

4. Those who have been sentenced to confinement, when full three years have not yet elapsed since the completion or pardon of their sentences.
5. Persons who have been sentenced by the old Criminal Law to penal servitude for not less than one year, or to imprisonment for a political offence for not less than one year, when full three years have not yet elapsed since the completion or pardon of their sentences.
6. Persons who have been punished for gambling, when full three years have not yet elapsed since the completion or pardon of their sentences.
7. Persons whose right to elect and to be elected is suspended on account of an offence connected with an election.

ARTICLE XV.—Men in the Army or in the Navy cannot exercise the right to elect or to be elected, while they are in actual service. The same rule applies to those who have temporarily retired from actual service, or who have been suspended therefrom.

ARTICLE XVI.—The *toshu* (pater-families) of families of nobility shall be incapable of electing or of being elected Members of the House of Representatives.

ARTICLE XVII.—Any person, against whom a

criminal prosecution has been brought, and who is in detention or is under bail, shall be incapable of exercising the right to elect or to be elected, until the completion of the proceedings.

CHAPTER V.—ELECTORAL LIST.

ARTICLE XVIII.—The Chairman of Election shall cause the Chocho (Head of Town) and the Soncho (Head of Village) of an election district, to make a list of all the persons in the district having qualifications to elect, and make out two copies thereof by the 1st of April in each year: one of the copies shall be forwarded to the Chairman of Election before the 20th of the same month.

In this electoral list shall be entered the name, official rank, profession, class, residence, and date of birth of each elector, and the total amount of direct national taxes paid by him, and the place in which such taxes are paid.

ARTICLE XIX.—In a Shi, the electoral list shall be made out in the following manner:—

1. When the whole Shi or a Ku (Urban District) thereof constitutes an election district, the Chairman of Election shall compile the electoral list.
2. When several Ku of a Shi are united into one election district, the Kucho of each Ku shall compile the electoral list for his respective district, and forward it to the Chairman of Election.

3. When, in case Gun and Shi are united into one election district, the Guncho assumes the functions of Chairman of Election, the Shicho shall compile the electoral list and forward it to the Chairman of Election:

4. In the case mentioned in the last clause, when the Shicho serves as Chairman of Election, he shall compile the electoral list of the Shi.

ARTICLE XX.—When an elector is paying direct national taxes without the limits of the election district in which he is residing, he shall obtain, to that effect, the certificate of the Chocho, Soncho, Shicho, or Kucho, of the place in which he is paying such taxes, and forward it before the date for the compilation of the electoral list, to the Chocho, Soncho, Shicho, or Kucho, entrusted with the management of the voting.

ARTICLE XXI.—The Chairman of Election shall amalgamate into one all the electoral lists forwarded by the respective Chocho, Soncho, Shicho, or Kucho, making one list for each election district. He shall keep it in the Gun, Shi, or Ku Office, concerned in the management of the election, and send a duplicate of it to the Governor of the Fu or Ken.

ARTICLE XXII.—The Chairman of Election shall, during fifteen days commencing from the 5th of May in each year, exhibit for public inspection

a copy of the electoral list of each election district, in the Gun, Shi or Ku Office concerned in the management of the election.

ARTICLE XXIII.—When any one possessing the qualifications to elect, discovers an omission or the wrong registration of a name in an electoral list, he may claim that correction be made, by giving to the Chairman of Election, during the period of public inspection, written notice and his reasons therefor, together with corroborative evidence.

After the expiration of the period for public inspection, no notice mentioned in the foregoing clause shall be entertained.

ARTICLE XXIV.—Upon the receipt of a notice about omission, the Chairman of Election shall examine the reasons alleged and the evidence adduced, and shall give his decision within twenty days from the receipt of such notice. When he decides the notice to be relevant, he shall immediately register the name omitted, and communicate the circumstances to the Chocho, Soncho, Shicho, or Kucho of the place in which the person in question is residing, at the same time publishing the fact in the election district.

ARTICLE XXV.—Upon the receipt of a notice of wrong registration, the Chairman of Election shall examine the reasons alleged and evidence adduced, and in case of necessity shall summon and examine the person, who has given the said notice, and the one concerning whom the notice has been

given. The matter shall be decided within twenty days from the receipt of the notice, and when it is decided to have been a wrong registration, it shall be at once erased and the circumstances communicated to the Chocho, Soncho, Shicho, or Kucho of the place in which the person in question is residing at the same time publishing the fact in the election district.

ARTICLE XXVI.—When either the person who has given the notice, or the person about whom it has been given, is not satisfied with the decision of the Chairman of Election, he may, within seven days from the day on which the said decision was given, institute against the Chairman of Election a suit in a Court of First Instance.

ARTICLE XXVII.—Upon the receipt of the suit mentioned in the preceding Article, the Court shall promptly proceed to the trial of the case, irrespective of its calendar.

ARTICLE XXVIII.—No appeal is allowed against the judgment of the Court of First Instance mentioned in the preceding Article, but it is permissible to bring an appeal to the Court of Cassation for revision.

ARTICLE XXIX.—The 15th of June shall be the date on which the electoral list shall be finally settled, and it shall be maintained as it then may be until the day of compilation the following year. When, however, any correction is to be made in pursuance of the judgment of a Court of Law, the

Chairman of Election shall make the said correction within twenty-four hours from the receipt of such judgement, and shall communicate the circumstance to the Chocho, Soncho, or Kucho of the place in which the person, who has given the notice, or the one about whom the notice has been given, is residing, at the same time publishing the facts within the election district.

CHAPTER VI.—DATE OF ELECTION AND VOTING PLACE.

ARTICLE XXX.—Voting shall take place ordinarily on the 1st day of July. In the case, however, of the dissolution of the House of Representatives, the date of an extraordinary election shall be fixed and proclaimed by Imperial Ordinance, at least thirty days beforehand.

ARTICLE XXXI.—The voting place shall be opened in the Town or Village Office or in some other place named by the Chocho or Soncho and shall be put under the management of the Chocho or Soncho.

ARTICLE XXXII.—When the number of electors in a Town or a Village is not numerous enough to require the opening of a voting place, several Towns or several Villages or both, may be united for the purpose.

In this case, the Guncho shall, subject to the approval of the Governor of the Fu or Ken, determine the Towns or Villages to be thus united, the

voting place, and the Chocho or Soncho under whose management the voting place is to be put.

ARTICLE XXXIII.—The Chocho or the Soncho shall nominate not less than two and not more than five witnesses among the electors of the election district under his management, and the notice of the nomination shall be sent to the persons nominated at least three days previous to the day of election, requesting them to attend the voting place on that day.

The witness cannot decline their nomination without proper reasons.

CHAPTER VII.—VOTING.

ARTICLE XXXIV.—The voting shall commence at 7 o'clock a.m. and be closed at 6 o'clock p.m.

ARTICLE XXXV.—The ballot-box shall have a double lid, each fitted with a different key. One of the two keys shall be put in the custody of the Chocho or Soncho, and the other in that of the witnesses.

ARTICLE XXXVI.—Before the commencement of the voting the Chocho or Soncho shall, together with the witnesses, open the ballot-box in the presence of the electors on the spot and show them that it is empty.

ARTICLE XXXVII.—On the day of election, electors shall come in person to the voting place and vote, after identifying themselves with their names in the electoral list.

ARTICLE XXXVIII.—The voting paper shall be of a uniform style in each Fu and Ken, and shall be given to each elector, by the Chocho or Soncho, at the voting place on the day of election.

Every voter shall, at the voting place, inscribe upon the voting paper the name of the person he votes for, then his own name and residence, and shall put his stamp upon it.

ARTICLE XXXIX.—When a voter declares himself incapable of forming the characters required, the Chocho or the Soncho shall direct an officer to do so for him. The paper shall next be read to the voter, who shall put his stamp thereon and then cast his vote. These details shall be entered in the minutes of the voting.

ARTICLE XL.—In an election district where two or more than two Members are to be elected, the method of "scrutin de liste" shall be employed.

ARTICLE XLI.—No person, other than those entered in the electoral list, shall be capable of voting. Should, however, any one come to the voting place on the day of election, bringing with him a judgment of a Court of Law entitling him to have his name entered in the electoral list, the Chocho or the Soncho shall give him a voting paper and allow him to vote. The circumstances shall be entered in the minutes of the voting.

