
CONVENTIONS, AGREEMENTS,
AND
POSTAL CONVENTIONS
CONCLUDED BY THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
WITH
FOREIGN NATIONS.

(973)

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Commercial Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico. Concluded at Washington, January 20, 1883; ratification, with amendments, advised by the Senate, March 11, 1884; ratified by the President of the United States, May 20, 1884; ratified by the President of Mexico, May 14, 1884; ratifications exchanged at Washington, May 20, 1884; proclaimed June 2, 1884. January 20, 1883

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty of Commerce was concluded between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico and signed on the twentieth day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, the original of which Treaty [*as amended by the Senate of the United States by their Resolution of March 11, 1884*], in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

The United States of America and the United States of Mexico, equally animated by the desire to strengthen and perpetuate the friendly relations, happily existing between them, and to establish such commercial intercourse between them as shall encourage and develop trade and good will between their respective citizens, have resolved to enter into a commercial convention. For this purpose the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Ulysses S. Grant and William H. Trescot, citizens of the United States of America, and the President of the United States of Mexico has conferred like powers on Matias Romero,

Los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, igualmente animados del deseo de estrechar y perpetuar las relaciones amistosas que felizmente existen entre ellos, y de establecer relaciones comerciales entre ellos que fomenten y desarrollen el tráfico y la buena inteligencia entre sus respectivos ciudadanos, han resuelto celebrar una convencion comercial. Con este objeto el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América ha conferido sus plenos poderes á Ulysses S. Grant y William H. Trescot, ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos de América, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos ha conferido de la misma manera á Matías Romero, Enviado Ex-

Contracting parties.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico at Washington, and on Estanislao Cañedo, citizens of the United States of Mexico;

And said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their respective full powers, which were found to be in due form, have agreed to the following articles:

traordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de México en Washington, y á Estanislao Cañedo, ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos;

Y estos plenipotenciarios, después de haber cambiado sus respectivos plenos poderes, que han encontrado en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

ARTICLE I.

ARTÍCULO I.

Admission of Mexican articles free of duty into the United States.

For and in consideration of the rights granted by the United States of America in article second of this convention, and as an equivalent therefor, the United States of America hereby agree to admit, free of import duties whether Federal or local, all the articles named in the following schedule, into all the ports of the United States of America, and into such places on their frontier with Mexico, as may be established now or hereafter as ports of entry by the United States of America, provided that the same be the growth and manufacture or produce of the United States of Mexico.

Por causa y en consideracion de los derechos concedidos por los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en el artículo segundo de esta convencion á los Estados Unidos de América, y como un equivalente de los mismos, los Estados Unidos de América convienen por el presente en admitir, libres de derechos de importacion federales ó locales, las mercancías mencionadas en la lista anexa á este artículo, en todos los puertos de los Estados Unidos de América y en los lugares de su frontera con México, que estén habilitados ó se habiliten como puertos de altura por los Estados Unidos de América, siempre que sean nacidas, producidas ó manufacturadas en los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

Schedule.

Schedule of Mexican articles to be admitted free of duty into the United States of America.

Lista de los artículos mexicanos que se admitirán libres de derechos en los Estados Unidos de América.

- (2) 1. Animals, alive, specially imported for breeding purposes.
- (9) 2. Barley, not pearl.
- (8) 3. Beef.
- (6) 4. Coffee.
- (17) 5. Eggs.
- (13) 6. Esparto and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.
- (14) 7. Flowers, natural of all kinds.
- (15) 8. Fruits. All kinds of fresh fruits, such as oranges, lemons, pine-apples, limes, bananas, plantains, mangoes, etc.

- (20) 1. Aceite de palma ó de coco.
- (1) 2. Animales vivos, especialmente importados para objetos de reproduccion.
- (14) 3. Añil ó índigo.
- (21) 4. Azogue.
- (25) 5. Azúcar, siempre que su color no pase del número diez y seis de la escala holandesa.
- (4) 6. Café.
- (23) 7. Camarones y toda clase de mariscos.
- (3) 8. Carne de res.
- (2) 9. Cebada que no sea perlada.
- (11) 10. Correas de cuero.

- (26) 9. Goat skins, raw.
 (16) 10. Henequen, sisal, hemp and other like substitutes for hemp.
 (10) 11. Hide-ropes.
 (11, 27) 12. Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled, and skins, except sheepskins with the wool on, Angora goat skins, raw, without the wool, and asses' skins.
 (18) 13. India-rubber, crude and milk of.
 (3, 19) 14. Indigo.
 (20) 15. Ixtle or Tampico fibre.
 (21) 16. Jalap.
 (12) 17. Leather, old scrap.
 (24) 18. Logwood, berries, [*] nuts, archil and vegetables for dyeing or used for composing dyes.
 (23) 19. Molasses.
 (1) 20. Palm or cocoanut oil.
 (4) 21. Quicksilver.
 (30) 22. Sarsaparilla, crude.
 (7) 23. Shrimps and all other shell fish.
 (25) 24. Straw, unmanufactured.
 (5) 25. Sugar, not above number 16, Dutch standard in color.
 (28) 26. Tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured.
 (29) 27. Vegetables, fresh of all kinds.
 (22) 28. Wood and timber of all kinds, unmanufactured, including ship timber.
 (12) 11. Cueros crudos ó sin curtir, ya sean secos, salados ó preparados, exceptuando solamente los cueros de carnero con lana, ó los cueros de angora crudos sin lana, y pieles de asno.
 (17) 12. Cueros viejos.
 (6) 13. Esparto y otras gramas ó pulpas que sirvan para la manufactura del papel.
 (7) 14. Flores naturales de todas clases.
 (8) 15. Frutas frescas de todas clases, como naranjas, limones, piñas, limas, plátanos, mangos, etc.
 (10) 16. Henequen ó fibra de Sisal, cáñamo y cualquiera otra sustancia que se use para el mismo objeto que el cáñamo.
 (5) 17. Huevos.
 (13) 18. Hule sin manufacturar, y el jugo del árbol que lo produce.
 (14) 19. Índigo ó añil.
 (15) 20. Ixtle ó fibra de Tampico.
 (16) 21. Jalapa (purga de).
 (28) 22. Madera sin labrar y madera para buques.
 (19) 23. Mieles.
 (18) 24. Orchilla, palo de tinte, cerezas, [*] nueces y cualquiera vegetal que sirva para teñir ó que se use en composicion con otras sustancias para teñir.
 (24) 25. Paja sin manufacturar.
 (9) 26. Pieles de chivo sin curtir.
 (11) 27. Pieles sin curtir.
 (26) 28. Tabaco en rama sin manufacturar.
 (27) 29. Verduras frescas de todas clases.
 (22) 30. Zarzaparrilla sin beneficiar.

