

请设铁路公司借款开办折

刘坤一

奏为请设铁路商务公司，借款开办，恳恩主持定计，以维国势而收利权，恭折驰陈，仰祈圣鉴事：

窃维时至今日，谈国是者，莫不以富强为要图。顾非富无以致强，非强无以保富。而究之富强之本，求其收效速、取利宏，一举而数善备，则莫急于铁路。铁路之裨于军务、商务今已尽人知之矣。臣之不亟于言者，以防务未经大定；又念中国受兹大创，整顿固不容稍缓，举动更何可不慎，稍一失当，关系非轻。臣自奉命视师，往来榆关、唐山，为铁路所经，与铁路商局总办兼总办开平矿务——江苏候补道张翼考究情形；又令总理营务处——山西道御史冯锡仁，博采旁搜，推穷利弊，窃以铁路必归商办为妥善。其所筹事宜，先采大略，谨为我皇上陈之。中国铁路，以南北干路为馆毂，大利在焉。西人深知其故，垂涎有年。上海格致书院藏一同治初年英人铁路图，于中国地势脉络，朗若列眉，何蓄意之深且挚！今则覬觎愈甚，又知我财力不足有为，群且居为奇货。闻英、法、德、美各国商人，接踵来华，争思承办；其所拟条款各异，要无非彼自收其实效而仅诱我以虚名，设堕术中，贻害胡底！何者？铁路本为用兵，一归西人，动以公法绳我，遇征调必多窒碍。前者海上戒严，屡商西人保护津关铁路，率以公法为辞，此即前车之鉴。铁路为收税大宗，若入他人之手，殊虽自主，彼若包揽，即属漏卮，稍为防闲，则滋生口舌，卒予迁就，而我之短绌已多矣。铁路用人甚众，西人知吾民之易诱，往往饵之以利，人易受愚。兹若深入内地，一切由其指挥，渐染既深，性情自习，相处日久，风俗亦移，一旦有事，彼之呼应皆灵，在我反多棘手，不可不虑。即以目前言之，我止一铁路，断难分许各国，欲与此必然违彼，因此生嫌，尤为非计。反复筹思，是西人承办一节，有断断不可轻许者。

然则仍归官办，值此库币支绌之时，无从筹此巨款；即令分年筹尽，事难逆料，中辍堪虞，纵使有成，而旷日持久，计利亦不合算。若复狃于官督商办之说，无事不由官总其成，官有权，商无权，势不至本集自商、利散于官不止。招股之事叠出，从未取信于人。即招商、织布等局，成效可观，究之经理归官，利又无几，于商情终形隔膜。今铁路若归官办，或由官督，必从招股入手。先声既坏，将何术以广招徕？臣于审时度势之中，为惩前毖后之计，请以官发其端，以商任其事，择一廉明公正之员，熟悉中外商情、素为西商所信服者，拟恳特恩明降谕旨，派为铁路商务公司督办，破除成格，假以重权，俾得专司其事。现尚未设商部，一切公司事宜，南、北洋大臣责无旁贷，自应同膺艰巨，力为保护，为国家成此大计。

铁路既设公司，即责成公司筹款。中国富商较少，刻难集腋成裘，非借款外洋焉能创此非常之业？西人知中国铁路利厚，将来可以同沾，订借巨资，当易集事。应准宽为筹备，由公司借洋款三四千万金，或以铁路抵押，或南、北洋作保。借款定妥，一面先行开工，一面广招股分（份）。现既不准西人承办，正怀缺望。似可变通办法，兼招中外股资。股本既有洋人，局章自照西法，风声一树，莫不乐从。盖有洋股在其中，而华商方无顾虑；亦有华股参集，而洋商无可把持。股本愈丰，推行更利，既可助还洋债，又可分设公司。凡铁路所需皆可次第为之。加以此路创自公司，兼有中外商股，即遇意外之变，可以设法保护。

惟铁路系中国创举，熟手不多，不能不用洋人。查中国洋关立法甚善，以一洋人总其事，余余则华洋兼用，使各效所长。然西国定章，无人不当其用，故中国虽多洋务，而收效独在洋关。今选诚实西人精通铁路者充当首领，各项以洋人提纲，华人副之，效则任用，否则辞退，规尽悉视泰西，权柄仍在中国，使彼无所挟持。