ARTICLE XLII.—When the time for closing the polling arrives, the Chocho or the Soncho shall declare the fact and shut the ballot-box. After the

shutting of the ballot-box, no voting shall be allowed.

ARTICLE XLIII.—The Chocho or the Soncho shall keep minutes of the voting, in which are to be entered all matters relating to the voting, and to which he shall put his signature as shall also the witnesses theirs.

ARTICLE XLIV.—On the day following that of election, the Chocho or Soncho shall send, in company with one or more witnesses, the ballot-box and the minutes of the voting, to the Gun, Shi, or Ku Office concerned in the management of the election.

ARTICLE XLV.—In the case of an island situated in an election district, whence there are circumstances to make it impossible to send the ballot-box within the time mentioned in the preceding Article, the Governor of the Fu or Ken may fix a convenient date for voting, between the day of the settlement of the electoral list and the date of the election, and cause the ballot-box to be sent by the date of the election.

CHAPTER VIII.—ELECTION MEETING.

ARTICLE XLVI.—The election meeting shall be held in the Gun, Shi, or Ku Office, entrusted with the management of the election.

ARTICLE XLVII.—The Chairman of Election shall nominate by lot an Election Committee of not less than three and of not more than seven

persons, from among the witnesses assembling from the different voting places.

ARTICLE XLVIII.—On the day following that of the transmission of the ballot-boxes, the Chairman of Election shall open each ballot-box in the presence of the Election Committee, and shall count the total number of ballots and that of the voters. When there is any difference between the total number of ballots and that of the voters, the fact shall be entered in the minutes of the election.

ARTICLE XLIX.—When the counting has been finished, the Chairman of Election shall inspect the ballots in company with the Election Committee.

ARTICLE L.—The electors may request admission to the election meeting of their respective election districts.

ARTICLE LI.—The following ballots shall be void :—

1. Those of persons whose names are not recorded in the electoral list. It is, however, otherwise in the case of a person who has voted in virtue of a judgment of a Court of Law, which he had brought with him.
2. Ballots for which a regular voting paper has not been used.
3. Ballots, on which the voter's name is not stated.
4. Those on which the name of a person

who has no qualifications for election, is inscribed. But, in the case of a "scrutin de liste," such a ballot shall have effect with respect to such of the persons named therein as do possess those qualifications.

5. Those on which either the name of the voter or that of the person voted for cannot be deciphered on account of erroneous characters used, stains, erasures, or injuries. It is otherwise when the ordinary *kana* characters are used, or when the name, though formed of wrong characters, may be clearly recognized.

6. Those in which words other than those specified in the second clause of Article XXXVIII. are written. But it is not the same when the official rank, profession, class and residence of the person voted for, have been added, so that there might not be mistake of identification, or when titles of respect have been used.

ARTICLE LII.—When any doubt arises as to the validity of a ballot, the Chairman of Election shall decide, after having heard the opinion of the election Committee. Against this decision no objection can be raised at the election meeting.

ARTICLE LIII.—Those ballots that are void

shall be crossed across, and the circumstances shall be recorded in the minutes of election. Such ballots shall be preserved for a year, and at the expiration of that time shall be destroyed by fire.

ARTICLE LIV.—When a ballot contains more than the fixed number of names of persons to be voted for, the names in excess of the fixed number shall be struck off, commencing with the last.

When a "scrutin de liste" contains less than the fixed number of names, only those actually put down upon it shall be counted. In case the name of one person is written twice, it shall be counted as one vote.

ARTICLE LV.—Ballots shall be preserved for sixty days in the Gun, Shi, or Ku Office, but shall be destroyed by fire at the expiration of the said period.

ARTICLE LVI.—When, concerning an election suit, either a criminal accusation or indictment has been brought, the ballots shall be preserved until the settlement of the case, without any regard to expiration of the periods mentioned in Article LIII. and in Article LV.

ARTICLE LVII.—The Chairman of Election shall make minutes of the election, in which shall be recorded all matters relating to the inspection of the election, and shall preserve them after putting his signature and obtaining those of the members of the Election Committee to them also.

CHAPTER IX.—ELECTED PERSONS.

ARTICLE LVIII.—The individual who has obtained a relative majority of the total number of ballots shall be declared the elected person.

When the number of ballots is equal, the individual the senior in point of birth shall be declared the elected person, and when the dates of birth are the same, it shall be decided by drawing lots.

ARTICLE LIX.—When the elected persons have been settled, the Chairman of Election shall at once communicate his or their names and the number of his or their ballots to the Governor of the Fu or Ken.

ARTICLE LX.—Upon the receipt of the communications mentioned in the preceding Article, the Governor of the Fu or Ken shall give notice to each of the elected persons, and shall notify their names throughout the district under his jurisdiction.

ARTICLE LXI.—Upon the receipt of notice of election, every elected person shall communicate to the Governor of the Fu and Ken, as to whether he accepts it or not.

ARTICLE LXII.—Any individual who has been declared elected in several election districts, shall upon the receipt of the notice of election communicate to the Governor of the Fu or Ken which election he accepts.

ARTICLE LXIII.—Those elected persons shall

be considered to have declined their election who, being then within the respective Fu or Ken, have not made the communication of acceptance within ten days, or who, being then out of the respective Fu or Ken, have not made such communication within twenty days.

ARTICLE LXIV.—When an elected person either declines the election or does not send in the communication of acceptance of election within the fixed period, the Governor of the Fu or Ken shall fix the date of election, and cause the respective Chairman of Election to hold a new election. But in the case mentioned in the second clause of Article LVIII, should any individual, who has been declared an elected person by the drawing of lots, either decline or fail to send in the communication of acceptance, the other person, who has lost the election by the said drawing of lots, shall be declared the elected persons.

ARTICLE LXV.—When it has been settled who are the elected persons in every election district, the Governor of the Fu or Ken shall give them certificates of election, and notify their names throughout the extent of his jurisdiction. He shall then report thereon to the Minister of State for Home Affairs, with the statements of the qualifications of the elected persons.

CHAPTER X.—TERM OF MEMBERSHIP
AND SUBSTITUTIONAL ELECTIONS.

ARTICLE LXVI.—The term of membership shall be four years. After the expiration of their term, Members may again accept election.

ARTICLE LXVII.—When, upon the occurrence of a vacancy among Members, the Minister of State for Home Affairs orders the Governor of the respective Fu or Ken to hold a substitutional election, the latter shall cause an extraordinary election to be held in the respective election district for the election of a substitutional Member, within twenty days from the day on which he received the order of the said Minister of State.

ARTICLE LXVIII.—The term of substitutional membership shall correspond to that of the predecessor.

CHAPTER XI.—REGULATION OF
VOTING PLACES.

ARTICLE LXIX.—The Chocho or Soncho charged with the management of voting shall maintain order at the voting place, and, in a case of necessity, may deliver an offender to the police authorities to be dealt with by them.

ARTICLE LXX.—No person carrying weapons or arms is permitted to enter a voting place.

ARTICLE LXXI.—No person, who is not an elector, is permitted to enter a voting place.

ARTICLE LXXII.—At a voting place it is forbidden to make speeches, to engage in discussions, to cause an uproar, or to use persuasion for the votes of other people.

ARTICLE LXXIII.—When any person disturbs the order of a voting place, the Chocho or Soncho shall give him warning, and, when the warning is disregarded, shall cause him to leave the voting place.

ARTICLE LXXIV.—A person, who has been compelled to leave a voting place, may, unless he has become an offender against law, again be called therein for the purpose of voting.

ARTICLE LXXV.—When any of the electors assembled at a voting place transgresses either the provisions of the Criminal Law or the punitive rules of the present Law, he shall be forbidden to vote, and his name and the circumstances shall be recorded in the minutes of the election.

ARTICLE LXXVI.—As to the decision of the Chocho or Soncho on a dispute relating to an election, no objection against it can be raised at the voting place.

ARTICLE LXXVII.—Any person who requests admission to an election meeting held at the Gun, Shi, or Ku Office charged with the management of election, shall be treated by the Chairman of Election according to the provisions set forth in the five Articles from LXIX to Article LXXIII.

CHAPTER XII.—LAW SUITS ABOUT
ELECTION.

