributed to exchequer bonds ~~1/4~~ tendering. The rise in Japanese Govt. bonds, 5 per cent $1/2$ point, 4 per cent 1, is due in this instance to covering operations by bearers, in view of possibility of decisive happening at Port Arthur during the holiday interval. July 30th out of the reserve purchased treasury bills 14,324 pounds sterling 10 shillings and 5pence.

おはす

Arakawa.

電受第 2865 號
Wds. 54

大臣 次官
政務 通商 人事 會計 取調

Via
[Handwritten signature]

Dated, London, July 27th 1904. 4.50 p.m.
Received, 28th " 9.30 a.m.

Komura,
Tokio.

No. 50.

From Kanrikan to Okuradaijin.

Distribution of the new financial and commercial annual containing sound commercial statistics and further Japanese successes in Manchuria gave favourable effect on market yesterday; old 5 per cent. rose $3/4$, new 5 per cent. 1 point, 4 per cent. $1/2$.

大藏省 (通) 信

Arakawa.

電受第 2867 號
Wds. 39

大臣 次官
政務 通商 人事 會計 取調

Via 東京

Dated London, Aug. 16th, 1904. 10 . 0.40p.m.

Received, " 17th, " " 4. a.m.

電受第 5 / 5 / 號
Wds. 24

Komira,

Tokyo.

58. To Gaimudaijin and Okuradaijin.

Continual successes of the Japanese navy had great effect upon Japanese Government bonds 4 sterling to 75, 5 to 89½ and new 6, 96.

To Okuradaijin. Remit by telegraph ¥ 1,000 telegraphic expense.

Kwanrikwen.

東京
新聞
スミ



別紙電報

別紙電報至急米國駐在高平公
使一暗号電信ヲ以テ發送相成
此段及以依頼也
明治三十七年一月廿日

大務大臣野村吉三郎
大務大臣野村吉三郎



外務大臣野村吉三郎

野村吉三郎

三十七年一月廿日

大藏省

3-1238

0167

朱書ニ曰ク陸公
右丞次有共上仰
物邊止虚計三
訂正ニ来レルモナリ

カニム一馬

高平公使宛

小村外務大臣ヨリ

大臣ヨリ

日置主事宛ヨリ 添田宛ノ電報ヲ見テ主事
ニ面会ヨリ求メタルハ如何ナル人ニシテ其人ハ
果シテコロックフエラーレ氏及「ミニエーチアル、アライア
ニス、トラス」止會社ノ完全ナル代表者ナルマ
又其人ハ如何ナルコトヲ貴官ニ申出タル
ヤ電報アリタシ添田ノ云フ所ニコレハ右會
社ニテ帝國五ヶ所ノ公債額面志債同
テ公衆ニ向テ募資セズ單ニ會社ニテ
保有ノ為メ倫敦ノ時價ニテ買受度トノ
コトナリ果シテ然ルヤ右添田云々ハ先方ニ領回セズ成ル
ヘク先方ヨリ話ニ出ス様注意アリトモ由會迄ニ申上ク

大藏省

陸軍省

一五〇四

川記電報至云略号ヲ以テ駐米高平公使
一御免電相本段共段及法依親交也

明治三十七年八月廿二日

大藏大臣男爵曾根荒助



外務大臣男爵小村壽太郎敬

大藏省

3-1238

0170

1894年11月1日
外務省
支那事務課

高平公使

支那

戸部

支那事務課

列強全文

外務省

電報文

本館

○
電報社為之
仲介ヲ不著ノ地

貴電第142号所載ノ貴電ノ趣ニテ添田ノ
言フ所ト相違ス添田ノ言フ所ニハ「インテリ」トハ
「インテリ」トス。トラスト」會社ノ為メニ公
債買入ヲ申出タリ。故ニ添田ノ代理人「アラス」ヲ
添田ヨリハ債買出ヲ申出タルト更ニナシ
又本件ニ付以存付未タ何等ノ関係ヲ生シ居ラズ
貴電第142号電信「有ル日電信」未段ニ「電報」能ク會社ニテ
勉以高平公使宛

大藏省

大臣 次官
政務 通商 人事 會計 取調

Via

Ditel, WASHINGTON, Aug. 24th, 1904. m.
Received, " 26th, " 3.20 a.m.