第晋用楚材，仍非良策。埃及之将造铁路也，先遣人赴英练习，而后为之。中国情事不同，然亦宜以储材为急。应于铁路必经之地，设立铁路、矿务学堂，以聪颖子弟百二十人为学生，延洋教习课之，定以年限，届期有成，再令分赴各国公司印证，以储为己用。数年之后无须借才异域，而操纵由我，洋人可渐退于无用之地矣。

若定地勘路，最关紧要。大抵干路、支路宜经越城镇，以便商货流通。忌逼近江海，夺输船利益；以用兵论，尤宜腹地而忌海滨。中倭构衅以来，从前清江之议，人皆知必不可行，无待深辨。但由津至通之路，昔曾定议，旋作罢论。今拟避通州

一路，另由天津横渡西沽，取道固安之礼贤镇、青云店入南苑，出北大红门，距京城永定门外十里上下安设车站。此道既不碍舟车之利，又于风水无关，而铁路横亘西行，如长堤一道屏蔽京师，又使近几稍杀永定河患。南苑向系宸游之处，例禁行人出入；但创办大事，似可不拘常例；况铁路偏在一隅，无妨游猎，而车行向有定刻，更视门禁尤严。由此而南，应由京南车站仍回南苑，西出镇国寺门不过二十余里，即设芦沟桥站，经保定、正定直走顺德、彰德，径趋滹泽择地渡黄，虽在上游，已出山险，此诚经流之地，而无移徙之虞。渡黄而南，自郑过许，抵信阳，地势平行，施工尚易。惟自信阳至汉口，四面皆山，蹊纡径仄，费实不貲。此道经府、州、县三十有八，河道四十有五，黄河尚不在内，概造铁桥，工费太巨，河底又未必皆有坚土，利于立柱。山多则轰击固难，若穴山而过，则开挖之费，每尺需四十余金，甚不易办。顾当艰难之会，创此久大之规，道远费多，良所不计。论者又谓应由滹泽取道东南，经过陈州，入安徽凤阳，历滁州而达江浦，计自渡河至江，较汉皋则少崎岖险径，视清江无卑湿低区；江浦总汇下游，百货流通，天下利权已入掌握。且如此建造，虽取道较远，而地势稍为平坦，工料节省，成本少而收效多。此亦一说也。闻李鸿章饬张翼，已由该局派人前往各路测量踏勘，绘图贴说。应俟勘回，再行核定，以求妥慎。

查津关商路三百里，运货无多，一年进款已增至五六十万。以干路估算，当每年进五百万。而此路货物，多于商路几三倍有余，则每年进一二千万，亦非奢望。迨干路将竣，支路不难。既有公司扩充，又可许他商认造，大支、小支一气灌输，税款自可渐加。公司存积愈多，无事不可取给。况开办之始，即可兼办煤铁等矿，以供干路、支路之用。办理稍有头绪，并于铁轨经行之处，创立枪炮机器各厂，逐渐讲求。又可设船厂于海道要区，制造船舰。由是矿务、工务自然取多而用宏，军务、账务亦觉有恃而无恐，而漕务因之益便，税务因之日增，此又铁路推广行之而可操左券者也。

今者强邻逼处，雄视寰瀛，铁路纵横，与轮船相辅，为开关来别成一局，此天地自然之气机，而未可以人力胜。英、法、俄争造铁路以通中国矣。现已包我三面，合之海疆竟成四面受敌之势，则铁路安可以不修？海禁大开，亚洲各国以中原为牟利之场，生计渐穷，利源日涸。此次中倭新约，内地添设码头，机器改造土货，补

救无术，全在以陆路分海疆之利，则铁路又安可缓修？朝廷以万乘威权，九州疆域，苟能及时振作，则内地为我自主，尚可奋发有为。铁路一成，天下商务必日新月异，不十年而立致富强，中国转圜之机，孰有外于是者！惟有仰恳天恩，立予施行，准设铁路商务公司，借款定义，迅速开办。事关大局，臣不胜翹切之至。

