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TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

CONCLUDED BY THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WITH

FOREIGN NATIONS.

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(671)



# TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

*Convention between the Postal Department of the United States of America and the Postal Department of the Dominion of Canada.* June 8 and 23, 1875.

The Postal Department of the United States of America and the Postal Department of the Dominion of Canada being desirous of establishing an exchange of money-orders between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles: Contracting parties.

## ARTICLE I.

There shall be a regular exchange of money-orders between the two countries for sums received from remitters in one country for payment to beneficiaries in the other. Exchange of money-orders.

The maximum of each order is fixed at forty dollars, gold value, when issued in the Dominion of Canada, and when issued in the United States at fifty dollars in the national paper currency of that country, but no money-order shall include the fractional part of a cent. Maxima.

## ARTICLE II.

The Postal Department of the Dominion of Canada shall have the power to fix the rates of commission on all money-orders issued in the Dominion of Canada, and the Postal Department of the United States shall have the same power in regard to all money-orders issued in the United States. Commissions.

Each Postal Department shall communicate to the other its tariff of charges or rates of commission, and these rates shall, in all cases, be paid in advance by the remitter, who shall not be entitled to repayment thereof. It is understood, moreover, that each Department is authorized to suspend temporarily, after having given sixty days' notice of such intention to the other, the exchange of money-orders, in case the course of exchange, or any other circumstances, should give rise to abuses or cause detriment to the postal revenue. Exchange of tariffs.  
Suspensions.

## ARTICLE III.

Each country shall keep the commission charged on all money-orders issued within it, but shall pay to the other country one-half of one per cent. on the total amount of such orders. Disposal of commissions.

## ARTICLE IV.

The service of the postal money-order system between the two countries shall be performed exclusively through the agency of offices of exchange, which shall be established in the United States by the Postmaster-General of that country. Eight such offices are hereby designated, viz: Bangor, Me.; Boston, Mass.; New York, Ogdensburgh, and Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Saint Paul, Minn., and Portland, Oreg., and the number and location of these offices may be changed from time to time by said Postmaster-General as the interests of the service may require. Exchange-of-fices.

## ARTICLE V.

- Issue of orders.**  
**In the United States.** Any person in the United States desiring to remit to the Dominion of Canada a sum of money within the limits prescribed by Article I hereof, may pay it into any post-office in the United States designated from time to time by the Postmaster-General of that country for the transaction of Canadian money-order business. Such person shall, at the same time, give the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid in said Dominion, and also his own name and address.
- In Canada.** Any person in the Dominion of Canada desiring to remit to the United States a sum of money within the same limits, may pay it into any money-order office of said Dominion, designated by the Postmaster-General thereof for said purpose, giving at the same time the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid in the United States, and also his own name and address.
- Duty of postmaster.** The receiving postmaster in either country shall, in accordance with the rules established by its Postal Department, forward a coupon, an advice, and a money-order to the exchange-office in the United States most convenient to the residence of the beneficiary for whom the money is intended, the postmaster of which exchange-office shall, immediately after the receipt thereof, certify upon the coupon, the advice, and the order, the value of the same in the currency of the country in which payment is to be made, and he shall likewise enter therein the name of the inland office at which the same is to be paid, and shall at once forward the advice to said office, and the order to the beneficiary for whom the money is intended, retaining the coupon on file in his office as a voucher for his own protection and information.

## ARTICLE VI.

- Numbering orders.** The money-orders, advices, and coupons issued in each country shall have printed thereon consecutive local or inland numbers, the number upon each advice and coupon being the same as upon its corresponding order; and, in addition thereto, all such orders, advices, and coupons shall be numbered consecutively at the exchange-office at which they are certified, which numbers shall be in the order of their receipt and certification, and shall be designated as "international numbers."
- Reporting errors.** The discovery, by an inland postmaster, of any error in a money-order or advice shall be by him promptly reported to the exchange-office through which the same was certified, and any error coming to the notice of an exchange-office shall at once be reported to the Money-Order Office at Washington, D. C., in order that an explanation or correction may be given or asked for, as the case may be, which explanation or correction shall be afforded with the least possible delay.

## ARTICLE VII.

- Lists of orders issued.** Lists of all orders issued during each week by postmasters in either country for payment in the other, shall, at the close of the week, or as soon thereafter as practicable, be transmitted by the Postal Department of the issuing to that of the paying country, and at the close of each fiscal quarter two copies of an account shall be prepared and transmitted to the Postal Department of the United States by the Postal Department of the Dominion of Canada, exhibiting the balance found due on the exchanges of money-orders during the quarter, one copy of which, after proper verification and acknowledgment, shall be returned to the Postal Department of the Dominion of Canada. If this verified account shows a balance in favor of the Postal Department of the Dominion of Canada, that of the United States will transmit, with such verified copy of the quarterly account, a bill of exchange on Montreal, Canada, for the amount of said balance, payable to the Postal Department of the Dominion of Canada. The latter will then send an acknowledgment of receipt to the Postal Department of the United States. If,
- Accounts.**
- Payment of balances.**

on the other hand, said account, after verification and acknowledgment as aforesaid, shows a balance in favor of the Postal Department of the United States, then the Postal Department of the Dominion of Canada will, upon receipt of the certified copy of the same, transmit to that of the United States a bill of exchange for the amount thereof on New York. The United States Postal Department will then send in return an acknowledgment of receipt.

If, pending the settlement of an account, one of the two Postal Departments shall ascertain that it owes the other a balance exceeding five thousand dollars, the indebted administration shall promptly remit the approximate amount of such balance to the credit of the other. The expenses attending the remittance of bills of exchange shall invariably be borne by the Postal Department having to make the payment.

This account and the letters which accompany such intermediate remittances shall be in accordance with the forms A, B, and C, hereto annexed.

Payments pending settlements.

Forms.

ARTICLE VIII.

Until the two Postal Departments shall consent to an alteration, it is agreed that, in all matters relative to money-orders which shall result from the execution of the present convention, the Canadian dollar shall be considered equivalent to one dollar of the gold coin of the United States, and the exchange-offices in the United States shall certify all orders upon the basis of gold.

Value of dollar.

ARTICLE IX.

The value, in gold coin, of deposits made in the United States in paper money, for payment to beneficiaries in the Dominion of Canada, and the value, in United States paper money, of deposits made in the Dominion of Canada in gold coin, or currency of par value, for payment in the United States, shall be determined according to the rate of premium on gold in New York, N. Y., in the following manner, viz: The postmaster at New York shall, at three o'clock p. m. of each day, except Sunday, telegraph to each of the above-named exchange-offices in the United States the rate of premium on gold at that hour, which rate shall, when received by such exchange-office, be taken as the basis of conversion of money-values for the next and for all subsequent orders and advices dispatched and received, until the receipt of the next telegram from the postmaster at New York.

Ascertaining value of United States currency.

ARTICLE X.

A duplicate order shall only be issued by the Postal Department of the country on which the original order was drawn, and in conformity with the regulations established or to be established in that country.

Duplicates.

ARTICLE XI.

A money-order returned, on application by a dispatching exchange-office, to the inland issuing postmaster, as "not certified for payment," may be repaid by said postmaster to the remitter, in the same manner as a domestic order.

Returning orders.

ARTICLE XII.

An order which shall not have been paid within twelve calendar months after the month of its issue shall become void, and the sum received therefor shall accrue to and remain at the disposal of the country of origin, and the advice shall be returned, by the inland postmaster holding the same, to his Postal Department, to be by it returned to the Postal Department of the country in which it originated. The Postal Department of the Dominion of Canada shall, therefore, enter, to the

Unpaid orders.

credit of the United States, in the quarterly account, all sums certified from the latter country which remain unpaid at the end of the period specified. On the other hand, the United States Postal Department shall, at the close of each month, transmit to the Postal Department of the Dominion of Canada, for entry in the quarterly account, a detailed statement of all orders dispatched from said Dominion which, under this article, become void.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

**Repaying orders.** Repayment of an order, not void, to a remitter shall not be made until an authorization therefor shall first have been obtained by the Postal Department of the country of issue from the Postal Department of the country where such order was made payable; and the amount of the repaid order shall be duly credited to the former country in the quarterly account. It is the province of each Postal Department to determine the manner in which repayment to the remitter is to be made.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

**Regulations for payment.** The orders drawn by each country upon the other shall be subject, as regards payment, to the regulations which govern the payment of domestic orders in the country on which they are drawn.

#### ARTICLE XV.

**Additional rules.** The Postal Department of each country shall be authorized to adopt any additional rules, not repugnant to the foregoing, for greater security against fraud, or for the better working of the system generally. All such additional rules, however, must be promptly communicated to the Postal Department of the other country.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

**Commencement and duration.** The present convention shall take effect on Monday, the 2d day of August, 1875, and shall continue in force until twelve months after the date at which one of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention to terminate it.

**Signatures.** Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington, on the eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and at Ottawa, Canada, on the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

{ Seal of the Post-Office }  
{ Department of the }  
{ United States. }

MARSHALL JEWELL,  
*Postmaster-General of the United States.*

{ Seal of the Post-Office }  
{ Department of the }  
{ Dominion of Canada. }

T. FOURNIER,  
*Postmaster-General of the Dominion of Canada.*

**Approval.** I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:  
{ Seal of the United States. }

JOHN L. CADWALADER,  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

JULY 7, 1875.

A.

OTTAWA, Ont., \_\_\_\_\_

The within account exhibits a total balance of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ gold, which after deduction of the payments on account, as therein stated, leaves a balance remaining of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ due the Postal Department of \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

The above statement of account is accepted with a balance of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ gold, due the Postal Department of \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

The payment on account of \_\_\_\_\_ having been accepted by special vouchers, the receipt of the balance of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ gold remaining, is hereby acknowledged.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Account of the exchange of money-orders between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, during the quarter ended \_\_\_\_\_.

Orders issued in the Dominion of Canada.					Orders issued in the United States.						
Total number of orders issued.	Certified by the exchange office at—	Numbers of the international orders.		Total amount from each exchange office (gold).		Total number of orders issued.	Certified by the exchange office at—	Numbers of the international orders.		Total amount from each exchange office (gold).	
		From—	To—	Dolls.	Cts.			From—	To—	Dolls.	Cts.
	Bangor, Me .....						Bangor, Me .....				
	Boston, Mass .....						Boston, Mass .....				
	Buffalo, N. Y .....						Buffalo, N. Y .....				
	Detroit, Mich .....						Detroit, Mich .....				
	New York, N. Y .....						New York, N. Y .....				
	Ogdensburgh, N. Y .....						Ogdensburgh, N. Y .....				
	Portland, Oregon .....						Portland, Oregon .....				
	Saint Paul, Minn. ....						Saint Paul, Minn. ....				
	<b>Total</b> .....						<b>Total</b> .....				





Table showing the particulars of such orders as have been repaid to the remitters in the country of issue.

Issued in the Dominion of Canada.					Issued in the United States.									
Inland number.	International.		Amount of order.				Inland number.	International.		Amount of order.				
	Number.	Exchange office.	In gold.		In United States pa- per cur- rency.			Number.	Exchange office.	In United States pa- per cur- rency.		In gold.		
			<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>				<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	
To credit of Canadian Postal Department...					To credit of United States Postal Department .....									

Table showing the particulars of such orders as have become void.

Issued in the Dominion of Canada.					Issued in the United States.									
Inland number.	International.		Amount of order.				Inland number.	International.		Amount of order.				
	Number.	Exchange office.	In gold.		In United States pa- per cur- rency.			Number.	Exchange office.	In United States pa- per cur- rency.		In gold.		
			<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>				<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	
To credit of Canadian Postal Department...					To credit of United States Postal Department .....									

B.

No. —.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,

Ottawa, ———, ———.

SIR: The total number of international money-orders which were issued in the Dominion of Canada from ———, 18—, to ———, 18—, inclusive, and were certified and transmitted by the several exchange offices of ——— for payment in the United States, was ———, amounting to \$——.

The total number of such orders, which were issued in the United States during the same period, and were certified and transmitted by said offices for payment in the Dominion of Canada, was \$——.

On account of which the Canadian office has already paid the following sums, viz:

——, 18—	.....	\$
——, 18—	.....	\$
——, 18—	.....	\$

Difference remaining ..... \$

In accordance with Article VII of the convention of ———, 1875, a bill of exchange on New York, N. Y., for \$—— is herewith transmitted, the receipt of which you will be pleased to acknowledge in due form.

To the POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington.

C.

No. —

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., ———, 18—, ———.

SIR: The total number of international money-orders, which were issued in the United States from ———, 18—, to ———, 18—, inclusive, and were certified and transmitted by the several exchange offices of ——— for payment in the Dominion of Canada, was ———, amounting to \$——.

The total number of such orders, which were issued in the Dominion of Canada during the same period, and were certified and transmitted by said offices for payment in the United States, was ———, amounting to \$——.

On account of which the United States office has already paid the following sums, viz :

———, 18—.....	\$
———, 18—.....	\$
———, 18—.....	\$
Difference remaining .....	\$

In accordance with Article VII of the convention of ———, 1875, a bill of exchange on Montreal, Canada, is herewith transmitted, the receipt of which you will be pleased to acknowledge in due form.

To the POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA,  
Ottawa.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent.

*Convention between the Post-Office Department of the United States of America and the Post-Office Department of the Kingdom of Italy.* Mar. 31 and Apr. 20, 1877.

*Convention between the Post Office Department of the United States of America, and the Post Office Department of the Kingdom of Italy.* *Convenzione fra il Dipartimento postale degli Stati Uniti d'America e la Direzione Generale delle Poste del Regno d'Italia.*

The Post Office Department of the United States of America and the Post Office Department of the Kingdom of Italy, being desirous of establishing an exchange of money orders between the two countries, the undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed to the following articles :

Il Dipartimento postale degli Stati Uniti d'America e la Direzione Generale delle Poste del Regno d'Italia, desiderando di stabilire un cambio di vaglia fra i due paesi, i sottoscritti, debitamente autorizzati a tale oggetto, hanno concertato gli articoli seguenti.

Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

ART. 1°.

There shall be a regular exchange of money orders between the two countries.

Vi sarà un regolare cambio di vaglia fra i due paesi.

Exchange of money-orders.

The maximum amount of each order is fixed at fifty dollars national currency, when issued in the United States, and, when issued in the Kingdom of Italy, at two hundred and fifty lire of gold value.

L'importo massimo dei singoli vaglia è fissato a cinquanta dollari, moneta nazionale corrente, se sono emessi negli Stati Uniti, e se sono emessi nel Regno d'Italia, a duecentocinquanta lire in oro.

Maxima.

ARTICLE II.

ART. 2°.

The Italian Post Office Department shall have the power to fix the rates of commission on money orders issued in the Kingdom of Italy; and the United States Post-Office Department shall have the same power in regard to money orders issued in the United States.

La Direzione Generale delle Poste italiane avrà facoltà di determinare la misura delle tassa pei vaglia emessi nel Regno d'Italia; ed il Dipartimento degli Stati Uniti godrà dello stesso diritto pei vaglia emessi dai suoi ufizi.

Commissions.

Each Post Office Department shall communicate to the other its tariff of charges, which shall be established under this convention, and the rates shall, in all cases, be paid in advance by the remitter, and shall not, in any event, be repayable.

Ciascuna Amministrazione comunicherà all'altra la tariffa della tassa che sarà da essa stabilita, a sensi di questa convenzione e tale tassa, che dovrà essere sempre anticipata dal mittente, non sarà, in verun caso, rimborsata.

Exchange of tariffs.

It is understood, moreover, that each Office is authorized to suspend, temporarily, the exchange of money orders in case the course of exchange, or any other circumstance, shall give rise to abuses, or cause

Egli è convenuto che oltre a ciò ciascuna Amministrazione è autorizzata a sospendere temporaneamente il servizio dei vaglia, quando il corso dei cambi, o qualche altra circostanza, producessero abusi, o

Suspensions.

detriment to its own interests, but such action shall not be taken by either postal administration without sending notice to the other.

cagionassero detrimento ai propri interessi, ma questa determinazione non sarà presa da una delle Amministrazioni postale senza darne notizia all'altra.

## ARTICLE III.

## ART. 3°.

Disposal of commissions.

Each Administration shall keep the commission charged on money orders issued in its offices, but shall pay to the other Administration one per cent. on the total amount of such orders.

Ciascuna Amministrazione riterrà la tassa dei vaglia, emessi nei suoi uffici, ma pagherà all'altra Amministrazione l'uno per cento sull'intero importare di tali vaglia.

## ARTICLE IV.

## ART. 4°.

Fractions of a cent.

In the payment of money-orders to the public in the United States no account shall be taken of any fraction of a cent.

Nel pagamento dei vaglia al pubblico negli Stati Uniti non sarà tenuto calcolo delle frazioni di cent.

## ARTICLE V.

## ART. 5°.

Exchange-offices.

The service of the postal money-order system between the two countries shall be performed exclusively by the agency of the offices of exchange. On the part of the United States the office of exchange shall be New York, and on the part of the Kingdom of Italy, Turin.

Il servizio dei vaglia fra i due paesi sarà esclusivamente eseguito per mezzo degli uffici di cambio. Dalla parte degli Stati Uniti l'ufficio di cambio sarà quello di Nuova York, e dalla parte del Regno d'Italia quello di Torino.

## ARTICLE VI.

## ART. 6°.

Issue of orders. In United States.

Any person in the United States, desiring to remit to any part of Italy a sum of money within the limits prescribed by Article I, of this convention, may pay it into any post office of the former country, authorized to receive sums, payable in Italy, and to pay orders, remitted from that country.

Chiunque negli Stati Uniti desideri di spedire, in qualche parte d'Italia, una somma di danaro entro i limiti fissati dall'Art. 1° della presente convenzione, può depositarla in qualunque ufficio di posta, che sia autorizzato a ricevere somme, pagabili in Italia, ed ad pagare i vaglia, che ne provengono.

The remitter shall give to the postmaster at such post office the name and exact address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid in the country of destination, and also his own name and address.

Il mittente indicherà all'ufficio di posta il nome e l'esatto indirizzo della persona cui la somma debba essera pagata nel paese di destinazione, ed anche il proprio nome ed indirizzo.

In Italy.

Any person in Italy desiring to remit to the United States a sum of money within the limits prescribed by Article I., may pay it into any post office of the country of his residence, giving at the same time his own name and address and the name and exact address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid in the United States.

Chiunque in Italia desideri di spedire agli Stati Uniti una somma di danaro, entro i limiti fissati dall'Art. 1°, può depositarla nell'ufficio postale di sua residenza, dando nello stesso tempo il proprio nome ed indirizzo ed il nome ed esatto indirizzo della persona cui l'importo ne debba essere pagato negli Stati Uniti.

Notices of payment.

The receiving post office in either country shall transmit, in accordance with the rules established by

L'ufficio postale ricevente in ciascun paese trasmetterà, in conformità delle regole stabilite dalla

its postal administration, due notice of such payment by an internal money order, or otherwise, to the dispatching exchange office.

sua Amministrazione la dovuta notificazione di tali pagamenti, mediante vaglia interni, o con altro mezzo, all'ufficio di cambio.

ARTICLE VII.

ART. 7°.

Each exchange office shall send, twice every week, to the corresponding exchange office of the other country, a certified list of sums received, since the last previous transmission of the certified list, to be paid in the other. The list, by means of which the exchange office of New York shall communicate to the exchange office of Turin the amounts deposited in the United States, to be paid in Italy, shall be in conformity with the model "A.", annexed to the present convention. The list, by means of which the exchange office of Turin shall communicate to that of New York the amounts deposited in Italy, to be paid in the United States, shall follow the pattern "B.", hereto annexed.

Ciascun ufficio di cambio spedirà, due volte la settimana, al corrispondente ufficio di cambio dell'altro paese un elenco delle somme ricevute, dopo la spedizione dell'elenco precedente, per essere pagate in quel paese. L'elenco per mezzo del quale l'ufficio di cambio di Nuova York annunzierà all'ufficio di cambio di Torino le somme depositate negli Stati Uniti per essere pagate in Italia, sarà conforme al modello "A.", annesso alla presente convenzione. L'elenco per mezzo del quale l'ufficio di cambio di Torino comunicherà a quello di Nuova York le somme depositate in Italia per essere pagate negli Stati Uniti sarà conforme al modello "B.", qui annesso.

Lists of orders issued.

The lists dispatched from each exchange office, as well as the entries therein, shall be numbered consecutively, commencing with No. 1, at the beginning of each year. These lists must always be sent in duplicate, and must be written in copyable ink.

Gli elenchi spediti da ciascun ufficio di cambio, come pure i vaglia in essi descritti saranno numerati consecutivamente, cominciando dal No. 1. al principio di ciascun anno. Questi elenchi devono sempre essere spediti in duplicato ed essere scritti in inchiostro copiabile.

Numbering lists.

Should it happen that, at the day when the lists are to be dispatched, there are no deposits to be communicated for payment, the lists must, nevertheless, be sent. But in that event the exchange office will write across the list the words: "No money orders."

Se avvenisse che nel giorno in cui gli elenchi debbono essere inviati non esistesse alcun deposito da essere comunicato pel pagamento, gli elenchi saranno ciò non ostante spediti, in questo caso però l'ufficio di cambio vi scriverà trasversalmente: "Nessun vaglia."

Sending blank lists.

ARTICLE VIII.

ART. 8°.

As soon as the lists of the dispatching office shall have reached the receiving office of exchange, the latter shall verify the lists received, and, if errors are found, will correct them with red ink.

Appena gli elenchi dell'ufficio di cambio mittente giungeranno all'ufficio di destinazione, questo verificherà gli elenchi ricevuti e trovandovi errori li corregerà ad inchiostro rosso.

Verifying lists.

The exchange office at Turin will place its mark of acceptance on the back of one of the duplicate lists, received from New York, describe thereon, in detail, the errors made thereon, and then return such duplicate to the exchange office of New York.

L'ufficio di cambio di Torino imprimerà il suo bollo di accettazione a tergo di uno degli elenchi ricevuti in duplicato da Nuova York, vi descriverà in modo particolareggiato le correzioni fattevi e quindi, lo respingerà all'ufficio di cambio di Nuova York.

Returning verified lists.

The exchange office of New York shall treat in the same way all the lists received from the exchange office of Turin.

Forwarding or-  
ders.

The receiving office shall make out internal money orders in favor of the payees for the amounts specified in the lists, and shall forward them, free of postage, to the addressees, or to the offices of destination, in conformity with the regulations, existing in each country, for the payment of money orders.

Correcting er-  
rors.

When the lists shall show irregularities, which the receiving office shall not be able to rectify, that office shall demand an explanation from the dispatching office, which shall give such explanation with as little delay as possible. Pending the receipt of the explanation, the issue of domestic money orders of payment, relating to the entries found to be erroneous in the lists, should be suspended.

L'ufficio di cambio di Nuova York tratterà nella stessa maniera tutti gli elenchi ricevuti dall'ufficio di cambio di Torino.

L'ufficio ricevente emetterà vaglia interni in favore dei destinatari per le somme specificate sugli elenchi, e gli spedirà, franchi di porto, ai destinatari, o agli uffici di destinazione, in conformità ai regolamenti esistenti in ciascun paese pel pagamento dei vaglia.

Quando gli elenchi presenteranno irregolarità, le quali l'ufficio ricevente non possa rettificare, esso domanderà spiegazioni all'ufficio mittente, il quale le darà, al più presto possibile. Il pagamento delle partite trovate erronee negli elenchi, potrà essere sospeso fino all'arrivo della riposta.

#### ARTICLE IX.

#### ART. 9°.

Accounts.

At the close of each quarter an account in duplicate shall be prepared and transmitted by the Post Office Department of Italy to the Post Office Department of the United States. For this quarterly account a form shall be used in exact conformity with the pattern "C.", hereto annexed.

Payment of bal-  
ances.

If this account shows a balance in favor of the Italian postal administration, that of the United States, in returning a copy of the quarterly account, bearing the acknowledgment of its acceptance of the balance, shall transmit therewith a bill of exchange, drawn on Genoa, for the amount thereof, and payable to the Italian postal administration. The latter shall then send an acknowledgment of receipt to the postal administration of the United States.

If, on the other hand, the quarterly account shows a balance in favor of the United States postal administration, the latter shall return one copy, bearing the acknowledgment of its acceptance. In settlement of this account the Italian postal administration shall transmit to that of the United States a bill of exchange for the amount due, drawn on New York. The

Alla fine di ciascun trimestre un conto in doppio esemplare sarà preparato e trasmesso dalla Amministrazione delle poste d'Italia al Dipartimento postale degli Stati Uniti. Per questo conto trimestrale sarà adoperato uno specchietto esattamente conforme al modello "C.", qui unito.

Se dal conto risulterà una differenza in favore dell'Amministrazione postale d'Italia, quella degli Stati Uniti nel rimandarle un esemplare del conto trimestrale, munito della sua accettazione, le trasmetterà nel tempo stesso una cambiale su Genova per l'ammontare della somma dovuta all'Amministrazione stessa. Questa spedirà una quietanza all'Amministrazione postale degli Stati Uniti.

Se invece il conto trimestrale presenterà una differenza in favore dell'Amministrazione degli Stati Uniti, questa ne restituirà all'altra un esemplare, munito di accettazione. A saldo di tale conto l'Amministrazione postale d'Italia trasmetterà a quella degli Stati Uniti una cambiale per l'ammontare del debito, tratta su Nuova York. L'Amministrazione degli



United States postal administration shall then send in return an acknowledgment of receipt.

If pending the settlement of an account one of the two postal administrations shall ascertain that it owes the other a balance exceeding five thousand dollars, or twenty-five thousand lire, the indebted administration shall promptly remit the approximate amount of such balance to the credit of the other.

The expenses attending the remittance of bills of exchange shall invariably be borne by the Post Office Department having to make the payment.

Stati Uniti le spedirà una quitanza della somma ricevuta.

Se pendente l'assestamento di un conto una delle due Amministrazioni postali accerterà che il suo debito ecceda l'altro di cinquemila dollari, o venti-cinquemila lire, l'Amministrazione debitrice rimetterà prontamente l'ammontare approssimativo di tale differenza a credito dell'altra.

Le spese concernenti l'acquisto delle cambiale saranno invariabilmente a carico dell'Amministrazione postale che opererà il pagamento.

Payments pending settlements.

Expenses of remittances.

ARTICLE X.

In making payments on account, in pursuance of Article IX of this convention, the Italian Post Office Department will make use of a form corresponding to the model "D.", and the postal administration of the United States will make use of one like the model "E." Both of these forms are hereto annexed.

ART. 10°.

Nel fare pagamenti in conto, giusta l'Art. 9° della presente convenzione, l'Amministrazione postale Italiana farà uso di un modello conforme a quello distinto colla lettera "D.", e l'Amministrazione postale degli Stati Uniti userà un modello conforme a quello "E." L'uno e l'altro di questi modelli sono qui annessi.

Forms.

ARTICLE XI.

Orders, which cannot for any cause be paid to the person for whom they are intended, shall become void, according to the regulations established in the country of destination, and the sums received therefor shall remain at the disposal of the postal administration of the country of origin, so that they may be repaid to the persons interested, or otherwise disposed of, according to the rules established by the laws or regulations of each country. The Italian office will, therefore, place in the quarterly account, to the credit of the United States, all money orders which are entered in the lists from the United States, and which become void by reason of non-payment in Italy. A detailed statement of such orders shall furthermore be transmitted to the Post Office Department of the United States by the Italian Administration at the close of each month. On the other hand, the United States office shall, at the close of each month, promptly transmit to the Italian exchange office, for en-

ART. 11°.

I vaglia, che non possano per qualsiasi causa essere pagati alle persone cui sieno destinati, verranno annullati, in conformità delle norme stabilite nel paese di destinazione, e le somme depositate rimarranno perciò a disposizione dell'Amministrazione postale del paese d'origine; cosicchè esse potranno essere rimborsate alle persone interessate o altrimenti impiegate, conforme alle norme stabilite dalle leggi o regolamenti di ciascun paese. L'Amministrazione italiana perciò comprenderà nel conto trimestrale a credito dell'Amministrazione degli Stati Uniti tutti i vaglia descritti negli elenchi degli Stati Uniti che sieno stati annullati a motivo del non eseguito loro pagamento in Italia. Una nota particolareggiata di tali vaglia sarà inoltre spedita all'Amministrazione postale degli Stati Uniti dall'Amministrazione italiana, alla fine di ciascun mese. Dall'altra parte l'Amministrazione degli Stati Uniti alla fine di ciascun mese trasmetterà prontamente all'Ufficio di cambio italiano, per essere compresa nel conto trimestrale, una

Unpaid orders.

try in the quarterly account, a detailed statement of all similar unpaid orders, which were originally certified in the lists from the latter office, and which, under this Article, have become void.

nota particolareggiata di tutti i vaglia similmente non pagati, i quali sieno stati in origine descritti sugli elenchi di esso ufficio e che conforme questo articolo sieno annullati.

## ARTICLE XII.

## ART. 12°.

Repaying orders. Repayment, whether of an original or duplicate order, must not be made to the remitter until an authorization for such repayment shall first have been received by the Administration of issue from the Administration where such order was payable, and the amounts of the repaid orders shall be duly credited to the former Administration in the quarterly account. It is optional with each postal administration to determine the manner in which repayment to the remitter is to be made.

Il rimborso di un vaglia sia in originale o per duplicato non deve essere fatto al mittente finchè l'Amministrazione traente non abbia ricevuto un autorizzazione per tale rimborso dall'Amministrazione destinataria, e le somme dei vaglia da rimborsarsi saranno regolarmente accreditate alla prima di esse Amministrazione sul conto trimestrale. È in facoltà di ciascuna Amministrazione postale di determinare il modo con cui i rimborsi ai mittenti debbano essere fatti.

## ARTICLE XIII.

## ART. 13°.

Value of dollar. Until the two Post Office Departments shall consent to an alteration it is agreed that, in all matters of account, relative to money orders, which shall result from the execution of the present convention, the gold dollar shall be considered equivalent to five lire and eighteen centesimi, gold value.

Sino a che le due Amministrazioni postali non consentano ad un cambiamento, rimane convenuto che in tutte le transazioni relative ai vaglia, le quali resulteranno dalla esecuzione della presente convenzione, il dollaro d'oro sarà considerato come equivalente di L. 5.18, valuta in oro.

## ARTICLE XIV.

## ART. 14°.

Orders to be certified in money of both countries. Each exchange office shall certify its orders to the other in amounts designated in the denominations of the money, both of the dispatching and receiving country, at the rate of conversion established upon the basis of gold of Article XIII of this convention. This conversion shall be checked at the receiving office of exchange.

Ciascun ufficio di cambio nel notificare i suoi vaglia all'altro ne indicherà l'importo nella moneta si del paese traente che del paese di destinazione, giusta il ragguaglio stabilito sulla base dell'oro dall'Art. 13° di questa convenzione. Il ragguaglio sarà riscontrato dall'ufficio di cambio ricevente.

## ARTICLE XV.

## ART. 15°.

Money of payment. All payments for money orders, whether to or by the public, if not made in money of gold value, shall be made in paper money to the nearest practicable equivalent.

Tutti i pagamenti, dal o al pubblico, quando non sieno fatti in moneta d'oro, lo saranno in moneta cartacea nel equivalente il più approssimativo possibile.

## ARTICLE XVI.

## ART. 16°.

Ascertaining value of deposits in paper money. The valuation in gold coin of the United States of deposits in paper money, made in that country for

La riduzione in moneta d'oro degli Stati Uniti, dei depositi in carta moneta fatti in questo paese

payment in Italy, shall be determined at the exchange office of New York, according to the rate of premium on gold on the day of receipt at that office of notification of such deposits. On the other hand, the value in United States paper currency of money orders, certified in the lists sent from the exchange office of Turin to the exchange office of New York, shall be determined, (also at New York,) in accordance with the premium on gold on the day of the receipt of such lists.

per pagarsi in Italia, sarà eseguita dall'ufficio di cambio di Nuova York, conforme all'aggio a favore dell'oro nel giorno in cui avrà ricevuto avviso dell'effettuazione di quel deposito. D'altra parte la riduzione in moneta cartacea corrente negli Stati Uniti dei vaglia segnati negli elenchi spediti dall'ufficio di cambio di Torino a quello di Nuova York, sarà determinata, (pure a Nuova York,) in conformità dell'aggio a favore dell'oro nel giorno del ricevimento di tali elenchi.

ARTICLE XVII.

The orders, issued by each country on the other, shall be subject, as regards payment, to the regulations which govern the payment of domestic orders in the country of destination.

ART. 17°.

I vaglia, emessi da ciascun paese sull'altro, saranno sogetti, riguardo al pagamento, alle norme relative al pagamento dei vaglia interni nel paese di destinazione. Regulations for payment.

ARTICLE XVIII.

Both postal administrations mutually agree to receive complaints respecting international postal orders, and to dispose of them in accordance with existing regulations in each country.

ART. 18°.

L'una e l'altra Amministrazione postale s'impegnano reciprocamente a ricevere i reclame relativi ai vaglia internazionali, ed a disporre in conformità dei regolamenti esistenti nell'uno o nell'altro paese. Complaints.

ARTICLE XIX.

The Post Office Department in each country shall be authorized to adopt any additional rules, (if not inconsistent with the foregoing,) for the greater security against fraud, or for the better working of the system generally.

ART. 19°.

L'Amministrazione postale di ciascun paese sarà autorizzata ad adottare regole addizionali (purchè non discordino dalle precedenti,) per maggiore sicurezza contro le frodi, e per il migliore andamento del servizio in generale. Additional rules.

All such additional rules, however, must be promptly communicated to the Post Office Department of the other country.

Tutte queste regole speciali però dovranno essere prontamente comunicate all'Amministrazione postale dell'altro paese.

ARTICLE XX.

ART. 20°.

The present convention shall take effect on the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven, and shall continue in force until twelve months after the date at which one of the contracting parties shall have notified the other of its intention to terminate it.

La presente convenzione avrà effetto dal due Luglio milleottocentosettantasette, e sarà mantenuta in vigore fino a dodici mesi dopo la data in cui una delle parti interessate abbia notificato all'altra la sua intenzione di farla cessare. Commencement and duration.

## Signatures.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington on the thirty first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and in Florence on the twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven.

D. M. KEY,  
*Postmaster-General of the United States.*

[SEAL OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.]