ARTICLE II.

For and in consideration of the rights granted by the United States of America in the preceding article of this convention, and as an equivalent therefor, the United States of Mexico hereby agree to admit free of duties whether Federal or local, all the articles named in the follow-

[* bayas. See protocol of February 11, 1884.]

ARTÍCULO II.

Por causa y en consideracion de los derechos concedidos por los Estados Unidos de América en el artículo precedente de esta convencion, y como un equivalente de los mismos, los Estados Unidos Mexicanos convienen por el presente en admitir, libres de derechos de

United States articles admitted free of duty into Mexico.

[* Véase el protocolo de 11 de Febrero de 1884.]

ing schedule, the same being the growth, manufacture, or produce of the United States of America, into all the ports of the United States of Mexico and into such places on their frontier with the United States of America as may be established now or hereafter as ports of entry by the United States of Mexico.

importacion federales ó locales, las mercancías mencionadas en la lista siguiente, en todos los puertos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y en los lugares de sus fronteras con los Estados Unidos de América que estén habilitados ó se habiliten como puertos de altura por los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, siempre que sean nacidas, producidas ó manufacturadas en los Estados Unidos de América.

Schedule.

Schedule of United States articles to be admitted free of duty into Mexico.

Lista de los artículos de produccion de los Estados Unidos de América que se admitirán libres de derechos en México.

- (1) 1. Accordeons and harmonicas.
- (74) 2. Anvils.
- (8) 3. Asbestos for roofs.
- (12) 4. Bars of steel for mines, round or octagonal.
- (22) 5. Barrows and hand trucks with one or two wheels.
- (36) 6. Bricks, refractory and all kinds of bricks.
- (38) 7. Books, printed, unbound or bound in whole or in the greater part with paper or cloth.
- (73) 8. Beams, small, and rafters of iron for roofs, provided that they cannot be made use of for other objects in which iron is employed.
- (19) 9. Coal of all kinds.
- (21) 10. Cars and carts with springs.
- (23) 11. Coaches and cars for railways.
- (24) 12. Crucibles and melting pots of all materials and sizes.
- (25) 13. Cane-knives.
- (63) 14. Clocks, mantle or wall.
- (26) 15. Diligences and road carriages of all kinds and dimensions.
- (27) 16. Dynamite.

- (1) 1. Acordiones y armónicos.
- (69) 2. Alambres para telégrafo, cuyo destino acreditarán los interesados ante las aduanas respectivas.
- (70) 3. Alambre de acero ó de hierro para cardar, del número 26 en adelante.
- (71) 4. Alambre barbado para cercas y los ganchos y clavos para asegurarlo.
- (47) 5. Arados y sus rejas.
- (25) 6. Azadas, azadones y sus mangos.
- (37) 7. Arboladuras y anclas para embarcaciones mayores y menores.
- (3) 8. Asbestos para techos.
- (45) 9. Avena en grano y paja.
- (54) 10. Azogue.
- (57) 11. Azufre.
- (4) 12. Barras de acero para minas, redondas ó octagonales.
- (58) 13. Brasceros y estúfas de hierro.
- (17) 14. Bombas para incendios y bombas comunes para riegos y otros objetos.
- (34) 15. Cal hidráulica.
- (26) 16. Casas completas de madera ó hierro.
- (27) 17. Coas, machetes ordinarios sin vaina, guadañas, hoces, rastras, rastrillos, palas, picos, azadas y azadones para la agricultura.