ARTICLE LXXVIII.—When a person who has lost an election considers that there is sufficient reason to make void the election of the person in the respective election district, he may institute a suit in a Court of Appeal against the elected person, within thirty days from the day of the notification of the name of the elected person as mentioned in Article LXV.

No suit brought after the expiration of the above mentioned period shall be entertained.

ARTICLE LXXIX.—The plaintiff shall, simultaneously with the filing of his petition, deposit as security in the Clerk's Bureau of the Court of Appeal three hundred *yen* in cash or Public Bonds of equal value.

ARTICLE LXXX.—In case the judgment has been given against the plaintiff, should he fail to pay the whole amount of the legal costs within seven days from the day on which the judgment was delivered, the security money shall be appropriated for the purpose, and should there still remain any deficiency, the required amount shall be charged to the plaintiff.

ARTICLE LXXXI.—In case two or more than two plaintiffs have brought a suit against one and the same elected person, the Court of Appeal may deliver judgment to all the plaintiffs by one and the same document.

ARTICLE LXXXII.—Should the House of Representatives be ordered to dissolve while the trial is going on, the Court of Appeal shall dismiss the suit.

ARTICLE LXXXIII.—When the plaintiff withdraws his suit, he shall give public notice of the fact through the medium of a newspaper or by some other method.

ARTICLE LXXXIV.—In trying a suit about an election, a Court of Appeal may directly deliver judgment on those offenders against the Criminal Law or the present Law, who are connected with the suit at issue. In this case, however, the Public Prosecutors must be present.

In case he is not connected with a suit about an election an offender against the present Law shall be tried in the Criminal Court having jurisdiction over him.

ARTICLE LXXXV.—When a suit about an election is decided in a Court of Appeal, a copy of the judgment shall be sent to the Minister of State for Home Affairs; and on the opening of the House of Representatives, another copy shall be sent to the President thereof.

ARTICLE LXXXVI.—Against the judgment of a Court of Appeal on a suit about an election, an appeal may be made for revision to the Court of Cassation.

ARTICLE LXXXVII.—An elected person, who is the object of suit, shall not lose the right of a

seat in the House of Representatives, pending the final decision of the Court of Law.

ARTICLE LXXXVIII.—In connection with a suit about an election, in all matters not provided for in the present Chapter, the process of ordinary legal proceeding shall be followed.

CHAPTER XIII.—PUNITIVE RULES.

ARTICLE LXXXIX.—Any person, who has effected the insertion of his name in the electoral list by fraudulently falsifying the amount of his tax paid, his age, residence, or any other facts necessary for the qualifications of an elector shall be liable to a fine of not less than four *yen* and of not more than forty *yen*.

ARTICLE XC.—Any person, who either directly or indirectly, has given or has promised to give an elector money, goods, notes, or public or private employment, with the object of obtaining a vote for himself, or enabling another person to obtain the same, or of preventing the elector from voting for another person, shall be liable to a fine of not less than five *yen* and of not more than fifty *yen*.

The same rule applies to the person who has received such gift or promise.

ARTICLE XCI.—Any person, who has either obtained a vote for himself, or has enabled another person to obtain the same, or has prevented an elector from voting for another person by either directly or indirectly giving or promising to give

the elector money, goods, notes, or public or private employment, shall be dealt with according to the provision of Art. 234 of the Criminal Law.

Any person who has voted or who has refrained from voting in consideration of such gift or promise shall be dealt with in a like manner.

ARTICLE XCII.—Any person who has done violence to an elector with the object of obtaining a vote for himself, or enabling another person to obtain the same, or of preventing an elector from voting for another person, shall be sentenced to a minor confinement without hard labour of not less than one month and of not more than six months, with a fine of not less than five *yen* and of not more than fifty *yen*.

ARTICLE XCIII.—Any person who, by doing violence to an elector, has obtained a vote for himself, or enabled another person to obtain the same, or has prevented the elector from voting for another person, shall be liable to be sentenced to a minor confinement without hard labour of not less than three months and of not more than two years, with a fine of not less than ten *yen* and of not more than a hundred *yen*.

ARTICLE XCIV.—Whoever assembles a crowd of people for the purpose of either intimidating electors, or causing disturbance at a voting place or at an election meeting, or of detaining, damaging, or plundering a ballot-box, shall be liable to be sentenced to a minor confinement without hard

labour of not less than six months and of not more than two years, with a fine of not less than ten *yen* and of not more than a hundred *yen*.

Whoever knowingly joins such a crowd and adds to its influence, shall be liable to a minor confinement without hard labour of not less than fifteen days and of not more than two months, with a fine of not less than three *yen* and of not more than thirty *yen*.

Should the offender be carrying weapons or arms, one degree shall be added to the principal punishment.

ARTICLE XCV.—Whoever at the time of election, by force, or by doing violence to the election officers or witnesses, either disturbs a voting place or a place of election meeting, or detains, damages, or plunders a ballot-box, shall be liable to a minor confinement without hard labour of not less than four months and of not more than four years, with a fine of not less than twenty *yen* and of not more than two hundred *yen*.

Should the offender be carrying weapons or arms, one degree shall be added to the principal punishment.

ARTICLE XCVI.—Whoever commits either one of the offences mentioned in the preceding Article, by assembling a crowd of people, shall be liable to a major imprisonment without hard labour.

Whoever knowingly joins such a crowd and adds to its influence, shall be liable to a minor

confinement without hard labour of not less than two years and of not more than five years.

Should the offender be carrying weapons or arms, one degree shall be added to the principal punishment.

ARTICLE XCVII.—Whoever instigates a persons by means of speeches, newspapers, or writings of any kind, to commit any of the offences mentioned in the preceding three Articles, shall be liable to be dealt with according to the provision of Art. 105 of the Criminal Law. In case the instigation has not produced any effect, the principal punishment shall be commuted by two or three degrees.

ARTICLE XCVIII.—Whoever enters a voting place or a place of election meeting carrying weapons or arms, shall be punished with a fine of not less than three *yen* and of not more than thirty *yen*.

ARTICLE XCIX.—Should an elected person have been sentenced to any of the punishments mentioned in the ten Articles from Article LXXXIX. to Article XCVIII., the election shall be void.

ARTICLE C.—Any person who has voted by fraudulently assuming another person's name or has voted, in spite of his disqualifications according to Article XIV., shall be punished with a fine of not less than four *yen* and of not more than forty *yen*.

ARTICLE CI.—Whoever has, for commission of any of the offences mentioned in the foregoing

Articles, been sentenced to a punishment severer than confinement, or has been twice sentenced to fines, shall be suspended from the exercise of the right to elect and to be elected for a period of time not less than three years and not more than seven years.

ARTICLE CII.—Should a witness fail to discharge any of the duties mentioned in the provisions of the present Law without any justifiable reason, he shall be punished with a fine of not less than five *yen* and of not more than fifty *yen*.

ARTICLE CIII.—As to offences other than those for which provisions are made in the present Chapter, they shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Law, when such provisions are expressed therein, and the severer punishment shall be applied.

ARTICLE CIV.—In all offences relating to elections, six months shall be considered as the term of prescription of penalties.

ARTICLE CV.—The present punitive rules, as well as the Articles of Chapter XI., shall be posted up at every voting place of election meeting.

CHAPTER XIV.—SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

ARTICLE CVI.—In every Shi, there shall be established one voting place, and the management of all votings and elections as specified in the present Law shall be taken charge of by the

Shicho.

In the case mentioned in Article IV., one voting place shall be established in each election district, and the management of all votings and elections as specified in the present Law shall be taken charge of by the Kucho.

ARTICLE OVII.—In the case mentioned in the preceding Article, the Shicho or Kucho shall nominate not less than three and not more than seven witnesses from among the electors in the election district under his management, and shall give notice of nomination to them, at least three days previous to the date of election, at the same time requesting them to be present on the day of election at the Shi or Ku Office concerned in the management of election.

The witnesses shall be present at the voting, and shall also inspect the ballots.

In this case, matters relating to voting shall also be recorded in the minutes of election.

ARTICLE CVIII.—In localities where the Toshi (Governor of Island) is appointed, the functions of Chairman of Election mentioned in the present Law shall be discharged by the Toshi.

ARTICLE CIX.—In Towns and Villages where the Law for the Organization of Towns and Villages is not in force the functions of the Chocho or the Soncho mentioned in the present Law shall be taken charge of by the Kocho (Headman).