Fatta in doppio originale e firmata a Washington il trent-uno giorno di Marzo, dell'anno del nostro Signore milleottocentosettantasette, e a Firenze il venti Aprile dell'anno del nostro Signore milleottocentosettantasette.

G. BARBAVARA,  
*Direttore Generale delle Poste Italiane.*

[SEAL OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.]

## Approval.

I hereby approve the foregoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

[SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.]

R. B. HAYES.

By the President:

WM. M. EVARTS,

*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, *May 8, 1877.*

*Forms.*

A

List No. ----

Stamp of New York office.



SIR: I have the honor to transmit, to you, in duplicate, a list, containing a detailed statement of the sums received in the United States, since my last dispatch, (List No. —) for orders payable in the Kingdom of Italy, amounting in the aggregate to \$\_\_\_\_\_.

Be pleased to examine, complete and return to me the original copy of this list, with your acknowledgment of receipt indorsed thereon.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

\_\_\_\_\_  
Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

To the Money-Order Office at Turin, Italy.

M. O. B. 1877. } List No. —.  
 Italian. } Sheet No. —.

Blanks to be filled by the dispatching office at New York, N. Y.

For use of exchange office at Turin.

Blanks to be filled by the dispatching office at New York, N. Y.												For use of exchange office at Turin.			
Current number of international order.	Number of original order.	Date of original order.	Post-office issuing original order.	Full name of the remitter of the order.	Full name of the beneficiary.	Residence of the beneficiary.	Amount of the original order in United States currency.		Date of receipt at New York.	Premium on gold on date of receipt.	Value of original order in United States gold.		Amount in Italian money.	Post-office on which the final order is drawn.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
							Dolls. Cts.			Dolls. Cts.	L. Ct.				

MONEY-ORDER OFFICE.  
 Turin, —, 18—.

SIR: I have examined this list of money-orders from No. — to No. —, inclusive, for sums received in the United States for payment in the Kingdom of Italy, amounting in the aggregate to \$—, and which is to be paid to the net amount of L—. The said list was found to be correct, with the following exceptions, viz:

I am, sir, your obedient servant  
 To the POSTMASTER at New York, N. Y.

**B.**

List No. —.

Stamp of Turin office.



MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,  
*Turin*, ———, 18—.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, in duplicate, a list, containing a detailed statement of the sums received in the Kingdom of Italy, since my last dispatch (List No. —) for orders payable in the United States, amounting in the aggregate to L——.

Be pleased to examine, complete, and return to me the original copy of this list, with your acknowledgment of its receipt indorsed thereon.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

To the POSTMASTER of the Money-Order Exchange Office, New York, N. Y.

M. O. B. 1877. } List No. ——.   
 Italian. } Sheet No. —.

Date of arrival of the present list at New York, N. Y., —, —, —.   
 Premium on gold at that date —.

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CONVENTION—ITALY. MARCH 31 AND APRIL 20, 1877.

Blanks to be filled by the dispatching exchange office at Turin.

For use of exchange office at New York, N. Y.

Blanks to be filled by the dispatching exchange office at Turin.							For use of exchange office at New York, N. Y.								
Current number of international order.	Number of original order.	Date of original order.	Post-office issuing original order.	Full name of the remitter of order.	Full name of the beneficiary.	Residence of the beneficiary.	Amount of the original order in Italian money.		Value of original order in United States gold.		Amount of original order in United States currency.	Number of domestic order issued by the office at New York.	Office on which the fiscal order is drawn.	Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10	11	12	13	
						<i>City or town. County. State.</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>Ct.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>			

MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,   
 New York, N. Y., —, —, 18—.

Sir: I have examined this list of money-orders, from No. — to No. —, inclusive, for sums received in the Kingdom of Italy for payment in the United States, amounting in the aggregate to I. —, and which is to be paid to the net amount of \$ —.   
 The said list was found to be correct, with the following exceptions, viz:

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Postmaster, New York, N. Y.







BALANCE—

To credit of Italian office.				To credit of United States office.			
Amount of orders, issued in the United States .....				Amount of orders, issued in the Kingdom of Italy .....			
Amount of commission due Italy .....				Amount of commission, due the United States .....			
Amount of international orders, originating in Italy, and remaining unpaid .....				Amount of international orders, originating in the United States and remaining unpaid .....			
— dolls. — cts., converted into lire and ct .....				— L. — ct. converted into dolls. and cts .....			
(1 doll. = 5 L. and 18 ct.)				(5 L. 18 ct. = 1 dollar.)			
Total .....				Total .....			
United States credit to be deducted .....				Italian credit to be deducted .....			
Balance to credit of Italian office .....				Balance to credit of United States office .....			
Paid on account by the United States office .....	L.	Ct.		Paid on account by the Italian office .....	Dolls.	Cts.	
Balance remaining .....				Balance remaining .....			

The within account exhibits a total balance of — —, which, after deduction of the payments on account, as therein stated, leaves a balance remaining of — — due the — —. Turin, — —, 18—.

The above statement of account is accepted, with a balance of — — due the — —.

*Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department.*

Washington, — —, 18—.

D.

No. —

MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,  
—, —, 18—.

SIR: The lists of international money-orders which the Turin exchange-office has transmitted to the New York exchange-office from —, 18—, to —, 18—, amount to the sum of . . . . . — dollars. — cts  
 The lists transmitted by the New York office to the Turin office, during the same period, amount to — L. — ct., equal to . . . . . — dollars. — cts  
 Difference . . . . . — dollars. — cts

On account of which the Italian office has already paid the following sums, viz:  
 —, 18—, —  
 —, 18—, —  
 —, 18—, —  
 —, 18—, — — dollars. — cts.

Difference remaining . . . . . — dollars. — cts  
 In accordance with the terms of Article X of the convention of —, 1877, a bill of exchange on New York, N. Y., for — dollars. — cts., (gold,) is herewith transmitted, the receipt of which you will be pleased to acknowledge in due form.

To the POSTMASTER-GENERAL of the United States, Washington.

E.

No. —

MONEY-ORDER OFFICE,  
Washington, —, 18—.

SIR: The lists of international money-orders which the exchange-office of New York has transmitted to the exchange-office of Turin from —, 18—, to —, 18—, amount to the sum of . . . . . — L. — ct.  
 The lists transmitted by the exchange-office of Turin to the New York office, during the same period, amount to — dollars. — cts., equal to . . . . . — L. — ct  
 Difference . . . . . — L. — ct.

On account of which the United States office has already paid the following sums, viz:  
 —, 18—, —  
 —, 18—, —  
 —, 18—, — — L. — ct.

Difference remaining . . . . . — L. — ct.  
 In accordance with the terms of Article X of the convention of —, 1877, a bill of exchange on Genoa for — L. — ct., is herewith transmitted, the receipt of which you will be pleased to acknowledge in due form.

To the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, &c., &c., &c., Florence, Italy

*Superintendent Money-Order System.*

*Special arrangement between the General Post-Offices of the United States and the United Kingdom, fixing rates of Territorial transit-charges on British closed mails conveyed across the American continent between Boston or New York and San Francisco.* Oct. 6, 1876.

Whereas Article X of the treaty concerning the formation of a general postal union, signed at Berne October 9, 1874, provides that the territorial transit-charges on the mails conveyed across the United States of America by the railways between New York and San Francisco shall continue to form the object of special arrangements between the post-offices concerned; and whereas the territorial transit-rates for the conveyance of correspondence in closed mails through the United States, fixed by the eleventh article of the postal convention of 7-24 November, 1868, between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the general post-office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, were, by a notice of one year, terminated on the 24th of August, 1876: The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, and acting for and in behalf of the General Post-Offices of the United States and of the United Kingdom, respectively, do hereby agree that the territorial transit-charges to be paid by the British post-office to the United States Post-Office on the British closed mails conveyed on and after the 24th of August, 1876, across the territory of the United States, between Boston or New York and San Francisco, shall be 6 francs per kilogramme of letters and 2 francs per kilogramme of newspapers, other printed matter, and patterns and samples of merchandise:

Rates for territorial transit of mails.

This agreement shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of one year. Duration.

In testimony whereof the undersigned have subscribed their names and affixed their seals hereto, at Washington, in duplicate original, this 6th day of October, 1876. Signatures.

[SEAL.]

JAS. N. TYNER,  
Postmaster-General of the United States.  
EDW'D THORNTON,  
Her Britannic Majesty's Minister.

*Amended article to replace article three of the postal convention between the United States of America and the colonial government of New Zealand, signed at Wellington, August 3, 1870, and at Washington, October 5, 1870.* Aug. 28, Oct. 11, 1877.

The undersigned, being thereunto duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed to replace article 3 of the postal convention of August 3, October 5, 1870, by the following article: Authority.

### ARTICLE 3.

No accounts shall be kept between the post departments of the two countries upon the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them, but each country shall retain to its own use the postage which it collects. Accounts.

The single rate of international letter postage shall be 12 cents in the United States and 6 pence in New Zealand on each letter weighing half Letter rates

an ounce or less, and an additional rate of 12 cents (6 pence) for each single weight of half an ounce, or fraction thereof, which shall, in all cases, be prepaid, at least one single rate, by means of postage-stamps, at the office of mailing in either country. Letters unpaid, or prepaid less than one full rate of postage, shall not be forwarded, but insufficiently paid letters, on which a single rate or more has been prepaid, shall be forwarded charged with the deficient postage to be collected and retained by the post department of the country of destination.

Newspaper, etc.,  
rates:  
In United States. The United States Post-Office shall levy and collect to its own use, on newspapers addressed to New Zealand, a postage charge of two cents; on all other articles of printed matter, patterns, and samples of merchandise addressed to New Zealand, a postage charge of 4 cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

In New Zealand. The post-office of New Zealand shall levy and collect to its own use, on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, patterns, and samples of merchandise addressed to the United States, the regular rates of domestic postage chargeable thereon by the laws and regulations of the Colony of New Zealand.

Delivery at destination. Letters, newspapers, and other articles of printed matter, patterns, and samples of merchandise, fully prepaid, which may be received in either country from the other, shall be delivered free of all charge whatever.

Application of local laws. Newspapers, and all other kinds of printed matter, and patterns and samples of merchandise are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter-postage when containing written matter, or for any other causes specified in said laws and regulations, as well as in regard to their liability to customs duty under the revenue laws.

Commencement. The provisions of this amended article shall be carried into operation on the first of December, A. D. 1877.

Signatures. Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the twenty-eighth day of August, and at Wellington the eleventh day of October, 1877.  
[SEAL.]

D. M. KEY,  
*Postmaster-General of the United States.*  
GEO. McLEAN,  
*Postmaster-General of New Zealand.*

Approval. I hereby approve the foregoing amended article, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed hereto.  
[SEAL.] R. B. HAYES.

By the President:  
F. W. SEWARD,  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, 28th August, 1877.

*Additional article of agreement between the Post-Office Department of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada.* Oct. 22, 26, 1877.

SOLE ARTICLE.

To facilitate the exchange of money-orders between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, it is agreed that all money-orders mailed at the exchange offices in the United States and addressed to payees in the Dominion of Canada, shall be transmissible in the mails between the two countries free of postage. Exchange money-order mail, free.

This article shall take effect immediately, and shall have equal duration with the postal arrangement now in force between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Commencement and duration.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and at Ottawa the twenty-second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven. Signatures.

[SEAL.]

D. M. KEY,  
*Postmaster-General of the United States.*

[SEAL.]

L. S. HUNTINGTON,  
*Postmaster-General of the Dominion of Canada.*

I hereby approve the foregoing additional article, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Approval.

[SEAL.]

R. B. HAYES.

By the President:

WM. M. EVARTS,  
*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, October 26, 1877.

Nov. 6, Oct. 23, 1877. *Additional article of agreement between the Post-Office Departments of the United States of America and Newfoundland.*

SOLE ARTICLE.

Exchange money-order mail, free.

To facilitate the exchange of money-orders between the United States and Newfoundland, it is agreed that all money-orders mailed at the exchange offices of the United States and addressed to payees in the colony of Newfoundland, shall be transmissible in the mails between the two countries free of postage.

Commencement and duration.

This article shall take effect immediately, and shall have equal duration with the postal convention of 20-30 November, 1872, and with the additional articles of agreement concluded thereto.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and at St. Johns the twenty-third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

[SEAL.]

D. M. KEY,  
*Postmaster-General of the United States.*  
JOHN DELANY,  
*Postmaster-General of Newfoundland.*

Approval.

I hereby approve the foregoing additional article, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.]

R. B. HAYES.

By the President :

WM. M. EVARTS,  
*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, November 6, 1877.



*Declaration between the United States and Great Britain. Trade-marks.* Oct. 24, 1877.  
*Concluded October 24, 1878; ratification advised by Senate May 22, 1878;*  
*ratified by President May 25, 1878; proclaimed July 17, 1878.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a declaration between the United States and Great Britain, Preamble.  
for the reciprocal protection of marks of manufacture and trade in the  
two countries, was concluded and signed by their plenipotentiaries, at  
London, on the 24th day of October, 1877, the original of which declara-  
tion is, word for word, as follows:

The Government of the United States of America and the Govern- Trade-marks.  
ment of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Ireland, with a view to the reciprocal protection of the marks of  
manufacture and trade in the two countries, have agreed as follows:

The subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have,  
in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same rights as belong  
to native subjects or citizens, or as are now granted or may hereafter be  
granted to the subjects and citizens of the most favoured nation, in every-  
thing relating to property in trade-marks and trade-labels.

It is understood that any person who desires to obtain the aforesaid  
protection must fulfill the formalities required by the laws of the re-  
spective countries.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present declara-  
tion, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London the twenty-fourth day of October, 1877.

[SEAL.] EDWARDS PIERREPONT. [SEAL.] DERBY.

And whereas the said declaration has been duly ratified:

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, Proclamation.  
have caused the said declaration to be made public, to the end that the  
same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled  
with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal  
of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventeenth day of July, in the  
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and of  
the Independence of the United States the one hundred and third.

[SEAL.] R. B. HAYES.

By the President:

F. W. SEWARD,  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

Jan. 17, 1878.

*Treaty between the United States of America and the Government of the Samoan Islands. Friendship and Commerce. Concluded January 17, 1878; ratification advised by Senate, with amendments, January 30, 1878; ratified by President February 8, 1878; ratified by the Samoan Envoy February 11, 1878; ratifications exchanged at Washington February 11, 1878; proclaimed February 13, 1878.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a treaty of friendship and commerce between the United States and the Government of the Samoan Islands was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at the city of Washington on the seventeenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight; which treaty, after having been amended and ratified by the contracting parties, is word for word as follows:

Contracting parties.

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Samoan Islands, being desirous of concluding a treaty of friendship and commerce, the President of the United States has for this purpose conferred full powers upon William M. Evarts, Secretary of State; and the Government of the Samoan Islands has conferred like powers upon MK. Le Mamea, its Envoy Extraordinary to the United States. And the said Plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

#### ARTICLE I.

Peace and friendship.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Government of the United States and the Government of the Samoan Islands.

#### ARTICLE II.

Naval station.

Naval vessels of the United States shall have the privilege of entering and using the port of Pagopago, and establishing therein and on the shores thereof a station for coal and other naval supplies for their naval and commercial marine, and the Samoan Government will hereafter neither exercise nor authorize any jurisdiction within said port adverse to such rights of the United States or restrictive thereof. The same vessels shall also have the privilege of entering other ports of the Samoan Islands. The citizens of the United States shall likewise have free liberty to enter the same ports with their ships and cargoes of whatsoever kind, and to sell the same to any of the inhabitants of those islands, whether natives or foreigners, or to barter them for the products of the Islands. All such traffic in whatever articles of trade or barter shall be free, except that the trade in fire-arms and munitions of war in the Islands shall be subject to regulations by that government.

Freedom to trade.

#### ARTICLE III.

Duties.

No import or export duty shall be charged on the cargoes of the vessels of the United States entering or clearing from the ports of the Samoan Islands, and no other than a tonnage duty of one-half of one per cent. per ton actual measurement shall be charged on the entrance of such vessels.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Consular and mixed court.

All disputes between citizens of the United States in the Samoan Islands, whether relating to civil matters or to offences or crimes, shall

be heard and determined by the Consul of the United States at Apia, Samoa, under such regulations and limitations as the United States may provide; and all disputes between citizens of the United States and the people of those Islands shall be heard by that Consul in conjunction with such officer of the Samoan Government as may be designated for that purpose. Crimes and offences in cases where citizens of the United States may be convicted shall be punished according to the laws of their country; and in cases where the people of the Samoan Islands may be convicted, they shall be punished pursuant to Samoan laws and by the authorities of that country.

## ARTICLE V.

If, unhappily, any differences should have arisen, or shall hereafter arise, between the Samoan Government and any other government in amity with the United States, the government of the latter will employ its good offices for the purpose of adjusting those differences upon a satisfactory and solid foundation.

Intercession.

## ARTICLE VI.

The Government of Samoa agrees to allow to the Government and citizens of the United States free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been or may hereafter be granted to the government, citizens, or subjects of any other nation.

Privileges.

## ARTICLE VII.

The present treaty shall remain in force for ten years from its date. If neither party shall have given to the other six months previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either party shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

Duration.

## ARTICLE VIII.

The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged as soon as possible.

Ratification

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this treaty at Washington, the seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS. [SEAL.]  
MK. LE MAMEA. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said Treaty, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Washington on the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and second.

[SEAL.]

R. B. HAYES.

By the President:

WM. M. EVARTS,  
*Secretary of State.*

Jan. 28, 1878.

*Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Colonial Government of Victoria.*

Contracting parties.

The undersigned, David M. Key, Postmaster General of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers vested in him by law, and Mr. George Collins Levey, specially empowered for that purpose by the Postmaster General of the Colony of Victoria, have agreed upon the following articles, subject to approval by the President of the United States, and ratification by the government of the Colony of Victoria, viz :

ARTICLE I.

Exchange of mails.

There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Colony of Victoria by means of the direct line of colonial mail packets plying to and from San Francisco, as well as by such other means of direct mail-steamship transportation between the United States and Victoria as shall hereafter be established with the approval of the respective Post Departments of the two countries, comprising letters, newspapers, printed matter of every kind, and patterns and samples of merchandise, originating in either country and addressed to and deliverable in the other country, as well as correspondence in closed mails originating in Victoria and destined for foreign countries by way of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

Offices of exchange.

The postoffice of San Francisco shall be the United States office of exchange, and Melbourne the office of exchange of the Colony of Victoria for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

ARTICLE III.

Accounts.

No accounts shall be kept between the Post Departments of the two countries upon the international correspondence, written or printed, exchanged between them, but each country shall retain to its own use the postage which it collects.

Letter rate.

The single rate of international letter postage shall be twelve cents in the United States, and sixpence in Victoria, on each letter weighing half an ounce or less, and an additional rate of twelve cents (sixpence) for each additional weight of half an ounce or fraction thereof, which shall in all cases be prepaid at least one single rate by means of postage stamps at the office of mailing in either country. Letters unpaid, or prepaid less than one full rate of postage, shall not be forwarded, but insufficiently-paid letters, on which a single rate or more has been prepaid, shall be forwarded, charged with the deficient postage, to be collected and retained by the Post Department of the country of destination.

Newspaper, etc., rates:  
In United States.

The United States post office shall levy and collect to its own use on newspapers addressed to Victoria a postage charge of two cents, and on all other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise addressed to Victoria, a postage charge of four cents per each weight of four ounces or fraction of four ounces.

In Victoria.

The post office of Victoria shall levy and collect to its own use on newspapers and other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise addressed to the United States, the regular rates of domestic postage chargeable thereon by the laws and regulations of the Colony of Victoria.

Letters, newspapers, and other articles of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise, fully prepaid, which may be received in either country from the other, shall be delivered free of all charge whatever. Delivery at destination.

Newspapers and all other kinds of printed matter, patterns and samples of merchandise, are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations, as well as in regard to their liability to customs duty under the revenue laws. Application of local laws.

ARTICLE IV.

The United States office engages to grant the transit through the United States, as well as the conveyance by United States mail packets, of the correspondence in closed mails which the Victoria post office may desire to transmit via the United States to British Columbia, the British North American Provinces, the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, and at the following rates of United States transit postage, viz: Territorial transit.

For the United States territorial transit of closed mails from Victoria for Mexico, British Columbia, Canada, or other British North American Provinces, when transmitted entirely by land routes, six cents per ounce for letter mails, and sixteen cents per pound for all kinds of printed matter. Rates:  
By land

For the United States territorial and sea transit of closed mails from Victoria for British Columbia or other British North American Provinces, Mexico, Central and South America, or the West India Islands, when transmitted from the United States by sea, twenty-five cents per ounce for letter mails, and twenty cents per pound for all kinds of printed matter. By sea.

The Victoria post office shall render an account to the United States post office, upon letter bills to accompany each mail, of the weight of the letters, and also of the printed and other matter contained in such closed mails, forwarded to the United States for transmission to either of the above-named countries and colonies; and the accounts arising between the two offices on this class of correspondence shall be stated, adjusted, and settled quarterly, and the amounts of the United States transit charges found due on such closed mails shall be promptly paid over by the Victoria post office to the United States post office in such manner as the Postmaster General of the United States shall prescribe. Accounts.

ARTICLE V.

Prepaid letters from foreign countries received in and forwarded from the United States to Victoria shall be delivered in said colony free of all charges whatsoever, and letters received in Victoria from the United States addressed to other colonies of Australia will be forwarded to destination, subject to the same conditions as are applicable to correspondence originating in Victoria and addressed to those colonies. Delivery and forwarding.

ARTICLE VI.

The two Post Departments may, by mutual agreement, provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries. Registration.

The register fee for each article shall be ten cents in the United States and sixpence in Victoria. Fees.

ARTICLE VII.

The two Post Departments shall settle by agreement between them all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this convention Details.

into execution, and may modify the same in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

## ARTICLE VIII.

**Marking-stamps.** Every fully prepaid letter dispatched from one country to the other shall be plainly stamped with the words "paid all," in *red ink*, on the right-hand upper corner of the address, in addition to the date-stamp of the office at which it was posted; and on insufficiently paid letters the amount of the deficient postage shall be inscribed in *black ink*.

## ARTICLE IX.

**Dead letters.** Dead letters, which cannot be delivered from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned, without charge, monthly, or as frequently as the regulations of the respective offices will permit.

## ARTICLE X.

**Commencement and duration** This Convention shall come into operation on the first day of July, 1878, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice, by either office, of six months.

**Signatures.** Done in duplicate and signed in Washington, the twenty-eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

[SEAL.]

D. M. KEY,  
*Postmaster General of the United States.*

GEORGE COLLINS LEVEY.

**Approvals.** I hereby approve the foregoing Convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[SEAL.]

R. B. HAYES.

By the President:

WM. M. EVARTS,  
*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, *January 28, 1878.*

I hereby approve of the foregoing Postal Convention, and have caused to be affixed hereto the seal of the Colony of Victoria.

[SEAL.]

G. F. BOWEN,  
*Governor.*

GRAHAM BERRY,  
*Chief Secretary.*

MELBOURNE, *March 26, 1878.*

*Convention between the United States of America, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Venezuela, for the establishment of an International Bureau of Weights and Measures. Concluded May 20, 1875; ratification advised by the Senate May 15, 1878; ratified May 28, 1878; proclaimed September 27, 1878.*

May 20, 1875.

[NOTE.—This treaty, as signed, was in the French language only. The English translation has been added in Washington.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :

*A Proclamation.*

Whereas a metric convention between the United States and His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, His Excellency the President of the Argentine Confederation, His Majesty the King of Denmark, His Majesty the King of Spain, His Excellency the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Peru, His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, His Excellency the President of the Swiss Confederation, His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Venezuela, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at Paris, on the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which convention is, word for word, as follows :

Preamble.

His Excellency the President of the United States of America, His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria-Hungary, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, His Excellency the President of the Argentine Confederation, His Majesty the King of Denmark, His Majesty the King of Spain, His Excellency the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Peru, His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, His Excellency the President of the Swiss Confederation, His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, and His Excellency the President

Son Excellence le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche-Hongrie, Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Brésil, Son Excellence le Président de la Confédération Argentine, Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, Son Excellence le Président de la République Française, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, Son Excellence le Président de la République du Pérou, Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège, Son Excellence le Président de la Confédération Suisse, Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans et Son Excellence le Président de la République de Vénézuéla, désirant assurer l'unification

Contracting parties.

Contracting parties, continued.

of the Republic of Venezuela, desiring international uniformity and precision in standards of weight and measure, have resolved to conclude a convention to this effect, and have named as their plenipotentiaries the following:

His Excellency the President of the United States of America: Mr. Elihu Benjamin Washburne, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris;

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany: His Highness Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia, and of the Order of St. Hubert of Bavaria, &c., &c., &c., his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Paris;

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria-Hungary: His Excellency Count Apponyi, his Actual Chamberlain and Privy Counselor, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of St. Stephen of Hungary, and of the Imperial Order of Leopold, &c., &c., &c., his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Paris;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians: Baron Beyens, Grand Officer of his Order of Leopold, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c., &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris;

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil: Mr. Marcus Antonio d'Araujo, Viscount d'Itajuba, Grandee of the Empire, member of His Majesty's Council, Commander of his Order of Christ, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c., &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris;

His Excellency the President of the Argentine Confederation: Mr. Balcarce, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Confederation at Paris;

His Majesty the King of Denmark: Count de Moltke-Hvitfeldt, Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog, and decorated with the Cross of Honor of the same order, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c., &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris;

internationale et le perfectionnement du système métrique, ont résolu de conclure une Convention à cet effet et ont nommé pour Leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Son Excellence le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, M. Elihu Benjamin Washburne, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis à Paris;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, S. A. le Prince de Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Grand Croix de l'Ordre de l'Aigle Rouge de Prusse et de l'Ordre de St. Hubert de Bavière, etc. etc. etc., son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire à Paris;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche-Hongrie, S. Exc. M. le Comte Apponyi, son Chambellan actuel et Conseiller intime, Chevalier de la Toison d'or, Grand Croix de l'Ordre Royale de St. Etienne de Hongrie et de l'Ordre Impérial de Léopold, etc. etc. etc., son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire à Paris;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, M. le Baron Beyens, Grand officier de son Ordre de Léopold, Grand officier de la Légion d'Honneur, etc. etc. etc., son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Brésil, M. Marcos Antonio d'Araujo, Vicomte d'Itajuba, Grand de l'Empire, Membre du Conseil de Sa Majesté, Commandeur de son Ordre du Christ, Grand officier de la Légion d'Honneur, etc. etc. etc., son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris;

Son Excellence le Président de la Confédération Argentine, M. Balcarce, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de la Confédération Argentine à Paris;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark, M. le Comte de Moltke-Hvitfeldt, Grand Croix de l'Ordre du Dannebrog et décoré de la Croix d'Honneur du même Ordre, Grand Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, etc. etc. etc., son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris;



His Majesty the King of Spain: His Excellency Don Mariano Roca de Togores, Marquis de Molins, Viscount de Rocamora, Grandee of Spain of the First Class, Knight of the Renowned Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c., &c., Director of the Royal Spanish Academy, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Paris; and General Ibañez, Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, &c., &c., Director General of the Geographical and Statistical Institute of Spain, Member of the Academy of Sciences;

His Excellency the President of the French Republic: The Duke Decazes, deputy to the National Assembly, Commander of the Order of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c., &c., Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Viscount de Meaux, deputy to the National Assembly, Minister of Agriculture and of Commerce; and Mr. Dumas, Perpetual Secretary to the Academy of Sciences, Grand Cross of the Order of the Legion of Honor;

His Majesty the King of Italy: The Chevalier Constantino Nigra, Knight of the Grand Cross of his Orders of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and of the Crown of Italy, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c., &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris;

His Excellency the President of the republic of Peru: Mr. Pedro Galvez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru at Paris; and Mr. Francisco de Rivero, formerly Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru;

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves: Mr. José da Silva Mendes Leal, Peer of the Realm, Grand Cross of the Order of Saint James, Knight of the Order of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, &c., &c., &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris;

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias: Mr. Gregory Okouneff, Knight of the Russian Orders of St. Anne of the first class, of St. Stanislaus of the first class, of St. Vladimir of the third class, Com-

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, S. Exc. Don Mariano Roca de Togores, Marquis de Molins, Vicomte de Rocamora, Grand d'Espagne de première classe, Chevalier de l'Ordre insigne de la Toison d'or, Grand Croix de la Légion d'Honneur, etc. etc. etc., Directeur de l'Académie Royale Espagnole, son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire à Paris; et M. le Général Ibañez, Grand Croix de l'Ordre d'Isabelle la Catholique, etc. etc. etc., Directeur Général de l'Institut géographique et statistique d'Espagne, Membre de l'Académie des Sciences;

Son Excellence le Président de la République Française, M. le Duc Decazes, député à l'Assemblée Nationale, Commandeur de l'Ordre de la Légion d'Honneur, etc. etc. etc., Ministre des Affaires Etrangères; M. le Vicomte de Meaux, député à l'Assemblée Nationale, Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Commerce; et M. Dumas, Secrétaire perpétuel de l'Académie, Grand Croix de l'Ordre de la Légion d'Honneur;

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, M. le Chevalier Constantin Nigra, Chevalier Grand Croix de ses ordres des Saints Maurice et Lazare et de la Couronne d'Italie, Grand Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, etc. etc. etc., son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris;

Son Excellence le Président de la République du Pérou, M. Pedro Galvez, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire du Pérou à Paris, et M. Francisco de Rivero, ancien Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire du Pérou;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, M. José da Silva Mendes Leal, Pair du Royaume, Grand Croix de l'Ordre de St. Jacques, Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Tour et l'Épée de Portugal, etc. etc. etc., son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, M. Grégoire Okouneff, Chevalier des Ordres de Russie de Ste. Anne de 1<sup>ère</sup> classe, de Saint Stanislas de 1<sup>ère</sup> classe, de St. Wladimir de 3<sup>ème</sup> classe, Com-

Contracting parties, continued.

Contracting parties, continued.

mander of the Legion of Honor, Actual Counselor of State, Counselor of the Embassy of Russia at Paris;

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway: Baron Adelswård, Grand Cross of the Orders of the Polar Star of Sweden, and of St. Olaf of Norway, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c., &c., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris;

His Excellency the President of the Swiss Confederation: Mr. Jean Conrad Kern, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Swiss Confederation at Paris;

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans: Husny Bey, Lieutenant-Colonel of Staff, wearer of a fourth-class decoration of the Imperial Order of Osmania, of a fifth-class decoration of the Order of Medjidie, Officer of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c., &c.;

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Venezuela: Doctor Eliseo Acosta,

Who, after having exhibited their full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

#### ARTICLE 1.

The high contracting parties engage to establish and maintain, at their common expense, a scientific and permanent international bureau of weights and measures, the location of which shall be at Paris.

#### ARTICLE 2.

The French Government shall take all the necessary measures to facilitate the purchase, or, if expedient, the construction, of a building which shall be especially devoted to this purpose, subject to the conditions stated in the regulations which are subjoined to this convention.

#### ARTICLE 3.

The operation of the international bureau shall be under the exclusive direction and supervision of an international committee of weights and measures, which latter shall be

mandeur de la Légion d'Honneur, etc. etc. etc., Conseiller d'Etat actuel, Conseiller de l'Ambassade de Russie à Paris;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège, M. le Baron Adelswård, Grand Croix des Ordres de l'Etoile Polaire de Suède et de St. Olaf de Norvège, Grand Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, etc. etc., son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris;

Son Excellence le Président de la Confédération Suisse, M. Jean Conrad Kern, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de la Confédération Suisse à Paris;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans, Husny-Bey, Lieutenant-Colonel d'Etat Major, décoré de la 4<sup>e</sup> classe de l'ordre Impérial de l'Osmanie, de la 5<sup>e</sup> classe de l'ordre du Medjidie, Officier de l'Ordre de la Légion d'Honneur, etc. etc. etc.;

Son Excellence le Président de la République de Vénézuéla, M. le Docteur Eliseo Acosta,

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté les dispositions suivantes:

#### ARTICLE 1.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à fonder et entretenir, à frais communs, un Bureau international des poids et mesures scientifique et permanent, dont le siège est à Paris.

#### ARTICLE 2.

Le Gouvernement français prendra les dispositions nécessaires pour faciliter l'acquisition ou, s'il y a lieu, la construction d'un bâtiment spécialement affecté à cette destination, dans les conditions déterminées par le règlement annexé à la présente Convention.

#### ARTICLE 3.

Le Bureau international fonctionnera sous la direction et la surveillance exclusives d'un Comité international des poids et mesures, placé lui-même sous l'autorité d'une Con-

International bureau of weights and measures.

Building.

Management.

under the control of a general conference for weights and measures, to be composed of the delegates of all the contracting governments.

férence générale des poids et mesures formée de délégués de tous les Gouvernements contractants.

Management, continued.

ARTICLE 4.

The general conference for weights and measures shall be presided over by the president for the time being of the Paris Academy of Sciences.

ARTICLE 4.

La Présidence de la Conférence générale des poids et mesures est attribuée au Président en exercice de l'Académie des Sciences de Paris.

President of conferences.

ARTICLE 5.

The organization of the bureau, as well as the formation and the powers of the international committee, and of the general conference for weights and measures, are established by the regulations subjoined to this convention.

ARTICLE 5.

L'organisation du Bureau ainsi que la composition et les attributions du Comité international et de la Conférence générale des poids et mesures sont déterminées par le Règlement annexé à la présente Convention.

Organization.

ARTICLE 6.

The international bureau of weights and measures shall be charged with the following duties :

1st. All comparisons and verifications of the new prototypes of the meter and kilogram.

2d. The custody of the international prototypes.

3d. The periodical comparison of the national standards with the international prototypes and with their test copies, as well as comparisons of the standard thermometers.

4th. The comparison of the prototypes with the fundamental standards of non-metrical weights and measures used in different countries for scientific purposes.

5th. The sealing and comparison of geodesic measuring-bars.

6th. The comparison of standards and scales of precision, the verification of which may be requested by governments or by scientific societies, or even by constructors or men of science.

ARTICLE 7.

The persons composing the bureau shall be a director, two assistants, and the necessary number of employés. When the comparisons of the new prototypes shall have been finished, and when these prototypes shall have been distributed among the different states, the number of

ARTICLE 6.