- (14) 17. Fire pumps, engines, and ordinary pumps for irrigation and other purposes.
- (40) 18. Faucets.
- (47) 19. Fuse and wick for mines.
- (53) 20. Feed, dry, and straw.
- (29) 21. Fruits, fresh.
- (37) 22. Fire-wood.
- (54) 23. Fish, fresh.
- (30) 24. Guano.
- (6) 25. Hoes, mattocks, and their handles.
- (16) 26. Houses of wood or iron, complete.
- (17) 27. Hoes, common agricultural knives without their sheaths, scythes, sickles, harrows, rakes, shovels, pick-axes, spades and mattocks for agriculture.
- (66) 28. Henequen bags, on condition that they be used for subsequent exportation with Mexican products.
- (31) 29. Ice.
- (32) 30. Iron and steel made into rails for railways.
- (34) 31. Instruments, scientific.
- (68) 32. Ink, printing.
- (72) 33. Iron beams.
- (15) 34. Lime, hydraulic.
- (39) 35. Locomotives.
- (56) 36. Lithographic stones.
- (7, 46) 37. Masts and anchors, for vessels large or small.
- (41) 38. Marble in blocks.
- (42) 39. Marble in flags for pavements not exceeding forty centimeters in square and polished only on one side.
- (45) 40. Machines and apparatus of all kinds for industrial, agricultural and mining purposes, sciences and arts, and any separate extra parts and pieces pertaining thereto.
- (72) 18. Cañerías para agua, de todas clases, materias y dimensiones, no considerándose comprendidos entre ellas los tubos de cobre y otros metales que no vengan cerrados ó soldados con ceja ó remache en toda su longitud.
- (9) 19. Carbon de todas clases.
- (65) 20. Cardas de alambre armadas en fajas para máquina, y cardas vegetales.
- (10) 21. Carros y carretones con muelles.
- (5) 22. Carretillas de mano de una ó mas ruedas, y borriquetes.
- (11) 23. Coches y carros para ferrocarriles.
- (12) 24. Crisoles de todas clases de materiales y tamaños.
- (13) 25. Cuchillos para cortar caña.
- (15) 26. Diligencias y carruajes para camino, de todas clases y dimensiones.
- (16) 27. Dinamita.
- (59) 28. Duelas y fondos para barriles.
- (21) 29. Frutas frescas.
- (24) 30. Guano.
- (29) 31. Hielo.
- (30) 32. Hierro ó acero forjado en rieles para ferrocarriles.
- (60) 33. Hiposulfito de sosa.
- (31) 34. Instrumentos para las ciencias. [*]
- (66) 35. Instrumentos de acero, hierro, bronce, madera, ó compuestos de estos materiales, para los artesanos.
- (6) 36. Ladrillos refractarios y toda clase de ladrillos.
- (22) 37. Leña.
- (7) 38. Libros impresos, sin pasta ó con pasta de papel ó lienzo en toda ó en su mayor parte.
- (35) 39. Locomotoras.
- (18) 40. Llaves de agua.
- (38) 41. Mármol en bruto.
- (39) 42. Mármol en losas para pisos, hasta de cuarenta centímetros en cuadro y labradas solo por una de sus caras.

[*See Protocol of January 20, 1883.]

[*Véase el protocolo de 20 de Enero de 1883.]

The extra or separate parts of machinery and the apparatus that may come united or separately with the machinery are included in this provision, comprehending in this the bands of leather or rubber that serve to communicate movement, but only when imported at the same time with the machinery to which they are adapted.

- (48) 41. Metals, precious, in bullion or in powder.
- (50) 42. Money, legal of silver or gold, of the United States.
- (49) 43. Moulds and patterns for the arts.
- (51) 44. Naptha.
- (9) 45. Oats in grain or straw.
- (64) 46. Oars for small vessels.
- (5) 47. Plows and plowshares.
- (52) 48. Paper, tarred for roofs.
- (57) 49. Plants and seeds of any kind, not growing in the country, for cultivation.
- (58) 50. Pens of any metal not silver or gold.
- (59) 51. Petroleum, crude.
- (60) 52. Petroleum or coal oil and its products for illuminating purposes.
- (62) 53. Powder, common, for mines.
- (10) 54. Quicksilver.
- (70) 55. Rags or cloth for the manufacture of paper.
- (67) 56. Roof tiles of clay or other material.
- (11) 57. Sulphur.
- (13) 58. Stoves of iron for cooking and other purposes.
- (28) 59. Staves and headings for barrels.
- (33) 60. Soda, hyposulphite of.
- (43) 61. Steam engines.
- (44) 62. Sewing machines.
- (61) 63. Slates for roofs and pavements.
- (65) 64. Sausages, large or small.
- (20) 65. Teasels of wire, mounted on bands for machinery, or vegetable teasels.

- (61) 43. Máquinas de vapor.
- (62) 44. Máquinas de coser.
- (40) 45. Máquinas y aparatos de todas clases para la industria, la agricultura, la minería, las ciencias y las artes, y sus partes sueltas ó piezas de refaccion.

Las piezas sueltas de maquinaria y los aparatos anexos que vengan con ella ó separadamente, se considerarán incluidas en la exencion, comprendiéndose en ella tambien las bandas de cuero ó de hule que vengan para comunicar el movimiento, pero solamente cuando se importen al mismo tiempo que la maquinaria á que deban adaptarse.

- (37) 46. Mástiles y anclas para buques grandes y pequeños.
- (19) 47. Mecha y cañuela para minas.
- (41) 48. Metales preciosos en polvo ó en barras.
- (43) 49. Moldes y patrones para las artes.
- (42) 50. Monedas legales de oro y plata de los Estados Unidos.
- (44) 51. Nafta.
- (48) 52. Papel embetunado para techos.
- (20) 53. Pastura seca y paja.
- (23) 54. Pescado fresco.
- (73) 55. Persianas para ventanas, pintadas ó sin pintar.
- (36) 56. Piedras para la litografía.
- (49) 57. Plantas de todas clases y semillas nuevas en el país para el cultivo.
- (50) 58. Plumas de cualquiera material que no sea oro ó plata.
- (51) 59. Petróleo crudo.
- (52) 60. Petróleo ó aceite de carbon y sus productos para iluminacion.
- (63) 61. Pizarras para techos y pavimentos.
- (53) 62. Pólvora comun para minas.
- (14) 63. Relojes de mesa y de pared.
- (46) 64. Remos para embarcaciones pequeñas.
- (64) 65. Salchichas y salchichones.
- (28) 66. Sacas de henequen, siempre que se justifique su exportacion posterior con productos mexicanos.