電受第 336 號
Wis. 68

Komura,
Tokyo.
199. To Okuradaijin.

It seems that American merchant in New York, not Conrade, as reported previously, told Trust Company that Japanese Government desire to raise a loan, while Soyeda was given to understand that Company desires to buy old Japanese Government bonds. Therefore I have explained Director already referred to what was mentioned in your telegram. He said that Company understood the loan was to be raised in the same form as the last one with some security; but if they were to buy old bonds without security after the last loan was raised with security he is afraid that their prestige will have thereby to be affected.

Takahira.

3-1238

0173

大臣 次官
政務 通商 人事 會計 取調

電受第三三六六號
Wds.

Via

Dated, 190

Received,

小村外務大臣 署名

秘勅 大正八年八月廿六日
本署有 廿六日午後三時

大務大臣へ
廿九日領收之ハキ金付英債公債拂込
金ハ以テ英債大務省預券ヲ購入スルヤ
右債ハ三時付アル故領收後何時
テモ拂付シ得ル様法ニ至願ス
此無可アリ也

大正八年八月廿六日

L

官
一五三四号

別紙業、直在米高平公使、の表
電、以、計、一、在、以、台、及、念、念、也
昭和七年七月廿七日

右、米、高、平、公、使、の、表、電、に、對、し、



外務大臣 岡田 外務省 蔵省

建正元年六月廿七日

第三一七号

(全文)

蔵省

八月廿七日
電報格

在米高平公使、電報業

貴電第一九七号、領承セリ
當方電信第一九七号、及、才、一、九、七、号、ヲ、以、中、述、一、
キ、先、直、リ、政、府、の、今、日、に、於、テ、進、テ、公、債、賣、出、
ノ、提、議、ヲ、為、ス、ノ、意、思、ナ、シ、從、テ、米、國、一、商、人、ト、
會、社、及、コ、ン、ラ、ド、等、ト、間、に、開、カ、レ、ル、本、件、ハ、
政、府、ト、何、等、ノ、関、係、ヲ、有、セ、ス、依、テ、貴、官、ハ、
此、邊、に、関、ス、誤、解、ナ、キ、様、通、當、ノ、處、置、ヲ、
取、ラ、ル、ニ、

大五

蔵省

明治七年八月十九日抄受

主務電信課

御事

電報 一五三三三

要旨付

電正三三三
三七八三九
大原右馬
(不詳)

急

明治七年八月十九日抄受

在倫敦領事館より六月分利付公債募集金ハ
日本銀行ニ送附シ河内ニ於テ水災災
災ノ買入ルキ莫不水災者証券金銀ニ付
上申有リヨリ召喚ノ通リ区電政司ヨリ
即時暗号電行ヨリテ者行方ヨリ
未成金送付スルハ係村也
明治七年八月十九日抄受

大臣男爵曾根



外務大臣御前村壽太郎殿

人 藏 省

本府領收之公債募集金内貳百五
万磅ハ日本銀行ノ送附スルニ付
代理店ニ交付セラルルモ右募集金ハ日本銀行
見換券ニ準備シ先々其金ニテ英國大蔵
省迄送附スル事ヲ認可セシメ付以上前
列ノ旨ノ真々候ヨリテ最重急務也