Le Bureau international des poids et mesures est chargé :

1° de toutes les comparaisons et vérifications des nouveaux prototypes du mètre et du kilogramme ;

2° de la conservation des prototypes internationaux ;

3° des comparaisons périodiques des étalons nationaux avec les prototypes internationaux et avec leurs témoins, ainsi que de celles des thermomètres étalons ;

4° de la comparaison des nouveaux prototypes avec les étalons fondamentaux des poids et mesures non métriques employés dans les différents pays et dans les sciences ;

5° de l'étalonnage et de la comparaison des règles géodésiques ;

6° de la comparaison des étalons et échelles de précision dont la vérification serait demandée ; soit par des Gouvernements, soit par des sociétés savantes, soit même par des artistes et des savants.

Duties.

ARTICLE 7.

Le personnel du Bureau se composera d'un directeur, de deux adjoints et du nombre d'employés nécessaire.

A partir de l'époque où les comparaisons des nouveaux prototypes auront été effectuées et où ces prototypes auront été répartis

Staff.

Staff, continued. persons composing the bureau shall be reduced so far as may be deemed expedient.

The governments of the high contracting parties will be informed by the international committee of the appointment of the persons composing this bureau.

entre les divers Etats, le personnel du Bureau sera réduit dans la proportion jugée convenable.

Les nominations du personnel du Bureau seront notifiées par le Comité international aux Gouvernements des Hautes Parties contractantes.

## ARTICLE 8.

## ARTICLE 8.

International prototypes.

The international prototypes of the meter and of the kilogram, together with the test copies of the same, shall be deposited in the bureau, and access to them shall be allowed to the international committee only.

Les prototypes internationaux du mètre et du kilogramme, ainsi que leurs témoins, demeureront déposés dans le Bureau; l'accès du dépôt sera uniquement réservé au Comité international.

## ARTICLE 9.

## ARTICLE 9.

Contributions for expenses.

The entire expense of the construction and outfit of the international bureau of weights and measures, together with the annual cost of its maintenance and the expenses of the committee, shall be defrayed by contributions from the contracting states, the amount of which shall be computed in proportion to the actual population of each.

Tous les frais d'établissement et d'installation du Bureau international des poids et mesures, ainsi que les dépenses annuelles d'entretien et celles du Comité, seront couverts par des contributions des Etats contractants, établies d'après une échelle basée sur leur population actuelle.

## ARTICLE 10.

## ARTICLE 10.

Payment of contributions.

The amounts representing the contributions of each of the contracting states shall be paid at the beginning of each year, through the ministry of foreign affairs of France, into the *Caisse de dépôts et consignations* at Paris, whence they may be drawn as occasion may require, upon the order of the director of the bureau.

Les sommes représentant la part contributive de chacun des Etats contractants seront versées, au commencement de chaque année, par l'intermédiaire du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de France, à la caisse des dépôts et consignations à Paris, d'où elles seront retirées au fur et à mesure des besoins, sur mandats du directeur du Bureau.

## ARTICLE 11.

## ARTICLE 11.

Contributions from new members.

Those governments which may take advantage of the privilege, open to every state, of acceding to this convention, shall be required to pay a contribution, the amount of which shall be fixed by the committee on the basis established in article 9, and which shall be devoted to the improvement of the scientific apparatus of the bureau.

Les Gouvernements qui useraient de la faculté, réservée à tout Etat, d'accéder à la présente Convention, seront tenus d'acquitter une contribution dont le montant sera déterminé par le Comité sur les bases établies à l'article 9, et qui sera affectée à l'amélioration du matériel scientifique du Bureau.

## ARTICLE 12.

## ARTICLE 12.

Modifications.

The high contracting parties reserve to themselves the power of

Les Hautes Parties contractantes se réservent la faculté d'apporter,

introducing into the present convention, by common consent, any modifications the propriety of which may have been shown by experience.

d'un commun accord, à la présente Convention, toutes les modifications dont l'expérience démontrerait l'utilité.

Modifications, continued.

ARTICLE 13.

At the expiration of twelve years this convention may be abrogated by any one of the high contracting parties, so far as it is concerned.

Any government which may avail itself of the right of terminating this convention, so far as it is concerned, shall be required to give notice of its intentions one year in advance, and by so doing shall renounce all rights of joint ownership in the international prototypes and in the bureau.

ARTICLE 14.

This Convention shall be ratified according to the constitutional laws of each state, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Paris within six months, or sooner, if possible.

It shall take effect on the first day of January, 1876.

In testimony whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have attached their signatures and have hereunto affixed their seals of arms.

Done at Paris, May 20, 1875.

[L. s.] E. B. WASHBURNE.  
 [L. s.] HOHENLOHE.  
 [L. s.] APPONYI.  
 [L. s.] BEYENS.  
 [L. s.] VISCOUNT D'ITAJUBA.  
 [L. s.] M. BALCARCE.  
 [L. s.] MOLTKE-HVITFELDT.  
 [L. s.] MARQUIS DE MOLINS.  
 [L. s.] CÁRLOS IBAÑEZ.  
 [L. s.] DECAZES.  
 [L. s.] C. DE MEAUX. }  
 [L. s.] N. DUMAS. }  
 [L. s.] NIGRA.  
 [L. s.] P. GALVEZ.  
 [L. s.] FRANÇO DE RIVERO.  
 [L. s.] JOSÉ DA SILVA MENDES LEAL.  
 [L. s.] OKOUNEFF.  
 For M. le BARON ADELSWÄRD (prevented).

[L. s.] H. ÅKERMAN.  
 [L. s.] KERN.  
 [L. s.] HUSNY.  
 [L. s.] E. ACOSTA.

ARTICLE 13.

A l'expiration d'un terme de douze années, la présente Convention pourra être dénoncée par l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties contractantes.

Le Gouvernement qui userait de la faculté d'en faire cesser les effets en ce qui le concerne, sera tenu de notifier son intention une année d'avance, et renoncera, par ce fait, à tous droits de co-propriété sur les prototypes internationaux et sur le Bureau.

ARTICLE 14.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée suivant les Lois constitutionnelles particulières à chaque Etat ; les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris dans le délai de six mois ou plus tôt, si faire se peut.

Elle sera mise à exécution à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> Janvier 1876.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signée et y ont apposé le cachet de leurs armes.

Fait à Paris le 20 Mai 1875.

[L. s.] E. B. WASHBURNE.  
 [L. s.] HOHENLOHE.  
 [L. s.] APPONYI.  
 [L. s.] BEYENS.  
 [L. s.] VISCOUNT D'ITAJUBA.  
 [L. s.] M. BALCARCE.  
 [L. s.] MOLTKE-HVITFELDT.  
 [L. s.] MARQUIS DE MOLINS.  
 [L. s.] CÁRLOS IBAÑEZ.  
 [L. s.] DECAZES. }  
 [L. s.] C. DE MEAUX. }  
 [L. s.] N. DUMAS. }  
 [L. s.] NIGRA.  
 [L. s.] P. GALVEZ.  
 [L. s.] FRANÇO DE RIVERO.  
 [L. s.] JOSÉ DA SILVA MENDES LEAL.  
 [L. s.] OKOUNEFF.  
 Pour M. le BARON ADELSWÄRD (empêché).

[L. s.] H. ÅKERMAN.  
 [L. s.] KERN.  
 [L. s.] HUSNY.  
 [L. s.] E. ACOSTA.

Duration.

Ratification.

Signatures.

## Appendix No. 1.

## Annexe No. 1.

## Regulations.

## REGULATIONS.

## RÈGLEMENT.

## ARTICLE 1.

## ARTICLE 1.

Establishment  
for bureau.

The international bureau of weights and measures shall be established in a special building, possessing all the necessary safeguards of stillness and stability.

It shall comprise, in addition to the vault, which shall be devoted to the safe-keeping of the prototypes, rooms for mounting the comparators and balances; a laboratory, a library, a room for the archives, work-rooms for the employés, and lodgings for the watchmen and attendants.

Le Bureau international des poids et mesures sera établi dans un bâtiment spécial présentant toutes les garanties nécessaires de tranquillité et de stabilité.

Il comprendra, outre le local approprié au dépôt des prototypes, des salles pour l'installation des comparateurs et des balances, un laboratoire, une bibliothèque, une salle d'archives, des cabinets de travail pour les fonctionnaires et des logements pour le personnel de garde et de service.

## ARTICLE 2.

## ARTICLE 2.

Building.

It shall be the duty of the international committee to acquire and fit up the aforesaid building and to set in operation the work for which it was designed.

In case of the committee's inability to obtain a suitable building, one shall be built under its direction and in accordance with its plans.

Le Comité international est chargé de l'acquisition et de l'appropriation de ce bâtiment, ainsi que de l'installation des services auxquels il est destiné.

Dans le cas où le Comité ne trouverait pas à acquérir un bâtiment convenable, il en sera construit un sous sa direction et sur ses plans.

## ARTICLE 3.

## ARTICLE 3.

Recognition.

The French Government shall, at the request of the international committee, take the necessary measures to cause the bureau to be recognized as an establishment of public utility.

Le Gouvernement français prendra, sur la demande du Comité international, les dispositions nécessaires pour faire reconnaître le Bureau comme établissement d'utilité publique.

## ARTICLE 4.

## ARTICLE 4.

Instruments.

The international committee shall cause the necessary instruments to be constructed, such as comparators for the standards of line and end-measures, apparatus for the determination of absolute dilatations, balances for weighing in air and in vacuo, comparators for geodetic measuring-bars, &c.

Le Comité international fera exécuter les instruments nécessaires, tels que: comparateurs pour les étalons à traits et à bouts, appareils pour les déterminations des dilatations absolues, balances pour les pesées dans l'air et dans le vide, comparateurs pour les règles géodésiques, etc.

## ARTICLE 5.

## ARTICLE 5.

Cost of equip-  
ment.

The entire expense incurred in the purchase or construction of the building, and in the purchase and placing of the instruments and ap-

Les frais d'acquisition ou de construction du bâtiment et les dépenses d'installation et d'achat des instruments et appareils ne pourront

paratus, shall not exceed 400,000 francs.

dépasser ensemble la somme de 400,000 francs.

ARTICLE 6.

ARTICLE 6.

The estimate of annual expenditures is as follows:

Le budget des dépenses annuelles est évalué ainsi qu'il suit:

Annual expenses.

A For the first period—during the construction and comparison of the new prototypes—

A. Pour la première période de la confection et de la comparaison des nouveaux prototypes:

(a) Salary of the director.....	15,000 fr.
"    of two adjuncts, at 6,000 fr. each.....	12,000
"    of four assistants, at 3,000 fr. each.....	12,000
Pay of door-keeper, (mechanic)	3,000
Wages of two office-boys, at 1,500 fr. each.....	3,000
<b>Total for salaries.....</b>	<b>45,000</b>

(a) Traitement du directeur....	15,000 f.
"    de deux adjoints, à 6,000 francs.....	12,000
"    de quatre aides, à 3,000 francs.....	12,000
Appointements d'un mécani- cien-concierge .....	3,000
Gages de deux garçons de bu- reau, à 1,500 francs.....	3,000
<b>Total des traitements....</b>	<b>45,000</b>

(b) Compensation to men of science and artists who, by direction of the committee, may be employed to perform special duties, keeping of the building in proper order, purchase and repair of apparatus, fuel, light, and office-expenses.	24,000
(c) Compensation of the secretary of the international committee of weights and measures .....	6,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>75,000</b>

(b) Indemnités pour les savants et les artistes qui, sur la demande du Comité, seraient chargés de travaux spéciaux. Entretien du bâtiment, achat et réparation d'appareils, chauffage, éclairage, frais de bureau .....	24,000
(c) Indemnité pour le secrétaire du Comité international des poids et mesures.....	6,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>75,000</b>

The annual budget of the bureau may be modified by the international committee as necessity may require at the suggestion of the director, but it shall in no case exceed the sum of 100,000 francs.

Le budget annuel du Bureau pourra être modifié, suivant les besoins, par le Comité international, sur la proposition du directeur, mais sans pouvoir dépasser la somme de 100,000 francs.

The contracting governments shall be notified of any modifications that the committee may think proper to make within these limits, in the annual budget fixed by the present regulations.

Toute modification que le Comité croirait devoir apporter, dans ces limites, au budget annuel fixé par le présent règlement, sera portée à la connaissance des Gouvernements contractants.

The committee may authorize the director, at his request, to make transfers from one subdivision of the allotted budget to another.

Le Comité pourra autoriser le directeur, sur sa demande, à opérer des virements d'un chapitre à l'autre du budget qui lui est alloué.

B For the period subsequent to the distribution of the prototypes:

B. Pour la période postérieure à la distribution des prototypes:

(a) Salary of the director.....	15,000 fr.
"    one adjunct.....	6,000
Pay of a door-keeper, (mechanic).....	3,000
Wages of an office-boy .....	1,500
	<b>25,500</b>
(b) Office-expenses .....	18,500
(c) Compensation of secretary, international committee...	6,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>50,000</b>

(a) Traitement du directeur....	15,000 f.
"    d'un adjoint....	6,000
Appointements d'un mécani- cien-concierge .....	3,000
Gages d'un garçon de bureau.	1,500
	<b>25,500</b>
(b) Dépenses du Bureau .....	18,500
(c) Indemnité pour le secrétaire du Comité international...	6,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>50,000</b>

## ARTICLE 7.

Meetings of general conference.

The general conference mentioned in article 3 of this convention shall be at Paris, upon the summons of the international committee, at least once every six years.

It shall be its duty to discuss and initiate measures necessary for the dissemination and improvement of the metrical system, and to pass upon such new fundamental metrological determinations as may have been made during the time when it was not in session. It shall receive the report of the international committee concerning the work that has been accomplished, and shall replace one-half of the international committee by secret ballot.

The voting in the general conference shall be by states; each state shall be entitled to one vote.

Each of the members of the international committee shall be entitled to a seat at the meetings of the conference. They may at the same time be delegates of their governments.

## ARTICLE 8.

Composition.

The international committee mentioned in article 3 of the convention shall be composed of fourteen members, who shall belong to different states.

It shall consist, at first, of the twelve members of the former permanent committee of the international commission of 1872, and of the two delegates who, at the time of the appointment of that permanent committee, received the largest number of votes next to the members who were elected.

At the time of the renewal of one-half of the international committee, the retiring members shall be, first, those who, in cases of vacancy, may have been elected provisionally during the interval occurring between two sessions of the conference. The others shall be designated by lot.

The retiring members shall be re-eligible.

## ARTICLE 9.

Duties.

The international committee shall direct the work connected with the verification of the new prototypes, and, in general, all the metrological

## ARTICLE 7.

La Conférence générale, mentionnée à l'article 3 de la Convention, se réunira à Paris, sur la convocation du Comité international, au moins une fois tous les six ans.

Elle a pour mission de discuter et de provoquer les mesures nécessaires pour la propagation et le perfectionnement du système métrique, ainsi que de sanctionner les nouvelles déterminations métrologiques fondamentales qui auraient été faites dans l'intervalle de ses réunions. Elle reçoit le rapport du Comité international sur les travaux accomplis, et procède, au scrutin secret, au renouvellement par moitié du Comité international.

Les votes, au sein de la Conférence générale, ont lieu par États; chaque État a droit à une voix.

Les membres du Comité international siègent de droit dans les réunions de la Conférence; ils peuvent être en même temps délégués de leurs Gouvernements.

## ARTICLE 8.

Le Comité international, mentionné à l'article 3 de la Convention, sera composé de quatorze membres appartenant tous à des États différents.

Il sera formé, pour la première fois, des douze membres de l'ancien Comité permanent de la Commission internationale de 1872 et des deux délégués qui, lors de la nomination de ce Comité permanent, avaient obtenu le plus grand nombre de suffrages après les membres élus.

Lors du renouvellement, par moitié, du Comité international, les membres sortants seront d'abord ceux qui, en cas de vacance, auront été élus provisoirement dans l'intervalle entre deux sessions de la Conférence; les autres seront désignés par le sort.

Les membres sortants seront ré-éligibles.

## ARTICLE 9.

Le Comité international dirige les travaux concernant la vérification des nouveaux prototypes, et en général tous les travaux métro-



labors, as the high contracting parties may decide to have performed at the common expense. It shall, moreover, exercise supervision over the safe-keeping of the international prototypes.

giques que les Hautes Parties contractantes décideront de faire exécuter en commun. Il est chargé, en outre, de surveiller la conservation des prototypes internationaux.

Duties, continued.

ARTICLE 10.

The international committee shall choose its chairman and secretary by secret ballot. The governments of the high contracting parties shall be notified of the result of such elections.

The chairman and secretary of the committee, and the director of the bureau, must belong to different countries.

After having been formed, the committee shall hold no new elections and make no new appointments until three months after notice thereof shall have been given to all the members by the bureau of the committee.

ARTICLE 10.

Le Comité international se constitue en choisissant lui-même, au scrutin secret, son président et son secrétaire. Ces nominations seront notifiées aux Gouvernements des Hautes Parties contractantes.

Le Président et le secrétaire du Comité et le directeur du Bureau doivent appartenir à des pays différents.

Une fois constitué, le Comité ne peut procéder à de nouvelles élections ou nominations que trois mois après que tous les membres en auront été avertis par le bureau du Comité.

Officers.

ARTICLE 11.

Until the new prototypes shall have been finished and distributed, the committee shall meet at least once a year. After that time its meetings shall be held at least biennially.

Jusqu'à l'époque où les nouveaux prototypes seront terminés et distribués, le Comité se réunira au moins une fois par an; après cette époque, ses réunions seront au moins bisannuelles.

Meetings.

ARTICLE 12.

Questions upon which a vote is taken in the committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast. In case of a tie, the vote of the chairman shall decide. No resolution shall be considered to have been duly adopted unless the number of members present be at least equal to a majority of the members composing the committee.

This condition being fulfilled, absent members shall have the right to authorize members who are present to vote for them, and the members thus authorized shall furnish proper evidence of their authorization. The same shall be the case in elections by secret ballot.

ARTICLE 12.

Les votes du Comité ont lieu à la majorité des voix; en cas de partage la voix du Président est prépondérante. Les décisions ne sont valables que si le nombre des membres présents égale au moins la moitié plus un des membres qui composent le Comité.

Sous réserve de cette condition, les membres absents ont le droit de déléguer leurs votes aux membres présents, qui devront justifier de cette délégation. Il en est de même pour les nominations au scrutin secret.

Quorum.

ARTICLE 13.

During the interval occurring between two sessions, the committee shall have the right to discuss questions by correspondence.

ARTICLE 13.

Dans l'intervalle d'une session à l'autre, le Comité a le droit de délibérer par correspondance.

Discussions.

Discussions, continued.

In such cases, in order that its resolutions may be considered to have been adopted in due form, it shall be necessary for all the members of the committee to have been called upon to express their opinions.

Dans ce cas, pour que la décision soit valable, il faut que tous les membres du Comité aient été appelés à émettre leur avis.

ARTICLE 14.

ARTICLE 14.

Vacancies.

The international committee for weights and measures shall provisionally fill such vacancies as may occur in it; these elections shall take place by correspondence, each of the members being called upon to take part therein.

Le Comité international des poids et mesures remplit provisoirement les vacances qui pourraient se produire dans son sein; ces élections se font par correspondance, chacun des membres étant appelé à y prendre part.

ARTICLE 15.

ARTICLE 15.

Regulations.

The international committee shall prepare detailed regulations for the organization and the labors of the bureau, and shall fix the amounts to be paid for the performance of the extraordinary duties provided for in article 6 of this convention.

Le Comité international élaborera un règlement détaillé pour l'organisation et les travaux du Bureau, et il fixera les taxes à payer pour les travaux extraordinaires prévus à l'article 6 de la Convention.

Such amounts shall be applied to the improvement of the scientific apparatus of the bureau.

Ces taxes seront affectées au perfectionnement du matériel scientifique du Bureau.

ARTICLE 16.

ARTICLE 16.

Communications with governments.

All communications from the international committee to the governments of the high contracting parties shall take place through the diplomatic representatives of such countries at Paris.

Toutes les communications du Comité international avec les Gouvernements des Hautes Parties contractantes auront lieu par l'intermédiaire de leurs représentants diplomatiques à Paris.

For all matters requiring the attention of the French authorities, the committees shall have recourse to the ministry of foreign affairs of France.

Pour toutes les affaires dont la solution appartiendra à une administration française, le Comité aura recours au Ministère des affaires étrangères de France.

ARTICLE 17.

ARTICLE 17.

Director and assistants.

The director of the bureau and the adjuncts shall be chosen by the international committee by secret ballot.

Le directeur du Bureau ainsi que les adjoints sont nommés au scrutin secret par le Comité international.

The employés shall be appointed by the director.

Les employés sont nommés par le directeur.

The director shall have a right to take part in the deliberations of the committee.

Le directeur a voix délibérative au sein du Comité.

ARTICLE 18.

ARTICLE 18.

Access to international prototypes.

The director of the bureau shall have access to the place of deposit of the international prototypes of the meter and the kilogram only

Le directeur du Bureau n'aura accès au lieu de dépôt des prototypes internationaux du mètre et du kilogramme qu'en vertu d'une ré-

in pursuance of a resolution of the committee and in the presence of two of its members.

The place of deposit of the prototypes shall be opened only by means of three keys, one of which shall be in possession of the director of the archives of France, the second in that of the chairman of the committee, and the third in that of the director of the bureau.

The standards of the class of national prototypes alone shall be used for the ordinary comparing work of the bureau.

ARTICLE 19.

The director of the bureau shall annually furnish to the committee: 1st. A financial report concerning the accounts of the preceding year, which shall be examined, and, if found correct, a certificate to that effect shall be given him; 2d. A report on the condition of the apparatus; 3d. A general report concerning the work accomplished during the course of the year just closed.

The international committee shall make to each of the governments of the high contracting parties an annual report concerning all its scientific, technical, and administrative operations, and concerning those of the bureau. The chairman of the committee shall make a report to the general conference concerning the work that has been accomplished since its last session.

The reports and publications of the committee shall be in the French language. They shall be printed and furnished to the governments of the high contracting parties.

ARTICLE 20.

The contributions referred to in article 9 of the convention shall be paid according to the following scale:

The number representing the population, expressed in millions, shall be multiplied by the coefficient three for states in which the use of the metrical system is obligatory;

by the coefficient two for those in which it is optional;

by the coefficient one for other states.

solution du Comité et en présence de deux de ses membres.

International prototypes, cont'd.

Le lieu de dépôt des prototypes ne pourra s'ouvrir qu'au moyen de trois clefs, dont une sera en la possession du directeur des Archives de France, la seconde dans celle du président du Comité, et la troisième dans celle du directeur du Bureau.

Les étalons de la catégorie des prototypes nationaux serviront seuls aux travaux ordinaires de comparaisons du Bureau.

ARTICLE 19.

Le directeur du Bureau adressera, chaque année, au Comité: 1° un rapport financier sur les comptes de l'exercice précédent, dont il lui sera, après vérification, donné décharge; 2° un rapport sur l'état du matériel; 3° un rapport général sur les travaux accomplis dans le cours de l'année écoulée.

Reports.

Le Comité international adressera, de son côté, à tous les Gouvernements des Hautes Parties contractantes un rapport annuel sur l'ensemble de ses opérations scientifiques, techniques et administratives et de celles du Bureau. Le président du Comité rendra compte à la Conférence générale des travaux accomplis depuis l'époque de sa dernière session.

Les rapports et publications du Comité et du Bureau seront rédigés en langue française. Ils seront imprimés et communiqués aux Gouvernements des Hautes Parties contractantes.

ARTICLE 20.

L'échelle des contributions, dont il est question à l'article 9 de la Convention, sera établie ainsi qu'il suit:

Computation of contributions.

Le chiffre de la population, exprimé en millions, sera multiplié par le coefficient 3 pour les Etats dans lesquels le système métrique est obligatoire;

par le coefficient 2 pour ceux dans lesquels il n'est que facultatif;

par le coefficient 1 pour les autres Etats.

Computation of contributions, continued.

The sum of the products thus obtained will furnish the number of units by which the total expense is to be divided. The quotient will give the amount of the unit of expense.

## ARTICLE 21.

Computations of expense of international prototypes.

The expense of constructing the international prototypes, and the standards and test copies which are to accompany them, shall be defrayed by the high contracting parties in accordance with the scale fixed in the foregoing article.

The amounts to be paid for the comparison and verification of standards required by states not represented at this convention shall be regulated by the committee in conformity with the rates fixed in virtue of article 15 of the regulations.

## ARTICLE 22.

Force and effect.

These regulations shall have the same force and value as the convention to which they are annexed.

(Signed)

Signatures.

E. B. WASHBURNE.  
HOHENLOHE.  
APPONYI.  
BEYENS.  
VISCOUNT D'ITAJUBA.  
M. BALCARCE.  
MOLTKE-HVITFELDT.  
MARQUIS DE MOLINS.  
CÁRLOS IBAÑEZ.  
DECAZES.  
C. DE MEAUX.  
DUMAS.  
NIGRA.  
P. GALVEZ.  
FRANÇO DE RIVERO.  
JOSÉ DA SILVA MENDES LEAL.  
OKOUNEFF.

For M. le BARON ADELSWÄRD, (prevented.)

H. ÅKERMAN.

KERN.  
HUSNY.  
E. ACOSTA.

## Appendix No. 2.

Transient regulations.

## TRANSIENT PROVISIONS.

## ARTICLE 1.

Prototypes to States represented in convention of 1872.

All states which were represented at the international meter commission which met at Paris, in 1872, whether they are contracting parties to the present convention or not, shall receive the prototypes that they may have ordered, which

La somme des produits ainsi obtenus fournira le nombre d'unités par lequel la dépense totale devra être divisée. Le quotient donnera le montant de l'unité de dépense.

## ARTICLE 21.

Les frais de confection des prototypes internationaux, ainsi que des étalons et témoins destinés à les accompagner, seront supportés par les Hautes Parties contractantes d'après l'échelle établie à l'article précédent.

Les frais de comparaison et de vérification des étalons demandés par des États qui ne participeraient pas à la présente Convention, seront réglés par le Comité conformément aux taxes fixées en vertu de l'article 15 du Règlement.

## ARTICLE 22.

Le présent Règlement aura même force et valeur que la Convention à laquelle il est annexé.

E. B. WASHBURNE.  
HOHENLOHE.  
APPONYI.  
BEYENS.  
VISCOUNT D'ITAJUBA.  
M. BALCARCE.  
MOLTKE-HVITFELDT.  
MARQUIS DE MOLINS.  
CÁRLOS IBAÑEZ.  
DECAZES.  
C. DE MEAUX.  
DUMAS.  
NIGRA.  
P. GALVEZ.  
FRANÇO DE RIVERO.  
JOSÉ DA SILVA MENDES LEAL.  
OKOUNEFF.

Pour M. le BARON ADELSWÄRD, (empêché.)

H. ÅKERMAN.

KERN.  
HUSNY.  
E. ACOSTA.

## Annexe No. 2.

## DISPOSITIONS TRANSI-TOIRES.

## ARTICLE 1.

Tous les États qui étaient représentés à la Commission internationale du mètre réunie à Paris en 1872, qu'ils soient ou non parties contractantes à la présente Convention, recevront les prototypes qu'ils auront commandés, et

shall be delivered to them in the condition guaranteed by the said international commission.

qui leur seront livrés dans toutes les conditions de garantie déterminées par ladite Commission internationale.

ARTICLE 2.

The principal object of the first meeting of the general conference of weights and measures shall be to sanction these new prototypes, and to distribute them among the states which shall have expressed a desire to receive them.

La première réunion de la Conférence générale des poids et mesures mentionnée à l'article 3 de la Convention, aura, notamment, pour objet de sanctionner ces nouveaux prototypes et de les répartir entre les Etats qui en auront fait la demande.

Object of first meeting of general conference.

In consequence, the delegates of all the governments which were represented in the international commission of 1872, as likewise the members of the French section, shall, of right, form part of this first meeting for the sanction of the prototypes.

En conséquence, les Délégués de tous les Gouvernements qui étaient représentés à la Commission internationale de 1872, ainsi que les Membres de la section française, feront de droit partie de cette première réunion pour concourir à la sanction des prototypes.

ARTICLE 3.

It shall be the duty of the international committee mentioned in article 3 of the convention, and composed as provided in article 8 of the regulations, to receive and compare the new prototypes one with the other, in accordance with the scientific decisions of the international commission of 1872, and of its permanent committee. Such modifications may, however, be made as may in future be suggested by experience.

Le Comité international mentionné à l'article 3 de la Convention, et composé comme il est dit à l'article 8 du Règlement, est chargé de recevoir et de comparer entre eux les nouveaux prototypes, d'après les décisions scientifiques de la Commission internationale de 1872 et de son Comité permanent, sous réserve des modifications que l'expérience pourrait suggérer dans l'avenir.

Comparison of prototypes.

ARTICLE 4.

The French section of the international commission of 1872 shall continue to have charge of the labors intrusted to it in the construction of the new prototypes, with the co-operation of the international committee.

La section française de la Commission internationale de 1872 reste chargée des travaux qui lui ont été confiés pour la construction des nouveaux prototypes, avec le concours du Comité international.

French section continued in charge.

ARTICLE 5.

The cost of manufacturing the metrical standards prepared by the French section shall be reimbursed by the governments interested, according to the cost-price per unit which shall be fixed by the said section.

Les frais de fabrication des étalons métriques construits par la section française seront remboursés par les Gouvernements intéressés, d'après le prix de revient par unité qui sera déterminé par ladite section.

Reimbursement of cost.

## ARTICLE 6.

**International committee.** The immediate formation of the international committee is authorized, and that body, when formed, is hereby empowered to make all necessary preparatory examinations for the carrying into effect of the convention, without, however, incurring any expense before the exchange of the ratifications of the said convention.

**Signatures.**

E. B. WASHBURNE.  
HOHENLOHE.  
APPONYI.  
BEYENS.  
VISCOUNT D'ITAJUBA.  
M. BALCARCE.  
MOLTKE-HVITFELDT.  
MARQUIS DE MOLINS.  
CÁRLOS IBAÑEZ.  
DECAZES.  
C. DE MEAUX.  
DUMAS.  
NIGRA.  
P. GALVEZ.  
FRANÇO DE RIVERO.  
JOSÉ DA SILVA MENDES LEAL.  
OKOUNEFF.

For M. le BARON ADELSWÄRD (prevented).

H. ÅKERMAN.

KERN.  
HUSNY.  
E. ACOSTA.

## ARTICLE 6.

Le Comité international est autorisé à se constituer immédiatement et à faire toutes les études préparatoires nécessaires pour la mise à exécution de la Convention, sans engager aucune dépense avant l'échange des ratifications de ladite Convention.

E. B. WASHBURNE.  
HOHENLOHE.  
APPONYI.  
BEYENS.  
VISCOUNT D'ITAJUBA.  
M. BALCARCE.  
MOLTKE-HVITFELDT.  
MARQUIS DE MOLINS.  
CÁRLOS IBAÑEZ.  
DECAZES.  
C. DE MEAUX.  
DUMAS.  
NIGRA.  
P. GALVEZ.  
FRANÇO DE RIVERO.  
JOSÉ DA SILVA MENDES LEAL.  
OKOUNEFF.

Pour M. le BARON ADELSWÄRD (empêché).

H. ÅKERMAN.

KERN.  
HUSNY.  
E. ACOSTA.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Paris on the 2nd of August last;

**Proclamation.**

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the City of Washington this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [SEAL.] seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and third.

R. B. HAYES.

By the President:

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS,  
*Secretary of State.*

*Convention between the United States and the Kingdom of Italy concerning the rights, privileges, and immunities of consular officers. Concluded May 8, 1878; ratification advised by the Senate May 28, 1878; ratified by the President June 4, 1878; ratifications exchanged September 18, 1878; proclaimed September 27, 1878.*

May 8, 1878.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

*A Proclamation.*

Whereas a consular convention between the United States and Italy was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Washington, on the eighth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, which convention is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

*Consular Convention between the United States and Italy.*      *Convenzione Consolare tra l'Italia e gli Stati Uniti.*

The President of the United States and His Majesty the King of Italy, recognizing the utility of defining the rights, privileges and immunities of consular officers in the two countries, have determined to conclude a consular convention for that purpose, and accordingly, have named: The President of the United States, William M. Evarts, Secretary of State of the United States: His Majesty the King of Italy, Baron Alberto Blanc, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia e il Presidente degli Stati Uniti, riconoscendo l'utilità di determinare i diritti, privilegi ed immunità degli Ufficiali consolari dei due paesi, nonchè le loro attribuzioni e gli obblighi ai quali sono tenuti, hanno deciso di conchiudere una Convenzione Consolare, e a quest'effetto hanno nominato: Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia, il Barone Alberto Blanc, suo Inviato straordinario e Ministro plenipotenziario agli Stati Uniti: il Presidente degli Stati Uniti, William M. Evarts, Segretario di Stato degli Stati Uniti.

Contracting parties.

Who, after communicating to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

I quali, dopo presentazione dei loro pieni poteri, trovati in buona e debita forma, hanno convenuto negli articoli seguenti.

ARTICLE I.

ARTICOLO I.

Each of the high contracting parties pledges itself to admit the Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents of the other in all its ports, places and cities, with the exception of those in which it may not be deemed proper to recognize such functionaries.

Ciascuna delle alte Parti contraenti si obbliga ad ammettere Consoli Generali, Consoli, Vice-Consoli e Agenti Consolari dell'altra in tutti i suoi porti, luoghi e città, ad eccezione di quelli nei quali non si riputerà conveniente di riconoscere tali funzionari.

Recognition of consular officers.

This reservation, however, shall not be applied to one of the high contracting parties without being applied in like manner to all the other Powers.

Non potrà però questa riserva applicarsi ad una delle alte Parti contraenti, senza che si applichi ugualmente a tutte le altre Potenze.

## ARTICLE II.

Exequaturs.

Consular officers shall receive, after presenting their commissions, and according to the formalities established in the respective countries, the exequatur required for the exercise of their functions, which shall be furnished to them free of cost; and on presentation of this document, they shall be admitted by all the authorities of their place of residence, to the enjoyment of the rights, prerogatives and immunities granted them by this convention.

## ARTICLE III.

Exemptions from arrest, etc.

Consular officers, citizens of the state by which they were appointed, shall be exempt from arrest or imprisonment in civil cases and from preliminary arrest in penal cases, except in the case of offenses which the local law qualifies as crimes and punishes as such, and they shall be exempt from military billettings and from the performance of service in the army, in the militia, or national guard, and in the navy.

