



GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

967

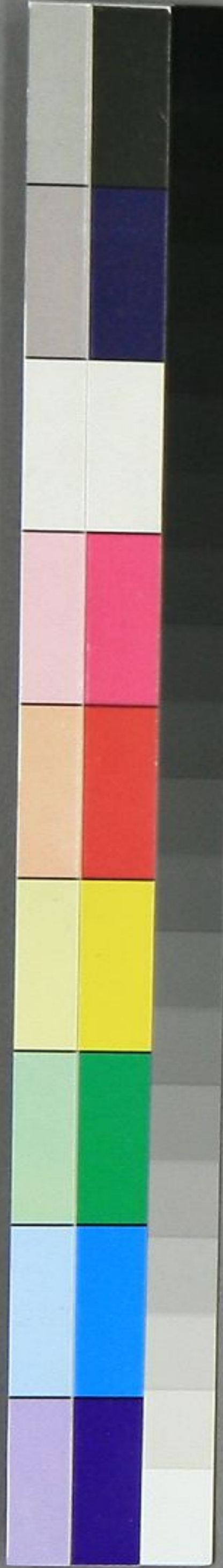
Station *Teukidji 8th/11/1874*

TELEGRAM No. *218*

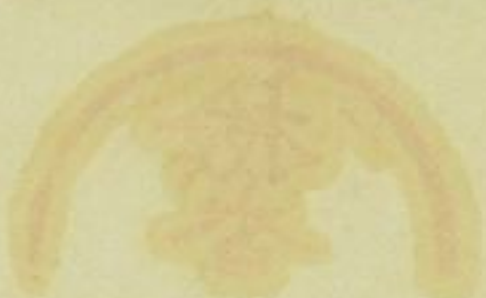
Given in at *Nagasaki* the *8th* November 18*74* *10 h 35 m a/m*

From	To
<i>B. 7</i>	<i>Seiyin</i>
<i>Shanghai Seal.</i>	<i>Tokai</i>

Reason of my arriving here is understood by you
 in my yesterday's telegram everything shall depend
 upon your honorable 56 26 36 62 but allow me
 to ask you that 45 37 81 37 17 19 51 53 27 22 49
 37 61 77 26 36 38 27 11 11 24 77 37 54 37 46 65
 34 45 39 14 33 22 74 39 but particular no-
 tification of all writings 24 24 27 39 55 44 39
 53 11 38 38 18 14 33 49 28 22 25 45 28 42 78
 38 94 24 all together 17 19 43 55 17 33 22 25 34
 24 54 46 19 14 58 43 37 16 57 28 66 22 26 36
 33 49 28 22 23 54 45 54 25 55 26 36 51 37 38 53
 11 62 24 B 3 38 27 53 14 45 45 12 57 18 23 33
 49 28 27 39 therefore 51 37 24 33 37 54 37 73 11
 39 38 27 53 and 77 37 46 11 79 36 12 28 expenses
 17 55 47 11 76 58 55 17 55 27 27 53 22 25 26 43 11.



TELEGRAPHIC RULES AND REGULATIONS



applicable to

Telegraphic correspondence on the Japanese Government lines.