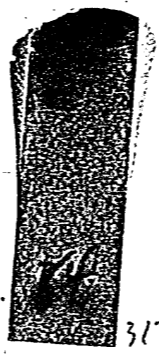
明治七年八月十九日抄

大蔵大臣御前村壽太郎

在倫敦

日本銀行監理官
倫敦領事館村壽太郎殿

藏 省



317

宣統元年一月廿七日

別紙電信駐米高平公使、時号ヲ以テ
送ルルニ其送ル本台生ルルノ信アリ也
宣統元年一月廿七日

大蔵大臣男爵曾根荒助



外務大臣男爵小村素太郎殿

左米

宣統元年一月廿七日

宣統元年一月廿七日

大蔵大臣男爵

小村素太郎

宣統元年一月廿七日

人 藏 青

第222号

電信文

「ミニエチアル、アライアンス、トラスト」会社ニ関スル件ハ
南方電信第¹⁰号（最終ノ電信ヲ指ス）ニテ申述
ハタル通りナルガ元來米國商人「コンラード」
ナル者右會社カ既發行帝國五分利付
公債買受及希望ヲ有スル旨添田ノ申出
テタル由リ添田ヨリ内申セシテ以テ其ノ
真意ヲ確メシカ為メ貴下ヲ煩シタル次第
ナリ

右談判ハ双方意思ノ相違アルト分明トナリ
之ヲ以テ之ヲ停止セシメタルモ將來ノ為メ
彼ノ如キ有力ナル會社ノ感情ヲ害セサル
様注意アルト為ル要ナリ

高平公使宛

大藏省

大臣
次官
政務
通商
人事
會計
取調

大
臣
次
官

Via
 Date, London, Aug. 30th, 1904 4.20p.m.
 Received, " 31st, " 7.05a.m.

Komura,
Tokyo.

66. From Kwanrikwan to Okuradaijin.

Aug. 29th deposited in Bank of England as Nippon Ginko Kitakukin 2,050,000 (250,000 ?) out of the final subscription for six per cent. Government loan. Owing to the report from Tokio regarding discovery of a gold mine Japanese Government bonds hardened $\frac{3}{4}$ in both five and $\frac{1}{2}$ in four.

電受第
3
2
/
號
Wds.
36

録
行
社

3-1238

0179

在外國日本銀行監理官處務規程

才一条 監理官ハ帝國政府大藏省代表者トシテ在外國日本銀行代理店ニ於テスル公債償還ノ抽籤ニシテ

前項抽籤執行済ノ上ハ當籤証書ノ種類及記号等ヲ精査シ代理店ヨリ提出スル報告書ニ証明ノ手續ヲ為スヘシ

才二条 監理官ハ在外國日本銀行代理店ニ於ケル公債元利仕掛基金ノ保管出納ニ関シ嚴重ニ之ヲ監督スヘシ

前項ノ保管金中他ノ銀行ニ預ケ入レタルモノアルトキハ其利息歩合等ヲ調査シ命任ニ背戾スルコトナキヤ否ヤヲ査査スヘシ

外務省

才三条 監理官ハ在外國日本銀行代理店ニ於テ償還済ム債証書及仕掛済利札ヲ適當其嚴重ニ管理セシヤ否ヤヲ査査スヘシ

才四条 監理官ハ在外國日本銀行代理店ニ於テスル償還済ム債証書及仕掛済利札ノ打扱ニ至合フヘシ

前項ノ証書及利札ニ關スル仕訳書ニ付テ代理店ヨリ証明ヲ求メタルトキハ之ヲ精査シ証明ノ手續ヲ為スヘシ

才五条 前各条ノ外監理官ハ常ニ在外國日本銀行代理店ニ於ケル公債事務執行ノ狀況ニ注意シ該代理店ノ公債事務取扱命任代理店契約其他關係法規ニ背戾スルコトナキヤ否ヤヲ査査シ若シ不都合ノ

臨第一二四號

善政務局

申

二〇五

倫敦及他國之銀行業、保險業、地產業、
 公共事業、英債、公債、總督府、
 於此等事務、均設有代理人、其代理人、
 不特能代辦一切事務、且能代辦一切
 相成、其事務、之辦理、亦極妥當、
 故、凡有關於此等事務、之辦理、
 生、以、間、右、等、種、方、回、總、領、事、
 託、信、之、各、且、在、之、無、不、凡、業、用、之、當
 省、工、程、之、支、出、亦、不、入、少、水、費、也、
 所、以、本、會、相、成、務、之、公、司、或、其、理、長、
 規、程、相、添、此、等、及、其、他、各、會、也、
 明治三十七年九月一日