谨恭折由驿驰陈，是否有当，伏乞皇上圣鉴训示。谨奏。

光绪二十一年六月二十日（1895年8月10日）

（摘自《刘坤一遗集》第二册）

请传问张翼铁路机宜片

刘坤一

再，创设铁路商务公司，督办不易得人，固需为守兼优之员，要其人为外洋所知，其事又平日相习，方能胜任。兹查有花翎、二品顶戴、江苏候补道张翼，器识宏通，才猷练达，留心时务，深悉中外商情，久为西人所信服。前在江苏，经两江督臣左宗棠委办正阳关盐务，该员实事求是，凡有裨地方要务，捐资筹办，期垂久远，至今绅民感之。旋经北洋大臣李鸿章调赴北洋差遣，该员屡办赈务，不吝巨资，且筹捐动以数十万计，全活无算，其居心行事可知。直隶开平矿务，系故道唐景星创办，公亏百余万金。该员接办数年，弥补前亏，近且渐多赢余，为中国矿务所仅见。天津至山海关铁路，分官商两局，该员总办商局，井井有条。查官局造路二百七十里，用款六百多万，每年尚需部款二十万津贴养路之费；商局造路三百二十里，用款二百六十万，每年余利已二十万有奇。是官商办理情形效验判然，即可为该员办铁路之明征。矿局、商路两处多用洋人，该员谙悉泰西章程，驾驭得宜，洋人悉乐为之用。该员既能克己，又善理财，于矿务、铁路事宜，亲历有年，实能熟习精通，确有把握。臣往来榆关、唐山业逾半载，儒地考究，固尽知之而深信之。今创设铁路商务公司，若以该员充当督办，自收驾轻就熟之效。且一切现成局面，以因为创，事事便宜；而家资丰厚，又为双洋巨商所见信，招股自形踊跃，臣保其必可速成。至借款一层，该员已与德商订妥，无论三四千万均可听便，息只五厘，二十五年本利归清。闻德之国家极力赞成，故较平时易办，倘蒙恩准，便可签字定议。款既有着，事又易行，实属时不可失。伏恳圣明垂察，如不以臣言为谬，即请旨饬下吏部，将该道员张翼带领引见，并请由军机处、总理各国事务衙门、督办军务处王大臣传问该员，酌定机宜，以期迅筹开办。其如何加恩擢用，假以事权，俾得展布之处，在圣主自有权衡，非微臣所敢擅拟。

愚昧之见，谨附片据实直陈，伏乞圣鉴。谨奏。

光绪二十一年六月二十日（1895年8月10日）

(摘自《刘坤一遗集》第二册)

为创设铁路学堂事致胡督办函

金达^①

谨将总工程师金达致胡督办 洋函，为创设铁路学堂事译呈完鉴。

敬启者，金达于光绪十九年八月十一（西一千八百九十三年九月二十）日曾上书李傅相，条陈创设铁路学堂以储人材，奈款项支绌，未及举行，殊为可惜。仅准于天津武备学堂增添学生数名耳。迩来已有学生六名来局投效。查此六名与包尔 教成之十二名，可期得用；惟英文未达，即德文亦通晓无多，未免诸多窒碍，大抵兼习两国语言者，徒失本原而已。然该学生到工以来，亦颇增识见，较诸前向香港及电报学堂招来襄助工程司者，尤为干练，是学堂订章妥善，即有聪颖之士前来学习，便成有用之材也。

致以精奥之艺课士，则金达大不谓然。目下中国所急需者，首在多储人材，以管理零星工程及堪胜上等监工之任者。此种人材，较诸独出心裁起造要工者，尤为急务。故拟设之学堂仅先课以当用之艺，俾其堪胜此项工程耳。查本局所应需者，外人究不若自知之切，是自设学堂尤为尽善。譬如有不胜工程司之任者，亦可量材授差，如车务、机车及巡缉等事。今各学生必须通晓英文，方准入堂肄业，故启蒙书籍须先于他处读过也；尤要者，先由医生严察，俾知该学生身体是否堪值款项栽培者。每有子弟学习英文竟至遗忘中国文字，是宜订明华学资格，始准入堂。每日限时温习，庶可牢记。中国子弟每每喜就文雅之职，似此积习，理应设法扫除；办公之时不准穿着长衣，故须另定灵便衣服；倘迂大员巡阅工程，一切俗套仪文亦宜概免；盖该员司应以工务为重，不应徒尚虚文也。且中国每以在外试练技艺者为卑鄙之流，殊不知幼而不习，将来在工将难膺上驷之选，是武艺骑马等事，不妨任其习练也。