ARTICLE CX.—In the first year of the compilation of the electoral list, those persons who have continuously been paying in full amount since the coming into force of the Law of Income Tax, an amount of income tax equal to that specified in Article VI. and Article VIII., shall be considered to have fulfilled the condition as to the period of tax payment required in tax qualification.

ARTICLE CXI.—In the Hokkaido, in the Okinawa Ken, and in the Ogasawara-jima, the present Law shall not be carried out, pending the carrying out therein of general laws for the organization of local government.

APPENDIX OF THE LAW OF ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TOKYO FU.—Total number of Members, 12.
District I.—Kojimachi Ku, Azabu Ku, Akasaka Ku, 1. District II.—Shiba Ku, 1. District III.—Kyobashi Ku, 1. District IV.—Nihonbashi Ku, 1. District V.—Honjo Ku, Fukagawa Ku, 1. District VI.—Asakusa Ku, 1. District VII.—Kanda Ku, 1. District VIII.—Shitaya Ku, Hongo Ku, 1. District IX.—Koishikawa Ku, Ushigome Ku, Yotsuya Ku, 1. District X.—Higashitama Gun, Minamitoshima Gun, Kitatoshima Gun, 1. District XI.—Minamiadachi Gun, Minamikatsushika Gun, 1. District XII.—Ebara Gun, the Seven Islands of Izu, 1.

KYOTO FU.—Total number of Members, 7.
District I.—Kamigyo Ku, 1. District II.—Shimogyo Ku, 1. District III.—Otagi Gun, Kadono Gun, Otokuni Gun, Kii Gun, 1. District IV.—Uji Gun, Kuse Gun, Soraku Gun, Tsuzuki Gun, 1. District V.—Minamikuwata Gun, Kitakawata Gun, Funai Gun, Amata Gun, Ikaruga Gun, 2. District VI.—Kasa Gun, Yosa Gun, Naka Gun, Takano Gun, Kumano Gun, 1.

OSAKA FU.—Total number of Members, 10.
District I.—Nishi Ku, 1. District II.—Higashi Ku, Kita Ku, 1. District III.—Minami Ku, 1. District IV.—Nishinari Gun, Higashinari Gun, Sumiyoshi Gun, 2. District V.—Shimakami Gun, Shimashimo Gun, Teshima Gun, Nose Gun, 1. District VI.—Matsuda Gun, Katano Gun, Sasara Gun, Kawachi Gun, Wakae Gun, Takayasu Gun, 1. District VII.—Ishikawa Gun, Yakami Gun, Furuichi Gun, Yasukabe Gun, Nishikibe Gun, Tannan Gun, Shiki Gun, Tanheku Gun, Ogata Gun, Shibukawa Gun, 1. District VIII.—Sakai Ku, Otori Gun, Izumi Gun, 1. District IX.—Minami Gun, Hine Gun, 1.

KANAGAWA KEN.—Total number of Members, 7.
District I.—Yokohama Ku, 1. District II.—Kuratsuki Gun, Tachibana Gun, Tsuzuki Gun, 1. District III.—Minamitama Gun, Nishitama Gun, Kitatama Gun, 2. District IV.—Miura Gun, Kamakura Gun, 1. District V.—Koza Gun, Aiko Gun, Tsukui Gun,

1. District VI.—Osumi Gun, Yorogi Gun, Ashigarakami Gun, Ashigarashimo Gun, 1.

HYOGO KEN.—Total number of Members, 12.
District I.—Kobe Ku, 1. District II.—Muko Gun, Uhara Gun, Kawanobe Gun, Arima Gun, 1. District III.—Taki Gun, Higami Gun, 1. District IV.—Yatabe Gun, Akashi Gun, Mino Gun, 1. District V.—Kako Gun, Innami Gun, 1. District VI.—Kato Gun, Taka Gun, Kasai Gun, 1. District VII.—Shikito Gun, Shikisai Gun, Jinto Gun, Jinsai Gun, 1. District VIII.—Itto Gun, Issai Gun, Ako Gun, Sayo Gun, Shisawa Gun, 2. District IX.—Kinosaki Gun, Mikumi Gun, Keta Gun, Izushi Gun, Shitsumi Gun, Futagata Gun, Yabu Gun, Asago Gun, 2. District X.—Tsunagi Gun, Mihara Gun, 1.

NAGASAKI KEN.—Total number of Members, 7.
District I.—Nagasaki Ku, Nishisonogi Gun, 2. District II.—Higashisonogi Gun, Kitatakaku Gun, 1. District III.—Minamitakaku Gun, 1. District IV.—Kitamatsuura Gun, Iki Gun, Ishida Gun, 1. District V.—Minaminatsuura Gun, 1. District VI.—Kamiagata Gun, Shimoagata Gun, 1.

NIIGATA KEN.—Total number of Members, 13.
District I.—Niigata Ku, Nishikanbara Gun, 1. District II.—Kitakanbara Gun, Higashikanbara Gun, Iwafune Gun, 2. District III.—Nakakanbara Gun, 1. District IV.—Minamikanbara Gun, 1. District V.—Koshi Gun, Mishima Gun, 2. District VI.—Kariha Gun, 1. District VII.—Kitauonuma

Gun, Minamiuonuma Gun, Nakauonuma Gun, Higashikubiki Gun, 2. District VIII.—Nakakubiki Gun, Nishikubiki Gun, 2. District IX.—Sawada Gun, Kamo Gun, Hamo Gun, 1.

SAITAMA KEN.—Total number of Members, 8.
District I.—Kitaadachi Gun, Niikura Gun, 1. District II.—Iruma Gun, Koma Gun, Yokomi Gun, Hiki Gun, 2. District III.—Minamisaitama Gun, Kitakatsushika Gun, Nakakatsushika Gun, 2. District IV.—Kitasaitama Gun, Osato Gun, Hara Gun, Hanzawa Gun, Obusuma Gun, 2. District V.—Kodama Gun, Kami Gun, Naka Gun, Chichibu Gun, 1.

GUMMA KEN.—Total number of Members, 5.
District I.—Higashigumma Gun, Minamiseta Gun, Tone Gun, Kitaseto Gun, 1. District II.—Nitta Gun, Yamada Gun, Ora Gun, 1. District III.—Sai Gun, Nawa Gun, Midorino Gun, Tago Gun, Minamikanra Gun, 1. District IV.—Nishigumma Gun, Kataoka Gun, Azuma Gun, 1. District V.—Kitakanra Gun, Usui Gun, 1.

CHIBA KEN.—Total number of Members, 9.
District I.—Chiba Gun, Ichihara Gun, 1. District II.—Higashikatsushika Gun, Inba Gun, Shimohabu Gun, Minamisoma Gun, 2. District III.—Katori Gun, 1. District IV.—Unakami Gun, Sosa Gun, 1. District V.—Yamabe Gun, Musa Gun, 1. District VI.—Isumi Gun, Kamihabu Gun, Nagara Gun, 1. District VII.—Mota Gun, Shusu Gun, Amaha Gun,

1. District VIII.—Awa Gun, Hei Gun, Asai Gun, Nagasa Gun, 1.

IBARAKI KEN.—Total number of Members, 8. District I.—Higashiibaraki Gun, Kajima Gun, Namakata Gun, 2. District II.—Taga Gun, Kuji Gun, Naka Gun, 2. District III.—Nishiibaraki Gun, Makabe Gun, 1. District IV.—Toyoda Gun, Yuki Gun, Okada Gun, Nishikatsushika Gun, Sarushima Gun, 1. District V.—Tsukuba Gun, Niibari Gun, 1. District VI.—Shida Gun, Kawachi Gun, Kitasoma Gun, 1.

TOCHIGI KEN.—Total number of Members, 5. District I.—Kawachi Gun, Haga Gun, 1. District II.—Kamitsuga Gun, Shimotsuga Gun, Samukawa Gun, 2. District III.—Aso Gun, Ashikaga Gun, Yanada Gun, 1. District IV.—Shiwoya Gun, Nasu Gun, 1.

NARA KEN.—Total number of Members, 4. District I.—Sokami Gun, Soshimo Gun, Yamabe Gun, Hirose Gun, Heguri Gun, 1. District II.—Shikijo Gun, Shikige Gun, Uda Gun, Toichi Gun, Katsujo Gun, Katsuge Gun, Oshiumi Gun, 2. District III.—Uchi Gun, Yoshino Gun, 1.