大藏省

大藏大臣男爵曾禰荒助



外務大臣湯淺小村壽吉

追、予、倫、敦、領、事、之、外、試、一、通、計、送、日
 本、以、出、計、相、生、空、此、段、中、係、係
 也



明治十七年九月一日

管政務局

公才一八九號

生

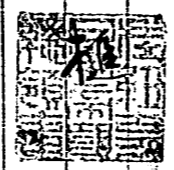
英債之債書下林在英公使
彫刻記名使用認可状

六歩利所英債公債証券書作事と在英
對林特命全權公使彫刻記名使用認可
状、同、英月八日附送第八四號ヲ以テ今
申候ノ趣、該書、致シ、合テ、右認可状ヲ當
地、ク、ク、ン、レ、テ、高社、ニ、交附シ、同社ヨリ、之ヲ、當
株、本、西、ノ、可、書、名、ニ、開示スル、標、而、計、置、ハ、
左、様、ノ、事、ト、申、事、友、ノ、比、反、回、号、申、進、ハ、
取、具、
明治十七年八月四日

在紐育日本總領事館

在紐音

内田定



外務大臣青木村壽太郎殿

15

行為アリト認メタルトキハ速ニ之ヲ大藏大臣ニ報告ス

ヘシ

カニ条 監理官ハ監督上ノ必要ト認メタル場合ニ於テハ

何時トモ在外國日本銀行代理店ノ公債事務取扱ニ関ス

ル帳簿其他ノ文書ヲ検査ス又ハ代理店主任者ヲシテ

計算書及報告書等ヲ提出セシムルコトヲ得

カニ条 監理官ハ処務上ノ必要ナル帳簿ヲ備ヘ置キ諸

計算其他必要ナル事項ヲ登記スヘシ

カニ条 監理官ハ在外國日本銀行代理店ニ於テハ公債

事務ニ関シ意見アルトキハ之ヲ大藏大臣ニ具申スヘ

シ

外務省

文書謄本

明治廿七年九月三日 接定

別紙

浄書

15

明治三十七年九月二日 起草
同日 發遣

主任

政務局長

正

明治三十七年九月五日 發遣

送 〇 四 號

小村外務大臣

内田外務大臣

外務省 事務

監督 附 件

三十七年九月六日

外務省

送 〇 四 號
 小村外務大臣
 内田外務大臣
 外務省 事務
 監督 附 件
 三十七年九月六日
 外務省
 送 〇 四 號
 小村外務大臣
 内田外務大臣
 外務省 事務
 監督 附 件
 三十七年九月六日
 外務省

文書複製

明治三十七年九月二十二日接収

明治三十七年九月二十二日
同日發遣

主任

生

送川一十号 大津市口船送

送 五五號

中村外務大臣

七号
送川一十号 船送

在野田外務省の監視官に於ての監視

送川一十号

外務省

子孫を以て其の監視官に於ての監視

送川一十号 船送

在野田外務省の監視官に於ての監視

送川一十号 船送

(送川一十号 船送)

送川一十号 船送

手書

明治三十九年九月三日

浄書 松原

明治三十九年九月三日
同日發遣

主任

政務局長 生

送 四十九號

小村外務大臣

右様大藏大臣

下下利付無償貸付の初監切方

由白紙切手の保証に係

外務省

六下利付無償貸付の初監切方の保証に係
切方立切方由白紙切手保証に係
外務省の保証に係
初監切方の保証に係
下下利付無償貸付の初監切方の保証に係
下下利付無償貸付の初監切方の保証に係
下下利付無償貸付の初監切方の保証に係
下下利付無償貸付の初監切方の保証に係

well as exposing her financial weakness.] Such being the state of market, I consider it very desirable to buy Japanese Govt. bonds to the amount of 100,000 to 200,000 pounds for the purpose of keeping up price. Should you adopt this proposal, I request you give instructions to Takahashi and London Branch Office of Yokohama Specie Bank.

Arakawa.