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| <p>(35) 66. Tools and instruments of steel, [*] iron, brass, or wood, or composed of these materials, for artisans.</p> <p>(69) 67. Types, coats of arms, spaces, rules, vignettes, and accessories for printing of all kinds.</p> <p>(71) 68. Vegetables, fresh.</p> <p>(2) 69. Wire, telegraph, the destination of which will be proven at the respective custom houses by the parties interested.</p> <p>(3) 70. Wire of iron or steel for carding, from No. 26 and upwards.</p> <p>(4) 71. Wire, barbed, for fences and the hooks and nails to fasten the same.</p> <p>(18) 72. Water pipes of all classes, materials and dimensions, not considering as comprehended among them tubes of copper or other metal that do not come closed or soldered with seam or with riveting in all their length.</p> <p>(55) 73. Window blinds, painted or not painted.</p> | <p>(56) 67. Tejas de barro y de otras materias para techos.</p> <p>(32) 68. Tinta para impresiones.</p> <p>(67) 69. Tipos, escudos, espacios reglas, viñetas y útiles para imprimir, de todas clases.</p> <p>(55) 70. Trapo para la fabricacion del papel.</p> <p>(68) 71. Verduras frescas.</p> <p>(33) 72. Vigas de hierro.</p> <p>(8) 73. Viguetas y armaduras de hierro para techos, que no puedan usarse para otros objetos en que se emplea el hierro.</p> <p>(2) 74. Yunques y bigornios.</p> |
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ARTICLE III.

The Government of the United States of Mexico, shall have the power to issue such laws, rules, regulations, instructions and orders, as it may deem proper to protect its revenues and prevent fraud in order to prove that the merchandise included in the above schedule annexed to article second of this convention, are produced or manufactured in the United States of America, and therefore are entitled to importation free of duty, into the Mexican ports or such places on the frontier between Mexico and the United States of America, as are previously established as ports of entry by the Government of Mexico.

The Government of the United States of Mexico shall have moreover the power to amend, modify, or amplify the laws and regulations issued in exercising the power conferred by this article, whenever

ARTÍCULO III.

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos tendrá la facultad de expedir las leyes, reglamentos, bases y disposiciones que estime convenientes, con objeto de proteger sus rentas ó impedir abusos, para justificar que las mercancías comprendidas en la lista adjunta al artículo segundo de esta convencion, son producidas ó manufacturadas en los Estados Unidos de América, y que por lo mismo les corresponde la importacion libre de derechos por los puertos mexicanos ó por los lugares de la frontera de México con los Estados Unidos de América, que estén previamente habilitados por el Gobierno de México como puertos de altura.

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos tendrá ademas la facultad de reformar, modificar ó adicionar las leyes y reglamentos que espida en virtud de la facultad que le reconoce este artículo, siem-

Mexico to issue laws, rules, etc., to prevent fraud in importation.

it deems proper to do so in order to protect its revenues and prevent fraud.

pre que lo estime conveniente, con objeto de proteger sus rentas é impedir abusos.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTÍCULO IV.

The United States to issue laws, rules, etc., to prevent frauds in importation.

The Government of the United States of America shall have the power to issue such laws, rules, regulations, instructions and orders as it may deem proper to protect its revenues and prevent fraud, in order to prove that the merchandise included in the above schedule attached to the first article of this convention are produced or manufactured in the United States of Mexico, and therefore are entitled to importation, free of duty, into the ports of the United States of America or such places on the frontier between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico as are previously established as ports of entry by the Government of the United States of America.

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América tendrá la facultad de expedir las leyes, reglamentos, bases y disposiciones que estime convenientes, con objeto de proteger sus rentas é impedir abusos, para justificar que las mercancías comprendidas en la lista adjunta al artículo primero de esta convencion son producidas ó manufacturadas en los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, y que por lo mismo les corresponde la importacion libre de derechos por los puertos de los Estados Unidos de América ó por los lugares de la frontera de los Estados Unidos de América con los Estados Unidos Mexicanos que estén previamente habilitados por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América como puertos de altura.

The Government of the United States of America shall have moreover the power to amend, modify or amplify the laws and regulations issued in exercising the power conferred by this article, whenever it may deem proper to do so in order to protect its revenues and prevent fraud.

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América tendrá ademas la facultad de reformar, modificar ó adicionar las leyes y reglamentos que espida en virtud de la facultad que le reconoce este artículo, siempre que lo estime conveniente, con objeto de proteger sus rentas é impedir abusos.

ARTICLE V.

ARTÍCULO V.

Changes in import duties may be made.

The stipulations contained in the first and second articles of this convention will not prevent either of the contracting parties from making such changes in their import duties as their respective interests may require, granting to other nations the same liberty of rights in regard to one or more of the articles of merchandise named in the schedule annexed to the first and second articles, either by legislation or by means of treaties with other Governments. But in case such changes are made, the party affected by the same may denounce this convention even before the term specified in Article IX., and the present convention will be terminated at the end of six months, from

Las estipulaciones contenidas en los artículos primero y segundo de esta convencion no impedirán que cualquiera de las partes contratantes haga en sus aranceles ó derechos de importacion, los cambios que considere convenientes, concediendo á otras naciones la misma libertad de derechos de una ó mas de las mercancías mencionadas en las listas adjuntas á los artículos primero y segundo, ya sea por medio de su legislacion ó de tratados con otros Gobiernos; pero en caso de hacerse tales alteraciones, la nacion que se considere perjudicada por ellas podrá denunciar esta convencion aún antes de que expire el plazo fijado en su artículo noveno, y la presente convencion espirará

the day on which such notification may be made by the respective country.

ARTICLE VI.

It is further agreed by the contracting parties that neither of them shall charge any duty for the transit of the above said articles of merchandise through its own territory, provided that they are intended to be consumed in the same territory.

ARTICLE VII.

Notwithstanding, either of the contracting parties may impose duties of transit upon any kind of merchandise, passing through its territory and destined to be consumed in the territory of another country.

ARTICLE VIII. [*]

The present convention shall take effect as soon as it has been approved and ratified by both contracting parties, according to their respective constitutions; but not until the laws and regulations that each shall deem necessary to carry it into operation, shall have been passed both by the Government of the United States of America and by the Government of the United Mexican States, which shall take place within twelve months from the date of the exchange of ratifications to which Article X. refers.

ARTICLE IX.

Upon the present convention taking effect, it shall remain in force for six years from the date in which it may come into operation, according to the foregoing article, and shall remain in force until either of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, and until the expiration of twelve months from the date of said notification. Each of the contracting parties is at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of said term of six years, or any time thereafter, or before as provided in Article V. of this convention.