MIE KEN.—Total number of Members, 7. District I.—Ano Gun, Ichishi Gun, 1. District II.—Mie Gun, Suzuka Gun, Ange Gun, Kawawa Gun, 1. District III.—Kuwana Gun, Inabe Gun, Asake Gun, 1. District IV.—Iidake Gun, Iino Gun, Take Gun, 1. District V.—Watari Gun, Toshi Gun, Ago Gun, Kitamuro Gun, Minamimuro Gun, 2. District

VI.—Ahai Gun, Yamada Gun, Nabari Gun, Iga Gun, 1.

AICHI KEN.—Total number of Members, 11. District I.—Nagoya Ku, 1. District II.—Aichi Gun, 1. District IV.—Niwa Gun, Haguri Gun, 1. District V.—Nakajima Gun, 1. District VI.—Kaito Gun, Kaisai Gun, 1. District VII.—Chita Gun, 1. District VIII.—Aomi Gun, Hazu Gun, 1. District IX.—Nukada Gun, Nishikamo Gun, Higashikamo Gun, 1. District X.—Kitashitara Gun, Minamishitara Gun, Hoi Gun, 1. District XI.—Atsumi Gun, Yama Gun, 1.

SHIZUOKA KEN.—Total number of Members, 8. District I.—Abe Gun, Udo Gun, 1. District II.—Fuji Gun, Ihara Gun, 1. District III.—Shida Gun, Masutsu Gun, 1. District IV.—Haibara Gun, Sano Gun, Kito Gun, 1. District V.—Suchi Gun, Toyoda Gun, Yamana Gun, Iwata Gun, 1. District VI.—Nagakami Gun, Fuchi Gun, Hamana Gun, Inasa Gun, Aratama Gun, 1. District VII.—Naka Gun, Kamo, Gun, Kuntaku Gun, Takata Gun, Sunto Gun, 2.

YAMANASHI KEN.—Total number of Members, 8. District I.—Nishiyamanashi Gun, Kitakoma Gun, Nakakoma Gun, 1. District II.—Higashiyamanashi Gun, Minamitsuru Gun, Kitatsuru Gun, 1. District III.—Higashiyatsushiro Gun, Nishiyatsushiro Gun, Minamikoma Gun, 1.

SHIGA KEN.—Total number of Members, 5. District I.—Shiga Gun, Takashima Gun, 1. District

II.—Koga Gun, Nosu Gun, Kurimoto Gun, 1. District III.—Inukami Gun, Echi Gun, Kanzaki Gun, 2. District IV.—Nishiasai Gun, Higashiasai Gun, Ika Gun, Sakata Gun, 1.

GIFU KEN.—Total number of Members, 7. District I.—Atsumi Gun, Katagata Gun, Kakami Gun, 1. District II.—Fuwa Gun, Apachi Gun, 1. District III.—Kaisai Gun, Shimoishizu Gun, Tagino Gun, Kamiishizu Gun, Haguri Gun, Nakajima Gun, 1. District IV.—Gno Gun, Ikeda Gun, Motosu Gun, Hushiroda Gun, Yamagata Gun, 1. District V.—Mngi Gun, Gujo Gun, 1. District VI.—Kamo Gun, Kago Gun, Toki Gun, Ena Gun, 1. District VII.—One Gun, Masuda Gun, Yoshiki Gun, 1.

NAGANO KEN.—Total number of Members, 8. District I.—Kamiminochi Gun, Sarashina Gun, 1. District II.—Shimominochi Gun, Kamitakai Gun, Shimotakai Gun, 1. District III.—Chiisagata Gun, Hashina Gun, 1. District VI.—Nishichikuma Gun, Higashichikuma Gun, Minamiazumi Gun, Kitaazumi Gun, 2. District V.—Minamisaku Gun, Kitasaku Gun, 1. District VI.—Kamiina Gun, Suwa Gun, 1. District VII.—Shimoina Gun, 1.

MRYAGI KEN.—Total number of Members, 5. District I.—Sendai Ku, Natori Gun, Miyagi Gun, 1. District II.—Ibata Gun, Karita Gun, Igu Gun, Watari Gun, 1. District III.—Kurokawa Gun, Kami Gun, Shida Gun, Tamatsukuri Gun, Tota Gun, 1. District IV.—Kuribara Gun, Toyo-

ma Gun, 1. District V.—Momofu Gun, Oshika Gun, Matoyoshi Gun, 1.

FUKUSHIMA KEN.—Total number of Members, 7. District I.—Shinobu Gun, Date Gun, 1. District II.—Adachi Gun, Asaka Gun, 1. District III.—Tamura Gun, Iwase Gun, Higashishirakawa Gun, Nishishirakawa Gun, Ishikawa Gun, 2. District IV.—Minamiaizu Gun, Kitaaizu Gun, Yama Gun, Kawanuma Gun, 2. District V.—Kikuta Gun, Iwasaki Gun, Naraha Gun, Shineha Gun, Namekata Gun, Uda Gun, 1.

IWATE KEN.—Total number of Members, 5. District I.—Minamiwate Gun, Kitaiwate Gun, Shiba Gun, Ninobe Gun, 1. District II.—Higashihehi Gun, Makenhehi Gun, Kitahehi Gun, Minami-kunobe Gun, Kitakunobe Gun, 1. District III.—Hienuki Gun, Higashiwaga Gun, Nishiwaga Gun, Nishihehi Gun, Minamihehi Gun, 1. District IV.—Esashi Gun, Isawa Gun, Kesen Gun, 1. District V.—Nishiiwa Gun, Higashiiwai Gun, 1.

AOMORI KEN.—Total number of Members, 5. District I.—Minamiwata Gun, Kitaiwate Gun, Shiba Gun, Ninobe Gun, 1. District II.—Higashihehi Gun, Makenhehi Gun, Kitahehi Gun, Minami-kunobe Gun, Kitakunobe Gun, 1. District III.—Hienuki Gun, Higashiwaga Gun, Nishiwaga Gun, Nishihehi Gun, Minamihehi Gun, 1. District IV.—Esashi Gun, Isawa Gun, Kesen Gun, 1. District V.—Nishiiwai Gun, Higashiiwai Gun, 1.

AOMORI KEN.—Total number of Members, 4. District I.—Higashitsugaru Gun, Kamikita Gun, Shimokita Gun, Sannobe Gun, 2. District II.—Kitatsugaru Gun, Minamitsugaru Gun, 1. District III.—Nakatsugaru Gun, Nishitsugaru Gun, 1.

YAMAGATA KEN.—Total number of Members, 6. District I.—Minamimurayama Gun, Higashimurayama Gun, Nishimurayama Gun, 2. District II.—Higashiokitama Gun, Minamiokitama Gun, Nishiokitama Gun, 1. District III.—Atami Gun, Nishitagawa Gun, Higashitagawa Gun, 2. District IV.—Mogami Gun, Kitamura Gun, 1.

AKITA KEN.—Total number of Members, 5. District I.—Minamiakita Gun, 1. District II.—Yamamoto Gun, Kitaakita Gun, Kazuno Gun, 1. District III.—Kawabe Gun, Yuri Gun, 1. District IV.—Senboku Gun, Hiraka Gun, Okachi Gun, 2.

FUKUI KEN.—Total number of Members, 4. District I.—Asuha Gun, Ono Gun, 1. District II.—Yoshida Gun, Sakai Gun, 1. District III.—Nanjyo Gun, Imadate Gun, Nibu Gun, 1. District IV.—Mikata Gun, Onifu Gun, Oi Gun, Tsuruga Gun, 1.

ISHIKAWA KEN.—Total number of Members, 6. District I.—Kanazawa Ku, Ishikawa Gun, 2. District II.—Nomi Gun, Enuma Gun, 1. District III.—Kahoku Gun, Hagui Gun, Kajima Gun, 2. District IV.—Fugeshi Gun, Suzu Gun, 1.

TOYAMA KEN.—Total number of Members, 5. District I.—Kaminigawa Gun, Nehi Gun, 2. Dis-

trict II.—Shimonigawa Gun, 1. District III.—Imizu Gun, 1. District IV.—Tonami Gun, 1.