金达 (C. W. Kinder): 津芦铁路局英籍总工程师。西南交通大学前身——山海关铁路官学堂 (简称铁路学堂) 的创办，与金达的建议密切相关。

胡督办: 津芦铁路督办大臣胡燏棻。

李傅相: 北洋大臣李鸿章。

包尔: 天津水师学堂德籍总教习。

查北戴河迤南左右建造学堂最合部位，一则能令学生避离巨埠繁华，二则天气合宜，不拘冬夏均可在近山一带学习测量，不致践踏禾苗；且该处甚合骑马、撑船、泅水等事。最妙先觅民房，俾诸生暂行栖止，令其亲手寓目建造学堂，先行经练一番。如有不耐劳苦及无志工程者，即可显见，分别剔除。金达前拟教习学生二十名，估需经费七百八十两，连洋教习一名、华教习三名薪水在内。原议学生不给膏火，盖给膏火，则靡费必多，除非有保各学生学成出堂仍在铁路办公至少十年或二十年者，否则不得给予膏火。此节系属要端，应请上宪从长酌夺也。

查中国并无此例，只有自备束修及馈送工程师贽敬，准其在工程上练习，以长知识见者。今拟设学堂，所有经费应在客货车脚项下抽提，每百加一增价，似此办法于客商固无关紧要也。一俟津芦铁路行车，款项充足，自能培植一妥善学堂也。

当中日开仗以前以及开仗之际曾请增设铁路练兵一队，教以速建行军铁路之法，且可临阵行车；并拟在筹防经费内酌拨铁路款项若干，以资训练统率练兵之员。

今朝廷业经定意推广铁路，核计目下人材虽修路六百里亦不敷用。既乏人材，仅靠外国员司办理诚非得计，而办工撙节，成路迅速实难专靠洋工程司数人。虽铁路终可造成，惟靡费浩大，而掣肘甚多也。芦汉铁路若有成议，应即教练学生至少二百名。该学生以选择水师或他处出身之通晓英文及格致初学等类者为先。查铁路前派监工耗费，不少此种无用之徒，幸本局现无滥竽者。倘当时以此费用教练学生百名，尽足敷用；屈指目下学成者必多，即可令其接替外国员司职守矣。今我督办及老路总办吴大人所办铁路各事，获益良多。伏思督办成竹在胸，定能振作，日臻强盛，此实中国富强之先机也。

仅将拟议“铁路华工程司章程”附呈鈞鉴。所拟各款原从优订，故有才智之士不难罗致也。

中光绪二十二年三月二十二日
西一千八百九十六年五月四日金达谨启
三月二十五日译呈
(抄自中国第一历史档案馆)

老路总办吴大人：中国铁路公司总办吴调卿。

在华学成之铁路工程司章程

金达

谨将总工程司金达拟议之在华学成之铁路工程司章程译呈宪鉴

一、铁路学堂学生考试合格及身体精壮堪胜出外办工者，即准其在铁路办工。

二、该学生果能称职，第一年每月薪洋三十元，第二年每月三十五元，第三年每月四十元，第四年每月四十五元。倘不给予住房，每月另给洋二元，以资房费。

三、该学生在铁路办工四十个月及果能胜任者，四年届满即擢为三等副工程司，每月薪洋五十元，五年届满擢为二等副工程司，每月薪洋七十五元，六年届满擢为一等副工程司，每月薪洋一百元。倘不给予住房，每月另给洋四元，以资房费。

四、该学生曾在铁路办工一百个月及果能胜任者，十年届满擢为三等工程司，每月薪洋一百三十元，十二年届满擢为二等工程司，每月薪洋一百六十元，十四年届满擢为一等工程司，每月薪洋二百元。倘不给予住房，每月另给洋八元，以资房费。至职分视工程司较崇者，应由大宪酌量超擢。