The aforesaid consular officers shall be exempt from all national, state or municipal taxes, imposed upon persons either in the nature of capitation tax or in respect of their property unless such taxes become due on account of the possession of real estate or for interest on capital invested in the state in which they reside. If they are engaged in trade, manufactures or commerce, they shall not enjoy such exemption but shall be obliged to pay the same taxes as are paid by other foreigners under similar circumstances.

## ARTICLE IV.

Exemptions as witnesses.

Consular officers, citizens of the state which appointed them, and who are not engaged in trade, professional business or any kind of manufactures, shall not be obliged to appear as witnesses before the courts of the country in which they reside. If their testimony should be necessary, they shall be requested in writing to appear in court, and in case of impediment their written deposition shall be requested, or it shall be received *viva voce* at their residence or office.

## ARTICOLO II.

Gli Ufficiali consolari riceveranno, dietro presentazione delle loro patenti, e secondo le formalità stabilite ne' paesi rispettivi, l' exequatur richiesto per l' esercizio delle loro funzioni, il quale verrà loro spedito senza spesa; e sulla presentazione di tale documento, essi verranno ammessi da tutte le autorità del luogo di loro residenza al godimento dei diritti, prerogative ed immunità loro accordate con la presente Convenzione.

## ARTICOLO III.

Gli Ufficiali consolari, cittadini dello stato che li ha nominati, non potranno essere arrestati, o imprigionati per cause civili, e saranno esenti dall' arresto preventivo in cause penali, a meno che si tratti di reati che la legislazione locale qualifica di crimini e punisce come tali, e andranno esenti dall' alloggio militare, e dal prestare servizio nell' esercito, nella milizia o guardia nazionale, e nella marina.

Gli Ufficiali consolari predetti saranno esenti dalle contribuzioni nazionali, provinciali o municipali, imposte sulle persone, sia come capitazione, sia in relazione alle loro proprietà, purchè non dovute per ragione di possesso di beni immobili o per interesse di capitale impiegato nello stato in cui risiedono. Qualora essi esercitino una professione, industria o commercio, non godranno di siffatta esenzione, ma saranno tenuti a pagare le tasse a cui sono obbligati gli altri stranieri nelle identiche condizioni.

## ARTICOLO IV.

Gli Ufficiali consolari, cittadini dello stato che li ha nominati, e che non esercitano il commercio, nè alcuna specie di industria, non saranno tenuti a comparire come testimoni davanti ai Tribunali del paese in cui risiedono. Ove la loro testimonianza sia necessaria, si inviteranno per iscritto a comparire in Corte, ed in caso d' impedimento, si dovrà richiedere la loro deposizione scritta, o riceverla di viva voce nel loro domicilio od ufficio.



It shall be the duty of the aforementioned consular officers to comply with such request without unnecessary delay.

In all the criminal cases contemplated by the VIth article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States, by virtue of which the right is guaranteed to persons charged with crimes, of obtaining witnesses in their favor, consular officers shall be required to appear, all possible regard being paid to their dignity and to the duties of their office.

Consuls of the United States in Italy shall receive the same treatment in similar cases.

## ARTICLE V.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents may place over the outer door of their office, the arms of their nation with this inscription: *Consulate or Vice-Consulate or Consular Agency of the United States or of Italy.*

They may also hoist the flag of their country, over the house in which the consular office is, provided they do not reside in the capital in which the legation of their country is established.

## ARTICLE VI.

The consular offices shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not be allowed to enter them under any pretext, nor shall they in any case examine or sequester the papers therein deposited. These offices, however, shall never serve as places of asylum.

When the consular officer is engaged in trade, professional business, or manufactures, the papers relating to the business of the consulate must be kept separate.

## ARTICLE VII.

In case of death, incapacity or absence of the Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, their Chancellors and Secretaries, whose official character shall have been previously announced to the Department of State at Washington, or to the Ministry of For-

Sarà dovere de' summentovati Ufficiali consolari di aderire a tale domanda, senza frapporre dilazione non necessaria.

In tutti i casi criminali contemplati dal VI<sup>to</sup> articolo degli emendamenti alla Costituzione degli Stati Uniti, in virtù del quale è garantito il diritto alle persone accusate di crimini di ottenere testimoni in loro favore, gli Ufficiali consolari saranno invitati a comparire, con ogni possibile riguardo alla lor dignità e ai doveri della loro carica.

I Consoli degli Stati Uniti in Italia riceveranno un uguale trattamento in casi consimili.

## ARTICOLO V.

I Consoli Generali, Consoli, Vice-Consoli e Agenti Consolari potranno collocare sopra la porta esterna del loro ufficio lo stemma della loro nazione, con questa iscrizione: *Consolato, o Vice-Consolato, o Agenzia Consolare degli Stati Uniti, o d'Italia.*

Potranno pure inalberare la bandiera del loro paese sulla casa consolare, quando non risiedono nella capitale laddove si trova la Legazione del loro paese.

## ARTICOLO VI.

Gli uffici consolari saranno in ogni tempo inviolabili. Le autorità locali non potranno entrarvi sotto alcun pretesto. Esse non potranno in alcun caso esaminare o sequestrare le carte ivi depositate. Non dovranno però mai questi uffici servire come luoghi di asilo.

Qualora l'Ufficiale consolare eserciti il commercio o un' industria, le carte risguardanti il consolato dovranno tenersi separate.

## ARTICOLO VII.

Nel caso d'impedimento, assenza o morte dei Consoli Generali, Consoli, Vice-Consoli e Agenti Consolari, i loro Cancellieri e Segretari, il cui carattere ufficiale sia previamente stato dichiarato al D<sup>o</sup>. di Stato in Washington, ovvero al Ministero degli Affari Esteri in Italia, sa-

Exemptions as witnesses, cont'd.

National arms and flag.

Offices to be inviolable.

Ad interim officers.

*Ad interim* officers, cont'd.

Foreign Affairs in Italy, shall be permitted to discharge their functions *ad interim*, and they shall enjoy, while thus acting, the same rights, prerogatives and immunities as the officers whose places they fill, on the condition and with the reserves prescribed for those offices.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents.

Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents may be appointed by the respective governments or by the Consul General or Consuls, with the approval of said governments, in the cities, ports, and places of each consular district. These agents may be selected from the citizens of the United States, or from Italian citizens or other foreigners, and they shall be furnished with a commission by the government or by the Consul appointing them under whose orders they are to discharge their functions.

They shall enjoy the privileges provided in this convention for consular officers, subject to the exceptions and reservations provided for the same.

#### ARTICLE IX.

Rights of recourse to authorities.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents may have recourse to the authorities of the respective countries within their district, whether federal or local, judicial or executive, for the purpose of complaining of any infraction of the treaties or conventions existing between the United States and Italy, as also in order to defend the rights and interests of their countrymen. If the complaint should not be satisfactorily redressed, the consular officers aforesaid, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

#### ARTICLE X.

Power to take depositions, etc.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, and their Chancellors or Consular Clerks shall have the right to take in their offices, at the residence of the parties, in their own dwelling and even on board ship, the depositions of

ranno ammessi ad esercitare internamente le loro funzioni, e godranno, durante la loro gestione, degli stessi diritti, prerogative ed immunità stabilite pei titolari, sotto le condizioni e riserve pei medesimi prescritte.

#### ARTICOLO VIII.

Vice-Consoli e Agenti Consolari, possono essere nominati, oltrechè dai rispettivi governi, anche dai Consoli Generali o Consoli, colla approvazione di detti governi, nelle città, porti e luoghi dei distretti consolari de' detti Consoli Generali o Consoli. Questi Agenti potranno scegliersi fra i cittadini degli Stati Uniti o tra cittadini italiani, o fra gli stranieri, e saranno muniti di una patente rilasciata dal Console che li ha nominati, e sotto gli ordini del quale dovranno esercitare le loro funzioni.

Essi godranno dei privilegi stipulati nella presente Convenzione in favore degli Ufficiali consolari, salve le eccezioni e riserve pei medesimi prescritte.

#### ARTICOLO IX.

I Consoli Generali, Consoli, Vice-Consoli e Agenti Consolari potranno rivolgersi alle autorità dei paesi rispettivi entro il loro distretto, siano esse federali o locali, giudiziarie o esecutive, per reclamare contro qualunque infrazione de' Trattati e Convenzioni esistenti fra l'Italia e gli Stati Uniti, come pure all'oggetto di difendere i diritti e gl'interessi dei loro compatriotti. Se le risoluzioni prese in seguito a tali rimostranze non fossero soddisfacenti, i sopradetti Ufficiali consolari, in mancanza di un agente diplomatico del loro paese, potranno ricorrere direttamente al governo del paese nel quale risiedono.

#### ARTICOLO X.

I Consoli Generali, Consoli, Vice-Consoli e Agente Consolari, e i loro Cancellieri, avranno il diritto di ricevere nei loro uffici, alla residenza delle parti, nella propria abitazione e anche a bordo, le depositions che abbiano a prestare i

captains and crews of the vessels of their nation, of passengers on board of the same, and of any other citizen or subject of their country.

They shall also have the right to receive at their offices, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country, any contract between citizens or subjects and other inhabitants of the country in which they reside, and also any contract between these latter, provided it relates to real estate situated in the territory of the nation to which the consular officer belongs, or to business which is to be transacted in said country.

Copies of papers relative to such contracts and official documents of all kinds, whether originals, copies or translations, duly authenticated by the Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents and sealed with the seal of office of the Consulate, shall be received as evidence in the United States and Italy.

#### ARTICLE XI.

Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order on board of the merchant vessels of their nation, and shall alone take cognizance of questions, of whatever kind, that may arise, both at sea and in port, between the captain, officers and seamen, without exception, and especially of those relating to wages and the fulfilment of agreements reciprocally made. The courts, or federal, state or municipal authorities in the United States, and the tribunals or authorities in Italy, shall not under any pretext, interfere in such questions, but they shall lend aid to consular officers when the latter shall request it, in order to find out, arrest and imprison any person belonging to the crew, whom they may think proper to place in custody. These persons shall be arrested at the sole demand of the consular officers, made in writing to the courts or federal, state or municipal authorities in the United States, or to the competent court or

capitani e gli equipaggi delle navi di loro nazione, ed i passeggeri a bordo delle medesime, e qualsiasi altro cittadino o suddito del loro paese.

Powers to take depositions, etc., continued.

Parimenti avranno facoltà di ricevere nei loro uffici, conformemente alle leggi e ai regolamenti del loro paese, qualunque contratto fra cittadini o sudditi ed altri abitanti del paese nel quale risiedono, e anco ogni contratto fra questi ultimi, purchè abbia per oggetto beni stabili situati nel territorio della nazione cui l'Ufficiale consolare appartiene, o abbia tratto ad affari che devono disimpegnarsi nel suo stesso paese.

Le copie di carte relative a tali contratti, e i documenti ufficiali di qualsiasi natura, sia che vengano presentati nell'originale, in copia, o come traduzione, debitamente legalizzati ed autenticati dai Consoli Generali, Consoli, Vice-Consoli ed Agenti Consolari, e segnati col bollo di ufficio del consolato, saranno ricevuti, quali documenti facenti prova, negli Stati Uniti ed in Italia.

#### ARTICOLO XI.

I Consoli Generali, Consoli, Vice-Consoli e Agenti Consolari saranno esclusivamente incaricati di mantenere l'ordine interno a bordo delle navi mercantili di loro nazione, e conosceranno soli delle quistioni di qualunque genere che potranno sorgere, sì in mare che nei porti, fra il Capitano, gli ufficiali ed i marinai, senza eccezione, e segnatamente di quelle relative al soldo, ed all'adempimento degli accordi reciprocamente convenuti. Le Corti o autorità federali, di Stato o municipali negli Stati Uniti, ed i Tribunali e le autorità in Italia, non potranno sotto alcun pretesto intervenire in tali quistioni, ma dovranno prestar man forte agli Ufficiali consolari, quando essi lo richiedano, affine di ricercare, arrestare ed imprigionare qualunque individuo facente parte dell'equipaggio, cui reputino conveniente di porre sotto custodia. Questi individui saranno arrestati sulla sola domanda degli Ufficiali consolari, fatta per iscritto alle Corti o autorità federali, di Stato o municipali negli Stati Uniti, o al Tribu-

Powers over vessels, etc.

Powers over vessels, etc., cont'd.

authority in Italy, such demands being supported by an official extract from the register of the vessel and from the crew-list and they shall be detained during the stay of the vessel in the port, at the disposal of the consular officers.

They shall be released at the written request of the said officer, and the expenses of the arrest and detention shall be paid by the consular officer.

#### ARTICLE XII.

Passenger vessels, etc.

According to the act of Congress of March 5, 1855, *to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels*, all disputes and questions of any nature that may arise between captains and officers on the one hand, and passengers on board of vessels on the other, shall be brought to and decided by the Circuit or District Courts of the United States to the exclusion of all other courts and authorities.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

Arrest of seamen, etc.

The respective Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents, may arrest the officers, seamen and any other person forming part of the crew of the merchant and war vessels of their nation, who have been guilty of or charged with deserting from said vessels, in order to return them to their vessels, or to send them back to their country.

To this effect the consular officers of Italy in the United States, may apply in writing, to either the courts or the federal, state or municipal authorities of the United States, and the consular officers of the United States may apply to any of the competent authorities in Italy, and make a demand for the deserters, showing by exhibiting the register of the vessel and the crew-list, or other official documents, that the persons claimed really belonged to said crew. Upon such request, alone, thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the consular officers, the deserters, not being citizens or subjects of the country in which the

nale od autorità competente in Italia, giustificando tale domanda con un estratto ufficiale del registro della nave e del ruolo dell'equipaggio, e saranno detenuti durante il soggiorno della nave nel porto a disposizione degli Ufficiali consolari.

Essi verranno rilasciati dietro domanda per iscritto presentata dal detto Ufficiale e le spese dell'arresto e della detenzione saranno pagate dagli Ufficiali consolari.

#### ARTICOLO XII.

In conformità all'atto del Congresso 5 Marzo, 1855, *to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels*, tutte le dispute e quistioni di qualunque sorta, che possano insorgere fra Capitani ed ufficiali da una parte, e i passeggeri a bordo delle navi dall'altra, saranno deferite e decise dalle Corti di Circuito o di Distretto degli Stati Uniti, ad esclusione d'ogni qualunque altra Corte ed autorità.

#### ARTICOLO XIII.

I rispettivi Consoli Generali, Consoli, Vice-Consoli e Agenti Consolari, potranno arrestare gli ufficiali, marinai e qualsiasi altra persona che formi parte dell'equipaggio dei bastimenti mercantili e delle navi da guerra della loro nazione, che siansi resi colpevoli, o vengano accusati di aver disertato dalle dette navi o bastimenti, onde reintegrarli a bordo delle loro navi o farli rimpatriare.

A tale effetto, gli Ufficiali consolari d'Italia negli Stati Uniti potranno indirizzarsi per iscritto indistintamente alle Corti o autorità federali, di Stato o municipali degli Stati Uniti, e gli Ufficiali consolari degli Stati Uniti potranno indirizzarsi a qualsiasi competente autorità in Italia, e fare domanda de' disertori, giustificando, mediante la esibizione del registro del bastimento e del ruolo dell'equipaggio, o di altro documento ufficiale, che le persone reclamate formavano realmente parte dell'equipaggio. Dietro tale domanda soltanto, in tal maniera giustificata, e senza che si possa chiedere alcun giuramento dagli Ufficiali consolari, dovranno conse-

demand is made, at the time of their shipment, shall be given up.

All assistance and necessary aid moreover, shall be furnished for the search and arrest of said deserters, who shall be placed in the prisons of the country, and kept there at the request and at the expense of the consular officer, until he finds an opportunity to send them home.

If, however, such an opportunity shall not present itself within the space of three months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserter shall be set at liberty, nor shall he be again imprisoned for the same cause.

## ARTICLE XIV.

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, between the owners, freighters and insurers, all damages suffered at sea, by the vessels of the two countries whether they enter the respective ports voluntarily, or are forced by stress of weather or other causes over which the officers have no control, shall be settled by the Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents of the country in which they respectively reside; in case, however, any citizen of the country in which said consular officers reside, or subjects of a third power, should be interested in these damages, and the parties cannot come to an amicable agreement, the competent local authorities shall decide.

## ARTICLE XV.

All operations relative to the salvage of United States vessels wrecked upon the coasts of Italy, and of Italian vessels upon the coasts of the United States, shall be directed by the respective Consuls General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls of the two countries, and until their arrival, by the respective consular agents, where consular agencies exist.

In places and ports where there is no such agency, the local authorities shall give immediate notice of the shipwreck to the Consul of the district in which the disaster has

gnarsi quei disertori che non erano cittadini nè sudditi del paese nel quale si fa la domanda, all' epoca del loro imbarco. Arrest of seamen, etc., cont'd.

Si presterà inoltre ogni assistenza e necessario aiuto per la ricerca e lo arresto dei detti disertori, i quali saranno pure messi nelle prigioni del paese, ed ivi custoditi a richiesta e spese dell' Ufficiale consolare, finchè non trovi occasione di farli rimpatriare.

Ove però tale occasione non si presentasse entro lo spazio di tre mesi a contare dal giorno del suo arresto, il disertore sarà messo in libertà, e non potrà più per lo stesso motivo essere imprigionato.

## ARTICOLO XIV.

Semprechè non esista convenzione in contrario fra gli armatori, noleggiatori ed assicuratori, tutte le avarie sofferte durante la navigazione dalle navi dei due paesi, sia che entrino nei rispettivi porti volontariamente, sia che vi approdino per forza maggiore, saranno regolate dai Consoli Generali, Consoli, Vice-Consoli e Agenti Consolari della nazione ove rispettivamente risiedono; nel caso poi che si trovassero interessati in queste avarie sudditi del paese ove risiedono i detti Ufficiali consolari o sudditi di una terza Potenza, ed in difetto di amichevole componimento fra le due parti, la competente autorità locale dovrà decidere. Differences between vessel owners, insurers, etc.

## ARTICOLO XV.

Tutte le operazioni, relative al salvataggio di navi degli Stati Uniti, naufragate sulle coste d' Italia, e di navi italiane sulle coste degli Stati Uniti, saranno dirette dai rispettivi Consoli Generali, Consoli, Vice-Consoli de' due paesi e fino al loro arrivo, dagli Agenti Consolari rispettivi, laddove esistono Agenti Consolari. Salvage of vessels.

In quei luoghi e porti nei quali non esistono tali agenzie, l'autorità locale porgerà immediato avviso del naufragio al Console del distretto ove il sinistro ebbe luogo, e fino

Salvage of ves- taken place, and until the arrival  
sels, continued. of the said Consul, they shall take  
all necessary measures for the pro-  
tection of persons and the preserva-  
tion of property.

The local authorities shall inter-  
vene only to preserve order, and to  
protect the interests of the salvors,  
if they do not belong to the crew of  
the wrecked vessel, and to secure  
the execution of the arrangements  
made for the entry and exportation  
of the merchandise saved. It is  
understood that such merchandise  
is not to be subjected to any custom-  
house charges, unless it be intended  
for consumption in the country in  
which the wreck took place.

## ARTICLE XVI.

Death of citizens. In case of the death of a citizen  
of the United States in Italy, or of  
an Italian citizen in the United  
States, who has no known heir, or  
testamentary executor designated  
by him, the competent local authori-  
ties shall give notice of the fact to  
the Consuls or Consular Agents of  
the nation to which the deceased  
belongs, to the end that informa-  
tion may be at once transmitted to  
the parties interested.

## ARTICLE XVII.

Rights of most The respective Consuls General,  
favored nation. Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consu-  
lar Agents, as likewise the Consu-  
lar Chancellors, Secretaries, Clerks  
or Attachés, shall enjoy in both  
countries, all the rights, preroga-  
tives, immunities and privileges  
which are or may hereafter be  
granted to the officers of the same  
grade, of the most favoured nation.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

Term and abro- This Convention shall remain in  
gation. force for the space of ten years from  
the date of the exchange of the  
ratifications, which shall take place  
in conformity with the respective  
Constitutions of the two countries,  
at Washington or at Rome, within  
the period of six months, or sooner,  
if possible.

In case neither party gives notice  
twelve months previously to the  
expiration of said period of ten

all' arrivo del detto Console dovrà  
prendere tutte le misure necessarie  
alla protezione delle persone e alla  
conservazione degli oggetti.

L'intervento dell' autorità locale  
non potrà aver luogo altrimenti che  
per mantenere l'ordine, e guarentire  
gl'interessi dei ricuperatori, qualora  
non appartengano alla ciurma della  
nave naufragata, e ad assicurare  
l'esecuzione delle disposizioni  
stabilite per l'entrata e per l'espor-  
tazione della merce salvata. E ben  
inteso che tal merce non andrà  
soggetta ad alcun diritto di dogana,  
a meno che sia destinata al consumo  
interno nel paese dove il naufragio  
ebbe luogo.

## ARTICOLO XVI.

In caso di morte d'un cittadino  
degli Stati Uniti in Italia, o di un  
suddito Italiano negli Stati Uniti,  
il quale non abbia alcun erede co-  
nosciuto, o esecutore testamentario  
da lui designato, l'autorità locale  
competente dovrà dar avviso del  
fatto ai Consoli o Agenti Consolari  
della nazione cui il defunto appar-  
tiene, affinché ne possa venir tras-  
messa immediatamente la informa-  
zione alle parti interessate.

## ARTICOLO XVII.

I Consoli Generali, Consoli, Vice-  
Consoli ed Agenti Consolari ris-  
pettivi, come pure i Cancellieri, Seg-  
retarii, Alunni od Applicati Consu-  
olari godranno nei due paesi di  
tutte le facoltà, prerogative, immu-  
nità e privilegi che sono o saranno  
concessi agli Agenti di egual grado  
della nazione più favorita.

## ARTICOLO XVIII.

La presente Convenzione rimarrà  
in vigore per lo spazio di dieci anni,  
a. datare dal giorno dello scambio  
delle ratifiche, che verrà fatto con  
riguardo alle rispettivi Costituzione  
dei due paesi, ed operato a Wash-  
ington o a Roma, entro il periodo  
di sei mesi, o più presto se sarà  
possibile.

Nel caso in cui nessuna delle due  
parti contraenti annunziasse do-  
dici mesi prima dello spirare di

years, of its intention not to renew the Convention, this shall remain in force until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have made such announcement.

detto periodo di dieci anni, la propria intenzione di non rinnovare la Convenzione, questa rimarrà in vigore fino allo spirare d' un anno dal giorno in cui una delle parti avrà fatto tale annunzio.

Term, etc., continued.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

In fede del che, i rispettivi Plenipotenziari hanno firmato questa Convenzione, e vi hanno apposto i loro sigilli rispettivi.

Signatures.

Done at Washington the eighth day of May, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Dato a Washington li otto Maggio Anno Domini mille ottocento settantotto.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS. [SEAL.]  
A. BLANC. [SEAL.]

[SEAL.] A. BLANC.  
[SEAL.] WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the eighteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

Now therefore be it known that, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty seventh day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and [SEAL.] seventy-eight and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and third.

R. B. HAYES.

By the President :

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS.  
*Secretary of State.*

June 1, 1878.

*Convention for the formation of a Universal Postal Union. Concluded at Paris June 1, 1878.*

[NOTE.—This convention, as signed, was in the French language only. The English translation has been added in Washington.]

Contracting parties. Union Postale Universelle conclu entre l'Allemagne, la République Argentine, l'Autriche-Hongrie, la Belgique, le Brésil, le Danemark et les Colonies Danoises, l'Égypte, l'Espagne et les Colonies Espagnoles, les États-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord, la France et les Colonies Françaises, la Grande-Bretagne et diverses Colonies Anglaises, l'Inde Britannique, le Canada, la Grèce, l'Italie, le Japon, le Luxembourg, le Mexique, le Monténégro, le Norvège, les Pays-Bas et les Colonies Néerlandaises, le Pérou, la Perse, le Portugal et les Colonies Portugaises, la Roumanie, la Russie, la Serbie, le Salvador, la Suède, la Suisse et la Turquie.

Universal Postal Union concluded between Germany, the Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark and the Danish Colonies, Egypt, Spain and the Spanish Colonies, the United States of North America, France and the French Colonies, Great Britain and certain British Colonies, British India, Canada, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Norway, the Netherlands and the Netherland Colonies, Peru, Persia, Portugal and the Portuguese Colonies, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Salvador, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

## CONVENTION.

Preamble.

Les soussignés, plénipotentiaires des Gouvernements des pays ci-dessus énumérés, s'étant réunis en Congrès à Paris, en vertu de l'article 18 du Traité constitutif de l'Union générale des Postes, conclu à Berne le 9 octobre 1874, ont, d'un commun accord et sous réserve de ratification, révisé ledit Traité, conformément aux dispositions suivantes :

## ARTICLE PREMIER.

Universal Postal Union. Les pays entre lesquels est conclue la présente Convention, ainsi que ceux qui y adhéreront ultérieurement, forment, sous la dénomination d'*Union postale universelle*, un seul territoire postal pour l'échange réciproque des correspondances entre leurs bureaux de poste.

## CONVENTION.

The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries above enumerated, being assembled in Congress at Paris, by virtue of Article 18 of the Treaty constituting the General Postal Union, concluded at Berne on the 9th of October, 1874, have, by mutual agreement, and subject to ratification, revised the said Treaty, conformably to the following stipulations :

## ARTICLE 1.

The countries between which the present Convention is concluded, as well as those which may join it hereafter, form, under the title of *Universal Postal Union*, a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence between their post-offices.



ARTICLE 2.

Les dispositions de cette Convention s'étendent aux lettres, aux cartes postales, aux imprimés de toute nature, aux papiers d'affaires et aux échantillons de marchandises, originaires de l'un des pays de l'Union et à destination d'un autre de ces pays. Elles s'appliquent également, quant au parcours dans le ressort de l'Union, à l'échange postal des objets ci-dessus entre les pays de l'Union et les pays étrangers à l'Union, toutes les fois que cet échange emprunte les services de deux des Parties contractantes, au moins.

ARTICLE 3.

Les administrations des postes des pays limitrophes ou aptes à correspondre directement entre eux, sans emprunter l'intermédiaire des services d'une tierce administration, déterminent, d'un commun accord, les conditions du transport de leurs dépêches réciproques à travers la frontière ou d'une frontière à l'autre.

A moins d'arrangement contraire, on considère comme services tiers les transports maritimes effectués directement entre deux pays, au moyen de paquebots ou bâtiments dépendant de l'un d'eux, et ces transports, de même que ceux effectués entre deux bureaux d'un même pays, par l'intermédiaire de services maritimes ou territoriaux dépendant d'un autre pays, sont régis par les dispositions de l'article suivant.

ARTICLE 4.

La liberté du transit est garantie dans le territoire entier de l'Union.

En conséquence, les diverses administrations postales de l'Union peuvent s'expédier réciproquement, par l'intermédiaire d'une ou de plusieurs d'entre elles, tant des dépêches closes que des correspondances à découvert, suivant les besoins du trafic et les convenances du service postal.

Les correspondances échangées, soit à découvert, soit en dépêches closes, entre deux administrations

ARTICLE 2.

The stipulations of this Convention extend to letters, post-cards, printed matter of all kinds, commercial documents and samples of merchandise, originating in one of the countries of the Union and intended for another of those countries. They also apply, so far as regards conveyance within the Union, to the exchange by mail of the articles above mentioned between the countries of the Union and countries foreign to the Union, whenever that exchange makes use of the services of two of the contracting parties at least.

Scope.

ARTICLE 3.

The Postal Administrations of neighboring countries, or countries able to correspond directly with each other without using the intermediary of the services of a third Administration, determine, by mutual agreement, the conditions of the conveyance of their reciprocal mails across the frontier, or from one frontier to the other.

Contiguous countries.

Unless there be a contrary arrangement, the direct sea conveyance performed between two countries by means of packets or vessels depending upon one of them, shall be considered as a third service; and such conveyance, as well as any performed between two offices of the same country, by the intermediary of maritime or territorial services maintained by another country, is regulated by the stipulations of the following Article.

Direct sea service.

ARTICLE 4.

The right of transit is guaranteed throughout the entire territory of the Union.

Territorial transit.

Consequently, the several Postal Administrations of the Union may send reciprocally through the intermediary of one or of several of them, as well closed mails as correspondence in open mails, according to the requirements of trade and the convenience of the postal service.

The correspondence exchanged, whether in open or in closed mails, between two Administrations of the

Transit charges.

Transit charges, de l'Union, au moyen des services  
continued. d'une ou de plusieurs autres ad-

ministrations de l'Union, sont  
soumises, au profit de chacun des  
pays traversés ou dont les services  
participent au transport, aux frais  
de transit suivants, savoir :

**Territorial.** 1<sup>o</sup> Pour les parcours territoriaux,  
2 francs par kilogramme de lettres  
ou cartes postales, et 25 centimes  
par kilogramme d'autres objets ;

**Maritime.** 2<sup>o</sup> Pour les parcours maritimes,  
15 francs par kilogramme de let-  
tres ou cartes postales, et 1 franc  
par kilogramme d'autres objets.

**Exceptions.** Il est toutefois entendu :  
1<sup>o</sup> Que partout où le transit est  
déjà actuellement gratuit ou soumis  
à des conditions plus avantageuses,  
ce régime est maintenu, sauf dans  
le cas prévu à l'alinéa 3<sup>o</sup> ci-après ;

2<sup>o</sup> Que partout où les frais de  
transit maritime sont fixés jusqu'à  
présent à 6 fr. 50 cent. par kilo-  
gramme de lettres ou cartes postales,  
ces frais sont réduits à 5 francs ;

3<sup>o</sup> Que tout parcours maritime  
n'excédant pas 300 milles marins  
est gratuit, si l'administration in-  
téressée a déjà droit, du chef des  
dépêches ou correspondances bé-  
néficiant de ce parcours, à la rému-  
nération afférente au transit terri-  
torial ; dans le cas contraire, il est  
rétribué à raison de 2 francs par  
kilogramme de lettres ou cartes  
postales et de 25 centimes par kilo-  
gramme d'autres objets :

4<sup>o</sup> Que, en cas de transport mari-  
time effectué par deux ou plusieurs  
administrations, les frais du par-  
cours total ne peuvent dépasser 15  
francs par kilogramme de lettres ou  
cartes postales et 1 franc par kilo-  
gramme d'autres objets ; ces frais,  
le cas échéant, sont répartis entre  
ces administrations au prorata des  
distances parcourues, sans préjudice  
aux arrangements différents entre  
les parties intéressées ;

5<sup>o</sup> Que les prix spécifiés au pré-  
sent article ne s'appliquent, ni aux  
transports au moyen de services  
dépendant d'administrations étran-  
gères à l'Union, ni aux transports  
dans l'Union au moyen de services  
extraordinaires spécialement créés  
ou entretenus par une administra-  
tion, soit dans l'intérêt, soit sur la

Union, by means of the services of  
one or of several other Administra-  
tions of the Union, is subject to the  
following transit charges, to be paid  
to each of the countries traversed,  
or whose services participate in the  
conveyance, viz :

1st. For territorial conveyance, 2  
francs per kilogramme of letters or  
post-cards, and 25 centimes per kilo-  
gramme of other articles ;

2d. For sea conveyance, 15  
francs per kilogramme of letters or  
post-cards, and 1 franc per kilo-  
gramme of other articles.

It is, however, understood—  
1st. That wherever the transit is  
already gratuitous at present, or  
subject to more advantageous con-  
ditions, such condition is maintain-  
ed, except in the case provided for  
in paragraph 3, following ;

2d. That wherever the rate of  
sea-transit has hitherto been fixed  
at 6 francs 50 centimes per kilo-  
gramme of letters or post-cards,  
such rate is reduced to 5 francs ;

3d. That every sea convey-  
ance not exceeding 300 nautical  
miles is gratuitous if the adminis-  
tration concerned is already enti-  
tled, on account of mails or corre-  
spondence benefiting by this con-  
veyance, to the remuneration ap-  
plicable to the territorial transit :  
in the contrary case, payment is  
made at the rate of 2 francs per  
kilogramme of letters or post-cards,  
and 25 centimes per kilogramme of  
other articles ;

4th. That in the case of sea-con-  
veyance effected by two or more Ad-  
ministrations, the expenses of the  
entire transportation cannot exceed  
15 francs per kilogramme of letters  
or post-cards, and 1 franc per kilo-  
gramme of other articles. These  
expenses are in such case shared  
between the Administrations *pro*  
*rata* for the distances traversed,  
without prejudice to other arrange-  
ments between the parties inter-  
ested ;

5th. That the rates specified in  
the present article do not apply  
either to conveyance by means of  
services depending upon Adminis-  
trations foreign to the Union, or to  
conveyance within the Union by  
means of extraordinary services  
specially established or maintained  
by one Administration in the inter-

demande d'une ou de plusieurs autres administrations. Les conditions de ces deux catégories de transports sont réglées de gré à gré entre les administrations intéressées.

Les frais de transit sont à la charge de l'administration du pays d'origine.

Le décompte général de ces frais a lieu sur la base de relevés établis tous les deux ans, pendant un mois à déterminer dans le règlement d'exécution prévu par l'article 14 ci-après.

Sont exempts de tous frais de transit territorial ou maritime, la correspondance des administrations postales entre elles, les objets réexpédiés ou mal dirigés, les rebuts, les avis de réception, les mandats de poste ou avis d'émission de mandats, et tous autres documents relatifs au service postal.

ARTICLE 5.

Les taxes pour le transport des envois postaux dans toute l'étendue de l'Union, y compris leur remise au domicile des destinataires dans les pays de l'Union où le service de distribution est ou sera organisé, sont fixées comme suit:

1° Pour les lettres, à 25 centimes en cas d'affranchissement, et au double dans le cas contraire, par chaque lettre et par chaque poids de 15 grammes ou fraction de 15 grammes;

2° Pour les cartes postales, à 10 centimes par carte;

3° Pour les imprimés de toute nature, les papiers d'affaires et les échantillons de marchandises, à 5 centimes par chaque objet ou paquet portant une adresse particulière et par chaque poids de 50 grammes ou fraction de 50 grammes, pourvu que cet objet ou paquet ne contienne aucune lettre ou note manuscrite ayant le caractère de correspondance actuelle et personnelle, et soit conditionné de manière à pouvoir être facilement vérifié.

est or at the request of one or several other Administrations. The conditions of these two categories of conveyance are regulated by mutual agreement between the Administrations interested.