á los seis meses contados desde la fecha en que se haga la denuncia por el país respectivo.

ARTÍCULO VI.

Conviene además las partes contratantes en que ninguna de las dos podrá cobrar á las mercancías ántes mencionadas derechos por el tránsito en su territorio, siempre que fueren destinadas á consumirse en el mismo.

No duty for transit.

ARTÍCULO VII.

Sin embargo, cualquiera de las partes contratantes podrá imponer derechos de tránsito á toda clase de mercancías que, atravesando su territorio, deben salir de él para consumirse en otro distinto.

Duty may be charged on transit for foreign consumption.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

La presente convencion tendrá efecto tan pronto como sea aprobada y ratificada por ambas partes contratantes, conforme á sus respectivas constituciones, y además se hayan promulgado por ambos gobiernos las leyes y reglamentos que cada uno de ellos considere necesarios para su cumplimiento; lo cual se verificará á los doce meses de hecho el cange de ratificaciones á que se refiere el artículo décimo.

Commencement.

ARTÍCULO IX.

Una vez puesta en vigor la convencion presente, durará seis años contados desde la fecha en que comience á regir conforme al precedente artículo, y continuará rigiendo hasta que una de las partes contratantes notifique á la otra su deseo de ponerle fin, y que trascurren doce meses desde la fecha de esta notificacion; teniendo cada una de las partes libertad de hacerlo desde que se cumplan los seis años ántes especificados, ó en cualquiera época posterior á ese plazo, ó antes de él, con arreglo á lo estipulado en el artículo quinto.

Duration.

[* See Amendment. Protocol May 20, 1884.]

ARTICLE X.

ARTÍCULO X.

Ratification. The ratifications of the present convention shall be duly exchanged at the city of Washington within twelve [†] months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

Las ratificaciones de la presente convencion serán debidamente can-geadas en la ciudad de Washing-ton, dentro de doce [‡] meses con-tados desde esta fecha, ó antes si fuere posible.

Signatures. In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries of the high con-tracting parties have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

En fé de lo cual los plenipoten-ciarios de las altas partes contra-tantes han firmado la presente convencion y le han puesto sus respectivos sellos.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington this twentieth day of January A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

Hecho por duplicado en la ciudad de Washington, el día veinte del mes de Enero del año del Señor de mil ochocientos ochenta y tres.

U. S. GRANT. [SEAL.]
WM. HENRY TRESCOT. [SEAL.]
M. ROMERO. [SEAL.]
E. CAÑEDO. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said Treaty as amended by the Senate of the United States by their Joint Resolution of March 11, 1884, with the protocols thereto numbered one and two and the protocol of the 11th February 1884, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifica-tions exchanged at Washington on the twentieth day of May 1884;

Proclamation. Now, therefore, be it known that I, Chester A. Arthur, 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.

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 2nd day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eighth.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President:
FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
Secretary State.

Protocols.

PROTOCOL [1.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, January 20, 1883.

The Commissioners met, and upon further discussion the United States Commis-sioners consented to accept Article V. as submitted by the Mexican Commissioners. The remaining articles of the treaty were considered, and the treaty signed, with the following agreement:

As to steel tools. Whereas the Mexican Commissioners state that although in their instructions the word steel (*acero*) is omitted from the item No. (35) 66 of the list of merchandise of the United States to be admitted into Mexico, free of duty, appended to article 2 of the said treaty, which reads as follows: "Tools and instruments of iron, brass, or wood, or composed of these articles, for artisans," they doubt whether this omission is inten-tional or casual, and have consulted about it by the cable with their Government; and

Whereas the United States Commissioners assert that if tools wholly or partly of steel for the use of artisans be excluded from the benefits of the treaty, the item in question is practically of no value as a concession to the United States.

[†Sixteen. See Protocol May 20, 1884.] [‡ Diez y seis. Véase el protocolo de 20 de mayo de 1884.]

Therefore, the Commissioners hereby agree that the treaty is signed by them subject to the correction in the aforesaid item of the word "steel," so that "tools of iron, steel, brass, or wood," &c., shall be specified, if it shall be found that the omission was unintentional on the part of Mexico; and further, that if the omission be found to have been intentional the right shall be, and hereby is, reserved to the President of the United States of America to withhold the said treaty from the Senate, and to regard the same as not representing a true agreement between the respective Commissioners.

[U. S. GRANT.]
[WM. HENRY TRESGOT.]
[M. ROMERO.]
[E. CAÑEDO.]

[PROTOCOL 2.]

Agreement signed the 17th day of January, 1884, between Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and Matías Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United State of Mexico.

Whereas, pursuant to the tenth article of the Treaty between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico of the 20th of January, 1883, it was stipulated that the ratifications of that Treaty should be exchanged at the City of Washington within twelve months from the date thereof or earlier, if possible;

And whereas, it may be impossible to exchange the ratifications within the time so fixed, the President of the United States of America has invested Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States of America with full power; and the President of the United States of Mexico has invested Matías Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, at Washington, with like power, who having met and examined their respective powers, which were found to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following:

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It is agreed that the time limited in the tenth article of the Treaty between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, of January 20, 1883, for the exchange of the ratifications of that instrument, shall be and is hereby extended to the 20th day of May next. The present additional article shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed the same, and have hereunto affixed our respective seals.

Done, in duplicate, at the City of Washington, the 17th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

[SEAL.]

Convenio firmado el 17 día de Enero de 1884, entre Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, y Matías Romero, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de México.