- 1 The Government will not be responsible to any extent whatsoever for the due transmission of any Telegram, nor for delay or stoppage by reason of any accident to the lines or instruments, or from any other cause, nor for interruptions to the working of the Telegraphs, nor for error occasioned by indistinct writing.
The Government shall not, under any circumstances, be liable for any sum whatsoever as damages or otherwise, for loss resulting from errors, delays, or any other cause in respect of any message entrusted to it beyond the price, or portion of the price, paid for such message being transmitted over the Government lines, and then only in case the cause occasioning such loss arises in the course of the transmission of the message over the Government lines.
- 2 All charges to be prepaid by the sender.
- 3 A message may be written in any of the principal living languages that can be transmitted by the international Morse telegraph-alphabet, or in Latin.
- 4 All that the sender writes in his message to be transmitted, is counted in reckoning the cost, excepted signs of punctuation. The name of the sending station, the day, hour and minute when the message has been given in for transmission will be telegraphed free of cost and inserted in the receiver's copy.
- 5 A single message may contain Twenty European words, including addresses, or Twenty Japanese characters, exclusive of addresses. Each ten or fraction of ten words or characters extra will be charged for additional.
- 6 In ordinary messages, composed of words and numerals, every group of numerals, containing five figures, or a less number, counts as a word; beyond five and up to ten, as two words, and so on in same proportion. Any isolated figure counts as a word.
- 7 Letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are each counted as a figure; thus "128th" is counted as five figures, or one word.
- 8 Initials before surnames are considered as separate letters, and each one is counted as a word.
- 9 Words of 7 or less syllables count as a single word; if containing more than 7 syllables the overplus counts as an additional word.
- 10 Words underlined separately count as two words each, however great the number, but a sentence underlined will count as one word extra only.
This rule must be observed in cases of inverted commas and brackets.
- 11 Messages destined for places beyond the Lines of Telegraph must contain instructions from the sender as to the places from which they are to be posted. Such instructions to be inserted immediately after the Receiver's address, and to be charged for as part of the message. In addition to the rate to the Telegraph Station from which the messages are to be posted, the amount of postage will be charged.
- 12 A reply to a message can be prepaid by the sender, if the following words are written in the message after the text and immediately before the signature, and paid for: "Reply—words paid" except when a reply of 20 words only is required, in which case the words "reply paid" or "réponse payée" need only be inserted and charged for.
- 13 The amount for a prepaid reply must not exceed three times the cost of the original message.
- 14 This reply is considered and transmitted like any other message.
- 15 A message can be repeated in order to ensure accuracy and is then termed a "Registered message".
- 16 A "Registered message" is repeated in its full extent, and the sender is informed of the time of delivery and the person to whom delivered, or in case of non-delivery, the sender will receive information.
- 17 The words "Registered message" must be written immediately after the address, and will be charged for.
- 18 A "Registered message" is charged half more than the cost of an ordinary message.
- 19 If the receiver of a message desires it to be repeated, on account of an error supposed to have been committed by the Government in transmission, he must, in all cases, deposit the price of the message, the repetition of which he applies for. This deposit will, however, be returned to him, in the event of the error having been made by the Government.
- 20 The sender of a message can request an acknowledgement of receipt or appropriate information in case of non-delivery. This request, which must be inserted immediately after the address and charged for, does not occasion a repetition of the message.
- 21 An acknowledgement of receipt is charged like an ordinary single message.
- 22 Private as well as government messages may be written in cipher, such cipher to be either in ordinary figures or Roman letters, but a combination is not admissible. The text of the message may be written entirely or partly in cipher; if partly in cipher, the part ciphered must be placed in parentheses, in order to separate it from the part given in common writing. The ciphers or letters and commas, periods, or other divisional marks in the ciphered part are added together and divided by five, and the quotient will give the number of words; any remainder to be counted as a word. These words added to the number of words in common writing, will give the total number to be paid for.
- 23 The sender has the option of having a code message repeated in accordance with rules 15 @ 18.
- 24 Messages can be addressed to several "destinataires" or to different addresses and the same "destinataire" in any town, for a charge of 25 cents per copy for European messages; and 7 sents for each copy of Japanese messages in addition to the ordinary charge for the despatch, and in both cases messengers fees for every copy according to the distance.
- 25 When an interruption of communication occurs, messages will be forwarded between the stations nearest to the interruption by post.
- 26 A message may be withdrawn, provided its transmission has not commenced, and the charges will then be returned to the sender; but should the transmission have commenced, the charges are retained.
- 27 In case the sender wishes to stop the delivery of his message, he must pay for a fresh despatch, addressed to the terminal station and containing the necessary instructions.
- 28 All complaints respecting irregularity in the transmission or delivery of messages must be made by the sender; and in cases of delay or error, the complaint must invariably be accompanied by the receiver's copy of the message.
- 29 The sender is responsible for an insufficient address, and can only rectify the same by sending and paying for a new despatch. It is recommendable, therefore, that messages should be fully addressed; the number of the house, and the name of the street, as well as the town, the full style of firms, the profession of the "destinataire", are all essential for the speedy and correct delivery of messages.
- 30 In case the charges have been reckoned too low by mistake, the sender is bound to pay up the correct amount. On the contrary will be returned to him what may have been charged too much.

Handwritten Japanese text, likely a sample message or a list of addresses, written in a cursive style.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

Telegraphic correspondence of the Japanese Government lines.

Station 18

TELEGRAM No

Given in at Shanghai the 8th November 1874 9 h 1 m A/m

From

To

38 94 33 61 34 62 38 31 65 36 57 89 52 46
32 27 38 27 53 57 36 55 48 64 22 52 46 3

RUSSIAN AND FOREIGN LEGATIONS

applicable to

Telegraphic correspondence on the Japanese Government lines.