The expenses of transit are borne by the Administration of the country of origin.

The general settlement of these expenses takes place on the basis of statements prepared every two years, during a month to be determined on in the Regulation of Execution referred to in Article 14 hereafter.

The correspondence of the Postal Administrations with each other, articles reforwarded or missent, undeliverable articles, acknowledgments of delivery, post-office money-orders or advices of the issue of orders, and all other documents relative to the postal service, are exempt from all transit charges, whether territorial or maritime.

ARTICLE 5.

The rates of postage for the conveyance of postal articles throughout the entire extent of the Union, including their delivery at the residence of the addressees in the countries of the Union where a delivery service is or shall be organized, are fixed as follows:

1st. For letters, 25 centimes in case of prepayment, and double that amount in the contrary case, for each letter and for every weight of 15 grammes or fraction of 15 grammes;

2d. For post-cards, 10 centimes per card;

3d. For printed matter of every kind, commercial papers, and samples of merchandise, 5 centimes for each article or packet bearing a particular address; and for every weight of 50 grammes or fraction of 50 grammes, provided that such article or packet does not contain any letter or manuscript note having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, and that it be made up in such a manner as to admit of its being easily examined.

The charge on commercial papers cannot be less than 25 centimes per packet, and the charge on samples

Exceptions, continued.

Liability.

Settlement.

Exemption.

Rates of postage.

Letters.

Post-cards.

Printed matter.

La taxe des papiers d'affaires ne peut être inférieure à 25 centimes par envoi, et la taxe des échan-

tillons ne peut être inférieure à 10 centimes par envoi.

**Additional rates.** Il peut être perçu, en sus des taxes et des minima fixés par les paragraphes précédents :

1° Pour tout envoi soumis à des frais de transit maritime de 15 francs par kilogramme de lettres ou cartes postales et de 1 franc par kilogramme d'autres objets, une surtaxe qui ne peut dépasser 25 centimes par port simple pour les lettres, 5 centimes par carte postale et 5 centimes par 50 grammes ou fraction de 50 grammes pour les autres objets. Par mesure de transition, il peut être perçu une surtaxe jusqu'à concurrence de 10 centimes par port simple pour les lettres soumises à des frais de transit maritime de 5 francs par kilogramme.

**Additional rates.** 2° Pour tout objet transporté par des services dépendant d'administrations étrangères à l'Union ou par des services extraordinaires dans l'Union, donnant lieu à des frais spéciaux, une surtaxe en rapport avec ces frais.

**Insufficient prepayment.** En cas d'insuffisance d'affranchissement, les objets de correspondance de toute nature sont passibles, à la charge des destinataires, d'une taxe double du montant de l'insuffisance.

Il n'est pas donné cours :

**Non-mailable matter.** 1° Aux objets, autres que les lettres, qui ne sont pas affranchis au moins partiellement ou ne remplissent pas les conditions requises ci-dessus pour jouir de la modération de taxe ;

2° Aux envois de nature à salir ou détériorer les correspondances ;

3° Aux paquets d'échantillons de marchandises qui ont une valeur marchande, non plus qu'à ceux dont le poids dépasse 250 grammes, ou qui présentent des dimensions supérieures à 20 centimètres de longueur, 10 de largeur et 5 d'épaisseur.

4° Enfin, aux paquets de papiers d'affaires et d'imprimés de toute nature dont le poids dépasse 2 kilogrammes.

#### ARTICLE 6.

**Registration.** Les objets désignés dans l'article 5 peuvent être expédiés sous recommandation.

cannot be less than 10 centimes per packet.

In addition to the rates and minima fixed by the preceding paragraphs, there may be levied ;

1st. For every article subjected to the sea transit rates of 15 francs per kilogramme of letters or post-cards and 1 franc per kilogramme of other articles, an additional charge, which may not exceed 25 centimes per single rate for letters, 5 centimes per post-card, and 5 centimes per 50 grammes or fraction of 50 grammes for other articles. As a temporary arrangement, there may be levied an additional charge up to 10 centimes per single rate for the letters subjected to the transit rate of 5 francs per kilogramme.

2d. For every article conveyed by services maintained by Administrations foreign to the Union, or conveyed by extraordinary services in the Union giving rise to special expenses, an additional charge in proportion to these expenses.

In case of insufficient prepayment, articles of correspondence of all kinds are liable to a charge equal to double the amount of the deficiency, to be paid by the addressees.

Circulation shall not be given—

1st. To articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly, or which do not fulfill the conditions required above in order to enjoy the reduced rate ;

2d. To articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence ;

3d. To packets of samples of merchandise which have a salable value, or which exceed 250 grammes in weight, or measure more than 20 centimeters in length, 10 in breadth, and 5 in depth.

4th. Lastly, to packets of commercial papers and printed matter of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilogrammes.

#### ARTICLE 6.

The articles specified in Article 5 may be registered.

Tout envoi recommandé est passible, à la charge de l'envoyeur :

1° Du prix d'affranchissement ordinaire de l'envoi, selon sa nature;

2° D'un droit fixe de recommandation de 25 centimes au maximum dans les Etats européens, et de 50 centimes au maximum dans les autres pays, y compris la délivrance d'un bulletin de dépôt à l'expéditeur.

L'envoyeur d'un objet recommandé peut obtenir un avis de réception de cet objet, en payant d'avance un droit fixe de 25 centimes au maximum.

En cas de perte d'un envoi recommandé, et sauf le cas de force majeure, il est dû une indemnité de 50 francs à l'expéditeur, ou, sur la demande de celui-ci, au destinataire, par l'administration sur le territoire ou dans le service maritime de laquelle la perte a eu lieu, c'est-à-dire où la trace de l'objet a disparu.

Par mesure de transition, il est permis aux administrations des pays hors d'Europe, dont la législation est actuellement contraire au principe de la responsabilité, d'ajourner l'application de la clause qui précède jusqu'au jour où elles auront pu obtenir du pouvoir législatif l'autorisation d'y souscrire. Jusqu'à ce moment, les autres administrations de l'Union ne sont pas astreintes à payer une indemnité pour la perte, dans leurs services respectifs, d'envois recommandés à destination ou provenant desdits pays.

S'il est impossible de découvrir le service dans lequel la perte a eu lieu, l'indemnité est supportée, par moitié, par les deux offices correspondants.

Le paiement de cette indemnité est effectué dans le plus bref délai possible, et, au plus tard, dans le délai d'un an à partir du jour de la réclamation.

Toute réclamation d'indemnité est prescrite, si elle n'a pas été formulée dans le délai d'un an à partir de la remise à la poste de l'objet recommandé.

ARTICLE 7.

Ceux des pays de l'Union qui n'ont pas le franc pour unité moné-

Every registered article is liable, at the charge of the sender—

1st. To the ordinary prepaid rate of postage upon the article, according to its nature;

2d. To a fixed registration fee of 25 centimes at the maximum in the European States, and of 50 centimes at the maximum in the other countries, including the issue to the sender of a bulletin of posting.

The sender of a registered article may obtain an acknowledgment of delivery of such article by paying in advance a fixed fee of 25 centimes at the maximum.

In case of the loss of a registered article, and except in case of *force majeure*, there is to be paid an indemnity of 50 francs to the sender, or, at his request, to the addressee, by the Administration upon whose territory or in whose maritime service the loss has occurred; that is to say, where the trace of the article has ceased.

As a temporary measure, the Administrations of the countries beyond Europe, whose legislation is at present opposed to the principle of responsibility, are permitted to postpone the application of the preceding clause until the time when they shall have obtained from the legislative power authority to subscribe to it. Up to that time, the other Administrations of the Union are not bound to pay an indemnity for the loss, in their respective services, of registered articles addressed to or originating in the said countries.

If it is impossible to discover the service in which the loss has occurred, the indemnity is borne in equal proportions between the two corresponding offices.

Payment of this indemnity is made with the least possible delay, and, at the latest, within a year dating from the day of application.

Every claim for an indemnity is excluded if it has not been made within one year from the date on which the registered article was posted.

ARTICLE 7.

Those countries of the Union which have not the franc for their

Charges.

Acknowledgment fee.

Indemnity for loss.

Temporary exceptions.

Assignment of liability.

Prompt payment.

Time for making claim.

Currency equivalents.

Currency equivalents, continued. taire fixent leurs taxes à l'équivalent, dans leur monnaie respective, des taux déterminés par les articles 5 et 6 précédents. Ces pays ont la faculté d'arrondir les fractions conformément au tableau inséré au Règlement d'exécution mentionné à l'article 14 de la présente Convention.

monetary unit fix their postages at the equivalent in their respective currencies of the rates determined by Articles 5 and 6 preceding. Such countries have the option of rounding off the fractions in conformity with the table inserted in the Regulation of Execution mentioned in Article 14 of the present Convention.

## ARTICLE 8.

Prepayment by stamps. L'affranchissement de tout envoi quelconque ne peut être opéré qu'au moyen de timbres-poste valables dans le pays d'origine pour la correspondance des particuliers.

Prepayment of postage on every description of article can be effected only by means of postage-stamps valid in the country of origin for the correspondence of private individuals.

## ARTICLE 8.

Free matter. Les correspondances officielles relatives au service des postes et échangées entre les administrations postales sont seules exemptées de cette obligation et admises à la franchise.

Official correspondence relative to the postal service, and exchanged between the Postal Administrations, is alone exempt from this obligation and admitted free.

## ARTICLE 9.

Collections to be retained. Chaque administration garde en entier les sommes qu'elle a perçues en exécution des articles 5, 6, 7 et 8 précédents. En conséquence, il n'y a pas lieu, de ce chef, à un décompte entre les diverses administrations de l'Union.

Each Administration keeps the whole of the sums which it has collected in execution of the foregoing Articles 5, 6, 7, and 8. Consequently, there is no necessity on this head for any accounts between the several Administrations of the Union.

## ARTICLE 9.

Limit to collections. Les lettres et autres envois postaux ne peuvent, dans le pays d'origine, comme dans celui de destination, être frappés, à la charge des expéditeurs ou des destinataires, d'aucune taxe ni d'aucun droit postal autres que ceux prévus par les articles susmentionnés.

Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal articles are called upon to pay, either in the country of origin or in that of destination, any postage or any postal fee other than those contemplated by the Articles above-mentioned.

## ARTICLE 10.

Reforwarding. Il n'est perçu aucun supplément de taxe pour la réexpédition d'envois postaux dans l'intérieur de l'Union.

No additional charge is levied for the reforwarding of postal matter within the interior of the Union.

## ARTICLE 10.

## ARTICLE 11.

Precious articles. Il est interdit au public d'expédier, par la voie de la poste :

It is forbidden to the public to send by mail :

1<sup>o</sup> Des lettres ou paquets contenant soit des matières d'or ou d'argent, soit des pièces de monnaie, soit des bijoux ou des objets précieux ;

1st. Letters or packets containing gold or silver substances, pieces of money, jewelry, or precious articles ;

Dutiable articles. 2<sup>o</sup> Des envois quelconques contenant des objets passibles de droits de douane.

2d. Any packets whatever containing articles liable to customs duty.

## ARTICLE 11.

Dans le cas où un envoi tombant sous l'une de ces prohibitions est livré par une administration de l'Union à une autre administration de l'Union, celle-ci procède de la manière et dans les formes prévues par sa législation ou par ses règlements intérieurs.

Est d'ailleurs réservé le droit du Gouvernement de tout pays de l'Union de ne pas effectuer, sur son territoire, le transport ou la distribution, tant des objets jouissant de la modération de taxe, à l'égard desquels il n'a pas été satisfait aux lois, ordonnances ou décrets qui règlent les conditions de leur publication ou de leur circulation dans ce pays, que des correspondances de toute nature qui portent ostensiblement des inscriptions interdites par les dispositions légales ou réglementaires en vigueur dans le même pays.

ARTICLE 12.

Les offices de l'Union qui ont des relations avec des pays situés en dehors de l'Union admettent tous les autres offices à profiter de ces relations pour l'échange des correspondances avec lesdits pays.

Les correspondances échangées à découvert entre un pays de l'Union et un pays étranger à celle-ci, par l'intermédiaire d'un autre pays de l'Union, sont traitées, pour ce qui concerne le transport en dehors des limites de l'Union, d'après les conventions, arrangements ou dispositions particulières régissant les rapports de poste entre ce dernier pays et le pays étranger à l'Union.

Les taxes applicables aux correspondances dont il s'agit se composent de deux éléments distincts, savoir:

1° La taxe de l'Union fixée par les articles 5, 6 et 7 de la présente Convention;

2° Une taxe afférente au transport en dehors des limites de l'Union.

La première de ces taxes est attribuée:

a. Pour les correspondances originaires de l'Union à destination des pays étrangers, à l'office expéditeur, en cas d'affranchissement, et à l'office d'échange, en cas de non-affranchissement;

In case a packet falling under one of these prohibitions is delivered by one Administration of the Union to another Administration of the Union, the latter proceeds according to the manner and forms prescribed by its legislation or by its interior regulations.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country or the Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well articles liable to the reduced rate, in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with, as correspondence of every kind which evidently bears inscriptions forbidden by the legal enactments or regulations in force in the same country.

ARTICLE 12.

The offices of the Union which have relations with countries beyond the Union admit all the other offices to take advantage of such relations for the exchange of correspondence with the said countries.

The correspondence exchanged in open mails between a country of the Union and a country foreign to the Union, through the intermediary of another country of the Union, is treated, as regards the conveyance beyond the limits of the Union, in conformity to the conventions, arrangements, or special provisions governing the postal relations between the latter country and the country foreign to the Union.

The rates chargeable on the correspondence in question consist of two distinct elements, viz:

1st. The Union rate fixed by Articles 5, 6, and 7 of the present Convention.

2d. A rate for the conveyance beyond the limits of the Union.

The first of these rates is assigned—

a. For correspondence originating in the Union and addressed to foreign countries, to the dispatching office in case of prepayment, and to the office of exchange in case of non-prepayment.

Proceedings concerning.

Reserved rights.

Foreign countries. Reciprocal benefits.

Exchanges in open mails.

Charges.

Charges, continued.

b. Pour les correspondances provenant des pays étrangers à destination de l'Union, à l'office d'échange, en cas d'affranchissement, et à l'office destinataire, en cas de non-affranchissement.

La seconde de ces taxes est bonifiée à l'office d'échange, dans tous les cas.

Expenses of transit.

A l'égard des frais de transit dans l'Union, les correspondances originaires ou à destination d'un pays étranger sont assimilées à celles de ou pour le pays de l'Union qui entretient les relations avec le pays étranger à l'Union, à moins que ces relations n'impliquent l'affranchissement obligatoire et partiel, auquel cas ledit pays de l'Union a droit à la bonification des prix de transit territorial fixés par l'article 4 précédent.

Settlement.

Le décompte général des taxes afférentes au transport en dehors des limites de l'Union a lieu sur la base de relevés, qui sont établis en même temps que les relevés dressés en vertu de l'article 4 précédent, pour l'évaluation des frais de transit dans l'Union.

Exchanges in closed mails.

Quant aux correspondances échangées en *dépêches closes* entre un pays de l'Union et un pays étranger à celle-ci, par l'intermédiaire d'un autre pays de l'Union, le transit en est soumis, savoir :

Transit regulations.

Dans le ressort de l'Union, aux prix déterminés par l'article 4 de la présente Convention.

En dehors des limites de l'Union, aux conditions résultant des arrangements particuliers conclus ou à conclure à cet effet entre les administrations intéressées.

b. For correspondence originating in foreign countries and addressed to the Union, to the office of exchange in case of prepayment, and to the office of destination in case of non-prepayment.

The second of these rates is, in every case, assigned to the office of exchange.

With regard to the expenses of transit within the Union, the correspondence originating in or addressed to a foreign country is assimilated to that from or for the country of the Union which maintains relations with the country foreign to the Union, unless such relations imply obligatory and partial prepayment, in which case the said Union country has the right to the territorial transit rates fixed by Article 4 preceding.

The general settlement of the rates chargeable for the conveyance beyond Union limits takes place upon the basis of statements which are prepared at the same time as the statements drawn up by virtue of Article 4 preceding for the calculation of the expenses of transit within the Union.

As regards the correspondence exchanged in *closed mails* between a country of the Union and a country foreign to the Union, through the intermediary of another country of the Union, the transit thereof is subject as follows :

Within the limits of the Union, to the rates fixed by Article 4 of the present Convention.

Beyond the limits of the Union, to the conditions arising from special arrangements concluded or to be concluded for that purpose between the Administrations interested.

#### ARTICLE 13.

#### ARTICLE 13.

Valuable letters.

Le service des lettres avec valeur déclarée et celui des mandats de poste font l'objet d'arrangements particuliers entre les divers pays ou groupes de pays de l'Union.

Money-orders.

The exchange of letters of declared value and that of postal money-orders form the subject of special arrangements between the various countries or groups of countries of the Union.

#### ARTICLE 14.

#### ARTICLE 14.

Detailed regulations.

Les administrations postales des divers pays qui composent l'Union sont compétentes pour arrêter, d'un commun accord, dans un Règlement

The Postal Administrations of the various countries composing the Union are competent to establish by mutual agreement, in a Regula-



d'exécution, toutes les mesures d'ordre et de détail qui sont jugées nécessaires.

Les différentes administrations peuvent, en outre, prendre entre elles les arrangements nécessaires au sujet des questions qui ne concernent pas l'ensemble de l'Union, pourvu que ces arrangements ne dérogent pas à la présente Convention.

Il est toutefois permis aux administrations intéressées de s'entendre mutuellement pour l'adoption de taxes réduites dans un rayon de 30 kilomètres, pour les conditions de la remise des lettres par exprès, ainsi que pour l'échange des cartes postales avec réponse payée. Dans ce dernier cas, le renvoi des cartes-réponse au pays d'origine jouit de l'exemption de frais de transit stipulée par le dernier alinéa de l'article 4 de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 15.

La présente Convention ne porte point altération à la législation postale de chaque pays, dans tout ce qui n'est pas prévu par les stipulations contenues dans cette Convention.

Elle ne restreint pas le droit des parties contractantes de maintenir et de conclure des traités, ainsi que de maintenir et d'établir des Unions plus restreintes, en vue de l'amélioration des relations postales.

ARTICLE 16.

Est maintenue l'institution, sous le nom de *Bureau international de l'Union postale universelle*, d'un office central qui fonctionne sous la haute surveillance de l'Administration des postes suisses, et dont les frais sont supportés par toutes les administrations de l'Union.

Ce Bureau demeure chargé de réunir, de coordonner, de publier et de distribuer les renseignements de toute nature qui intéressent le service international des postes; d'émettre, à la demande des parties en cause, un avis sur les questions litigieuses; d'instruire les demandes en modification des actes du Congrès; de notifier les changements adoptés, et, en général, de

tion of Execution, all the measures of order and detail which are judged necessary.

The several Administrations may, moreover, make among themselves the necessary arrangements on the subject of questions which do not concern the Union generally, provided that these arrangements are not contrary to the present Convention.

The Administrations interested are, however, permitted to come to mutual arrangements for the adoption of lower rates of postage, within a radius of 30 kilometers, for the conditions of the delivery of letters by express, as well as for the exchange of post-cards with paid answer. In this latter case, the answer-cards, when sent back to the country of origin, are exempt from the transit charges stipulated by the last paragraph of Article 4 of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 15.

The present Convention involves no alteration in the postal legislation of any country as regards anything which is not provided for by the stipulations contained in this Convention.

It does not restrict the right of the contracting parties to maintain and to conclude treaties, as well as to maintain and establish more restricted Unions, with a view to the improvement of postal relations.

ARTICLE 16.

There is maintained, under the name of the *International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union*, a central office, which is conducted under the superintendence of the Swiss Postal Administration, and the expenses of which are borne by all the Administrations of the Union.

This office continues to be charged with the duty of collecting, collating, publishing, and distributing information of every kind which concerns the international postal service; of giving, at the request of the parties concerned, an opinion upon questions in dispute; of making known proposals for modifying the acts of the Congress; of giving notice of the changes adopted, and,

Special conventions.

Lower rates.

Double post-cards.

Reserved rights.

International Bureau.

Duties.

procéder aux études et aux travaux dont il serait saisi dans l'intérêt de l'Union postale.

in general, of undertaking examinations and labors devolving upon it in the interest of the Postal Union.

## ARTICLE 17.

Arbitration of disagreements.

En cas de dissentiment entre deux ou plusieurs membres de l'Union relativement à l'interprétation de la présente Convention, la question en litige est réglée par jugement arbitral. A cet effet, chacune des administrations en cause choisit un autre membre de l'Union qui n'est pas directement intéressé dans l'affaire.

In case of disagreement between two or more members of the Union as to the interpretation of the present Convention, the question in dispute is decided by arbitration. To that end, each of the Administrations concerned chooses another member of the Union not directly interested in the matter.

Decision.

La décision des arbitres est donnée à la majorité absolue des voix.

The decision of the arbitrators is given by the absolute majority of votes.

Ties.

En cas de partage des voix, les arbitres choisissent, pour trancher le différend, une autre administration également désintéressée dans le litige.

In case of an equality of votes, the arbitrators choose, in order to settle the difference, another Administration equally disinterested in the disputed question.

## ARTICLE 18.

Admissions to Union.

Les pays qui n'ont point pris part à la présente Convention sont admis à y adhérer sur leur demande.

Countries which have not taken part in the present convention are admitted to adhere thereto upon their demand.

Notice.

Cette adhésion est notifiée, par la voie diplomatique, au Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse, et, par ce Gouvernement, à tous les pays de l'Union.

Notice is given of this adhesion, through the diplomatic channel, to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, and by that Government to all the countries of the Union.

Rights and duties.

Elle emporte, de plein droit, accession à toutes les clauses et admission à tous les avantages stipulés par la présente Convention.

It implies, as a right, accession to all the clauses and admission to all the advantages stipulated by the present Convention.

Contribution to expenses of International Bureau.

Il appartient au Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse de déterminer, d'un commun accord avec le Gouvernement du pays intéressé, la part contributive de l'administration de ce dernier pays dans les frais du Bureau international, et, s'il y a lieu, les taxes à percevoir par cette administration en conformité de l'article 7 précédent.

It devolves upon the Government of the Swiss Confederation to determine, by mutual agreement with the Government of the country interested, the share to be contributed by the Administration of this latter country toward the expenses of the International Bureau, and, if necessary, the rates to be levied by that Administration in conformity with Article 7 preceding.

## ARTICLE 19.

Special congresses.

Des congrès de plénipotentiaires des pays contractants ou de simples conférences administratives, selon l'importance des questions à résoudre, sont réunis, lorsque la demande en est faite ou approuvée par les deux tiers, au moins, des

## ARTICLE 19.

Congresses of plenipotentiaries of the contracting countries, or simple Administrative Conferences, according to the importance of the questions to be solved, are held when a demand for them is made or approved by two-thirds, at least,

Gouvernements ou administrations, suivant le cas.

Toutefois, un congrès doit avoir lieu au moins tous les cinq ans.

Chaque pays peut se faire représenter, soit par un ou plusieurs délégués, soit par la délégation d'un autre pays. Mais il est entendu que le délégué ou les délégués d'un pays ne peuvent être chargés que de la représentation de deux pays, y compris celui qu'ils représentent.

Dans les délibérations chaque pays dispose d'une seule voix.

Chaque congrès fixe le lieu de la réunion du prochain congrès.

Pour les conférences, les administrations fixent les lieux de réunion sur la proposition du Bureau international.

of the Governments or Administrations, as the case may be.

Nevertheless, a Congress must be held at least once every five years.

Each country may be represented either by one or several delegates, or by the delegation of another country. But it is understood that the delegate or delegates of one country can be charged with the representation of two countries only, including the country which they represent.

In the deliberations each country has one vote only.

Each Congress fixes the place of meeting for the following Congress.

For Conferences, the Administrations fix the places of meeting upon proposal of the International Bureau.

General congress.

Representation.

Votes.

Place of meeting.

ARTICLE 20.

ARTICLE 20.

Dans l'intervalle qui s'écoule entre les réunions, tout administration des postes d'un pays de l'Union a le droit d'adresser aux autres administrations participantes, par l'intermédiaire du Bureau international, des propositions concernant le régime de l'Union. Mais, pour devenir exécutoires ces propositions doivent réunir, savoir:

1° L'unanimité des suffrages, s'il s'agit de la modification des dispositions des articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 et 9 précédents;

2° Les deux tiers des suffrages, s'il s'agit de la modification des dispositions de la Convention autres que celles des articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 et 9;

3° La simple majorité absolue, s'il s'agit de l'interprétation des dispositions de la Convention, hors le cas de litige prévu à l'article 17 précédent.

Les résolutions valables sont consacrées, dans les deux premiers cas, par une déclaration diplomatique, que le Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse est chargé d'établir et de transmettre à tous les Gouvernements des pays contractants, et, dans le troisième cas, par une simple notification du Bureau international à toutes les administrations de l'Union.

In the interval which elapses between the meetings, any Postal Administration of a country of the Union has the right to address to the other Administrations belonging to it, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, proposals concerning the regimen of the Union. But to become executive these propositions must obtain, as follows:

1st. Unanimity of votes, if they involve a modification of the stipulations of Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9 preceding.

2d. Two-thirds of the votes, if they involve a modification of the stipulations of the Convention other than those of Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9.

3d. A simple absolute majority, if they involve the interpretation of the stipulations of the Convention, except in the case of dispute contemplated in Article 17 preceding.

The binding decisions are sanctioned, in the first two cases, by a diplomatic declaration, which the Government of the Swiss Confederation is charged to prepare and transmit to all the Governments of the contracting countries, and, in the third case, by a simple notification from the International Bureau to all the Administrations of the Union.

Changes in regimen.

Votes to determine changes.

Notice of change.

## ARTICLE 21.

Colonial countries.

Sont considérés comme formant, pour l'application des articles 16, 19 et 20 précédents, un seul pays ou une seule administration, suivant le cas :

- 1° L'empire de l'Inde britannique ;
- 2° Le dominion du Canada ;
- 3° L'ensemble des colonies danoises ;
- 4° L'ensemble des colonies espagnoles ;
- 5° L'ensemble des colonies françaises ;
- 6° L'ensemble des colonies néerlandaises ;
- 7° L'ensemble des colonies portugaises.

## ARTICLE 21.

The following are considered as forming, for the application of Articles 16, 19, and 20 preceding, a single country, or a single Administration, as the case may be :

- 1st. The Empire of British India ;
- 2d. The Dominion of Canada ;
- 3d. The whole of the Danish Colonies ;
- 4th. The whole of the Spanish Colonies ;
- 5th. The whole of the French Colonies ;
- 6th. The whole of the Netherland Colonies ;
- 7th. The whole of the Portuguese Colonies.

## ARTICLE 22.

Commencement and duration.

La présente Convention sera mise à exécution le 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1879, et demeurera en vigueur pendant un temps indéterminé ; mais chaque partie contractante a le droit de se retirer de l'Union, moyennant un avertissement donné une année à l'avance par son Gouvernement au Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse.

Withdrawals.

## ARTICLE 22.

The present Convention shall be put into execution on the 1st of April, 1879, and shall remain in force during an indefinite period ; but each contracting party has the right to withdraw from the Union by means of a notice given, one year in advance, by its Government to the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

## ARTICLE 23.

Prior conventions abrogated.

Sont abrogées, à partir du jour de la mise à exécution de la présente Convention, toutes les dispositions des traités, conventions, arrangements ou autres actes conclus antérieurement entre les divers pays ou administrations, pour autant que ces dispositions ne seraient pas conciliables avec les termes de la présente Convention, et sans préjudice des droits réservés par l'article 15 ci-dessus.

Ratification.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée aussitôt que faire se pourra. Les actes de ratification seront échangés à Paris.

## ARTICLE 23.

After the date on which the present Convention takes effect, all the stipulations of the treaties, conventions, arrangements, or other acts previously concluded between the various countries or administrations, in so far as those stipulations are not in accordance with the terms of the present Convention, are abrogated, without prejudice to the rights reserved by Article 15 above.

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible. The acts of ratification shall be exchanged at Paris.

Signatures.

En foi de quoi, les plénipotentiaires des pays ci-dessus énumérés ont signé la présente Convention à

In faith of which, the plenipotentiaries of the countries above enumerated have signed the present

Paris, le premier juin, mil huit cent soixante et dix-huit. Convention at Paris, the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight. Signatures, continued.

Pour les États-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord .....	{	JAS. N. TYNER. JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN. DR. STEPHAN. GÜNTHER. SACHSE. CARLOS CALVO. DEWÉZ. GERVAY. J. VINCHENT. F. GIFE. VICOMTE D'ITAJUBA. SCHOU. A. CAILLARD. G. CRUZADA VILLAAMIL. EMILIO C. DE NAVASQÜES. LEON SAY. AD. COCHERY. A. BESNIER. E. ROY. F. O. ADAMS. WM. JAS. PAGE. A. MACLEAN. FRED. R. HOGG. F. O. ADAMS. WM. JAS. PAGE. A. MACLEAN. N. P. DELYANNI. A. MANSOLAS. G. B. TANTESIO. NAONOBOU SAMESHIMA. SAML. M. BRYAN. V. DE ROEBE. G. BARREDA. DEWÉZ. CHR. HEFTY. HOFSTEDE. BARON SWEERTS DE LANDAS-WYBORGH. JUAN M. DE GOYENECHÉ. GUELHERMENO AUGUSTO DE BÁRROS. C. F. ROBESCO. BARON VELHO. GEORGES POGGENPOHL. J. M. TORRÈS CAICEDO. MLADEN F. RADOYCOVITCH. WM. ROOS. DR. KERN. ED. HÖHN. B. COUYOUMGIAN.
Pour l'Allemagne.....	{	
Pour la République Argentine.....	{	
Pour l'Autriche .....	{	
Pour la Hongrie.....	{	
Pour la Belgique .....	{	
Pour le Brésil.....	{	
Pour le Danemark et les Colonies danoises .....	{	
Pour l'Égypte.....	{	
Pour l'Espagne et les Colonies espagnoles .....	{	
Pour la France.....	{	
Pour les Colonies françaises .....	{	
Pour la Grande-Bretagne et diverses Colonies anglaises .....	{	
Pour l'Inde britannique .....	{	
Pour le Canada .....	{	
Pour la Grèce.....	{	
Pour l'Italie .....	{	
Pour le Japon.....	{	
Pour le Luxembourg.....	{	
Pour le Mexique.....	{	
Pour le Monténégro .....	{	
Pour la Norvège.....	{	
Pour les Pays-Bas et les Colonies néerlandaises .....	{	
Pour le Pérou.....	{	
Pour la Perse .....	{	
Pour le Portugal et les Colonies portugaises .....	{	
Pour la Roumanie .....	{	
Pour la Russie .....	{	
Pour le Salvador .....	{	
Pour la Serbie .....	{	
Pour la Suède.....	{	
Pour la Suisse .....	{	
Pour la Turquie.....	{	

Having examined and considered the provisions of the foregoing Convention, signed at Paris on the 1st of June, A. D. 1878, revising the Treaty constituting the General Postal Union which was concluded at Ratification.

Ratification, continued.

Berne on the 9th of October, A. D. 1874, the same is by me, in virtue of the powers vested in the Postmaster-General by law, hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Post-Office Department of the United States to be hereto affixed, with my signature, this 13th day of August, 1878.

[SEAL.]

D. M. KEY,  
*Postmaster-General.*

Approval.

I hereby approve the above-mentioned Convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be [SEAL.] affixed hereto.

R. B. HAYES.

By the President:

F. W. SEWARD,  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, August 13, 1878.

*Universal Postal Union—Convention of Paris.*

FINAL PROTOCOL.

Final protocol.

Les soussignés, plénipotentiaires des Gouvernements des pays qui ont signé aujourd'hui la Convention de Paris, sont convenus de ce qui suit:

The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries which have this day signed the Convention of Paris, have agreed as follows:

Persia.

I. La Perse, qui fait partie de l'Union, n'étant pas représentée, sera admise néanmoins à signer ultérieurement la Convention, moyennant qu'elle consacre son adhésion par un acte diplomatique avec le Gouvernement suisse, avant le 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1879.

I. Persia, which forms part of the Union, being unrepresented, will nevertheless be allowed to sign the Convention hereafter, provided that country confirms its adhesion by a diplomatic act with the Swiss Government before the 1st of April, 1879.

Foreign countries.

II. Les pays étrangers à l'Union, qui ont ajourné leur adhésion ou qui ne sont pas encore prononcés, entreront dans l'Union en remplissant les conditions prévues par l'article 18 de la Convention.

II. The countries foreign to the Union, which have deferred their adhesion or which have not yet announced their intentions, shall enter the Union on fulfilling the conditions specified in Article 18 of the Convention.

Failure to ratify.

III. Dans le cas où l'une ou l'autre des parties contractantes ne ratifierait pas la Convention, cette Convention n'en sera pas moins valable pour les parties.

III. In case one or other of the contracting parties should not ratify the Convention, this Convention shall nevertheless be binding on the parties to it.

British colonies.

IV. Les diverses Colonies anglaises, autres que le Canada et l'Inde britannique, qui prennent part à la Convention sont: Ceylan, Straits Settlements, Laboan, Hong Kong, Maurice et dépendances, les Bermudes, la Guyane anglaise, la Jamaïque et la Trinité.

IV. The various British colonies, other than Canada and British India, which are parties in the Convention, are Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Labuan, Hong-Kong, Mauritius and dependencies, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, and Trinidad.

Signatures.

En foi de quoi les plénipotentiaires ci-dessous ont dressé le présent protocole final, qui aura la

In faith of which the undermentioned plenipotentiaries have drawn up the present final protocol, which

même force et la même valeur que si les dispositions qu'il contient étaient insérées dans la Convention elle-même, et ils l'ont signé en un exemplaire qui sera déposé aux archives du gouvernement français et dont une copie sera remise à chaque partie.

shall have the same force and the same value as if the stipulations which it contains were inserted in the Convention itself, and they have signed it in one single instrument, which shall be deposited in the archives of the French Government, and a copy of which shall be delivered to each party.

Signatures, continued.

Paris, le 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1878.

Paris, June 1st, 1878.