Por cuanto á que, conforme al artículo X. del tratado celebrado entre los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos de México el 20 de Enero de 1883, se estipuló que las ratificaciones de ese tratado se cangearían en la ciudad de Washington dentro de doce meses contados desde esa fecha, ó ántes si fuere posible, y por cuanto que pudiera ser imposible el cange de las ratificaciones dentro del tiempo fijado, el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América ha investido á Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretario de Estado, con plenos poderes, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de México ha investido á Matías Romero, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de México en Washington, con poderes semejantes, quienes, habiéndose reunido y examinado sus respectivos poderes, que fueron encontrados en debida forma, han convenido en el siguiente:

ARTÍCULO ADICION . . .

Se conviene en que el tiempo fijado en el Artículo X. del tratado celebrado entre los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos de México el 20 de Enero de 1883, para el cange de las ratificaciones de ese documento, será extendido y por el presente se extiende hasta el día 20 de Mayo próximo. El presente artículo adicional será ratificado y las ratificaciones se cangearán en Washington tan pronto como fuere posible.

En fé de lo cual, nosotros los respectivos Plenipotenciarios hemos firmado el presente y le hemos puesto nuestros respectivos sellos.

Hecho por duplicado en la ciudad de Washington el 17 día de Enero del año de nuestro Señor de mil ochocientos ochenta y cuatro.

M. ROMERO. [SEAL.]

Protocol 2.

Extension of
time of exchange
of ratifications.

Protocol 2.

[PROTOCOL 3.]

Protocol of an Agreement signed this 11th day of February 1884, between Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States of America and Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico:

Protocolo de un Convenio firmado el día 11 de Febrero de 1884, entre Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, y Matias Romero, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos:

The undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, and with the purpose of correcting an error of translation in the text of the Commercial Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico signed in the city of Washington on the 20th day of January 1883, hereby agree and declare:

As to berries.

That the English word *berries*, found in the 18th (24th) item of the schedule of Mexican articles to be admitted duty free into the United States of America contained in Article I. of said Convention, shall be held to have its equivalent in fact, for all purposes of the execution of said Convention in the Spanish word *bayas* instead of the Spanish word *cerezas* which appears by error in the Spanish text of said Convention as signed.

Los infrascritos, debidamente autorizados al efecto por sus respectivos Gobiernos, y con el objeto de corregir un error de traducción en el texto de la convención comercial entre los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos firmada en esta ciudad de Washington el día 20 de Enero de 1883, convienen por el presente y declaran:

Que la palabra inglesa *berries*, que aparece en la fracción 18 (24) de la lista de artículos mexicanos que deberán admitirse libres de derechos en los Estados Unidos de América, comprendida en el artículo I. de dicha Convención, tendrá su equivalente verdadero para todos los objetos relacionados con el cumplimiento de dicha Convención, en la palabra española *bayas*, en vez de la palabra española *cerezas*, que por error aparece en el texto español de dicha Convención, en los términos en que fué firmada.

This agreement shall be attached to and proclaimed with said Convention.

Este Convenio formará parte de dicha Convención y se promulgará con la misma.

In witness whereof we have subscribed and sealed this Agreement, in the English and Spanish languages, in the city of Washington this 11th day of February, 1884.

En testimonio de lo cual hemos firmado y sellado este Convenio en las lenguas inglesa y española, en la ciudad de Washington el día 11 de Febrero de 1884.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN. [SEAL.]
M. ROMERO. [SEAL.]

Protocol 4.

[PROTOCOL 4.]

The Commissioners, Ulysses S. Grant and William H. Trescott, on the part of the United States, and Matias Romero and Estanislao Casedo, on the part of Mexico, met at the State Department at 1 o'clock, January 15, 1883.

Upon submitting to each other their respective powers, the Commissioners of the United States called to the attention of the Commissioners of Mexico that while the powers of the former were full, the powers of the latter were confined to the execution of such a Treaty as was prescribed in their instructions, and as these instructions were unknown to the United States Commissioners, the powers could scarcely be considered "like and equal."

The Mexican Commissioners said they proposed to communicate their instructions, and, at the request of the United States Commissioners, consented to attach them to their powers as part thereof.

As these instructions referred to a draft of a treaty in possession of the Mexican Commissioners as representing the views of the Mexican Government, it was agreed that the treaty should be read.

It was accordingly read, article by article.

As to local taxation in Mexico.

Upon the reading of the first article, the United States Commissioners stated that complaints had been made that merchandise going from the United States into Mexico and subject to duty was not only so taxed at the port of entry, but was subject to extra taxation imposed upon the border line of every State of the Mexican Republic through which it might pass. They wished to know whether the condition of Mexican law, taken in connection with the language of this article, exempting goods on the free list from all "taxation whether Federal or local", was such as to secure these goods from local taxation.

The Mexican Commissioners said:

"That section I. of article 112 of the Federal Constitution of the United States of Mexico provides that the States cannot levy any tax upon tonnage or any other port duty, or upon imports and exports unless they are authorized to do so by the Federal Congress. That the Federal Congress has not authorized the States to levy any tax upon imports and exports, and could not give any such authority if this project became a treaty, so far as the articles embraced in Article 2 of the treaty are concerned.

"That, therefore, if any State should attempt to collect any tax on said articles, or

any other foreign articles, in Mexico, the interested parties could apply to the proper courts and have the wrong remedied in accordance with the Mexican laws."

Having considered Articles 1 and 2, with the respective free lists, the Commission adjourned to meet on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock.

[U. S. GRANT.]
[WM. HENRY TRESBOT.]
[M. ROMERO.]
[E. CAÑEDO.]

[PROTOCOL 5.]

Protocol 5.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, January 16, 1883.

The Commissioners met at 10 o'clock.

The reading of the articles of the treaty draft was renewed.

In connection with Articles 3 and 4, the United States Commissioners suggested that, without making any alteration in the substance of the articles, it would be desirable if some concert could be had in the establishment of such customs regulations as might be found necessary for proof of the character of the merchandise made free under the provisions of the Treaty; and they considered it important that the official examination of such merchandise once made at the port of original entry should be sufficient to carry such goods to their point of destination without further examination.