大臣 次官 政務 通商 人事 會計 取調

Handwritten signature/initials

Via

Date, London, Sept. 8th 1904. 7.5p. m.

Received, Sept. 9th " 10.36a. m.

Komura, Tokio.

No. 70.

外務大臣及大藏大臣へ領事ヨリ

Japanese Government Bonds declined owing to disappointment caused by successful Russian retreat from Liaoyang and postponing the capture of Port Arthur.

Aug. 4 per cent 75 Sept. 74. Bank rate unchanged; Market easy. Further importation of gold expected

電受第 3544 號 Wks. J3.

取 會 人 通 政
調 計 事 商 務

次 大
官 臣
珍 田

No. 3 6 7 9

23 wds.
London, 17-9-1904 1-10 pm.
Recd, 18-9- " 6-2 am.

Komura,
Tokyo.

No. 74. To Okuradaijin.

Japanese Govt. bonds recovered sharply probably caused by rumour that Port Arthur has fallen.
4 rose 17/8, 5 11/4 and 6 3/4.

Arakawa.

紅、七、九、井上、三、三

大、小、右、左、知、所

取 會 人 通 政
調 計 事 商 務

次 大
官 臣

Via

Dated, London, Sept. 16 1904 4 6-20 p.m.
Received, " 17 " 9-20 p.m.

Komura,
Tokyo.

No. 72. To Gaimudaijin and Okuradaijin.

Concerning fall of Japanese Government bonds, I have received confidential letter from a member of Stock Exchange which runs as follows:

" I should like to point out to you that this fall is by no means due to selling by genuine holders but is traced to bear selling by Paris firms, in order to knock the price of the bonds down, these firms being probably employed by St. Petersburg, object being to prevent the success of any new loan that might be contemplated in near future."

From the above it appears to me Russia is trying to embarrass Japan financially. [Under these circumstances, it may not be opportune to give hints upon the terms of peace. Daily Telegraph published this morning telegram supposed to be circular statement issued by Gaimudaijin which may be interpreted as Japan's desire for early conclusion of peace and as

紅、七、九、井上、三、三

電受第
ニ、六、七、一
號
Wds.
133

明治十七年九月二十二日

官秘第一七三九号

別記電報在倫敦荒川總領事、暗号
ヲ以テハ送ル送ル煩及此等ハ依頼也

大蔵大臣男爵曾禰荒助

外務大臣小村壽太郎殿



大蔵大臣
(別紙)

三七、九三、二六三卷

第 1762 号

人 藏 省

25

電報

貴方電信第七二號帝國公債買収ノ件
ニ付テハ高橋日本銀行副總裁、貴方ノ
考ヲ申送リヲヤタリ
荒川總領事殿

人 藏 省

3-1238

0190

右紙

在米國日本公使館 第226號

抄送公文四二号
大藏大臣へ公信送附件

曾通大藏大臣先別紙公信送通致
送致不訂右轉達方可然
成度改改津進美教具
明治三十七年九月二日

在米國

特命全權公使高平小五郎



外務大臣男爵小村寿太郎殿

3-1238

0191

機密

明治三十七年九月廿三日
同日發遣

明治三十七年九月三十日發遣

三十七年九月三十日發遣

主任

政務司

7

機密送第 67 號

少尉 乙

高平公使未朝轉送

高平公使未朝轉送

件

外務省

機密送第 67 號

高平公使未朝轉送

高平公使未朝轉送

高平公使未朝轉送

高平公使未朝轉送

高平公使未朝轉送

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

(Forwarded Message Form)

電報十八號

Time Sent	Station to	By	Remarks	Charges Telegram Total
Class	Original Office Philadelphia			
No.	30/8	Words	Space for Stamps	
Date	19	Time m		
Delivery Station	Address Pushing Yokohama			
Mutual alliance says basis acceptable as preparatory talk ^b put impossible to authorize the negotiation of terms and price elsewhere than here and indispensable that government appoint person to negotiate here money ready				
Signature of Sender. _____				
Note—The name and address of the sender, if to be telegraphed, should be written as the last word of the message, otherwise the signature is not transmitted but is required to certify the genuineness of the telegram.				