Pour l'Allemagne.....	{ DR. STEPHAN. GÜNTHER. SACHSE.
Pour la République Argentine.....	CARLOS CALVO.
Pour l'Autriche.....	DEWÉZ.
Pour la Hongrie.....	GERVAY.
Pour la Belgique.....	{ J. VINCENT. F. GIFE.
Pour le Brésil.....	VICOMTE D'ITAJUBA.
Pour le Danemark et les Colonies danoises.....	SCHOU.
Pour l'Égypte.....	A. CAILLARD.
Pour l'Espagne et les Colonies espagnoles.....	{ G. CRUZADA VILLAAMIL. EMILIO C. DE NAVASQUES.
Pour les États-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord.....	{ JAS. N. TYNER. JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN.
Pour la France.....	{ LEON SAY. AD. COCHERY. A. BESNIER.
Pour les Colonies françaises.....	E. ROY.
Pour la Grande-Bretagne et diverses Colonies anglaises.....	{ F. O. ADAMS. WM. JAS. PAGE. A. MACLEAN.
Pour l'Inde britannique.....	FRED. R. HOGG.
Pour le Canada.....	{ F. O. ADAMS. WM. JAS. PAGE. A. MACLEAN.
Pour la Grèce.....	{ N. P. DELYANNI. A. MANSOLAS.
Pour l'Italie.....	G. B. TANTESIO.
Pour le Japon.....	{ NAONOBOU SAMESHIMA. SAML. M. BRYAN.
Pour le Luxembourg.....	V. DE ROEBE.
Pour le Mexique.....	G. BARREDA.
Pour le Monténégro.....	DEWÉZ.
Pour le Norvège.....	CHR. HEFTY.
Pour les Pays-Bas et les Colonies néerlandaises.....	{ HOFSTEDE. BARON SWEERTS DE LANDAS-WYBORGH.
Pour le Pérou.....	JUAN M. DE GOYENECHÉ.
Pour le Portugal et les Colonies portugaises.....	{ GUELHERMENO AUGUSTO DE BARROS. C. F. ROBESCO.
Pour la Roumanie.....	C. F. ROBESCO.
Pour la Russie.....	{ BARON VELHO. GEORGES POGGENPOHL.
Pour le Salvador.....	J. M. TORRÉS-CAÍCEDO.
Pour la Serbie.....	MLADEN F. RADOYCOVITCH.
Pour la Suède.....	WM. ROOS.
Pour la Suisse.....	{ DR. KERN. ED. HÖHN.
Pour la Turquie.....	B. COUYOUMGIAN.

**Ratification.**

Having examined and considered the provisions of the forgoing final protocol, signed at Paris on the 1st of June, A. D. 1878, relative to the Convention of Paris, signed the same day, the same is by me, in virtue of the powers vested in the Postmaster-General by law, hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Post-Office Department of the United States to be hereto affixed, with my signature, this 13th day of August, 1878.

[SEAL.]

D. M. KEY,  
*Postmaster-General.*

**Approval.**

I hereby approve the above-mentioned protocol, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

R. B. HAYES.

By the President:

F. W. SEWARD,  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, August 13, 1878.

*Regulations of detail and order for the execution of the Convention for the formation of a Universal Postal Union, concluded at Paris, June 1, 1878.*

[NOTE.—These regulations, as signed, were in the French language only. The English translation has been added in Washington.]

**Detailed regulations.**

Règlement de détail et d'ordre pour l'exécution de la Convention conclue entre l'Allemagne, la République Argentine, l'Autriche-Hongrie, la Belgique, le Brésil, le Danemark et les Colonies Danoises, l'Égypte, l'Espagne et les Colonies Espagnoles, les États-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord, la France et les Colonies Françaises, la Grande-Bretagne et diverses Colonies Anglaises, l'Inde Britannique, le Canada, la Grèce, l'Italie, le Japon, le Luxembourg, le Mexique, le Monténégro, la Norvège, les Pays-Bas et les Colonies Néerlandaises, le Pérou, la Perse, le Portugal et les Colonies Portugaises, la Roumanie, la Russie, la Serbie, le Salvador, la Suède, la Suisse, et la Turquie.

Regulations of Detail and Order for the execution of the Convention concluded between Germany, the Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark and the Danish Colonies, Egypt, Spain and the Spanish Colonies, the United States of North America, France and the French Colonies, Great Britain and certain British Colonies, British India, Canada, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Norway, the Netherlands and the Netherland Colonies, Peru, Persia, Portugal and the Portuguese Colonies, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Salvador, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

**Preliminary.**

Les soussignés, vu l'article 14 de la Convention conclue à Paris, le 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1878, pour la révision du pacte fondamental de l'Union générale des Postes, ont, au nom de leurs administrations respectives,

The undersigned, in view of Article 14 of the Convention concluded at Paris, June 1st, 1878, for the revision of the fundamental compact of the General Postal Union, have, in the name of their respective



arrêté d'un commun accord les mesures suivantes, pour assurer l'exécution de ladite Convention.

Administrations, established, by mutual agreement, the following measures to insure the execution of the said Convention:

I.

I.

*Direction des correspondances.*

*Direction of the Correspondence.*

1. Chaque administration est obligée d'expédier, par les voies les plus rapides dont elle peut disposer pour ses propres envois, les dépêches closes et les correspondances à découvert qui lui sont livrées par une autre administration.

1. Each Administration is bound to forward, by the most rapid routes at its disposal for its own mails, the closed mails and the correspondence in open mails which are delivered to it by another Administration. Mails to be promptly forwarded.

2. Les administrations qui usent de la faculté de percevoir des taxes supplémentaires, en représentation des frais extraordinaires afférents à certaines voies, sont libres de ne pas diriger par ces voies, lorsqu'il existe d'autres moyens de communication, celles des correspondances insuffisamment affranchies pour lesquelles l'emploi desdites voies n'a pas été réclamé expressément par les envoyeurs.

2. The Administrations which avail themselves of the right to levy supplementary charges, as representing the extraordinary expenses attending certain routes, are at liberty not to forward by those routes when other means of communication exist, such of the insufficiently paid correspondence for which the employment of the said routes has not been expressly requested by the senders. Supplementary charges.

II.

II.

*Échange en dépêches closes.*

*Exchange in Closed Mails.*

1. L'échange des correspondances en dépêches closes, entre les administrations de l'Union, est réglé d'un commun accord et selon les nécessités du service entre les administrations en cause.

1. The exchange of the correspondence in closed mails between the Administrations of the Union is regulated by mutual agreement, and according to the needs of the service, between the Administrations concerned. Closed mails.

2. S'il s'agit d'un échange à faire par l'entremise d'un ou de plusieurs pays tiers, les administrations de ces pays doivent en être prévenues en temps opportun.

2. If an exchange is to be made through the intermediary of one or several third countries, the Administrations of those countries must be informed thereof in due time. Use of intermediary countries.

3. Il est, d'ailleurs, obligatoire, dans ce dernier cas, de former des dépêches closes, toutes les fois que le nombre des correspondances est de nature à entraver les opérations d'une administration intermédiaire, d'après la déclaration de cette administration.

3. It is, moreover, obligatory in this latter case, to make up closed mails, whenever the amount of the correspondence is of a nature to impede the operations of an intermediary Administration, according to the statement of that Administration. Making up closed mails.

4. En cas de changement dans un service d'échange en dépêches closes, établi entre deux administrations par l'entremise d'un ou de plusieurs pays tiers, l'administration qui a provoqué le changement en donne connaissance aux administrations des pays par l'entremise desquels cet échange s'effectue.

4. In case of alteration in a service of exchange in closed mails established between two Administrations through the intermediary of one or more third countries, the Administration which has called for the alteration gives notice thereof to the Administrations of the countries through whose intermediary the exchange is made. Alteration in service.

## III.

*Services extraordinaires.*

Extraordinary services. Les services extraordinaires de l'Union, donnant lieu à des frais spéciaux dont la fixation est réservée, par l'article 4 de la Convention, à des arrangements entre les administrations intéressées, sont exclusivement :

1° Ceux qui sont entretenus pour le transport territorial accéléré de la Malle dite *des Indes* ;

2° Celui que l'Administration des postes des États-Unis d'Amérique entretient sur son territoire pour le transport des dépêches closes entre l'Océan Atlantique et l'Océan Pacifique.

## IV.

*Fixation des taxes.*

Currency equivalents. 1. En exécution de l'article 7 de la Convention, les administrations des pays de l'Union qui n'ont pas le franc pour unité monétaire perçoivent leurs taxes d'après les équivalents ci-dessous :

Pays.	25 centimes.	10 centimes.	5 centimes.
Allemagne.....	20 pfennig.	10 pfennig.	5 pfennig.
Argentine (République).....	8 centavos.	4 centavos.	2 centavos.
Autriche-Hongrie.....	10 kreuzer.	5 kreuzer.	3 kreuzer.
Bésil.....	100 reis.	50 reis.	25 reis.
Danemark.....	20 öre.	10 öre.	5 öre.
Colonies danoises :			
Groënland.....	20 öre.	10 öre.	5 öre.
Antilles.....	5 cents.	2 cents.	1 cent.
Égypte.....	1 piastre.	20 paras.	10 paras.
États-Unis d'Amérique.....	5 cents.	2 cents.	1 cent.
Grande-Bretagne.....	2½ pence.	1 penny.	½ penny.
Inde britannique.....	2 annas.	½ anna.	¼ anna.
Colonies anglaises :			
Jamaïque, Trinité, Guyane Anglaise, Labuan, Maurice et dépendances, Bermudes.....	2½ pence.	1 penny.	½ penny.
Ceylan, Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, Canada.....	5 cents.	2 cents.	1 cent.
Japon.....	5 sen.	2 sen.	1 sen.
Monténégro.....	10 soldi.	5 soldi.	3 soldi.
Norvège.....	20 öre.	10 öre.	5 öre.
Pays-Bas et colonies néerlandaises.....	12½ cents.	5 cents.	2½ cents.
Perse.....	5 shahis.	2 shahis.	1 shahi.

## III.

*Extraordinary Services.*

The extraordinary services of the Union giving rise to special expenses, the fixing of which is reserved by Article 4 of the Convention for arrangements between the Administrations interested, are exclusively—

1st. Those which are maintained for the accelerated territorial conveyance of the mail called Indian ;

2d. That which the Postal Administration of the United States of America maintains upon its territory for the conveyance of closed mails between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

## IV.

*Fixing the Rates of Postage.*

1. In execution of Article 7 of the Convention, the Administrations of the countries of the Union which have not the franc for monetary unit, levy their rates of postage according to the following equivalents :

Countries.	25 centimes.	10 centimes.	5 centimes.
Germany.....	20 pfennig.	10 pfennig.	5 pfennig.
Argentine Republic.....	8 centavos.	4 centavos.	2 centavos.
Austria-Hungary.....	10 kreuzer.	5 kreuzer.	3 kreuzer.
Brazil.....	100 reis.	50 reis.	25 reis.
Denmark.....	20 öre.	10 öre.	5 öre.
Danish colonies :			
Greenland.....	20 öre.	10 öre.	5 öre.
West Indies.....	5 cents.	2 cents.	1 cent.
Egypt.....	1 piastre.	20 paras.	10 paras.
United States of America.....	5 cents.	2 cents.	1 cent.
Great Britain.....	2½ pence.	1 penny.	½ penny.
British India.....	2 annas.	½ anna.	¼ anna.
British colonies :			
Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Labuan, Mauritius and dependencies, Bermudas.....	2½ pence.	1 penny.	½ penny.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, Canada.....	5 cents.	2 cents.	1 cent.
Japan.....	5 sen.	2 sen.	1 sen.
Montenegro.....	10 soldi.	5 soldi.	3 soldi.
Norway.....	20 öre.	10 öre.	5 öre.
Netherlands and Netherlands colonies.....	12½ cents.	5 cents.	2½ cents.
Persia.....	5 shahis.	2 shahis.	1 shahi.

Pays.	25 centimes.	10 centimes.	5 centimes.
Portugal et colonies portugaises .....			
Russie .....	50 reis .....	20 reis .....	10 reis.
Serbie .....	7 kopecks.	3 kopecks.	2 kopecks.
Suède .....	50 paras .....	20 paras .....	10 paras.
Turquie .....	20 öre .....	10 öre .....	5 öre.
Mexique .....	50 paras .....	20 paras .....	10 paras.
Pérou .....	6 centavos.	3 centavos.	2 centavos.
Salvador .....	5 centavos.	2 centavos.	1 centavo.
	de peso.	de peso.	de peso.

Countries.	25 centimes.	10 centimes.	5 centimes.
Portugal and Portuguese colonies .....			
Russia .....	50 reis .....	20 reis .....	10 reis.
Serbia .....	7 kopecks.	3 kopecks.	2 kopecks.
Sweden .....	50 paras .....	20 paras .....	10 paras.
Turkey .....	20 öre .....	10 öre .....	5 öre.
Mexico .....	50 paras .....	20 paras .....	10 paras.
Peru .....	6 centavos.	3 centavos.	2 centavos.
Salvador .....	5 centavos.	2 centavos.	1 centavo.
	de peso.	de peso.	de peso.

Currency equivalents, continued.

2. En cas de changement du système monétaire dans l'un des pays susmentionnés, l'administration de ce pays doit s'entendre avec l'Administration des Postes suisses pour modifier les équivalents ci-dessus; il appartient à cette dernière administration de faire notifier la modification à tous les autres offices de l'Union par l'intermédiaire du Bureau international.

2. In case of change in the monetary system in one of the above-named countries, the Administration of that country must have an understanding with the Swiss Postal Administration in order to modify the above equivalents: it devolves upon the latter Administration to give notice of this modification to all the other offices of the Union through the intermediary of the International Bureau.

Change of monetary system.

3. Toute administration a la faculté de recourir, si elle le juge nécessaire, à l'entente prévue au paragraphe précédent en cas de modification importante dans la valeur de sa monnaie.

3. Any Administration has the right to have recourse, if it deems it necessary, to the understanding provided for in the preceding paragraph, in case of an important modification in the value of its money.

Modification of values.

4. Les fractions monétaires résultant, soit du complément de taxe applicable aux correspondances insuffisamment affranchies, soit de la combinaison des taxes de l'Union avec les taxes étrangères ou avec les surtaxes prévues par l'article 5 de la Convention, peuvent être arrondies par les administrations qui en effectuent la perception. Mais la somme à ajouter de ce chef ne peut, dans aucun cas, excéder la valeur d'un vingtième de franc (cinq centimes).

4. The monetary fractions resulting either from the complement of the charge applicable to insufficiently prepaid correspondence, or from the combination of the Union postages with the foreign postages, or with the surcharges contemplated by Article 5 of the Convention, may be rounded off by the Administrations which collect them. But the sum to be added on this account cannot, in any case, exceed the value of one-twentieth of a franc (five centimes).

Monetary fractions.

V.

V.

*Correspondance avec les pays étrangers à l'Union.*

*Correspondence with Countries foreign to the Union.*

1. Les offices de l'Union qui ont des relations avec des pays étrangers à l'Union fournissent aux autres offices de l'Union un tableau conforme au modèle C annexé au présent Règlement, et indiquant, avec les conditions d'envoi, les taxes dues pour le transport en dehors de l'Union des correspondances à destination ou provenant des pays précités. Dans le cas prévu par le dixième alinéa de l'article 12 de la

1. The offices of the Union which have relations with countries foreign to the Union, furnish to the other offices of the Union a table conformable to model C annexed to the present Regulations, and indicating, with the conditions of dispatch, the rates due for the conveyance outside of the Union of the correspondence for or from the aforesaid countries. In the case provided for by the tenth para-

Exchange with foreign countries.

Convention, il peut être ajouté cinq centimes par port simple de lettres et deux centimes par port simple d'autres objets.

**Additional rates.** 2. Par application de l'article 12 de la Convention, il est perçu, en sus des taxes étrangères indiquées au tableau C :

1<sup>o</sup> Par l'office de l'Union expéditeur de correspondances affranchies pour l'étranger, les prix d'affranchissement respectivement applicables aux correspondances de même nature pour le pays de sortie de l'Union ;

2<sup>o</sup> Par l'office de l'Union destinataire de correspondances non affranchies ou partiellement affranchies d'origine étrangère, savoir :

a. Pour les lettres, la taxe applicable aux lettres non affranchies provenant du pays de l'Union qui sert d'intermédiaire ;

b. Pour les autres objets, une taxe égale au prix d'affranchissement des objets similaires qui sont adressés du pays de l'Union destinataire dans le pays de l'Union servant d'intermédiaire.

## VI.

### *Application des timbres.*

**Marking stamps.** 1. Les correspondances originaires des pays de l'Union sont frappées d'un timbre indiquant le lieu d'origine et la date du dépôt à la poste.

2. Les correspondances originaires des pays étrangers à l'Union sont frappées par l'office de l'Union qui les a recueillies, d'un timbre indiquant le point et la date d'entrée dans le service de cet office.

3. Les correspondances non affranchies ou insuffisamment affranchies sont, en outre, frappées du timbre T (taxe à payer) dont l'application incombe à l'office du pays d'origine, s'il s'agit de correspondances originaires de l'Union, et à l'office du pays d'entrée, s'il s'agit de correspondances originaires des pays étrangers à l'Union.

4. Les objets recommandés doivent porter la marque spéciale (étiquette ou timbre) adoptée pour les envois de l'espèce par le pays d'origine.

graph of Article 12 of the Convention, there may be added five centimes per single rate of letters and two centimes per single rate of other articles.

2. In application of Article 12 of the Convention, there is levied in addition to the foreign rates indicated in table C :

1st. By the office of the Union forwarding prepaid correspondence for countries outside the Union, the rates of prepayment respectively applicable to correspondence of the same nature for the country of egress from the Union ;

2nd. By the office of the Union to which is addressed unpaid or partially paid correspondence of foreign origin, as follows :

a. For letters, the rate applicable to the unpaid letters coming from the country of the Union which serves as the intermediary ;

b. For other articles, a charge equal to the prepaid rate on similar articles which are addressed from the Union country of destination to the Union country serving as the intermediary.

## VI.

### *Application of Stamps.*

1. Correspondence originating in countries of the Union is impressed with a stamp indicating the place of origin and the date of posting.

2. Correspondence originating in countries foreign to the Union is impressed, by the office of the Union which has received it, with a stamp indicating the point and date of entrance into the service of that office.

3. Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid correspondence is, in addition, impressed with the stamp T (tax to be paid), the application of which devolves upon the office of the country of origin in cases of correspondence originating in the Union, and upon the office of the country of entry in cases of correspondence originating in countries foreign to the Union.

4. Registered articles must bear the special mark (label or stamp) adopted for articles of a like nature by the country of origin.

5. Les timbres ou marques dont l'emploi est prescrit au présent article sont apposés du côté de la suscription de l'envoi.

5. The stamps or marks, the employment of which is prescribed by the present Article, are placed on the address side of the packet. Marking stamps, continued.

6. Tout objet de correspondance ne portant pas le timbre T est considéré comme affranchi et traité en conséquence, sauf erreur évidente.

6. Every article of correspondence not bearing the stamp T is considered as prepaid and treated accordingly, unless there be an obvious error.

VII.

VII.

*Indication du nombre de ports et du montant des taxes étrangères.*

*Indication of the Number of Rates and the Amount of the Foreign Charges.*

1. Lorsqu'une lettre ou tout autre objet de correspondance est passible, en raison de son poids, de plus d'un port simple, l'office d'origine ou d'entrée dans l'Union, suivant le cas, indique, à l'angle gauche supérieur de la suscription, en chiffres ordinaires, le nombre des ports perçus ou à percevoir.

1. When a letter or other article of correspondence is liable, by reason of its weight, to more than a single rate, the office of origin or of entry into the Union, as the case may be, indicates, at the upper left corner of the address, in ordinary figures, the number of rates paid or to be paid. Short prepayment.

2. Cette mesure n'est pas de rigueur pour les correspondances dûment affranchies.

2. This regulation is not obligatory for the fully prepaid correspondence.

3. Les taxes étrangères dues, en vertu de l'article 12 de la Convention et de l'article V. du présent Règlement, pour le parcours en dehors de l'Union des correspondances à destination ou provenant des pays étrangers à l'Union, sont indiquées, à l'angle gauche inférieur de la suscription de chaque objet, savoir :

3. The foreign charges due by virtue of Article 12 of the Convention and of Article V. of the present Regulations, for the conveyance outside of the Union of correspondence for or from countries foreign to the Union, are indicated at the lower left corner of the address of each article, as follows :

1° Par l'office du pays d'origine et en chiffres rouges, s'il s'agit de correspondances régulièrement affranchies originaires de l'Union ;

1st. By the office of the country of origin, in red figures, in case of regularly prepaid correspondence originating in the Union ;

2° Par l'office du pays d'entrée dans l'Union et en chiffres bleus, s'il s'agit de correspondances d'origine étrangère, à taxer par l'office de l'Union destinataire.

2d. By the office of the country of entry into the Union, in blue figures, in case of correspondence of foreign origin to be charged by the Union office of destination.

VIII.

VIII.

*Affranchissement insuffisant.*

*Insufficient Prepayment.*

1. Lorsqu'un objet est insuffisamment affranchi au moyen de timbres-poste, l'office expéditeur indique en chiffres noirs, apposés à côté des timbres-poste, le montant de l'insuffisance en l'exprimant en francs et centimes.

1. When an article is insufficiently prepaid by means of postage-stamps, the dispatching office indicates, in black figures placed at the side of the postage-stamps, the amount of the insufficiency, expressing it in francs and centimes. Insufficient prepayment.

2. D'après cette indication, le bureau d'échange du pays de desti-

2. According to this indication, the exchange office of the country

Worthless stamps. nation taxe l'objet au double de l'insuffisance constatée.

3. Dans le cas où il a été fait usage de timbres-poste non valables pour l'affranchissement, il n'en est tenu aucun compte. Cette circonstance est indiquée par le chiffre zéro (0), placé à côté des timbres-poste.

## IX.

*Feuilles d'avis.*

Letter bills.

1. Les feuilles d'avis accompagnant les dépêches échangées entre deux administrations de l'Union sont conformes au modèle A joint au présent Règlement.

2. Les objets recommandés sont inscrits au tableau n° I. de la feuille d'avis avec les détails suivants: le nom du bureau d'origine, le nom du destinataire et le lieu de destination, ou seulement le nom du bureau d'origine et le numéro d'inscription de l'objet à ce bureau.

3. Lorsque le nombre des objets recommandés expédiés habituellement d'un bureau d'échange à un autre le comporte, il peut être fait usage d'une liste spéciale et détachée, pour remplacer le tableau n° I de la feuille d'avis.

4. Au tableau n° II., on inscrit, avec les détails que ce tableau comporte, les dépêches closes qui accompagnent les envois directs.

5. Lorsqu'il est jugé nécessaire, pour certaines relations, de créer d'autres tableaux ou rubriques sur la feuille d'avis, la mesure peut être réalisée d'un commun accord entre les administrations intéressées.

6. Lorsqu'un bureau d'échange n'a aucun objet à livrer à un bureau correspondant, il n'en doit pas moins envoyer, dans la forme ordinaire, une dépêche qui se compose uniquement de la feuille d'avis.

## X.

*Objets recommandés.*

of destination charges the article with double the insufficiency ascertained.

3. In case use be made of postage-stamps not valid for prepayment, no account is taken of them. This circumstance is indicated by the cipher (0), placed at the side of the postage-stamps.

## IX.

*Letter Bills.*

1. The letter bills accompanying the mails exchanged between two Administrations of the Union are in conformity with the model A annexed to the present Regulations.

2. The registered articles are entered in Table No. I. of the letter bill, with the following details: The name of the office of origin, the name of the addressee, and the place of destination, or simply the name of the office of origin and the number given to the article at that office.

3. When the number of registered articles usually sent from one office of exchange to another requires it, a special and separate list may be used to replace Table No. I of the letter bill.

4. In Table No. II. are to be entered, with the details which this table requires, the closed mails which accompany the direct dispatches.

5. When it is deemed necessary, for certain relations, to make other tables or headings upon the letter bill, the measure may be accomplished by mutual agreement between the Administrations interested.

6. When an exchange office has no article to forward to a corresponding office, it must nevertheless send, in the ordinary form, a mail which is composed solely of the letter bill.

## X.

*Registered Articles.*

1. The registered articles and, if necessary, the special list specified in paragraph 3 of Article IX., are placed together in a separate

Registered articles.

1. Les objets recommandés et, s'il y a lieu, la liste spéciale prévue au paragraphe 3 de l'article IX., sont réunis en un paquet distinct,

qui doit être convenablement enveloppé et cacheté de manière à en préserver le contenu.

2. Ce paquet, entouré de la feuille d'avis, est placé au centre de la dépêche.

3. La présence, dans la dépêche, d'un paquet d'objets recommandés dont la description est faite sur la liste spéciale mentionnée au paragraphe 1<sup>er</sup> ci-dessus, doit être annoncée par l'application, en tête de la feuille d'avis, soit d'une annotation spéciale, soit de l'étiquette ou de timbre de recommandation en usage dans le pays d'origine.

4. Il est entendu que le mode d'emballage et de transmission des objets recommandés, prescrit par les paragraphes 1 et 2 ci-dessus, s'applique seulement aux relations ordinaires. Pour les relations importantes, il appartient aux administrations intéressées de prescrire, d'un commun accord, des dispositions particulières, sous réserve, dans l'un comme dans l'autre cas, des mesures exceptionnelles à prendre par les chefs des bureaux d'échange, lorsqu'ils ont à assurer la transmission d'objets recommandés qui, par leur nature, leur forme ou leur volume, ne seraient pas susceptibles d'être insérés dans la dépêche.

packet, which must be suitably inclosed and sealed so as to preserve its contents.

2. This packet, with the letter bill around it, is placed in the center of the mail.

3. The presence in the mail of a packet of registered articles, the description of which is given upon the special list mentioned in paragraph 1 above, must be announced by the application at the head of the letter bill, either of a special entry, or of the label, or of the registration stamp in use in the country of origin.

4. It is understood that the mode of making up and transmitting registered articles prescribed by paragraphs 1 and 2 above, applies only to ordinary relations. For important relations, it appertains to the Administrations interested to prescribe, by mutual agreement, special arrangements, under reservation, in the one case as in the other, of the exceptional measures to be taken by the chiefs of the exchange offices, when they have to assure the transmission of registered articles which, from their nature, their form, or their bulk, cannot be inserted in the mail.

Registered articles, continued

XI.

*Indemnité pour la perte d'un envoi recommandé.*

L'obligation de payer l'indemnité, en cas de perte d'un objet recommandé, incombe à l'administration dont relève le bureau expéditeur, sauf recours, s'il y a lieu, contre l'administration responsable.

XII.

*Confection des dépêches.*

1. En règle générale, les objets qui composent les dépêches doivent être classés et enliassés par nature de correspondance.

2. Toute dépêche, après avoir été ficelée intérieurement, est enveloppée de papier fort en quantité suffisante pour éviter toute détérioration du contenu, puis ficelée extérieurement.

XI.

*Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.*

The obligation to pay the indemnity in case of the loss of a registered article, devolves upon the Administration to which the dispatching office is subordinate, subject to appeal, if necessary, to the Administration responsible for the loss.

Indemnity for losses.

XII.

*Making up the Mails.*

1. As a general rule, the articles of which the mails consist must be classified and put up in bundles according to the nature of the correspondence.

2. Every mail, after having been first tied with string, is inclosed in strong paper of sufficient quantity to prevent any injury to the contents, then tied again on the outside

Making up mails.

Making up mails,  
continued.

ment et cachetée à la cire ou au moyen d'un cachet en papier gommé, avec l'empreinte du cachet du bureau. Elle est munie d'une suscription imprimée portant, en petits caractères, le nom du bureau expéditeur et, en caractères plus forts, le nom du bureau destinataire: "de . . . pour . . ."

3. Si le volume de la dépêche le comporte, elle est renfermée dans un sac convenablement fermé, cacheté et étiqueté.

4. Les sacs doivent être renvoyés vides au bureau expéditeur par le prochain courrier, sauf autre arrangement entre les offices correspondants.

### XIII.

#### *Vérification des dépêches.*

Verification of  
mails.

1. Le bureau d'échange qui reçoit une dépêche constate, en premier lieu, si les inscriptions sur la feuille d'avis et, le cas échéant, sur la liste des objets recommandés, sont exactes.

2. Lorsqu'il reconnaît des erreurs ou des omissions, il opère immédiatement les rectifications nécessaires sur les feuilles ou listes, en ayant soin de biffer d'un trait de plume les indications erronées, de manière à laisser reconnaître les inscriptions primitives.

3. Ces rectifications s'effectuent par le concours de deux agents. A moins d'une erreur évidente, elles prévalent sur la déclaration originale.

4. Un bulletin de vérification, conforme au modèle B annexé au présent Règlement, est dressé par le bureau destinataire, et envoyé sans délai, sous recommandation d'office, au bureau expéditeur.

5. Celui-ci, après examen, le renvoie avec ses observations, s'il y a lieu.

6. En cas de manque d'une dépêche, d'un objet recommandé, de la feuille d'avis ou de la liste spéciale, le fait est constaté immédiatement dans la forme voulue, par deux agents du bureau d'échange destinataire, et porté à la connaissance du bureau d'échange expéditeur, au moyen du bulletin de vérification.

and sealed with wax, or by means of a gummed paper label bearing an impression of the seal of the office. The mail is furnished with a printed address bearing, in small characters, the name of the dispatching office, and in larger characters the name of the office of destination: "From . . . . ."  
"For . . . . ."

3. If the size of the mail requires it, it is inclosed in a bag properly closed, sealed, and labeled.

4. The bags must be returned empty to the dispatching office by the next mail, subject to other arrangement between the corresponding offices.

### XIII.

#### *Verification of the Mails.*

1. The office of exchange which receives a mail ascertains, in the first place, if the entries upon the letter-bill and—the case occurring—upon the list of registered articles, are correct.

2. When it detects errors or omissions, it immediately makes the necessary corrections on the letter-bills or lists, taking care to strike out the erroneous entries with a pen, in such a manner as to let the original entries be seen.

3. These corrections are made by the concurrence of two officers. Except in the case of an obvious error, they are accepted in preference to the original statement.

4. A bulletin of verification, in conformity with model B annexed to the present Regulations, is prepared by the receiving office and sent without delay, under official registration, to the dispatching office.

5. The latter, after examination, returns it with any observations to which it may give rise.

6. In case of the failure of a mail, of a registered article, of the letter-bill, or of the special list, the circumstance is immediately authenticated, in the manner agreed upon, by two officers of the receiving exchange office, and reported to the dispatching exchange office by means of a bulletin of verification.



Si le cas le comporte, ce dernier bureau peut, en outre, être avisé par télégramme aux frais de l'office expéditeur du télégramme.

If needful, the latter office may also be advised thereof by telegram, at the expense of the office which sends the telegram.

Verification of mails, continued.

7. Lorsque le bureau destinataire n'a pas fait parvenir par le premier courrier au bureau expéditeur un bulletin de vérification constatant des erreurs ou des irrégularités quelconques, l'absence de ce document vaut comme accusé de réception de la dépêche et de son contenu, jusqu'à preuve du contraire.

7. In case the receiving office has not forwarded by the first mail to the dispatching office a note of verification reporting errors or irregularities of any kind, the absence of that document is to be regarded as evidence of the due receipt of the mail and of its contents, until proof to the contrary.

XIV.

XIV.

*Objets recommandés.—Conditions de forme et de fermeture.*

*Registered Articles.—Conditions of form and fastening.*

Aucune condition spéciale de forme ou de fermeture n'est exigée pour les objets recommandés. Chaque office a la faculté d'appliquer à ces envois les règles établies dans son service intérieur.

No special condition of form or of fastening is required for the registered articles. Each office has the right to apply to this correspondence the regulations established in its interior service.

Securing registered mail.

XV.

XV.

*Cartes postales.*

*Post-Cards.*

1. Les cartes postales doivent être expédiées à découvert. L'une des faces est réservée à l'adresse seule. La correspondance est inscrite au verso.

1. Post-cards must be forwarded without cover. One of the sides is reserved for the address alone. The communication is written on the other side.

Postal cards.

2. Les cartes postales ne peuvent excéder les dimensions suivantes :

2. Post-cards cannot exceed the following dimensions :

Longueur, 14 centimètres ;

Length, 14 centimeters ;

Largeur, 9 centimètres.

Width, 9 centimeters.

3. Autant que possible, les cartes postales émises spécialement en vue de la circulation dans l'Union, doivent porter un timbre fixe et le titre *Union postale universelle* suivie du nom du pays d'origine. Ce titre, lorsqu'il n'est pas en langue française, est reproduit en cette langue.

3. As far as possible, post-cards issued specially for circulation within the Union, should bear an impressed stamp and the title "Universal Postal Union", followed by the name of the country of origin. This title, when not in the French language, is to be repeated in that language.

4. Les cartes postales émanant des offices de l'Union sont seules admises à la circulation dans le service international.

4. Post-cards issuing from Union offices are alone admitted to circulation in the international service.

5. Il est interdit de joindre ou d'attacher aux cartes postales des objets quelconques.

5. It is forbidden to join or to attach to post-cards any article whatsoever.

XVI.

XVI.

*Papiers d'affaires.*

*Commercial Papers.*

1. Sont considérés comme papiers d'affaires, et admis comme tels à la

1. The following are considered as commercial papers and admitted

Commercial papers.

Commercial papers, continued.

modération de port consacrée par l'article 5 de la Convention, toutes les pièces et tous les documents, écrits ou dessinés en tout ou en partie à la main, qui n'ont pas le caractère d'une *correspondance actuelle et personnelle*, tels que les pièces de procédure, les actes de tout genre dressés par les officiers ministériels, les lettres de voiture ou connaissements, les factures, les différents documents de service des compagnies d'assurance, les copies ou extraits d'actes sous seing privé écrits sur papier timbré ou non timbré, les partitions ou feuilles de musique manuscrites, les manuscrits d'ouvrages expédiés isolément, etc.

2. Les papiers d'affaires doivent être envoyés sous bande ou dans une enveloppe ouverte.

## XVII.

### *Imprimés de toute nature.*

Printed matter.