Customs regulations.

The Mexican Commissioners said that the Mexican Government was now endeavoring to modify its customs regulations; that a Commissioner was appointed to come to the United States to examine the customs regulations between the United States and Canada, who has reported favorably upon the adoption of that system, and that a Commission was now sitting in Mexico for the revision of the tariff, and would probably adopt that system; that the introduction and development of railroads would require a change in the present system, and that they had no doubt some plan would be devised by which goods could be carried under bond to their point of final destination; that, as they had explained before, no separate State had the right to levy taxes upon imports without the consent of the Federal Congress, and that goods declared free, having once passed the custom house of original entry, or having arrived at the place of destination, if the bond system was adopted, would not need any further justification.

The remaining articles of the draft, with the exception of Article 5, were then read, and in some respects modified.

Article V. was then read.

The United States Commissioners submitted a modification by which the free lists were made the exclusive privilege of the contracting parties during the term of existence of the treaty—six years.

After a very full discussion, the Mexican Commissioners said that they were not authorized to accept the modification; and the United States Commissioners replied that under their instructions they were not authorized to accept the article without some modification.

The subject was referred for further discussion to the next meeting.

The Commission then adjourned to meet on Wednesday, January 17, at 11 o'clock.

[U. S. GRANT.]
[WM. HENRY TRESBOT.]
[M. ROMERO.]
[E. CAÑEDO.]

[PROTOCOL 6.]

Protocol 6.

Protocol of a Conference held at the Department of State in the city of Washington the 20th day of May 1884, between Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States of America and Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico.

Protocolo de una conferencia celebrada en el Departamento de Estado, en la ciudad de Washington, el día 20 de Mayo de 1884, entre Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, y Matias Romero, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

Whereas a Treaty of Commerce was concluded between the United States of America and the United Mexican States and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the 20th day of January 1883;

And whereas, the Senate of the United States by their Resolution of the 11th of March 1884 (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring) did advise and consent to the ratification of the said Treaty and the Protocols thereto with the following amendments:

Por cuanto á que el día 20 de Enero de 1883, se celebró en Washington un Tratado de Comercio entre los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, que fué firmado por sus respectivos Plenipotenciarios;

Y por cuanto á que el Senado de los Estados Unidos, en su resolución del 11 de Marzo de 1884 (aprobada por las dos terceras partes de los Senadores presentes) aconsejó y consintió en la ratificación de dicho tratado y de los protocolos anexos, con las siguientes modificaciones:

Amendments.

Amend Article eight so as to read as follows:—

"The present convention shall take effect as soon as it has been approved and ratified by both contracting parties, according to their respective constitutions; but not until laws necessary to carry it into operation, shall have been passed both by the Congress of the United States and the Government of the United Mexican States, and regulations provided accordingly, which shall take place within twelve months from the date of the exchange of ratifications to which Article ten refers."

Article ten, line three, strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

And whereas the said Treaty with acceptance of said amendment was ratified by the Senate of the United States of Mexico on the 14th day May, 1884;

Exchange of ratifications.

And whereas the Treaty has been ratified by both Governments, but the Mexican exchange copy, although on its way to Washington, has not yet arrived, it is agreed that this Protocol shall have the effect of an exchange of ratifications when complemented by a formal exchange to take place upon the arrival of the Mexican copy, and this Protocol to take effect only on the arrival of the Mexican copy of the Treaty, and then, as of to-day, when another Protocol shall be signed reciting the substance of this.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN. [SEAL.]
M. ROMERO. [SEAL.]

Protocol 7.**[PROTOCOL 7.]**

Whereas, upon the 20th day of May, 1884, a protocol of a Conference held at the Department of State in the City of Washington, was signed, which provided that as the Treaty between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, signed at Washington on the 20th day of January, 1883, had been ratified by both Governments; but the Mexican Exchange Copy, although on its way to Washington had not then arrived, it was agreed that the protocol should have the effect of an exchange of ratifications when complemented by a formal exchange, to take place upon the arrival of the Mexican copy, the protocol to take effect only on the arrival of the Mexican copy of the Treaty, and then as of its date, when another protocol should be signed citing the substance of the protocol of May 20;

Formal exchange of ratifications.

And whereas the Mexican copy of the Treaty has now arrived, and the respective ratifications of said Treaty have been carefully compared and found conformable, the undersigned ratify and confirm the Protocol of May 20th, hereinbefore referred to.

In testimony whereof they have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals at Washington this twenty-sixth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN. [SEAL.]

Modifíquese el artículo octavo de manera que quede así:

"La presente convención tendrá efecto tan pronto como sea aprobada y ratificada por ambas partes contratantes conforme á sus respectivas constituciones, y además se hayan promulgado las leyes necesarias para ponerla en ejecución tanto por el Congreso de los Estados Unidos de América como por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, y expedido los reglamentos respectivos, lo cual se verificará dentro de doce meses de la fecha del canje de ratificaciones á qué se refiere el Artículo X.

Artículo X. línea tercera, bórrese la palabra "doce" é insértese en su lugar la palabra "diez y seis."

Y por cuanto á que dicho tratado, con la aprobación de las modificaciones citadas, fué ratificado el catorce de Mayo de 1884, por el Senado de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos;

Y por cuanto á que el Tratado ha sido ratificado por ambos Gobiernos, pero el ejemplar ratificado por el de México, aunque está en camino para Washington, no ha llegado todavía, se conviene que este protocolo tendrá el efecto de un canje de ratificaciones cuando sea complementado por un canje formal que tendrá, verificativo á la llegada del ejemplar mexicano, y este protocolo tendrá efecto solamente cuando llegue dicho ejemplar mexicano, y como si fuese de esta fecha, debiéndose firmar entónces otro Protocolo que contenga la sustancia de este.