- 1 The Government will not be responsible to any extent whatsoever for the transmission of any Telegram, not for delay or stoppage by reason of any accident to the lines or instruments, or from any other cause, not for interruptions to the working of the Telegraphs, nor for error occasioned by indistinct writing.
- 2 All charges to be prepaid by the sender.
- 3 A message may be written in any of the principal living languages that can be transmitted by the international Morse telegraph alphabet, or in Latin.
- 4 All that the sender writes in his message to be transmitted, is counted in reckoning the cost, excepted signs of punctuation. The name of the sending station, the day, hour and minute when the message has been given in for transmission will be telegraphed free of cost and inserted in the receiver's copy.
- 5 A single message may contain twenty European words, including addresses, or twenty Japanese characters, exclusive of addresses. Each ten or fraction of ten words or characters extra will be charged for additional.
- 6 In ordinary messages, composed of words and numerals, every group of numerals, containing five figures, or a less number, counts as a word; beyond five and up to ten, as two words, and so on in same proportion. Any isolated figure counts as a word.
- 7 Letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are each counted as a figure; thus "12345" is counted as five figures, or one word.
- 8 Initials before surnames are considered as separate letters, and each one is counted as a word.
- 9 Words of 7 or less syllables count as a single word; if containing more than 7 syllables the overlap counts as an additional word.
- 10 Words undivided separately count as two words each, however great the number, but a sentence undivided will count as one word, excepting "and" and "but".
- 11 Messages destined for places beyond the lines of Telegraph must contain instructions from the sender as to the places from which they are to be posted and the charges to be inserted immediately after the Receiver's address, and to be charged for as part of the message. In addition to the rate to the Telegraph Station from which the messages are to be posted, the amount of postage will be charged.
- 12 A reply to a message can be prepaid by the sender, if the following words are written in the message after the text and immediately before the signature, and paid for: "Reply—words paid" except when a reply of 20 words only is required, in which case the words "reply paid" or "response payée" need only be inserted and charged for.
- 13 The amount for a prepaid reply must not exceed three times the cost of the original message.
- 14 This reply is considered and transmitted like any other message, and is then termed a "Registered message".
- 15 A message can be repeated in order to ensure accuracy and is then termed a "Registered message" is repeated in its full extent, and the sender is bound to pay up the correct amount. On the contrary will be returned to him what may have been charged too much.
- 16 In case the charges have been reckoned too low by mistake, the sender is permitted to pay up the correct amount, and correct delivery of messages.
- 17 The sender is responsible for an insufficient address, and can only rectify the same by sending and paying for a new despatch. It is recommendable, therefore, that messages should be fully addressed: the number of the house, and the name of the street, as well as the town, the full style of firm, the profession of the "despatcher", are all essential for the speedy and correct delivery of messages.
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- 20 The sender of a message can request an acknowledgment of receipt of the message, if he writes "acknowledgment of receipt" in the message. The name of the sending station, the day, hour and minute when the message has been given in for transmission will be telegraphed free of cost and inserted in the receiver's copy.
- 21 A registered message is charged like an ordinary single message.
- 22 Initials as well as government messages may be written in cipher, such cipher to be either in ordinary figures or Roman letters, but a combination is not admissible. The text of the message may be written entirely or partly in cipher: if partly in cipher, the part ciphered must be placed in parentheses, in order to separate it from the part given in common writing. The ciphered part are letters and comma, periods, or other divisional marks in the ciphered part are added together and divided by five, and the quotient will give the number of words; any remainder to be counted as a word. These words are added to the number of words in common writing, will give the total number to be paid for.
- 23 The sender has the option of having a code message repeated in accordance with rules 15 & 18.
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- 30 In case the charges have been reckoned too low by mistake, the sender is permitted to pay up the correct amount, and correct delivery of messages.

大久保辦理大臣殿ヨリ
正院へノ電報

967

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Nagasaki

Handed to the Japanese Telegraph

Station

The 8/11 1874 10 am

Telegram Nr. 357

Deposited at Shanghai the 8/11 1874 9 h. 5 m. am.

Seiyin Tokei

Reason of my arriving here is understood by you
 in my yesterday's telegram everything shall depend
 upon your honorable 56 26 36 62 but allow
 me to ask you that 45 37 81 37 17 19 51
 53 27 22 49 37 61 77 26 36 38 27 11
 11 24 77 37 54 37 46 65 44 45 39 14
 33 22 74 39 but particular notification of all writings
 24 24 27 39 55 44 39 53 11 38 38 18 14 33
 49 28 22 25 45 28 42 78 38 94 24 all together
 17 19 43 55 17 33 22 25 34 24 54 76 19 14 58
 43 37 16 57 28 66 22 26 36 33 49 28 22 23 54
 45 54 25 55 26 36 51 37 38 53 11 62 24 B3
 38 27 53 14 45 45 12 57 18 23 33 49 28 27 39
 therefore 51 37 24 33 39 54 37 73 11 39 38 27 53

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Nagasaki.

Station

Handed to the Japanese Telegraph

The 1874

Telegram Nr. 227 (II)

Deposited at

the

187

h.

m.

1m.

and 77 37 46 11 79 36 12 38 expenses 17 55 47
11 76 58 55 17 55 27 27 53 22 25 26 43 11 38
94 33 61 34 2 2 38 31 65 36 57 89 52 46 32
37 38 27 53 57 36 55 48 64 22 52 46 7 3

B 7 Shanghai
Seal