TOTTORI KEN.—Total number of Members, 3. District I.—Omi Gun, Homi Gun, Iwai Gun, Yagami Gun, Hatto Gun, Chizu Gun, 1. District II.—Takakusa Gun, Kita Gun, Kawamura Gun, Kume Gun, Yabase Gun, 1. District III.—Aseiri Gun, Aimi Gun, Hino Gun, 1.

SHIMANE KEN.—Total number of Members, 6. District I.—Shimane Gun, Aika Gun, Yu Gun, 1. District II.—Nogi Gun, Nita Gun, Ohara Gun, Iishi Gun, 1. District III.—Shutto Gun, Tatenui Gun, Kando Gun, 1. District IV.—Nima Gun, Anno Gun, Ochi Gun, 1. District V.—Naka Gun, Mino Gun, Kanoashi Gun, 1. District VI.—Suki Gun, Ochi Gun, Ama Gun, Chibu Gun, 1.

OKAYAMA KEN.—Total number of Members, 8. District I.—Okayama Ku, Mino Gun, Jyodo Gun, Oku Gun, Kojima Gun, 2. District II.—Tsudaka Gun, Akasaka Gun, Iwanashi Gun, Wake Gun, 1. District III.—Tsuu Gun, Kuboya Gun, Kayo Gun, Kado Gun, 1. District IV.—Asakuchi Gun, Oda Gun, Shitsuki Gun, 1. District V.—Jiobo Gun, Kawakami Gun, Tetta Gun, Aga Gun, 1. District VI.—Majima Gun, Oba Gun, Nishisaijo Gun, Nishihojyo Gun, Nishinanjyo Gun, Higashihojyo Gun, 1. District VII.—Shohoku Gun, Shonan Gun, Yoshino Gun, Aita Gun, Kumehojo Gun, Kumenanjyo Gun, 1.

HIROSHIMA KEN.—Total number of Members, 10. District I.—Hiroshima Ku, Aki Gun, 2. District II.—Sahegi Gun, 1. District III.—Numata Gun, Takamiya Gun, Yamagata Gun, 1. District IV.—Takada Gun, Miyoshi Gun, Mitani Gun, 1. District V.—Kamo Gun, 1. District VI.—Toyoda Gun, 1. District VII.—Mitsugi Gun, Sera Gun, 1. District VIII.—Fukatsu Gun, Numakuma Gun, Anna Gun, 1. District IX.—Ashida Gun, Homuji Gun, Jinseki Gun, Konu Gun, Nuka Gun, Mikami Gun, Eso Gun, 1.

YAMAGUCHI KEN.—Total number of Members, 7. District I.—Yoshiki Gun, Mine Gun, Asa Gun, Saba Gun, 2. District II.—Amu Gun, Mishima Gun, Otsu Gun, 1. District III.—Akamagaseki Ku, Toyora Gun, 1. District IV.—Tsuno Gun, Kumake Gun, Oshima Gun, 2. District V.—Kuga Gun, 1.

WAKAYAMA KEN.—Total number of Members, 5. District I.—Wakayama Ku, Nagusa Gun, Ama Gun, Arita Gun, 2. District II.—Ito Gun, Naka Gun, 1. District III.—Hidaka Gun, Nishimuro, Gun, Higashimuro Gun, 2.

TOKUSHIMA KEN.—Total number of Members, 5. District I.—Myoto Gun, Katsuura Gun, 1. District II.—Naka Gun, Kaibu Gun, 1. District III.—Myosai Gun, Awa Gun, Oe Gun, 1. District IV.—Itano Gun, 1. District V.—Mima Gun, Miyoshi Gun, 1.

KAGAWA KEN.—Total number of Members, 5. District I.—Kagawa Gun, Yamada Gun, Shodo Gun, 1. District II.—Ouchi Gun, Kangawa Gun, Miki Gun, 1. District III.—Utari Gun, Aya Gun, 1. District IV.—Tado Gun, Naka Gun, 1. District V.—Toyoda Gun, Mino Gun, 1.

EHIME KEN.—Total number of Members, 7. District I.—Onsen Gun, Wake Gun, Kazahaya Gun, Noma Gun, Kume Gun, Iyo Gun, Shimoukena Gun, 2. District II.—Ochi Gun, Kuwamura Gun, Shufu Gun, 1. District III.—Kita Gun, Kamifukena Gun, 1. District IV.—Nii Gun, Uma Gun, 1. District V.—Nishiuwa Gun, Higashiuwa Gun, 1. District VI.—Minamiuwa Gun, Kitauwa Gun, 1.

KOCHI KEN.—Total number of Members, 4. District I.—Tosa Gun, Nagaoka Gun, 1. District II.—Hata Gun, Takaoka Gun, Akawa Gun, 2. District III.—Kagami Gun, Aki Gun, 1.

FUKUOKA KEN.—Total number of Members, 9. District I.—Fukuoka Ku, Ido Gun, Shima Gun, Sawara Gun, 1. District II.—Kasuya Gun, Mune-kata Gun, Naka Gun, Mikasa Gun, Mushiroda Gun, Jyoza Gun, Geza Gun, Yasu Gun, 2. District III.—Onga Gun, Kurate Gun, Kama Gun, Honami Gun, 1. District IV.—Mii Gun, Mihara Gun, Yamamoto Gun, Ikuha Gun, Takeno Gun, 1. District V.—Mitsuma Gun, Kozuma Gun, Shimozuma Gun, 1. District VI.—Yamato Gun, Miike Gun, 1. District VII.—Kiku Gun, Tagawa Gun, 1.

District VIII.—Miyako Gun, Nakatsu Gun, Tsuiki Gun, Koge Gun, 1.

OITA KEN.—Total number of Members, 6.

District I.—Oita Gun, 1. District II.—Kitaamabe Gun, Minamiamabe Gun, 1. District III.—Ono Gun, Naori Gun, 1. District IV.—Hayami Gun, Kusu Gun, Hida Gun, 1. District V.—Nishikunisaki Gun, Higashikunisaki Gun, 1. District VI.—Shimoke Gun, Usa Gun, 1.

SAGA KEN.—Total number of Members, 4.

District I.—Saga Gun, Kanzaki Gun, Oki Gun, Kii Gun, Yabu Gun, Mine Gun, 2. District II.—Higashimatsuura Gun, Nishimatsura Gun, 1. District III.—Kinoshima Gun, Fujitsu Gun, 1.

KUMAMOTO KEN.—Total number of Members, 8. District I.—Kumamoto Ku, Akita Gun, Takuma Gun, Udo Gun, 2. District II.—Tamana Gun, 1. District III.—Yamaga Gun, Mamamoto Gun, Kikuchi Gun, Goshi Gun, Aso Gun, 2. District IV.—Kamimashiki Gun, Shimomashiki Gun, 1. District V.—Yatsushiro Gun, Ashikita Gun, Kuma Gun, 1. District VI.—Amakusa Gun, 1.

MIYASAKI KEN.—Total number of Members, 3. District I.—Miyasaki Gun, Kitanaka Gun, Minamimorokata Gun, Nishimorokata Gun, Higashimorokata Gun, 1. District II.—Kitamorokata Gun, Nishimorokata Gun, Higashimorokata Gun, 1. District III.—Higashiusuki Gun, Nishiusuki Gun, 1.

KAGOSHIMA KEN.—Total number of Members, 7. District I.—Kagoshima Gun, Taniyama Gun,

Kitaosumi Gun, Kumake Gun, Komo Gun, 1. District II.—Kiire Gun, Ibusuki Gun, Nini Gun, Kawanabe Gun, 1. District III.—Hioki Gun, Ata Gun, 1. District IV.—Takaki Gun, Itsumi Gun, Minamiisa Gun, Satsuma Gun, Koshikishima Gun, 1. District V.—Hishikari Gun, Aira Gun, Kuwabara Gun, Nishiso Gun, Kitaisa Gun, 1. District VI.—Minamimorokata Gun, Minamiosumi Gun, Kimotsuki Gun, Higashiso Gun, 1. District VII.—Oshima Gun, 1.

THE LAW OF FINANCE.

We, with the advice of Our Privy Council, hereby give Our Sanction to the present Law of Finance and order it to be promulgated.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign-Manual.]

[Privy Seal.]

The 11th day of the 2nd month of the 22nd year of Meiji.