3-1238

0193

六多利付英債公債所書宛送費未
 債人英債五千五百五拾弗印紙代英
 債人英債万五千磅力可送不仕拂方
 下計フヘシ
 大藏大臣

在備及
 出納官受取各引銀額重一元

大藏省

臨第一四五〇號
 六多利英債公債所書宛送費未
 債人英債五千五百五拾弗印紙代英
 債人英債万五千磅力可送不仕拂方
 下計フヘシ
 明治廿七年十月三日

大藏大臣男爵曾禰荒助

外務大臣男爵小村壽太郎

大藏大臣
 大藏省
 大藏省
 大藏省

大藏省

左記電信暗号より多分在仰敷日
本銀行監理官より發送相炊及共取
及依款矣也

明治三十七年十月廿六日 大藏大臣野村胡堂

外務大臣野村吉三郎

實録
三十三号
三十三号

電報文

日本銀行兌換券準備ニ充テアル英貨ノ内
壹百万磅ヲ限度トシ準備ノ俛日本帝
國英債公債買入ノ件日本銀行ニ許可
シタルニ付實行ノ時ハ嚴重ニ監督ヲ要
且其都度報告セヨ

荒川監理官宛

左記電信暗号ヲ以テ至急在英公使、
中野電ヲ領知此等及以係者也
昭和三年十月五日

大藏大臣男爵菅原謙吉

外務大臣男爵山本武司

大藏省
十月五日

駐英公使、電報

英政府の國庫用意は日本銀行
に債権の維持に必要なる二億圓の
至二億五千萬圓の國債の募集スル要ス
ルヲ以テ目下倫敦金融緩漫ノ時期ニ際
シテ高橋ノ着手スルキ旨ヲ高橋日本銀行
副總裁ニ訓令セラルル付テハ貴官ハ
前田同様充分助カテ共ニ且之ヲ監督シ
テ本件ノ成功ノ為メニ盡力セラルル
追テ高橋副總裁ノ委任状ハ高橋進行
ノ模様ニ依リ送付セラルル

左記電信暗号ノ以テ内田総領事ノ電報
送付致す此等及テ各表也
明治三十七年十月六日

大蔵省男爵菅沼荒世

大蔵省男爵小村壽太郎

電報
明治三十七年十月六日

内田総領事ノ電報

十月九日附入
方電信領事ノ在倫敦高橋日下
行副総裁ノ回シラキテ左様了知セタシ

大蔵省



別紙、通在倫敦高橋日本銀行副總裁一電
報致置候間此般及通修也
明治三十七年十月

大藏大臣男爵小村壽太郎

大藏大臣男爵小村壽太郎

大藏省

3-1238

0199

電報

松尾銀蔵
高橋副総裁宛

本年法律第一号に依る公債ハ今般由國に於て發行
スキ國庫債券八千万圓にテ殘ラズ募集滿トナル故ニ
今回倫敦に於テ募集セルルキ公債ニ於テハ左ノ
緊急勅令ヲ發布セルルキ都合ナリ

臨時事件支辨ノ為メ政府ハ明治三十七年
法律第一号第二條制限ノ外公債若干圓ヲ
發行スルコトヲ得

前項公債發行ニ關シテハ明治三十七年法律第
一号ノ規定ヲ適用ス

右ハ樞密ノ漏洩ヲ防ク為メ累ホ貴方ノ批談纏リタ
ル上ニテ樞密院ノ申談詢ヲ任ルキ公債ヲ取ラントス但

大藏省

伊藤樞密院議長ニ事情ヲ説クニ議ヲ得タリ

右勅令文中ノ金額ハ貴方ノ談判都合ニテ確定スル

ニ第一外國人甲法律第一号に依ル政府公債募集
権限ノ存キ名目ヲ疑フモノアラハ右ノ事情可然説

ハ爲ニ得ラレシ然レモ若シ後ニ貴方ノ談判不成
効ニ終ルトキハ非常ニ信用ヲ害ス輿論ノ沸騰ヲ来

スキヲ付深ク注意ヲ乞フ

又右緊急勅令ノ外ニ前回ノ公債募集ノ時發布セル
本年勅令第三十八号ト同様ナル公債發行規程ニ關
スル勅令ノ制定ヲ要ス之ハ普通ノ勅令ナルヲ以テ今回ノ
公債條件決定ノ上發布スル

Yokohama 10/10/04/9.05a.m.