五、以上所订薪水，除医药、住房、工务房及办工川资由总工程司按照工程地段酌给外，一切费用均在其内。

六、凡学生及工程司擢升时，应将其办工资格、原由，布告铁路各员司知悉。

七、该学生四年之后，查系不胜工程司之任者，若其品行端方，仍可留作监工，不得加增薪水。

八、凡工程司聪颖拔萃者，可由朝廷赏给款项，俾其出洋考究一年，以资阅历。

九、凡工程司当差向未告假者，五年届满给假四个月，十年届满给假十个月，并发足薪水，倘以前曾经告假者，应将时日扣除。

十、凡工程司告病假者，倘无医生凭照，不得领薪；若未经告假而擅离职守者，尽可开除或降职。

十一、凡工程司办工时，不得穿着长衣，应衣短服，如何服式应订章程。

十二、凡工程司须自备绘图器具，以应工务房之用，惟贵重测量器具，由局备给。倘情愿自购测量器具，而总工程师亦谓应用者，每年应给其英金十镑，请阅洋员公费章程第十四款便知。倘工程司有重犯者，立即开除；轻犯者，如不遵节制及嗜好洋烟、行为不端、交结歹类、怠玩工务等类，或降或罚，所有罚款拨充医院经费。

十三、倘查有侵吞公项等情，除撤差外，仍应送究。今薪水业从优订，无从藉口侵吞，故立法必须加严，不得与薪水轻而犯法者比例。

十四、凡工程司曾习武备，遇有军务能照料行车或修建铁路者，其薪水应照原薪加增二成，并准其衣礼服时，另装佩剑。所增薪水二成由军务处发给。

十五、凡学生及工程司有冤抑等事，曾经函告该管者，尽可径告总工程师。

十六、凡学生及工程司未经局宪允准而擅自他营者，应拿获监禁；除非在铁路办工十年，或将学堂肄业经费偿还或偿款不过一千元，方免监禁；倘欲告辞，必须先三个月禀明，否则罚款一年。

金达 具

光绪二十二年三月二十五日译呈（1896年5月7日）

（抄自中国第二历史档案馆）

1896 0605 MILITARY AND RAILWAY ACADEMIES AT NANKING.1

Appointed to preside specially over the Railways of the country, which is called the Board of Railway Communications. There are also high and primary grade school in these countries where railroad consumption, etc, are taught and their number is like the trees of a forest. Memorialist has heard that in Germany alone there are several tens of thousand men who have made special study of railways, and this number is just sufficient to control the 100,000 odd miles of railway in all its branches in that empire. China is just commencing to construct, railways throughout the empire, but the supply of native experts in this science is practically nil. We must therefore use foreign aid. As an attempt to supply this want memorialist intends to establish a railway school under the instruction of three foreign instructors who shall teach a class of ninety youths to commence with. The annual expenditure required for this school will be something over Tls. 20, 000. As this branch of study is connected with the defensive measures of the empire we cannot get along without it. Thus there will be required over Tls. 60, 000 per annum which memorialist has made arrangement to provide for in the future and for which he prays his Majesty's approval and consent. —*Rrsrijl: Granted. Let the Boards concerned take note.*

9th March.

IMPERIAL DECREES

(1 and 2) Deputing ministers of the Court to sacrifice at the River god's temple, K'unmin Lake, Dragon temple, and temple dedicated to the Emperors of preceding dynasties (commencing with Fu Hai, B.c. 4000) on behalf of the Emperor.

(3) Li Tsao-fa is transferred to be Senior Supervisor of Instruction of the Heir

Apparent and Wong Ilei-fan to be Junior Supervisor of Instruction.

10th March.

IMPERIAL DECREES

(1) With reference to the denunciations, recently, of the Hanlin Recorder, Wen Ting-shih, charging certain things against various district magistrates of Kiangsi province, we deputed Governor T6 Shou to make investigation thereon and report the results in a truthful manner to us, in which he states that the charges against Shen Shou lung, district magistrate of HainHsinghsien, Kiangsi, of receiving and demanding bribes are groundless; but that the only thing of which complaint can be made against this official is unfitness for his post by reason of not knowing the temper of this people and requirements of the district over which he has been placed. Shen Shou is therefore ordered to resign his present appointment and await further orders. Liu Kuang-huan, district magistrate of Tayuhsien, was charged with malicious accusations in a robbery case against certain innocent persons in his Magistracy; but the said Governor finds the charges unproved, although the accused magistrate had been reprehensible in interfering beyond his powers with respect to some hill-land he had gone to measure. For this, we command that the said magistrate be handed to the Board for the determination of adequate penalties. With reference to the charge against Ts'ui Ch'ihsin, sub-prefect of Lienhuating, having been proved to have been unduly influenced by relatives who followed him to his post, we command that he be instantly cashiered in punishment thereof. The charge against Cheng Pan-chao, acting district magistrate of PoyHanghsien, having been found unproved *by* the said Governor, there is no necessity of dealing further with the case.