(Countersigned)

Count KURODA KIYOTAKA,
Minister President of State.

Count ITO HIROBUMI,
President of the Privy Council.

Count OKUMA SHIGENOBU,
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

Count SAIGO TSUKUMICHI,
Minister of State for the Navy.

Count INOUE KAORU,
Minister of State for Agriculture &
Commerce.

Count YAMADA AKIYOSHI,
Minister of State for Justice.

Count MATSUKATA MASAYOSHI,
Minister of State for Finance, &
Minister of State for Home Affairs.

Count OYAMA IWAO,
Minister of State for War.

Viscount MORI ARINORI,
Minister of State for Education.

Viscount ENOMOTO TAKEAKI,
Minister of State for Communica-
tions.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL RULES.

ARTICLE I.—The financial year of the Government shall commence on the 1st day of the 4th month in each year, and end on the 31st day of the 3rd month of the following year.

All transactions of matters relating to receipt and disbursement of the revenues and expenditures of each financial year, shall be completed on the

31st day of the 11th month of the following financial year.

ARTICLE II.—All receipts from taxes and all other resources shall be treated as revenues, and all expenses, as expenditures. Revenues and expenditures shall be embodied in the general budget.

ARTICLE III.—Sums appropriated for each financial year shall not be applied to the payment of expenses belonging to another financial year.

ARTICLE IV.—No Government Office is allowed to keep special funds other than those provided for by law or ordinance.

CHAPTER II.—BUDGET.

ARTICLE V.—The general budget of annual revenues and expenditures shall be laid before the Imperial Diet of the previous year at the beginning of its session.

ARTICLE VI.—The general budget of annual revenues and expenditures shall be divided into two parts, the ordinary and extraordinary; and each part shall be subdivided into Titles and Paragraphs.

The following documents shall accompany the budget for the information of the Imperial Diet:—

1. Paper stating the amount of the estimated expenses demanded by the respective Departments of State. In

this paper every item in each Paragraph shall be explicitly stated.

2. Paper stating the actual accounts of the revenue and expenditure of the financial year, ended on the 31st day the 3rd month of the current year

ARTICLE VII.—The reserves to be provided in the budget shall be divided into the following two classes :—

1st reserve.

2nd reserve.

The first reserve shall be used to supply deficiencies, which are unavoidable in the budget.

The second reserve shall be used to meet necessary expenses unprovided for in the same.

ARTICLE VIII.—The account of sums defrayed out of the reserve shall, after the lapse of the financial year, be laid before the Imperial Diet, and its approbation shall be sought.

ARTICLE IX.—The maximum amount of the Treasury Bills to be issued during each financial year, shall be determined with the consent of the Imperial Diet.

CHAPTER III.—RECEIPTS.

ARTICLE X.—Taxes and other revenues shall be raised in accordance with provisions of laws and ordinances.

Taxes and other revenues shall not be levied except by officials qualified therefor by law or ordinance.

CHAPTER IV.—EXPENDITURES.

ARTICLE XI.—The amount appropriated for the expenses of the Government for each financial year, shall be defrayed out of the revenues of the same financial year.

ARTICLE XII.—The Ministers of State shall not apply the appropriations for any object other than that prescribed in the budget; nor are they permitted to interchange the amounts of appropriation in each Paragraph one for the other.

The Ministers of State shall hand over to the Treasury all receipts under their control, and shall not make use of them directly.

ARTICLE XIII.—The Ministers of State shall draw order of payment upon the Treasury, in order to defray the expenses appertaining to their respective administrations.

The power to issue order of payment, however, may be delegated to other functionaries in accordance with rules specially provided for.

ARTICLE XIV.—The Treasury shall not make payment on such orders as are contrary to the provisions of laws and ordinances.

ARTICLE XV.—The Minister of State shall not issue order of payment, except in favour of a legitimate creditor of the Government or his agent.

For the expenses enumerated here below, the Ministers of State may, however, issue order of advance payment to competent officials or to banks specially assigned by the Government.

1. Payment on the principal and interest of national debts.
2. Expenses of troops and fleets, and Government vessels.
3. Expenses of Government Offices abroad.
4. All expenses to be paid in foreign countries, besides those mentioned in the preceding clause.
5. Expenses to be paid in those districts in the interior, where the means of transportation and communication are incomplete.
6. Those miscellaneous ordinary expenses in the different Government Offices, of which the whole annual amount is below five hundred *yen*.
7. Expenses of Offices, the situation of which cannot be settled in one place.
8. Expenses of works carried out under direct supervision of the different Government Offices, provided such expenses do not exceed three thousand *yen* for each superintending official.

CHAPTER V.—FINAL ACCOUNTS.

ARTICLE XVI.—General final accounts to be laid by the Government before the Imperial Diet, after it has received the verification of the Board of Audit, shall be drawn up in the same form as the general budget, and shall contain explicit statements of accounts as to the following particulars:—

REVENUES.

- Estimated amount of revenues.
- Ascertained amount of revenues.
- Amount of revenues received.
- Amount of revenues not yet received.

EXPENDITURES.

- Estimated amount of expenditures.
- Amount of expenditures increased after the determination of the budget.
- Amount of expenditures for which order of Payment had been issued.
- Amount to be carried over to the next financial year.

ARTICLE XVII.—The following documents shall accompany the general accounts mentioned in the preceding Article, together with the report of verification of the Board of Audit:—

1. Reports of final accounts submitted by the respective Departments of State.
2. Accounts of the national debts.

3. Accounts of cases in which special modes of treatment are allowed.

CHAPTER VI—TERMS OF PRESCRIPTION.

ARTICLE XVIII.—As to those liabilities of the Government, of which the creditor has not made the demand of disbursement or of payment within five years, after the end of the financial year in which the payment should have been made, they shall be considered to have passed the term of prescription, and the Government shall be free from the liability. But in case the term of prescription is fixed by a special law, the provision of such law shall be followed.

ARTICLE XIX.—When, concerning any amount of money due to the Government, a person has not received notice for payment within five years, after the end of the financial year in which such payment should have been made, he shall be freed from the liability. But in case the term of prescription is fixed by a special law, the provision of such law shall be followed.

CHAPTER VII.—SURPLUS. TRANSFER OF APPROPRIATIONS TO ANOTHER FINANCIAL YEAR. RECEIPTS NOT PROVIDED IN THE BUDGET. REFUNDING OF APPROPRIATION.

ARTICLE XX.—When there occurs a surplus in the annual accounts of a financial year, it shall

be carried over to the revenues of the next financial year.

ARTICLE XXI.—In case any expression is specially provided in the budget, or in case expenses have not been wholly paid out during a financial year, on account of delays caused by unavoidable circumstances in the progress of any work or manufacture which had to be completed within the said financial year, the appropriations may be carried over to, and disbursed in, the succeeding year.

ARTICLE XXII.—In case the total amount of a continuing expenditure fund is determined for any work, manufacture, or any other undertakings, which require a number of years for completion, the surplus of each financial year may be successively carried over and disbursed until the end of the year, in which the said work, manufacture, or other undertakings shall be finished.

ARTICLE XXIII.—Money paid back for refunding sums which had been paid out in mistake or had been overpaid, receipts belonging to a financial year of which the accounts of receipts and payment have been finished, and all other receipts not provided in the budget, shall be taken into the revenue of the current financial year. However, in the case of an advance payment, of a disbursement in approximate amounts, or of a disbursement by a temporary interchange of items, which has been made in accordance with the provisions of law

or Imperial Ordinance, the sums of money paid back may be applied for refunding the respective appropriations, out of which they had been originally paid.

CHAPTER VIII.—WORKS UNDER THE GOVERNMENT. THE SALE AND PURCHASE, AND LENDING AND BORROWING OF OBJECTS.

ARTICLE XXIV.—Excepting the cases otherwise prescribed by law or Imperial Ordinance, works under the Government, and the sale and purchase and lending and borrowing of articles, shall be put to competition, by giving public notice. In the following cases, however, contracts may be entered into at discretion, without resorting to the competitive means:—

1. In the case of the purchase or borrowing of articles in the exclusive possession of a single person or company.
2. In the case of works to be carried out, or of articles to be purchased or sold, or to be lent or borrowed, under circumstances requiring the actions of the Government to be kept secret.
3. In the case of extraordinary urgency, when there is no time to put to competition the undertaking of a work, or the purchase or sale, or borrowing or lending of articles.