1. Sont considérés comme imprimés et admis comme tels à la modération de port consacrée par l'article 5 de la Convention, les journaux et ouvrages périodiques, les livres brochés ou reliés, les brochures, les papiers de musique, les cartes de visite, les cartes-adresses, les épreuves d'imprimerie avec ou sans les manuscrits s'y rapportant, les gravures, les photographies, les dessins, plans, cartes géographiques, catalogues, prospectus, annonces et avis divers, imprimés, gravés, lithographiés ou autographiés, et, en général, toutes les impressions ou reproductions obtenues sur papier, sur parchemin ou sur carton, au moyen de la typographie, de la lithographie ou de tout autre procédé mécanique facile à reconnaître, hormis le décalque.

2. Sont exclus de la modération de port, les timbres ou formules d'affranchissement, oblitérés ou non, ainsi que tous imprimés constituant le signe représentatif d'une valeur.

3. Le caractère de *correspondance actuelle et personnelle* ne peut pas être attribué aux indications ci-après, savoir :

1° A la signature de l'envoyeur ou à la désignation de son nom ou de sa raison sociale, de sa qualité,

as such to the reduced postage sanctioned by Article 5 of the Convention, viz: All instruments or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand, which have not the character of an *actual and personal correspondence*, such as papers of legal procedure, deeds of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, way bills or bills of lading, invoices, the various documents of insurance companies, copies or extracts of deeds under private seal written on stamped or unstamped paper, scores or sheets of manuscript music, manuscripts of works forwarded separately, &c.

2. Commercial papers must be forwarded under band or in an open envelope.

## XVII.

### *Printed matter of all kinds.*

1. The following are considered as printed matter, and admitted as such to the reduced postage sanctioned by Article 5 of the Convention, viz: Newspapers and periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, visiting-cards, address cards, proofs of printing, with or without the manuscripts relating thereto, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, geographical maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, or lithographed, and, in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, or card-board, by means of printing, lithographing, or any other mechanical process easy to recognize, except the copying-press.

2. The following are excluded from the reduced postage, viz: Stamps or forms of prepayment, whether obliterated or not, as well as all printed articles constituting the representative sign of a monetary value.

3. The character of *actual and personal correspondence* cannot be ascribed to the following, viz:

1st. To the signature of the sender or to the designation of his name, of his profession, of his rank, of the

du lieu d'origine et de la date d'envoi;

2° A la dédicace ou à l'hommage de l'auteur;

3° Aux traits ou signes simplement destinés à marquer les passages d'un texte, pour appeler l'attention;

4° Aux prix ajoutés sur les cotes ou prix courants de bourse ou de marchés;

5° Enfin, aux annotations ou corrections faites sur les épreuves d'imprimerie ou de composition musicale et se rapportant au texte ou à la confection de l'ouvrage.

4. Les imprimés doivent être, soit placés sous bande, sur rouleau, entre des cartons, dans un étui ouvert d'un côté ou aux deux extrémités, ou dans une enveloppe non fermée, soit simplement pliés de manière à ne pas dissimuler la nature de l'envoi, soit enfin entourés d'une ficelle facile à dénouer.

5. Les cartes-adresses et tous imprimés présentant la forme et la consistance d'une carte non pliée peuvent être expédiés sans bande, enveloppe, lien ou pli.

XVIII.

*Échantillons.*

1. Les échantillons de marchandises ne sont admis à bénéficier de la modération de port qui leur est attribuée par l'article 5 de la Convention que sous les conditions suivantes:

2. Ils doivent être placés dans des sacs, des boîtes ou des enveloppes mobiles, de manière à permettre une facile vérification.

3. Ils ne peuvent avoir aucune valeur marchande, ni porter aucune écriture à la main que le nom ou la raison sociale de l'expéditeur, l'adresse du destinataire, une marque de fabrique ou de marchand, des numéros d'ordre et des prix.

XIX.

*Objets groupés.*

Il est permis de réunir dans un même envoi des échantillons de marchandises, des imprimés et des papiers d'affaires, mais sous réserve des conditions suivantes:

place of origin, and of the date of dispatch.

2d. To a dedication or mark of respect offered by the author.

3d. To the figures or signs merely intended to mark the passages of a text, in order to call attention to them.

4th. To the prices added upon the quotations or prices current of exchange or markets.

5th. Lastly, to annotations or corrections made upon proofs of printing or musical compositions, and relating to the text or to the execution of the work.

Printed matter must be either placed under band, upon a roller, between boards, in a case open at one side or at both ends, or in an unclosed envelope, or simply folded in such a manner as not to conceal the nature of the packet, or, lastly, tied by a string easy to unfasten.

5. Address cards, and all printed matter presenting the form and consistency of an unfolded card, may be forwarded without band, envelope, fastening, or fold.

XVIII.

*Samples.*

1. Samples of merchandize are admitted to the advantage of the reduction of postage which is granted to them by Article 5 of the Convention only under the following conditions:

2. They must be placed in bags, boxes, or removable envelopes, in such a manner as to admit of easy inspection.

3. They must not have any salable value, nor bear any manuscript other than the name or profession of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, and prices.

XIX.

*Articles grouped together.*

It is permitted to inclose in the same packet samples of merchandise, printed matter and commercial papers, but subject to the following conditions:

Printed matter, continued.

Samples of merchandise.

Grouping matter.

Grouping matter, continued.

1° Que chaque objet pris isolément ne dépassera pas les limites qui lui sont applicables quant au poids et quant à la dimension ;

2° Que le poids total ne peut pas dépasser deux kilogrammes par envoi ;

3° Que la taxe sera au minimum de 25 centimes si l'envoi contient des papiers d'affaires, et de 10 centimes s'il se compose d'imprimés et d'échantillons.

## XX.

### *Correspondances réexpédiées.*

Reforwarding correspondence.

1. En exécution de l'article 10 de la Convention, et sauf les exceptions prévues au paragraphe 2 du présent article, les correspondances de toute nature adressées, dans l'Union, à des destinataires ayant changé de résidence sont traitées par l'office distributeur, comme si elles avaient été adressées directement du lieu d'origine au lieu de la nouvelle destination.

2. A l'égard des envois du service interne de l'un des pays de l'Union qui entrent, par suite de réexpédition, dans le service d'un autre pays de l'Union, on observe les règles suivantes :

1° Les envois non affranchis ou insuffisamment affranchis pour leur premier parcours sont traités comme correspondances internationales et frappés, par l'office distributeur, de la taxe applicable aux envois de même nature directement adressés du pays d'origine dans le pays où se trouve le destinataire ;

2° Les envois régulièrement affranchis pour leur premier parcours, et dont le complément de taxe afférent au parcours ultérieur n'a pas été acquitté avant leur réexpédition, sont frappés, suivant leur nature, par l'office distributeur, d'une taxe égale à la différence entre le prix d'affranchissement déjà acquitté et celui qui aurait été perçu, si les envois avaient été expédiés primitivement sur la nouvelle destination. Le montant de cette différence doit être exprimé en francs et centimes à côté des timbres-poste par l'office réexpéditeur

Dans l'un et l'autre cas, les taxes

1st. That each article taken singly shall not exceed the limits which are applicable to it as regards weight and size.

2d. That the total weight must not exceed two kilogrammes per package.

3d. That the minimum charge shall be 25 centimes when the packet contains commercial papers, and 10 centimes when it consists of printed matter and samples.

## XX.

### *Reforwarded Correspondence.*

1. In execution of Article 10 of the Convention, and subject to the exceptions specified in paragraph 2 of the present Article, correspondence of every kind circulating in the Union, addressed to persons who have changed their residence, is treated by the delivering office as if it had been addressed directly from the place of origin to the place of new destination.

2. With regard to articles of the interior service of one of the countries of the Union, which enter, in consequence of reforwarding, into the service of another country of the Union, the following rules are observed :

1st. Articles unpaid or insufficiently paid for their first transmission, are treated as international correspondence, and subjected by the delivering office to the charge applicable to articles of the same nature addressed directly from the country of origin to the country in which the addressee may be.

2d. Articles regularly paid for their first transmission, and upon which the remainder of the charge relating to the further transmission has not been paid previous to reforwarding, are subjected, according to their nature, by the delivering office, to a charge equal to the difference between the prepaid rate already paid and that which would have been levied if the articles had been originally dispatched to their new destination. The amount of this difference must be expressed in francs and centimes at the side of the postage stamps by the reforwarding office.

In both cases, the charges con-

prévues ci-dessus restent exigibles du destinataire, alors même que, par suite de réexpéditions successives, les envois reviennent dans le pays d'origine.

3. Les objets de toute nature mal dirigés sont, sans aucun délai, réexpédiés par la voie la plus prompte sur leur destination.

templated above remain to be defrayed by the addressees, even if, owing to successive reforwardings, the articles should return to the country of origin.

3. Articles of every kind missent are, without delay, reforwarded by the most rapid route to their destination.

Reforwarding correspondence, continued.

XXI.

*Rebuts.*

1. Les correspondances de toute nature qui sont tombées en rebut, pour quelque cause que ce soit, doivent être renvoyées, aussitôt après les délais de conservation voulus par les règlements du pays destinataire, par l'intermédiaire des bureaux d'échange respectifs et en une liasse spéciale étiquetée: *Rebuts*.

2. Toutefois, les correspondances recommandées, tombées en rebut, sont renvoyées au bureau d'échange du pays d'origine et comme s'il s'agissait de correspondances recommandées à destination de ce pays, sauf qu'en regard de l'inscription nominative au tableau n° I. de la feuille d'avis ou sur la liste détachée la mention *Rebuts* est consignée dans la colonne d'observations par le bureau réexpéditeur.

3. Par exception, deux offices correspondants peuvent, d'un commun accord, adopter un autre mode de renvoi de rebuts, ainsi que se dispenser de se renvoyer réciproquement certains imprimés considérés comme dénués de valeur.

XXI.

*Undelivered Correspondence.*

1. The correspondence of every kind which is not delivered, from whatever cause, must be returned immediately after the expiration of the period for keeping it required by the laws of the country of destination, through the intermediary of the respective offices of exchange, and in a special bundle labeled "*Rebuts*".

2. Nevertheless, undelivered registered correspondence is returned to the exchange office of the country of origin as if it were registered correspondence addressed to that country, except that as regards the descriptive entry in Table No. I. of the letter bill, or in the separate list, the word "*Rebuts*" is entered in the column of observations by the returning office.

3. As an exception, two corresponding offices may, by mutual agreement, adopt a different mode of returning undelivered correspondence, and may also dispense with the reciprocal return of certain printed matter considered to be without value.

Return of undelivered correspondence.

XXII.

*Statistique des frais de transit.*

1. Les statistiques à effectuer une fois tous les deux ans, en exécution des articles 4 et 12 de la Convention, pour le décompte, tant des frais de transit dans l'Union que des taxes afférentes au transport en dehors des limites de l'Union, sont établies d'après les dispositions des articles suivants, pendant toute la durée du mois de mai ou du mois de novembre alternativement, de manière que la première statistique aura lieu en novembre 1879, la

XXII.

*Statistics of Transit Expenses.*

1. The statistics to be taken once every two years in execution of Articles 4 and 12 of the Convention, for the settlement as well of the expenses of transit within the Union as of the charges relating to the conveyance beyond the limits of the Union, are established according to the provisions of the following Articles, during the entire month of May or of November alternately, in such a manner that the first statistics shall take place in November,

Transit statistics.

Transit statistics, continued.

seconde en mai 1881, la troisième en novembre 1883, et ainsi de suite.

2. La statistique de novembre 1879 sortira ses effets à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> avril de la même année jusqu'au 31 décembre 1880. Chaque statistique ultérieure servira de base pour les paiements se rapportant à l'année courante et à celle qui suit.

3. Si, pendant la période d'application de la statistique, il vient à entrer dans l'Union un pays ayant des relations importantes, les pays de l'Union dont la situation pourrait, par suite de cette circonstance, se trouver modifiée sous le rapport du paiement des droits de transit, ont la faculté de réclamer une statistique spéciale se rapportant exclusivement aux pays nouvellement entrés.

### XXIII.

#### *Correspondances à découvert.*

Open mails.

1. L'office servant d'intermédiaire pour la transmission des correspondances échangées à découvert, soit entre deux pays de l'Union, soit entre un pays de l'Union et un pays étranger à celle-ci, dresse d'avance, pour chacun de ses correspondants de l'Union, un tableau conforme au modèle D, annexé au présent Règlement et dans lequel il indique, en distinguant, s'il y a lieu, les diverses voies d'acheminement, les prix de port au poids lui revenant pour le transport dans l'Union de l'une et de l'autre catégorie de ces correspondances au moyen des services dont il dispose, ainsi que les prix de port au poids à bonifier, le cas échéant, par lui-même, à d'autres offices de l'Union, pour le transport ultérieur desdites correspondances dans l'Union. Au besoin, il se renseigne en temps utile, auprès des offices des pays à traverser, sur les voies que devront suivre les correspondances et sur les prix à leur appliquer.

2. Un exemplaire du tableau D est remis par ledit office à l'office correspondant intéressé et sert de base à un décompte spécial à établir entre eux, du chef du port intermédiaire dans l'Union des correspondances dont il s'agit. Ce décompte est dressé par l'office qui

1879; the second in May, 1881; the third in November, 1883; and so on.

2. The statistics of November, 1879, shall take effect from the 1st of April in the same year, until the 31st December, 1880. Each subsequent statistical account shall serve as basis for the payments relating to the current year, and to that which follows.

3. If during the period of application of the statistics, a country having important relations should enter the Union, the countries of the Union whose situation might, in consequence of this circumstance, be affected in regard to the payment of transit rates, have the option to demand special statistics relating exclusively to the countries recently admitted.

### XXIII.

#### *Correspondence in Open Mails.*

1. The office serving as the medium for the transmission of correspondence exchanged in open mails, either between two countries of the Union or between a country of the Union and a country foreign to it, prepares beforehand, for each of its correspondents of the Union, a table in conformity with model D annexed to the present Regulations, and in which it indicates, distinguishing, if needful, the different routes of transmission, the rates of payment by weight due to it for conveyance within the Union of both categories of correspondence by means of the services at its disposal, as well as the rates of payment by weight to be paid, the case occurring, by the office itself to other offices of the Union, for the further conveyance of the said correspondence within the Union. If needful, it communicates in due time with the offices of the countries to be traversed as to the routes the correspondence is to take, and the rates to be applied thereto.

2. A copy of Table D is forwarded by the said office to the corresponding office interested, and serves as the basis of a special account to be established between them with reference to the intermediate conveyance in the Union of the correspondence in question. This account is

reçoit les correspondances et soumis à la vérification de l'office expéditeur.

3. L'office expéditeur établit, d'après les données de la formule D, fournie par son correspondant, des tableaux conformes au modèle E ci-annexé et destinés à relater, pour chaque dépêche, les frais de port intermédiaire dans l'Union des correspondances sans distinction d'origine, comprises dans la dépêche pour être acheminées par l'intermédiaire dudit correspondant. A cet effet, le bureau d'échange expéditeur inscrit au cadre n° I. d'une formule E, qu'il joint à son envoi, le poids total, selon leur nature, des correspondances de l'espèce qu'il livre à découvert au bureau d'échange correspondant, et celui-ci, après vérification, prend livraison de ces correspondances, pour les acheminer vers leurs destinations, en les confondant avec les siennes propres pour le payement, s'il y a lieu, des prix de port ultérieurs.

4. Quant aux frais de transport en dehors du ressort de l'Union des correspondances à destination ou provenant des pays étrangers à l'Union, ils sont évalués d'après les données du tableau C mentionné à l'article V du présent Règlement et inscrits en bloc sur la formule E, savoir :

Au cadre n° II., s'il s'agit de correspondances affranchies pour l'étranger (frais à la charge de l'office de l'Union expéditeur);

Au cadre n° III., s'il s'agit de correspondances non affranchies venant de l'étranger et de correspondances réexpédiées ou tombées en rebut qui sont grevées de taxes étrangères à rembourser (frais à la charge de l'office de l'Union destinataire).

5. Toute erreur dans la déclaration du bureau d'échange expéditeur du tableau E est signalée immédiatement à ce bureau au moyen d'un bulletin de vérification, nonobstant la rectification opérée sur le tableau lui-même.

6. A défaut de correspondances passibles d'un port intermédiaire ou étranger, il n'est pas dressé de

prepared by the office which receives the correspondence, and is submitted to the examination of the dispatching office.

3. The dispatching office prepares, according to the particulars given in the form D furnished by its correspondent, tables in conformity with model E hereto annexed, and intended to show for each mail the expenses of intermediate conveyance within the Union of the correspondence, without distinction of origin, comprised in the mail to be forwarded by the intermediary of the said corresponding office. With this view, the dispatching exchange office enters in Table No. I. of a form E, which it joins to its dispatch, the total weight, according to its nature, of the correspondence of this class which it delivers in open mail to the corresponding exchange office, and the latter, after verification, undertakes the further transmission of the correspondence to its destination in mixing it with its own, in respect to the payment, if needful, of the further charges for conveyance.

4. With regard to the expenses of conveyance beyond the limits of the Union of correspondence addressed to or coming from countries foreign to the Union, they are calculated according to the particulars given in the Table C mentioned in Article V of the present Regulations and entered in gross upon the form E, as follows:

In Table No. II., in the case of paid correspondence for abroad (expense at the charge of the dispatching office of the Union);

In Table No. III., in the case of unpaid correspondence coming from abroad, and of reforwarded or undelivered correspondence marked with foreign charges to be refunded (expense at the charge of the Union office of destination);

5. Any error in the statement of the office of exchange which has dispatched the Table E is immediately notified to that office by means of a bulletin of verification, notwithstanding the correction made in the table itself.

6. If there be no correspondence liable to a charge for intermediate or foreign conveyance, the Table E

Open mails, continued.

Open mails, continued.

tableau E. Dans le cas de l'omission non justifiée de ce tableau, l'irrégularité est également signalée, au moyen d'un bulletin de vérification, au bureau en faute, et doit être réparée immédiatement par ce dernier.

#### XXIV.

##### *Dépêches closes.*

Closed mails.

1. Les correspondances échangées en dépêches closes, entre deux offices de l'Union ou entre un office de l'Union et un office étranger à l'Union, à travers le territoire ou au moyen des services d'un ou de plusieurs autres offices, font l'objet d'un relevé conforme au modèle F annexé au présent Règlement, et qui est établi d'après les dispositions suivantes:

2. En ce qui concerne les dépêches d'un pays de l'Union pour un autre pays de l'Union, le bureau d'échange expéditeur inscrit, à la feuille d'avis pour le bureau d'échange destinataire de la dépêche, le poids net des lettres et des cartes postales et celui des autres objets, sans distinction de l'origine ni de la destination des correspondances. Ces indications sont vérifiées par le bureau destinataire, lequel dresse, à la fin de la période de statistique, le relevé mentionné ci-dessus, en autant d'expéditions qu'il y a d'offices intéressés y compris celui du lieu de départ.

3. Dans les quatre jours qui suivent la clôture des opérations de statistique, les relevés F sont transmis, par les bureaux d'échange qui les ont établis, aux bureaux d'échange de l'office débiteur pour être revêtus de leur acceptation. Ceux-ci, après avoir accepté ces relevés, les transmettent à l'administration centrale dont ils relèvent, chargée de les répartir entre les offices intéressés.

4. En ce qui concerne les dépêches closes échangées entre un pays de l'Union et un pays étranger à l'Union, par l'intermédiaire d'un ou de plusieurs offices de l'Union, le transport s'en effectue, dans les deux sens, à la charge dudit pays de l'Union, et les bureaux d'échange

is not prepared. In case of the unexplained omission of this table, the irregularity is equally reported, by means of a bulletin of verification, to the office in fault, and must be immediately repaired by the latter.

#### XXIV.

##### *Closed Mails.*

1. The correspondence exchanged in closed mails between two offices of the Union, or between an office of the Union and an office foreign to the Union, across the territory, or by means of the services of one or more other offices, forms the object of a statement similar to model F annexed to the present Regulations, and which is prepared according to the following stipulations:

2. As regards the mails from one country of the Union to another country of the Union, the dispatching office of exchange enters in the letter-bill for the office of exchange receiving the mail, the net weight of the letters and post-cards, and of the other articles, without distinction of the origin or destination of the correspondence. These entries are verified by the receiving office, which prepares, at the end of the period for taking the statistics, the statement above mentioned, in as many copies as there are offices interested, including the office of the place of dispatch.

3. In the four days which follow the close of the statistical operations, the statements F are transmitted by the offices of exchange which have prepared them to the offices of exchange of the Administration indebted, in order to be accepted by them. The latter, after having accepted these statements, transmit them to the Central Administration to which they are subordinate, which is charged with distributing them among the offices interested.

4. As regards the closed mails exchanged between a country of the Union and a country foreign to the Union, by the intermediary of one or several offices of the Union, their conveyance is effected in both directions at the charge of the said Union country, and the offices of



de ce pays dressent eux-mêmes, pour chaque dépêche expédiée ou reçue, un relevé F qu'ils transmettent à l'office de sortie ou d'entrée, lequel établit, à la fin de la période de statistique, un relevé général en autant d'expéditions qu'il y a d'offices intéressés, y compris lui-même et l'office de l'Union débiteur. Une expédition de ce relevé est transmise à l'office débiteur, ainsi qu'à chacun des offices qui ont pris part au transport des dépêches.

exchange of that country themselves prepare, for each mail dispatched or received, a statement F, which they transmit to the office of departure or of entry, which prepares, at the end of the statistical period, a general statement, in as many copies as there are offices interested, including itself and the debtor office of the Union. A copy of this statement is transmitted to the debtor office, as well as to each of the offices which have participated in the conveyance of the mails.

Closed mails, continued.

XXV.

*Compte des frais de transit.*

1. Les tableaux E et F sont résumés dans un compte particulier par lequel on établit, en francs et centimes, le prix annuel de transit revenant à chaque office en multipliant les totaux par 12. Le soin d'établir ce compte incombe à l'office créateur, qui le transmet à l'office débiteur.

2. Le solde résultant de la balance des comptes réciproques entre deux offices est payé par l'office débiteur à l'office créateur, en francs effectifs et au moyen de traites tirées sur la capitale ou sur une place commerciale de ce dernier office.

3. L'établissement, l'envoi et le paiement des comptes des frais de transit, afférents à un exercice, doivent être effectués dans le plus bref délai possible et, au plus tard, avant l'expiration du premier semestre de l'exercice suivant. Passé ce délai, les sommes dues par un office à un autre office sont productives d'intérêts, à raison de cinq pour cent l'an et à dater du jour de l'expiration dudit délai.

4. Est réservée, toutefois, aux offices intéressés la faculté de prendre, d'un commun accord, d'autres dispositions que celles qui sont formulées dans le présent article.

XXVI.

*Exceptions en matière de poids.*

Il est admis, par mesure d'exception, que les États qui, à cause de

XXV.

*Account of the Expenses of Transit.*

1. The Tables E and F are incorporated in a special account, in which is shown, in francs and centimes, the annual amount of transit payment accruing to each office, by multiplying the totals by 12. The duty of preparing this account devolves upon the creditor office, which transmits it to the debtor office.

2. The balance resulting from the reciprocal accounts between two offices is paid by the debtor office to the creditor office in effective francs, and by means of bills drawn upon the capital, or upon a commercial place of the latter office.

3. The preparation, transmission, and payment of the accounts of the expenses of transit belonging to a period of service must be effected with the least possible delay, and at the latest, before the expiration of the first six months of the following period of service. When this time has passed, the amounts due by one office to another office are subject to interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, dating from the day of the expiration of the said delay.

4. Nevertheless, the option is reserved to the offices interested to make, by mutual agreement, other arrangements than those which are set forth in the present Article.

XXVI.

*Exceptions in matters of Weight.*

As an exceptional measure, it is agreed that the States which, in

Weight equivalents.

Transit expenses.

Weight equivalents. leur régime intérieur, ne peuvent adopter le type de poids décimal métrique, ont la faculté d'y substituer l'once *avoir du poids* (28 gr. 3465), en assimilant une demi-once à 15 grammes et deux onces à 50 grammes, et d'élever, au besoin, la limite du port simple des journaux à quatre onces, mais sous la condition expresse que, dans ce dernier cas, le port des journaux ne soit pas inférieur à 10 centimes et qu'il soit perçu un port entier par numéro de journal, alors même que plusieurs journaux se trouveraient groupés dans un même envoi.

consequence of their interior regulations, are unable to adopt the decimal metrical system of weight, have the right to substitute for it the ounce *avoirdupois* (28.3465 grammes), by assimilating a half ounce to 15 grammes, and two ounces to 50 grammes, and to raise, if needful, the limit of the single rate of postage on newspapers to four ounces, but under the express condition that, in the latter case, the postage on newspapers be not less than 10 centimes, and that an entire rate of postage be charged for each copy of the newspaper, even though several newspapers be included in the same packet.

## XXVII.

*Réclamation d'objets ordinaires non parvenus.*

Lost ordinary mail.

1. Toute réclamation relative à un objet de correspondance ordinaire non parvenu à destination donne lieu au procédé suivant:

1° Il est remis au réclamant une formule conforme au modèle G ci-annexé, avec prière d'en remplir, aussi exactement que possible, la partie qui le concerne.

2° Le bureau où la réclamation s'est produite transmet la formule directement au bureau correspondant. La transmission s'effectue d'office et sans aucun écrit.

3° Le bureau correspondant fait présenter la formule au destinataire ou à l'expéditeur, selon le cas, avec prière de fournir des renseignements à ce sujet.

4° Munie de ces renseignements, la formule est renvoyée d'office au bureau qui l'a dressée.

5° Dans le cas où la réclamation est reconnue fondée, elle est transmise à l'administration centrale pour servir de base aux investigations ultérieures.

6° A moins d'entente contraire, la formule est rédigée en français ou porte une traduction française.

2. Toute administration peut exiger, par une notification adressée au Bureau international, que l'échange des réclamations, en ce

## XXVII.

*Applications for Ordinary Articles which have failed to reach their Destination.*

1. Every application respecting an article of ordinary correspondence which has failed to reach its destination gives rise to the following proceeding:

1st. A form similar to the model G hereto annexed, is handed to the applicant, who is requested to fill up as exactly as possible, the portion which concerns him.

2d. The office at which the application originates transmits the form direct to the corresponding office. It is transmitted officially and without any writing.

3d. The corresponding office causes the form to be handed to the addressee or to the sender, as the case may be, with the request that particulars on the subject be furnished.

4th. Supplied with these particulars, the form is sent back officially to the office which prepared it.

5th. In case the application proves to be well founded, it is transmitted to the Central Administration, to serve as the basis for further investigation.

6th. Unless by agreement to the contrary, the form is drawn up in French, or bears a French translation.

2. Any Administration may require, by means of a notification addressed to the International Bureau, that the exchange of applica-

qui la concerne, soit effectué par l'entremise des administrations centrales, ou par l'intermédiaire d'un bureau spécialement désigné.

tions, so far as it is concerned, be effected through the intermediary of the Central Administrations, or of an office specially designated.

XXVIII.

XXVIII.

*Répartition des frais du Bureau international.*

*Division of the Expenses of the International Bureau.*

1. Les frais communs du Bureau international ne doivent pas dépasser, par année, la somme de 100,000 francs, non compris les frais spéciaux auxquels donne lieu la réunion d'un congrès ou d'une conférence.

1. The ordinary expenses of the International Bureau must not exceed the sum of 100,000 francs annually, not including the special expenses to which the meeting of a Congress or of a Conference may give rise.

International Bureau expenses.

2. L'Administration des Postes suisses surveille les dépenses du Bureau international, fait les avances nécessaires et établit le compte annuel, qui est communiqué à toutes les autres administrations.

2. The Administration of the Swiss Post Office superintends the expenses of the International Bureau, makes the necessary advances, and prepares the annual account, which is communicated to all the other Administrations.

3. Pour la répartition des frais, les pays de l'Union sont divisés en sept classes, contribuant chacune dans la proportion d'un certain nombre d'unités, savoir:

3. For the division of the expenses, the countries of the Union are divided into seven classes, each contributing in the proportion of a certain number of units, viz:

1 <sup>re</sup> classe	- -	25 unités.
2 <sup>e</sup> " "	- -	20
3 <sup>e</sup> " "	- -	15
4 <sup>e</sup> " "	- -	10
5 <sup>e</sup> " "	- -	5
6 <sup>e</sup> " "	- -	3
7 <sup>e</sup> " "	- -	1

1st class	- -	25 units.
2nd " "	- -	20 "
3rd " "	- -	15 "
4th " "	- -	10 "
5th " "	- -	5 "
6th " "	- -	3 "
7th " "	- -	1 "

4. Ces coefficients sont multipliés par le nombre des pays de chaque classe, et la somme des produits ainsi obtenus fournit le nombre d'unités par lequel la dépense totale doit être divisée. Le quotient donne le montant de l'unité de dépense.

4. These coefficients are multiplied by the number of countries of each class, and the total of the products thus obtained furnishes the number of units by which the total expense is to be divided. The quotient gives the amount of the unit of expense.

5. Les pays de l'Union sont classés ainsi qu'il suit, en vue de la répartition des frais:

5. The countries of the Union are classified as follows, in view of the division of the expenses:

1<sup>re</sup> classe: Allemagne, Autriche-Hongrie, États-Unis d'Amérique, France, Inde britannique, ensemble des autres colonies britanniques moins le Canada, Grande-Bretagne, Italie, Russie, Turquie;

1st class: Germany, Austria-Hungary, United States of America, France, British India, the whole of the other British colonies except Canada, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Turkey.

2<sup>e</sup> classe: Espagne;

2d class: Spain.

3<sup>e</sup> classe: Belgique, Brésil, Canada, Égypte, Japon, Pays-Bas, Roumanie, Suède, colonies ou provinces espagnoles d'outre mer, colonies françaises, Indes orientales néerlandaises;

3d class: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Japan, Netherlands, Roumania, Sweden, Spanish colonies or provinces beyond sea, French colonies, Netherland East Indies.

4<sup>e</sup> classe: Danemark, Norvège,

4th class: Denmark, Norway,

Portugal, Suisse, colonies portugaises;

5<sup>e</sup> classe: Argentine (République), Grèce, Mexique, Pérou, Serbie;

6<sup>e</sup> classe: colonie de Surinam (ou Guyane néerlandaise), colonie de Curaçao (ou Antilles néerlandaises), Luxembourg, Perse, colonies danoises, Salvador;

7<sup>e</sup> classe: Monténégro.

Portugal, Switzerland, Portuguese colonies.

5th class: Argentine Republic, Greece, Mexico, Peru, Servia.

6th class: Colony of Surinam (or Dutch Guiana), colony of Curaçao (or Netherland West Indies), Luxembourg, Persia, Danish colonies, Salvador.

7th class: Montenegro.

### XXIX.

*Communications à adresser au Bureau international.*

International Bureau correspondence.

1. Le Bureau international sert d'intermédiaire aux notifications régulières et générales qui intéressent les relations internationales.

2. Les administrations faisant partie de l'Union doivent se communiquer notamment par l'intermédiaire du Bureau international:

1<sup>o</sup> L'indication des surtaxes qu'elles perçoivent, par application de l'article 5 de la Convention, en plus de la taxe de l'Union, soit pour port maritime, soit pour frais de transport extraordinaire, ainsi que la nomenclature des pays par rapport auxquels ces surtaxes sont perçues, et, s'il y a lieu, la désignation des voies qui en motivent la perception;

2<sup>o</sup> L'empreinte du timbre spécial ou de la marque servant à constater la recommandation;

3<sup>o</sup> Le modèle de leur formule d'avis de réception;

4<sup>o</sup> La collection de leurs timbres-poste;

5<sup>o</sup> Enfin, les tableaux C dont l'établissement est prescrit par l'article V du présent Règlement.

3. Toute modification apportée ultérieurement, à l'égard de l'un ou l'autre des cinq points ci-dessus mentionnés, doit être notifiée sans retard de la même manière.

4. Le Bureau international reçoit également de toutes les administrations de l'Union deux exemplaires de tous les documents qu'elles publient, tant sur le service intérieur que sur le service international.

5. En outre, chaque administra-

### XXIX.

*Communications to be addressed to the International Bureau.*

1. The International Bureau serves as the intermediary for the regular and general notifications which concern the international relations.

2. The Administrations forming the Union must communicate to each other specially through the medium of the International Bureau:

1st. Information of the additional charges which they levy by virtue of Article 5 of the Convention, in addition to the Union rate, whether for sea-postage or for the expenses of extraordinary conveyance, as well as a list of the countries in relation to which these surcharges are levied, and, if needful, the designation of the routes which cause their collection;

2d. The impression of the special stamp or mark serving to authenticate the registration;

3d. The model of their form of advice of receipt;

4th. The collection of their postage stamps;

5th. Lastly, the Tables C, the preparation of which is prescribed by Article V of the present Regulations.

3. Every modification adopted hereafter in regard to one or other of the five points above mentioned, must be notified, without delay, in the same manner.

4. The International Bureau equally receives from all the Administrations of the Union, two copies of all the documents which they publish, as well relating to the interior service as to the international service.

5. Moreover, each Administra-

tion fait parvenir, dans le premier semestre de chaque année, au Bureau international, une série complète de renseignements statistiques, se rapportant à l'année précédente, sous forme de tableaux dressés d'après les indications du Bureau international, qui distribue à cet effet des formules toutes préparées.

6. Les correspondances adressées par les administrations de l'Union au Bureau international, et *vice versa*, sont assimilées, pour la franchise de port, aux correspondances échangées entre les administrations.

## XXX.

*Attributions du Bureau international.*

1. Le Bureau international dresse une statistique générale, pour chaque année.

2. Il rédige, à l'aide des documents qui sont mis à sa disposition, un journal spécial en langues allemande, anglaise et française.

3. Tous les documents publiés par le Bureau international sont distribués aux administrations de l'Union, dans la proportion du nombre d'unités contributives assignées à chacune d'elles par l'article XXVIII précédent.

4. Les exemplaires et documents supplémentaires qui seraient réclamés par ces administrations sont payés à part, d'après leur prix de revient.

5. Le Bureau international doit, d'ailleurs, se tenir en tout temps à la disposition des membres de l'Union, pour leur fournir, sur les questions relatives au service international des postes, les renseignements spéciaux dont ils pourraient avoir besoin.

6. Le Bureau international instruit les demandes de modification ou d'interprétation des dispositions qui régissent l'Union. Il notifie les résultats de chaque instruction, et toute modification ou résolution adoptée n'est exécutoire que deux mois, au moins, après sa notification.