(2) Sung Fan, Viceroy of the Yun Kuoi provinces, recommends that the official deeds of the late Governor Tan Chiin-hui of Yunnan, be entered in the dynastic history, etc. AS the deceased Governor had been for eight years Governor of Yun-nan, during which time the people of the province had received incalculable benefits at his hands, and, moreover, as he had given distinguished and important services to his country by

rooting out the bandits and desperadoes on the frontiers of the province, we heartily concur with the recommendations of the memorialist, as the deceased officer really deserves the distinction of being recorded in the dynastic history. The request is therefore granted.

(3) The same (governor denounces certain civil and military officials in Yunnan. Chan-lin, expectant sub-prefect and Commissioner of the Poyili Likin Station, has been charged with failing to keep control over his excise men insomuch that a *fracas* resulting in loss of life occurred recently; Hua SImng jung, gaol-warden of Lunaiicliuu, has been charged with extortion and receiving bribes; Huang Sharg-ts'ing, First Captain in charge of one of the military posts near Yunnanfu, has been accused of lack of discipline in the consequence of which his soldiers killed some citizens without just cause; and, finally, Yang Yuan, expectant Major and Second Captain of the Chaotung right battalion, has been charged with receiving bribes from the aboriginal chief, Tai Mu. AS all the charges above made are serious we hereby command that all the accused named above be forthwith cashiered and dismissed the service as a warning to others. The Boards concerned are ordered to note thereon.

11th March.

Degrading A Military Officer.

Shih Nion-tsu, Governor of Kuangsi, denounces one Tai Yü-ch'ang, expectant Second Captain of Kuangsi, for dis-obedience of orders upon the parade ground. As there is necessity of enforcing discipline in the ranks of the army, we grant the request of the memorialist to degrade the said officer to the rank of lieutenant under probation. The Board of War is ordered to take note thereon.

12th March.

Court Circular.

The Governor of Peking reports the fall of over four inches of snow yesterday.

Imperial Decrees.

(1) Sün Chia-nai, President of the Board of Works and Governor Adjoint of Peking,

and the Governor of Shuntienfu conjointly send us a list of deserving civil officers who have worked diligently at their duties as local mandarins in the said Imperial prefecture, during the year just passed. Let the memorialist transmit the Imperial approval to those officials with the exhortation to continue earnestly in their duties in order that they may deserve the rewards and Imperial approval in store for them in the future. With reference to the Sub- prefect of Changpingchou, who has been charged with maintaining an effete police organisation, let the said official be removed from his post as a punishment. The two gaol-wardens of Tahainghsien and Tungan-hHien who have been accused of misdemoanours incompatible with the posts they hold, are to be forthwith cashiered as a warning to others.

(2) Ch'en Chi-tsing is transferred to the Brigadior generalship of Haimen, Clift-kian, and Lin Yao-kuang is appointed to be Brigadier-General of Chuchou, Cho- kiaiik, in place of the said Ch'en Chi-ts'ing.

Rowland's Odonio—This has been known for 60 years to be the best, purest, and most fragrant tooth powder. It whitens the teeth, prevents and arrester decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLAND'S MACASSALT OIL preserves and beautifies the hair, and in the best brilliantine for ladies' and children's hair, as it is not too greasy or too drying. Also sold in a golden colour. Ask any chemist or perfumer for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

Meetings.

(The n. c. berald and s. c. &c. Gagette. JUNE5, 1896.)

王文韶日记

二十三日（1896年10月29日）晴。午前见客两班，午后见客四起，事毕已上灯刻许矣。一刘抑斋辞行晋京，一晏诚卿再商榷漕事，一吏部员外孙仙石朝华服阙晋京，南宫县人，一翁述唐辞回沪。拜发四折六片专差，淮饷短绌请将聂士成一军月饷由部筹拨折、藩臬运三司到任片、提督聂士成巡边启程日期片，宣化镇王可生历年捐修教场庙宇各工程请准建坊折，知县江宗翰等年满甄别片，南来米粮请免海关出口税片，东明黄河南堤出险工另案添拨经费折，遵旨查明道员张鸿顺参案据实复奏折，设立铁路学堂片，附近省城减河岁抢修工段银数片。

（摘自《王文韶日记》，中华书局，1989年）