Handwritten Japanese characters, possibly '光' (Hikaru)

Fydama Newyork,

Following for Mr Frazar cannot too strongly recommend keep matter as Quiet as possible call upon Mr Hawkins Eleven BankeStreet Philadelphia regarding Mr Gonrad's negotiating loan in connexion (with) ourselves and Mutual Alliance they recommend that authority be given (to) Japanese Minister Washington but authorities insist upon must have a more definite proposal Tokio you must arrange with the (of) authorize us (to) make definite proposition price terms Mr Griscom says it will be necessary but name not to appear in the transaction.Sale Co.

Handwritten notes in Japanese, including '10/10/04' and other illegible characters.

電受第三九五四號
Wds. 56

大臣
次官

政務
通商
人事
會計
取調

Date: London Oct 7 1904 6.p.m.
Revival: " 8 9.a.m.

Via
Handwritten signature

第八三號
小村外務大臣
若川總領事
外務大臣及大蔵大臣、
軍費ヲ支弁スル為メ巨額ノ公債ヲ募集ノ必
要アルコトニ望ミ手形交換所ニテ大隈伯
為メニ演説ニ依リ近日希小公債ニ少カラ
又下落ヲ来セリ此際公債募集ノ必出
閣ニテハ特ニ演説新少ニ望ミテ之ヲ乞フ
外、と兼、三元者

電受第 四〇一四 號
Wds. 88

大臣
次官

政務
通商
人事
會計
取調

Date: 倫敦 12-12-1904 1-15 p.m.
Revival: " 13- " " 2/10 a.m.

Via
Handwritten signature

カ村外務大臣
林三復
第三〇三号
金融社會ニテ戦争ニ引ヘノ又ニ引キク
然尙、高露國ノ勝味、変入レトノ懸念存
スルヲ以テ此事情ノ下ニテハ高梅カ銀ノ多ク條件
以上ノ成効ヲ望ムコト困難ナリ公債價格ハ今更
迫リ多ク戦争ニ結果シテ後々極大ニ
ノ外ナク一レ故、目下ノ状況、一ニ高梅ノ相談隔ノ
望ヲ御認可アラシメテ望ム
終、と兼、井上ス

官秘第一八七九号

別紙高橋是清ノ委任状及駐英
公使ノ訓令暗号電信ヲ以テ自公
以發送お成上此致及ノ依頼也
明治三十七年十月十四日

大蔵大臣男爵曾根荒助



外務大臣男爵小村壽太郎殿

電送第三七五五号二二九行

三六、一四六三四〇發

人 藏 音

3-1238

0203

左記各款
 係本邦
 事務
 之
 所
 屬
 也

別紙委任状

本職ハ日本帝國政府ノ為ニ發行スルキ
 外國公債ニ関シ日本銀行副總裁高橋是清ニ左ノ權限ヲ委任ス

一 英國倫敦及北米合衆國紐育ニ於テ英貨公債貳千萬磅以内ヲ發行スルコト

二 日本帝國政府ヲ代表シテ「シンガケ」トシテ其他公債發行ヲ引受テ「キモ」トシテ談判ヲ爲シ及契約ヲ締結スルコト

三公債發行ノ目論見書ヲ承認スルコト

四 公債証書ノ券面金額種類及様式ヲ定メ之ヲ製造スルコト但公債証書ニハ壹枚毎ニ駐英日本帝國公使ノ調印ヲ受クヘシ

五 右ノ外公債ノ發行ニ関シ必要ナル事項ヲ便宜要辦スルコト

明治三十七年十月十日 大藏大臣 高橋是清 補任