4. In the case of articles which, on account of their peculiar nature, or on account of the special object for which they are to be used, require to be purchased directly in the place of production or manufacture, or from the producers or manufacturers.
5. In the case of the purchase of manufactures or instruments, which cannot be manufactured except by special artists.
6. In the case of the purchase or lease of lands and buildings, requiring particular situation or construction.
7. In the case of contracts relating to works, and of the purchase or borrowing of articles, of which the cost or value does not exceed five hundred *yen*.
8. In the case of the sale of movable properties, the estimated value of which does not exceed two hundred *yen*.
9. In the case of the purchase of men-of-war.
10. In the case of the purchase of horses in the Army.
11. In case a work or manufacture is caused to be undertaken, or some articles are purchased, for experimental purposes.
12. In the case of the employment of the poor belonging to a charity establish-

ment, or in the case of the direct purchase of things produced or manufactured therein.

13. In the case of the employment of convict labour, or of the direct purchase of things manufactured by the same, or in the case of the direct purchase of articles produced or manufactured at an agricultural or industrial establishment under the control of the Government.

14. In the case of the sale of articles produced or manufactured or at an agricultural or industrial establishment under the Government, or an establishment for charity, education, or by convict labour.

ARTICLE XXV.—No payment shall be made in advance for works or manufacture, or for the purchase of articles, excepting in cases of men-of-war, arms, and ammunitions.

CHAPTER IV.—ACCOUNTING OFFICIALS.

ARTICLE XXVI.—Officials, who are charged with the receipt and disbursement of each and with serving articles in and out that belong to the Government, shall be responsible in every case for the money and articles under their management, and receive the verification and decision of the Board of Audit.

ARTICLE XXVII.—In cases where the officials mentioned in the preceding Article lose or injure the cash or articles, by fire or flood, or by being robbed of or by any other causes, they shall not be relieved from their responsibility, unless, by proving to the Board of Audit that the loss or injury has been unavoidable in connection with the custody, they shall have received decision of the said Board, discharging them from the responsibility for the same.

ARTICLE XXVIII.—The officials who may be required to deposit security for being charged with the receipt or disbursement of cash and with serving articles in and out, shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

ARTICLE XXIX.—The capacity to order payment and that of dealing with the receipt and disbursement of money, shall not be combined in one person at the same time.

CHAPTER X.—MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

ARTICLE XXX.—In case when it is difficult to follow the provisions of the present Law on account of special requirements, a special mode of treatment may be allowed.

The establishment of a special mode of treatment shall be effected by law.

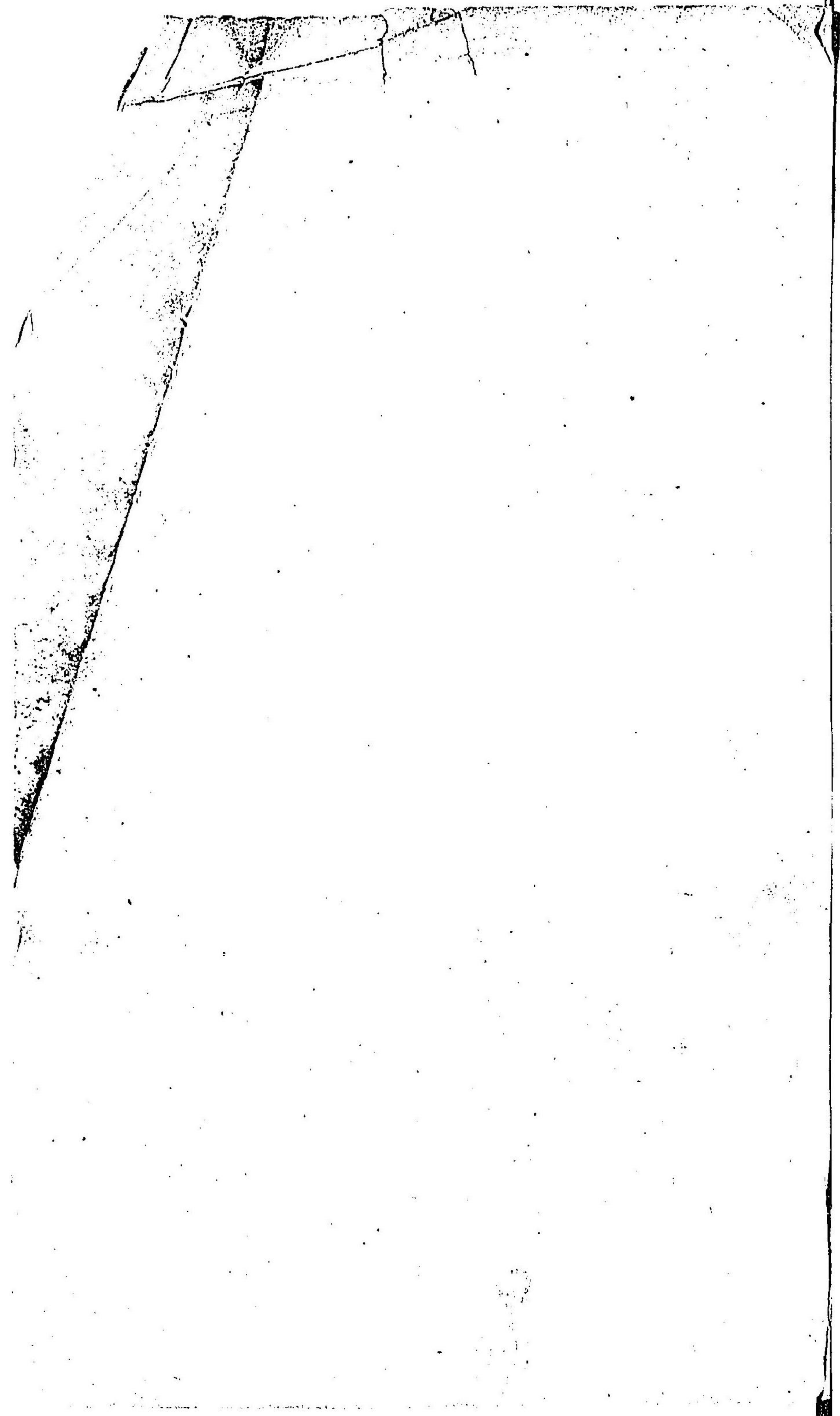
ARTICLE XXXI.—The Government may entrust the Nippon Ginko with the management of the Treasury funds.

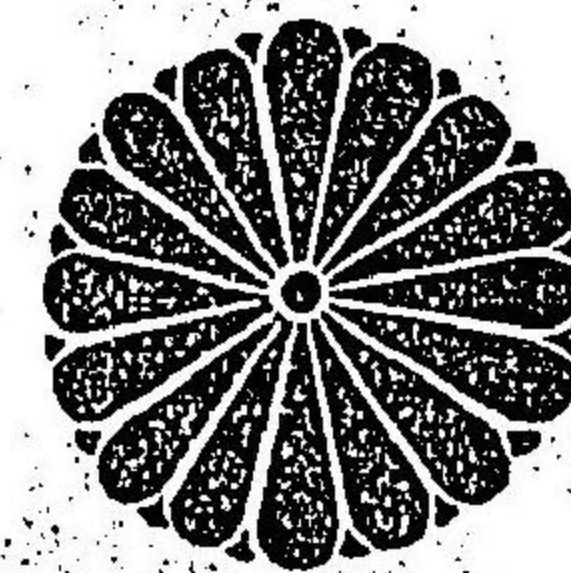
CHAPTER XI.—SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

ARTICLE XXXII.—The provisions of the present Law not relating to the Imperial Diet shall come in force from the 1st day of the 4th month of the 23rd year of Meiji; and those relating to the Imperial Diet shall come in force from the time of its opening.

The provisions of the present Law relating to the final accounts shall have application from the accounts of the financial year for which the vote of the Imperial Diet shall have been obtained.

ARTICLE XXXIII.—Laws and ordinances which are incompatible with any provision of the present Law, shall be repealed from the day of the coming in force of such provision.





THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN.

WITH THE LAWS APPERTAINING THERETO,

AND THE

IMPERIAL OATH AND

SPEECH.