7. Dans les questions à résoudre par l'assentiment unanime ou par la majorité des administrations de

tion transmits, in the first half of each year, to the International Bureau, a complete series of statistical details relating to the preceding year, in the form of tables filled up according to information from the International Bureau, which distributes for this purpose formulas already prepared.

6. The correspondence addressed by the Administrations of the Union to the International Bureau, and *vice versa*, is assimilated, as regards freedom from postage, to the correspondence exchanged between the Administrations.

## XXX.

*Duties of the International Bureau.*

1. The International Bureau prepares general statistics for each year.

2. It publishes, by the aid of the documents which are put at its disposal, a special journal in the German, English, and French languages.

3. All the documents published by the International Bureau are distributed to the Administrations of the Union in the proportion of the number of contributing units assigned to each by Article XXVIII. preceding.

4. The additional copies and documents which may be applied for by these Administrations are paid for, separately, at prime cost.

5. The International Bureau must, besides, hold itself always at the disposal of the members of the Union, for the purpose of furnishing them with any special information they may require upon questions relating to the International Postal Service.

6. The International Bureau makes known demands for the modification or interpretation of the stipulations which govern the Union. It notifies the results of each application, and any modification or resolution adopted is not executive until two months, at least, after its notification.

7. In the questions to be decided by unanimous assent or by the majority of the Union Administrations,

International  
Bureau corre-  
spondence.

International  
Bureau duties.

International PUnion, celles qui n'ont point fait parvenir leur réponse dans le délai maximum de quatre mois, sont considérées comme s'abstenant.

8. Le Bureau international prépare les travaux des congrès ou conférences. Il pourvoit aux copies et impressions nécessaires, à la rédaction et à la distribution des amendements, procès-verbaux et autres renseignements.

9. Le directeur de ce Bureau assiste aux séances des congrès ou conférences, et prend part aux discussions sans voix délibérative.

10. Il fait sur sa gestion un rapport annuel qui est communiqué à toutes les administrations de l'Union.

11. La langue officielle du Bureau international est la langue française.

## XXXI.

*Langue.*

Language.

1. Les feuilles d'avis, tableaux, relevés et autres formules, à l'usage des administrations de l'Union pour leurs relations réciproques, doivent, en règle générale, être rédigés en langue française, à moins que les administrations intéressées n'en disposent autrement par une entente directe.

2. En ce qui concerne la correspondance de service, l'état de choses actuel est maintenu, sauf autre arrangement à intervenir ultérieurement et d'un commun accord entre les administrations intéressées.

## XXXII.

*Ressort de l'Union.*

Jurisdiction of Union. Sont considérés comme appartenant à l'Union postale universelle:

1° L'île de Héligoland, comme assimilée à l'Allemagne, au point de vue postal;

2° La principauté de Lichtenstein, comme relevant de l'administration des postes d'Autriche;

3° L'Islande et les îles Féroë, comme faisant partie du Danemark;

4° Les îles Baléares, les îles Canaries et les possessions espagnoles

those Administrations which have not sent in their reply within the maximum delay of four months are considered as expressing no opinion.

8. The International Bureau prepares the business to be submitted to the Congresses or Conferences. It undertakes the necessary copying and printing, the editing and distribution of amendments, journals of proceedings, and other details.

9. The Director of this Bureau attends the sessions of the Congresses or Conferences, and takes part in the discussions, without the power of voting.

10. There is issued, under his superintendence, an annual report, which is communicated to all the Administrations of the Union.

11. The official language of the International Bureau is the French language.

## XXXI.

*Language.*

1. The letter-bills, tables, statements, and other forms used by the Administrations of the Union in their reciprocal relations must, as a general rule, be drawn up in the French language, unless the Administrations interested arrange otherwise by direct agreement.

2. As regards official correspondence, the present state of things is maintained, unless any other arrangement should subsequently be agreed upon by common consent between the Administrations interested.

## XXXII.

*Jurisdiction of the Union.*

The following are considered as belonging to the Universal Postal Union:

1st. The Island of Heligoland, as assimilated to Germany, from a postal point of view.

2d. The Principality of Lichtenstein, as subordinate to the Postal Administration of Austria.

3d. Iceland and the Faroe Islands, as forming part of Denmark.

4th. The Balearic Isles, the Canary Islands, and the Spanish pos-

de la côte septentrionale d'Afrique, comme faisant partie de l'Espagne; la République du Val d'Andorre, les établissements de poste de l'Espagne sur la côte occidentale du Maroc, comme relevant de l'administration des postes espagnoles;

5° L'Algérie comme faisant partie de la France; la principauté de Monaco et les bureaux de poste français établis à Tunis, à Tanger (Maroc) et à Shang-Hai (Chine), comme relevant de l'administration des postes de France; le Cambodge et le Tonkin comme assimilés, quant au service postal, à la colonie française de Cochinchine;

6° Gibraltar, ainsi que Malte et dépendances, comme relevant de l'administration des postes de la Grande-Bretagne;

7° Les bureaux de poste que l'administration de la colonie anglaise de Hong-Kong entretient à Kiung-Schow, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Fouchou, Ningpo, Shang-Hai et Hankow (Chine), et à Hai-Phung et Hanoi (Tonkin);

8° Les établissements de poste indiens d'Aden, de Mascate, du golfe Persique, de Guadur et de Mandalay, comme relevant de l'administration des postes de l'Inde britannique;

9° La République de Saint-Marin et les bureaux italiens de Tunis et de Tripoli de Barbarie, comme relevant de l'administration des postes d'Italie;

10° Les bureaux de poste que l'administration japonaise a établis à Shang-Hai, Chefoo, Chinkiang, Hankow, Ningpo, Foo-Chow, Newchwang, Kiukiang et Tien-Tsin (Chine), et à Fusampo (Corée);

11° Madère et les Açores, comme faisant partie du Portugal;

12° Le Grand-Duché de Finlande, comme faisant partie intégrante de l'Empire de Russie.

sessions on the Northern Coast of Africa, as forming part of Spain; the Republic of Andorra and the Postal establishments of Spain upon the western coast of Morocco, as subordinate to the Spanish Postal Administration.

5th. Algeria, as forming part of France; the Principality of Monaco, and the French post-offices established at Tunis, Tangier (Morocco), and at Shanghai (China), as subordinate to the Postal Administration of France; Cambodia and Tonquin, as assimilated, so far as regards the postal service, to the French colony of Cochin China.

6th. Gibraltar, as well as Malta and its dependencies, as subordinate to the Postal Administration of Great Britain.

7th. The post-offices which the Administration of the English colony of Hong-Kong maintains at Kiung-chow, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foo-chow, Ningpo, Shang-hai, and Hankow (China), and Hai-Fung and Hanoi (Tonquin).

8th. The Indian postal establishments of Aden, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Guadur, and Mandalay, as subordinate to the Postal Administration of British India.

9th. The Republic of St. Marino, and the Italian offices of Tunis and Tripoli, in Barbary, as subordinate to the Postal Administration of Italy.

10th. The post-offices which the Japanese Administration has established at Shanghai, Chefoo, Chinkiang, Hankow, Ningpo, Foo-Chow, Newchwang, Kiukiang, and Tien-Tsin (China), and of Fusampo (Corea).

11th. Madeira and the Azores, as forming part of Portugal.

12th. The Grand Duchy of Finland, as forming an integral part of the Empire of Russia.

## XXXIII.

Dans l'intervalle qui s'écoule entre les réunions, toute administration des postes d'un pays de l'Union a le droit d'adresser aux autres administrations participantes, par l'intermédiaire du Bureau international, des propositions concernant les dispositions du pré-

## XXXIII.

In the interval which elapses between the meetings, every Postal Administration of a country of the Union has the right to address to the other participating Administrations, through the intermediary of the International Bureau, proposals in regard to the stipulations of the

Changes.

## Changes.

sent Règlement. Mais, pour devenir exécutoires, ces propositions doivent réunir, savoir:

1° L'unanimité des suffrages, s'il s'agit de la modification des dispositions des articles III., IV., V., XI., XXVI., XXXIII., et XXXIV.;

2° Les deux tiers des suffrages, s'il s'agit de la modification des dispositions des articles I., II., VIII., X., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII., XIX., XX., XXII., XXIII., XXIV., XXV., XXVII., XXXI., et XXXII.;

3° La simple majorité absolue, s'il s'agit soit de la modification des dispositions autres que celles indiquées ci-dessus, soit de l'interprétation des diverses dispositions du Règlement.

Les résolutions valables sont consacrées par une simple notification du Bureau international à toutes les administrations de l'Union.

present Regulations. But to become binding, these proposals must obtain, as follows:

1st. Unanimity of votes, if they relate to the modification of the stipulations of the Articles III., IV., V., XI., XXVI., XXXIII., and XXXIV.

2d. Two-thirds of the votes, if they relate to the modification of the stipulations of the Articles I., II., VIII., X., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII., XIX., XX., XXII., XXIII., XXIV., XXV., XXVII., XXXI., and XXXII.

3d. Simply an absolute majority, if they relate to the modification of stipulations other than those above mentioned, or to the interpretation of the various stipulations of the Regulations.

The resolutions adopted in due form are sanctioned by a simple notification from the International Bureau to all the Administrations of the Union.

## XXXIV.

*Durée du Règlement.*

## Duration.

Le présent Règlement sera exécutoire à partir du jour de la mise en vigueur de la Convention du 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1878. Il aura la même durée que cette Convention, à moins qu'il ne soit renouvelé d'un commun accord entre les parties intéressées.

Fait à Paris, le 1<sup>er</sup> juin 1878.

## Signatures.

Pour les États-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord .....	{ JAS. N. TYNER. JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN. DR. STEPHAN.
Pour l'Allemagne .....	{ GÜNTHER. SACHSE.
Pour la République Argentine .....	CÁRLOS CALVO.
Pour l'Autriche .....	DEWÉZ.
Pour la Hongrie .....	GERVAY.
Pour la Belgique .....	{ J. VINCENT. F. GIFE.
Pour le Brésil .....	VICOMTE D'ITAUBA.
Pour le Danemark et les Colonies danoises .....	SCHOU.
Pour l'Égypte .....	A. CAILLARD.
Pour l'Espagne et les Colonies espagnoles .....	{ G. CRUZADA VILLAMIL. EMILIO C. DE NAVASQUES. LÉON SAY.
Pour la France .....	{ AD. COCHERY. A. BESNIER.
Pour les Colonies françaises .....	E. ROY.

## XXXIV.

*Duration of the Regulations.*

The present Regulations shall be put into execution from the day on which the Convention of the 1st June, 1878, comes into force. They shall have the same duration as that Convention, unless they be renewed by mutual agreement between the parties interested.

Done at Paris, the 1st June, 1878.



Pour la Grande-Bretagne et diverses Colonies anglaises .....	{ F. O. ADAMS. WM. JAS. PAGE. A. MACLEAN.
Pour l'Inde britannique .....	FRED. R. HOGG.
Pour le Canada .....	{ F. O. ADAMS. WM. JAS. PAGE. A. MACLEAN.
Pour la Grèce .....	{ N. P. DELYANNI. A. MANSOLAS.
Pour l'Italie .....	G. B. TANTESIO.
Pour le Japon .....	{ NAONOBOU SAMESHIMA. SAML. M. BRYAN.
Pour le Luxembourg .....	V. DE RØBE.
Pour le Mexique .....	G. BARREDA.
Pour le Monténégro .....	DEWÉZ.
Pour la Norvège .....	CHR. HEFTY.
Pour les Pays-Bas et les Colonies néerlandaises .....	{ HOFSTEDE. BARON SWEERTS DE LANDAS- WYBORGH.
Pour le Pérou .....	JUAN M. DE GOYENECHÉ.
Pour la Perse .....	
Pour le Portugal et les Colonies portugaises .....	{ GUELHERMENO AUGUSTO DE BARROS.
Pour la Roumanie .....	C. F. ROBESCO.
Pour la Russie .....	{ BARON VELHO. GEORGES POGGENPOHL.
Pour le Salvador .....	J. M. TORRES-CAÏCEDO.
Pour la Serbie .....	MLADEN F. RADOYCOVITCH.
Pour la Suède .....	WM. ROOS.
Pour la Suisse .....	{ DR. KERN. ED. HÖHN.
Pour la Turquie .....	B. COUYOUMGIAN.



ANNEXES.

Administration des Postes  
d

A.

Correspondance avec l'Office  
d

FEUILLE D'AVIS.

Timbre du bureau expéditeur.

Timbre du bureau destinataire.



Dépêche ( )  
Départ du  
Arrivée le

• Envoi) du bureau d'échange d  
187-, à h. m. du  
187-, à h. m. du

pour le bureau d'échange d

I. ENVOIS RECOMMANDÉS.

Numéros d'ordre.	Timbre d'origine.	Noms des destinataires et lieux de destination ou numéros du registre des bureaux d'origine.	Observations.
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

Recommandations d'office.

[Translation.]  
ANNEXES.

Postal Administration  
of \_\_\_\_\_.

A.

Correspondence with the Office  
of \_\_\_\_\_.

LETTER-BILL.

(Stamp of dispatching office.)

(Stamp of receiving office.)



Mail (— • Envoi) from the exchange office of — for the exchange office of —.  
Departure of —, 187-, at — o'clock.  
Arrival of —, 187-, at — o'clock.

I. REGISTERED ARTICLES.

Numbers of order.	Stamp of origin.	Names of the addressees and places of destination, or registered numbers of the offices of origin.	Observations.
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

OFFICIAL REGISTRATIONS.

ANNEXES.

II. DÉPÊCHES CLOSES.

Bureau d'origine.	Bureau de destination.	Nombre des dépêches closes.	Observations.

L'employé du bureau d'échange expéditeur,

L'employé du bureau d'échange destinataire,

[Translation.]

ANNEXES.

II. CLOSED MAILS.

Office of origin.	Office of destination.	Number of closed mails.	Observations.

Clerk of dispatching exchange office:

Clerk of receiving exchange office:

ANNEXES.

*Administration des Postes*  
d

**B.**

*Correspondance avec l'Office*  
d

Timbre du bureau expéditeur.

Timbre du bureau destinataire.



BULLETIN DE VÉRIFICATION

*pour la rectification et la constatation des erreurs et irrégularités de toute nature reconnues dans la dépêche du bureau d'échange d par le bureau d'échange d*

\* expédition du 187, à h. m. du .

ERREURS OU IRRÉGULARITÉS DIVERSES.

(Manque de la dépêche, manque d'objets recommandés ou de la feuille d'avis, dépêche spoliée, lacérée ou en mauvais état, etc.)

ERREURS DE COMPTE DANS LA STATISTIQUE.

Numéros distinctifs des tableaux erronés.	Désignation des correspondances ou dépêches sur lesquelles porte l'erreur.	Déclaration du bureau d'échange expéditeur.	Vérification du bureau d'échange destinataire.	Causes de la rectification.

A le 187 .  
*Les employés du bureau d'échange destinataire,*

A le 187 .  
Vu et accepté:  
*Le chef du bureau d'échange expéditeur,*

[Translation.]  
ANNEXES.

Postal Administration  
of ———.  
(Stamp of dispatching office.)

B.

Correspondence with the  
Office of ———.  
(Stamp of receiving office.)



BULLETIN OF VERIFICATION

for the correction and the statement of the errors and irregularities of all kinds discovered in the mail from the exchange office of ——— for the exchange office of ———.

Dispatch of the ———, 187-, at — o'clock.

ERRORS OR VARIOUS IRREGULARITIES.	
(Missing mail; missing registered articles, or letter-bill; robbed, torn, or injured mail, &c.)	

ERRORS OF ACCOUNT IN THE STATISTICS.				
Distinctive numbers of the erroneous tables.	Description of the correspondence, or mails, in which the error occurs.	Statement of the dispatching exchange office.	Verification of the receiving exchange office.	Causes of rectification.

At ———, the ———, 187-.  
Clerks of the receiving exchange office:

At ———, the ———, 187-.  
Seen and accepted:  
Chief of the dispatching exchange office:



ANNEXES.

*Administration des Postes*  
*d*

C.

TABLEAU

indiquant les conditions auxquelles peuvent être échangées à découvert, entre les Administrations de l'Union postale et l'Administration d , les lettres et les autres objets de correspondance originaires ou à destination des pays étrangers auxquels cette dernière Administration sert d'intermédiaire.

ANNEXES.

TABLEAU C,

indiquant les conditions auxquelles peuvent être échangées à découvert, entre les administrations de l'Union postale et l'Administration d , les lettres et les autres objets de correspondance originaires ou à destination des pays étrangers auxquels cette dernière Administration sert d'intermédiaire.

1 Numéros.	2 Pays de destination ou d'origine.	Lettres ordinaires.					Lettres recommandées.			Journaux ou autres imprimés.		Échantillons de marchandises.		15 Observations.
		3 Conditions de l'affranchissement.	4 Limites de l'affranchissement.	5 Poids en grammes d'une lettre simple.	6 Lettres affranchies pour l'étranger.  BONIFICATIONS. (Port étranger.)	7 Lettres non affranchies de l'étranger.  DÉBOURS. (Port étranger.)	8 Poids en grammes d'une lettre simple.	9 BONIFICATIONS afférentes au parcours en dehors de l'Union.  Droit fixe de recommandation.  Port.		11 Poids en grammes d'un paquet simple.	12 BONIFICATIONS. (Port étranger.)	13 Poids en grammes d'un paquet simple.	14 BONIFICATIONS. (Port étranger.)	

[Translation.]  
ANNEXES.

*Postal Administration*  
of ———.

C.

TABLE

showing the conditions under which there may be exchanged in open mails, between the Administrations of the Postal Union and the Administration of ———, letters and other articles of correspondence originating in or addressed to the foreign countries to which the latter Administration serves as intermediary.

XX—50

ANNEXES.

[Translation.]

TABLE C,

Showing the conditions under which there may be exchanged in open mails, between the Administrations of the Postal Union and the Administration of ———, letters and other articles of correspondence originating in or addressed to the foreign countries to which the latter Administration serves as intermediary.

1 Numbers.	2 Countries of destination or of origin.	3 Conditions of prepay- ment.	4 Limits of prepayment.	5 Weight in grammes of a single letter.	Ordinary letters.		Registered letters.			Newspapers and other prints.		Samples of merchan- dise.		15 Observations.
					6 Prepaid letters for abroad.  CREDITS (foreign postage).	7 Unpaid letters from abroad.  CLAIMS (foreign postage).	8 Weight in grammes of a single letter.	9 Credits for convey- ance outside of the Union.		11 Weight in grammes of a single packet.	12 CREDITS (foreign postage).	13 Weight in grammes of a single packet.	14 CREDITS (foreign postage).	
								9 Fixed regis- tration fee.	10 Postage.					

ANNEXES.

Office expéditeur :

D.

Office destinataire réexpéditeur :

TRANSIT À DÉCOUVERT.

(Dans le ressort de l'Union.)

Tableau indiquant les prix de transit pour les correspondances transmises à découvert par l'office des postes d \_\_\_\_\_ à l'office des postes d \_\_\_\_\_

1	2	Prix de transit par kilogramme.				6	
		Lettres et cartes-postales.		Autres objets.			5
		3	4	5	6		
		fr.	c.	fr.	c.		

[Translation.]  
ANNEXES.

Dispatching Office

D.

Receiving reforwarding Office

TRANSIT IN OPEN MAIL.

(Within the limits of the Union.)

TABLE

showing the rates of transit for the correspondence transmitted in open mail by the post-office of ——— to the post-office of ———.

Numbers of order. 1	Country of destination or of egress. 2	Rate of transit per kilogram.			Observations. 6
		Letters and post-cards. 3	Other articles. 4	For the transit through. 5	
		Fr. C.	Fr. C.		

ANNEXES.

Office expéditeur :

E.

Office destinataire réexpéditeur :

TRANSIT À DÉCOUVERT.

Dépêche du bureau d'échange d \_\_\_\_\_ pour le bureau d'échange d \_\_\_\_\_ expédiée le 187 , à h. m. du .

I. TRANSIT DANS L'UNION À LA CHARGE DE L'OFFICE EXPÉDITEUR.

(Correspondances de toute nature de l'Union pour l'Union, et correspondances de l'Union pour les pays étrangers et vice versa.)

Numéros d'ordre.	Pays de destination ou de sortie.	Prix de transit par kilogr.		Déclaration du bureau d'échange expéditeur.		Vérification du bureau d'échange destinataire.													
		Lettres et cartes-postales.		Autres objets.		Lettres et cartes-postales.		Autres objets.											
		fr.	c.	fr.	c.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.										

II. PORT ÉTRANGER À LA CHARGE DE L'OFFICE EXPÉDITEUR.

(Correspondances affranchies pour les pays étrangers à l'Union.)

III. PORT ÉTRANGER À LA CHARGE DE L'OFFICE DESTINATAIRE.

(Correspondances non affranchies provenant des pays étrangers à l'Union y compris les correspondances réexpédiées et rebutées.)

	Déclaration du bureau d'échange expéditeur.		Vérification du bureau d'échange destinataire.	
	fr.	c.	fr.	c.
Montant total des taxes étrangères .....				

	Déclaration du bureau d'échange expéditeur.		Vérification du bureau d'échange destinataire.	
	fr.	c.	fr.	c.
Montant total des taxes étrangères .....				

[Translation.]  
ANNEXES.

Dispatching office

E.

Receiving reforwarding office

OPEN MAIL TRANSIT.

MAIL

from the exchange office of ——— for the exchange office of ———. Sent the ———, 187—, at ——— o'clock.

I. TRANSIT IN THE UNION AT THE CHARGE OF THE DISPATCHING OFFICE.

(Correspondence of every kind from the Union for the Union, and correspondence from the Union for foreign countries, and vice versa.)

Numbers of order.	Country of destination or of egress.	Rate of transit per kilogram.		Statement of the dispatching exchange office.		Verification of the receiving exchange office.													
		Letters and post-cards.		Other articles.		Letters and post-cards.		Other articles.											
		Fr.	C.	Fr.	C.	Grammes	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.										

II. FOREIGN POSTAGE AT THE CHARGE OF THE DISPATCHING OFFICE.

(Prepaid correspondence for countries foreign to the Union.)

	Statement of the dispatching exchange office.		Verification of the receiving exchange office.	
	Fr.	C.	Fr.	C.
Total amount of foreign charges.....				

III. FOREIGN POSTAGE AT THE CHARGE OF THE RECEIVING OFFICE.

(Unpaid correspondence from countries foreign to the Union, including the reforwarded and undelivered correspondence.)

	Statement of the dispatching exchange office.		Verification of the receiving exchange office.	
	Fr.	C.	Fr.	C.
Total amount of foreign charges.....				



ANNEXES.

Office expéditeur :

F.

Office destinataire :

TRANSIT EN DÉPÊCHES CLOSES.

Dépêches du bureau d'échange d pour le bureau d'échange d expédiées par l'intermédiaire d .

Dates.	PREMIÈRE DÉPÊCHE du bureau d'échange d pour le bureau d'échange d		DEUXIÈME DÉPÊCHE du bureau d'échange d pour le bureau d'échange d		TROISIÈME DÉPÊCHE du bureau d'échange d pour le bureau d'échange d	
	Poids net.		Poids net.		Poids net.	
	Lettres et cartes-postales.	Autres objets.	Lettres et cartes-postales.	Autres objets.	Lettres et cartes-postales.	Autres objets.
	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.
Totaux.....						

A , le 187 .  
Le chef du bureau d'échange destinataire,

A , le 187 .  
Vu et accepté :  
Le chef du bureau d'échange expéditeur,

[Translation.]  
ANNEXES.

Dispatching office

F.

Receiving office

TRANSIT IN CLOSED MAILS.

MAILS

from the exchange office of \_\_\_\_\_ for the exchange office of \_\_\_\_\_, sent through the intermediary of \_\_\_\_\_.

Dates.	FIRST MAIL from the exchange office of _____ for the exchange office of _____.		SECOND MAIL from the exchange office of _____ for the exchange office of _____.		THIRD MAIL from the exchange office of _____ for the exchange office of _____.	
	Net weight.		Net weight.		Net weight.	
	Letters and post-cards.	Other articles.	Letters and post-cards.	Other articles.	Letters and post-cards.	Other articles.
	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.	Grammes.
Totals.....						

At \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, 187-  
Chief of the receiving exchange office,

At \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, 187-  
Seen and accepted:  
Chief of the dispatching exchange office,

## ANNEXES.

Administration des Postes  
d

G.

Bureau  
d

## RENSEIGNEMENTS À FOURNIR PAR L'EXPÉDITEUR, EN CAS DE RÉCLAMATION D'UN OBJET DE CORRESPONDANCE ORDINAIRE NON PARVENU.

Demandes.	Réponses.
Quelle était l'adresse de l'envoi?	
Quelle est l'adresse exacte du destinataire?	
L'envoi était-il très-volumineux?	
Que renfermait-il? (signalement aussi exact et complet que possible.)	
Était-il affranchi?	
Dans le cas de l'affirmative, quelle était la valeur des timbres-poste y apposés?	
L'affranchissement a-t-il été opéré par les soins d'un agent des postes?	
Date et heure du dépôt à la poste.	
Le dépôt a-t-il eu lieu au guichet ou à la boîte? Dans ce dernier cas, à quelle boîte?	
Le dépôt a-t-il été effectué par l'expéditeur lui-même ou par un tiers? Dans ce dernier cas, par quelle personne?	
Nom et domicile de l'expéditeur.	

N. B.—En cas de recherches fructueuses, à qui, de l'expéditeur ou du destinataire, doit-on faire parvenir l'envoi réclamé?

## ANNEXES.

Administration des Postes  
d

G.

Bureau  
d

## RENSEIGNEMENTS À FOURNIR PAR LE DESTINATAIRE, EN CAS DE RÉCLAMATION D'UN OBJET DE CORRESPONDANCE ORDINAIRE NON PARVENU.

Demandes.	Réponses.
<p>L'envoi est-il parvenu entre les mains du destinataire?</p>	
<p>Les correspondances sont-elles d'ordinaire retirées au bureau de poste ou distribuées à domicile?</p>	
<p>A qui sont-elles confiées dans le premier cas?</p>	
<p>Dans le second, sont-elles remises directement au destinataire ou à une personne attachée à son service; ou bien encore, sont-elles déposées dans une boîte particulière?—Le cas échéant, cette boîte est-elle bien fermée et régulièrement levée?</p>	
<p>La perte de correspondances s'est-elle déjà produite souvent, et, dans le cas de l'affirmative, indiquer d'où provenaient les correspondances perdues.</p>	
<p>Nom et domicile du destinataire.</p>	
<p>N. B.—En cas de recherches fructueuses, à qui, de l'envoyeur ou du destinataire, doit-on faire parvenir l'envoi réclamé?</p>	

[Translation.]  
ANNEXES.

Postal Administration  
of \_\_\_\_\_.

G.

Office  
of \_\_\_\_\_.

PARTICULARS TO BE FURNISHED BY THE SENDER IN CASE OF A CLAIM FOR AN ORDINARY ARTICLE OF CORRESPONDENCE WHICH HAS NOT ARRIVED.

Questions.

Answers.

How was the article addressed ?

What is the exact address of the addressee ?

Was the article very large ?

What did it contain ? (Give details as exact and complete as possible.)

Was it prepaid ?

If so, what was the value of the postage-stamps affixed ?

Was the prepayment made through a postal official ?

Date and hour of mailing.

Was it mailed at the office or the box ? In the latter case, which box ?

Was it mailed by the sender himself or by some other person ? In the latter case, by whom ?

Name and residence of sender.

N. B.—In case of successful inquiry, to whom—the sender or the addressee—should the article be returned ?

[Translation.]

## ANNEXES.

Postal Administration  
of \_\_\_\_\_.

G.

Office  
of \_\_\_\_\_.

PARTICULARS TO BE FURNISHED BY THE ADDRESSEE IN CASE OF CLAIM FOR AN ORDINARY ARTICLE OF CORRESPONDENCE WHICH HAS NOT ARRIVED.	
Questions.	Answers.
Did the article come into the hands of the addressee?	
Is the correspondence usually taken at the post-office or delivered at the house?	
In the first case, to whom is it intrusted?	
In the second, is it delivered directly to the addressee or to a person in his service; or is it deposited in a special box? If so, is the box well fastened and regularly opened?	
Has correspondence often been lost? And if so, mention whence the lost correspondence has come.	
Name and residence of the addressee.	
N. B.—In case of successful inquiry, to whom—the sender or the addressee—should the article be returned?	

*Convention between the United States of America and the Emperor of Japan, revising certain portions of existing commercial treaties. Concluded July 25, 1878; ratification advised by the Senate December 18, 1878; ratifications exchanged April 8, 1879; proclaimed April 8, 1879.* July 25, 1878.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, revising certain portions of existing commercial treaties and further extending commercial intercourse between the United States and Japan, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Washington on the twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, the English text of which convention is, word for word, as follows: Preamble.

*Convention revising certain portions of existing commercial treaties and further extending commercial intercourse between the United States and Japan.*

The President of the United States of America, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, both animated with the desire of maintaining the good relations which have so happily subsisted between their respective countries, and wishing to strengthen, if possible, the bond of friendship, and to extend and consolidate commercial intercourse between the two countries by means of an additional convention, have for that purpose named as their respective plenipotentiaries; that is to say; the President of the United States, William Maxwell Evarts, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Jushie Yoshida Kiyonari, of the Order of the Rising Sun, and of the Third Class, and His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, who, after reciprocal communication of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles: Contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties that the Tariff Convention, signed at Yedo on the 25th day of June, 1866, or the 13th of the 5th month of the second year of Keio, by the respective representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and Holland on the one hand, and Japan on the other, together with the schedules of tariff on imports and exports and the bonded warehouse regulations, both of which are attached to the said convention, shall hereby be annulled and become inoperative as between the United States and Japan under the condition expressed in Article X. of this present convention; and all such provisions of the treaty of 1858, or the fifth year of Ansei, signed at Yedo, as appertain to the regulations of harbors, customs and taxes, as well as the whole of the trade-regulations, which are attached to the said treaty of 1858, or the fifth year of Ansei, shall also cease to operate. Conventions of 1866 and 1858 annulled.

It is further understood and agreed that from the time when this present convention shall take effect, the United States will recognize the exclusive power and right of the Japanese government to adjust the

customs tariff and taxes and to establish regulations appertaining to foreign commerce in the open ports of Japan.

#### ARTICLE II.

**Import duties.** It is, however, further agreed that no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into Japan of all articles of merchandise from the United States, than are or may be imposed upon the like articles of any other foreign country; and if the Japanese government should prohibit the exportation from, or importation into, its dominions of any particular article or articles, such prohibition shall not be discriminatory against the products, vessels or citizens of the United States.

#### ARTICLE III.

**Export duties.** It is further agreed, that, as the United States charge no export duties on merchandise shipped to Japan, no export duties on merchandise shipped in the latter country for the United States shall be charged after this treaty shall go into effect.

#### ARTICLE IV.

**Forfeitures and penalties.** It is further stipulated and agreed, that, so long as the first three sentences which are comprised in the first paragraph of article VI. of the treaty of 1858, or the fifth year of Ansei, shall be in force, all claims by the Japanese government for forfeitures or penalties for violations of such existing treaty, as well as for violations of the customs, bonded-warehouse and harbor regulations, which may, under this convention, from time to time, be established by that government, shall be sued for in the consular courts of the United States, whose duty it shall be to try each and every case fairly and render judgment in accordance with the provisions of such treaty and of such regulations; and the amount of all forfeitures and fines shall be delivered to the Japanese authorities.

#### ARTICLE V.

**Coasting trade.** It is understood and declared by the high contracting parties, that the right of controlling the coasting trade of Japan belongs solely, and shall be strictly reserved, to the government of that Empire.

#### ARTICLE VI.

**Coasting trade.** It is, however, agreed, that vessels of the United States arriving at any port of Japan open to foreign commerce, may unload, in conformity with the customs laws of that country, such portions of their cargoes as may be desired, and that they may depart with the remainder, without paying any duties, imposts or charges whatsoever, except for that part which shall have been landed, and which shall be so noted on the manifest. The said vessels may continue their voyage to one or more other open ports of Japan, there to land the part or residue of their cargoes, desired to be landed at such port or ports. It is understood, however, that all duties, imposts or charges whatsoever, which are or may become chargeable upon the vessels themselves, are to be paid only at the first port where they shall break bulk or unload part of their cargo; and that at any subsequent port used in the same voyage only the local port charges shall be exacted for the use of such port.

**Port charges.**

#### ARTICLE VII.

**Additional open ports.** In view of the concessions made by the United States in regard to the customs tariff, and the customs and other regulations of Japan, as above stipulated in Article I., the government of Japan will, on the principle



of reciprocity, make the following concessions, to wit: That two additional ports (whereof one shall be Shimo-no-seki, and the other shall be hereafter decided upon by the contracting parties jointly), from the date when the present convention may go into effect, shall be opened to citizens and vessels of the United States, for the purposes of residence and trade.

Additional open ports.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is also agreed that, as the occasion for Article V. of the treaty of 1858, or the fifth year of Ansei, between the two countries is considered to have passed away, that article shall, after the present treaty shall have gone into effect, be regarded as no longer binding.

Article V. of treaty of 1858.

ARTICLE IX.

It is further agreed, that such of the provisions of the treaties or conventions heretofore concluded between the two countries and not herein expressly abrogated, as conflict with any provisions of the present convention are hereby revoked and annulled; that the present convention shall be considered to be and form a part of the existing treaties between the two countries; that the revision of such portions of the said treaties as are not modified or revoked by the present convention, as also the revision of the present convention itself, may be demanded hereafter by either of the high contracting parties; and that this convention, as well as the previous treaties as modified thereby, shall continue in force until, upon such a revision of the whole, or any part thereof, it shall be otherwise provided.

Conflicting provisions.

Revision.

ARTICLE X.

The present convention shall take effect when Japan shall have concluded such conventions or revisions of existing treaties with all the other treaty powers holding relations with Japan as shall be similar in effect to the present convention, and such new conventions or revisions shall also go into effect.

Commencement.

The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as may be within fifteen months from the date hereof.

Ratification.

In faith whereof the above named Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the city of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, or twenty-fifth day of the seventh month of the eleventh year of Meiji.

Signatures.

WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS, [L. S.]  
YOSHIDA KIYONARI, [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of Washington on the eighth day of April, 1879.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and of [SEAL.] the Independence of the United States the one hundred and third.

R. B. HAYES.

By the President:

W. M. EVARTS,  
*Secretary of State.*