En testimonio de lo cual hemos puesto nuestras firmas y sellos.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN. [SEAL.]
M. ROMERO. [SEAL.]

Por cuanto á que el veinte de Mayo de 1884 se firmó el protocolo de una conferencia verificada en el Departamento de Estado en la ciudad de Washington, en el cual se acordó que, como el tratado entre los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos firmado en Washington el veinte de Enero de 1883, habia sido ratificado por ambos Gobiernos, pero el ejemplar ratificado por el de México, aunque estaba en camino, no habia llegado todavía, se convino que el protocolo tendría el efecto de un canje de ratificaciones cuando fuese complementado por un canje formal que debería hacerse á la llegada del ejemplar mexicano, teniendo efecto el protocolo solamente cuando llegara dicho ejemplar mexicano del tratado, y como si fuere firmado en esa, debiéndose firmar entónces otro protocolo que contenga la sustancia del protocolo de 20 de Mayo;

Y por cuanto á que el ejemplar del tratado ratificado por el Gobierno de México ha llegado ya, y las ratificaciones de dicho tratado han sido cuidadosamente comparadas y encontradas en armonía, los infrascritos ratifican y confirman el protocolo de 20 de Mayo de que aqui se hace mencion.

En fé de lo cual han puesto sus firmas y sellos en Washington, hoy veintiseis de Mayo del año de mil ochocientos ochenta y cuatro.

M. ROMERO. [SEAL.]

Convention between the United States of America and Germany, Argentine Confederation, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Costa-Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Spain, United States of Colombia, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Greece, Italy, Turkey, Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, Servia, Sweden and Norway, and Uruguay, for the protection of sub-marine cables. With an additional article concerning the means provided for admitting to the privileges of the Convention the Colonies of Great Britain, namely: Canada, Newfoundland, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, West Australia, and New Zealand. Concluded at Paris, March 14, 1884; ratification advised by the Senate June 12, 1884; ratified by the President January 26, 1885; ratifications by seventeen of the signatory power exchanged at Paris April 16, 1885; proclaimed May 22, 1885.

Convention.

[The Convention, by agreement between the contracting parties, will become operative January 1, 1887.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a Convention for the protection of submarine cables between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, His Excellency the President of the Argentine Confederation, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., Apostolical King of Hungary, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, His Majesty the King of Denmark, His Excellency the President of the Dominican Republic, His Majesty the King of Spain, His Excellency the President of the United States of Colombia, His Excellency the President of the French Republic, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Guatemala, His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, His Majesty the Shah of Persia, His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, His Majesty the King of Roumania, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Salvador, His Majesty the King of Servia, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and His Excellency the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, the original of which, being in the French language, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

Son Excellence le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique, Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse, Son Excellence le Président de la Confédération Argentine, Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Bohême, etc., Roi

And of which the following is a translation thereof into the English language: Contracting parties.

His Excellency the President of the United States of America, His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, His Excellency

apostolique de Hongrie, Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Brésil, Son Excellence le Président de la République de Costa-Rica, Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark, Son Excellence le Président de la République Dominicaine, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, Son Excellence le Président des États-Unis de Colombie, Son Excellence le Président de la République Française, Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, Son Excellence le Président de la République de Guatémala, Sa Majesté le Roi des Hellènes, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans, Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas, Grand Duc de Luxembourg, Sa Majesté le Schah de Perse, Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie, Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, Son Excellence le Président de la République de Salvador, Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie, Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et Norvège, et Son Excellence le Président de la République Orientale de l'Uruguay, désirant assurer le maintien des communications télégraphiques, qui ont lieu au moyen des câbles sous-marins, ont résolu de conclure une Convention à cet effet et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Plénipotentiaires.

Son Excellence le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique, M. L. P. Morton, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire des États-Unis d'Amérique à Paris, etc., etc., etc.; et M. Vignaud, Secrétaire de la Légation des États-Unis d'Amérique à Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse, Son Altesse le Prince Chlodwig Charles Victor de Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Prince de Ratibor et Corvey, Grand Chambellan de la couronne de Bavière, Son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire près

the President of the Argentine Confederation, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., Apostolical King of Hungary, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, His Majesty the King of Denmark, His Excellency the President of the Dominican Republic, His Majesty the King of Spain, His Excellency the President of the United States of Colombia, His Excellency the President of the French Republic, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Guatemala, His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, His Majesty the Shah of Persia, His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, His Majesty the King of Roumania, His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, His Excellency the President of the Republic of Salvador, His Majesty the King of Servia, His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and His Excellency the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, desiring to secure the maintenance of telegraphic communication by means of submarine cables, have resolved to conclude a convention to that end, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

His Excellency the President of the United States of America, Mr. L. P. Morton, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at Paris, etc., etc., etc., and Mr. Vignaud, Secretary of the Legation of the United States of America at Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, His Highness Prince Charles Victor von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, Prince of Ratibor and Corvey, Grand Chamberlain of the Crown of Bavaria, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near

le Gouvernement de la République Française, etc., etc., etc.;

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

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, Roi de Bohême, etc., Roi apostolique de Hongrie, Son Excellence M. le Comte Ladislas Hoyos, Conseiller intime actuel, Son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire près le Gouvernement de la République Française, etc., etc., etc.;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, M. le baron Beyens, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris, etc., etc., etc.; et M. Léopold Orban, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire, Directeur Général de la Politique au Département des Affaires étrangères de Belgique, etc., etc., etc.;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Brésil, M. d'Araujo, Baron d'Itajubá, Chargé d'Affaires du Brésil à Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

Son Excellence le Président de la République de Costa-Rica, M. Léon Somzée, Secrétaire de la Légation de Costa-Rica à Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark, M. le Comte de Moltke-Hvitfeldt, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

Son Excellence le Président de la République Dominicaine, M. le Baron de Almeda, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de la République Dominicaine à Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, Son Excellence M. Manuel Silvela de le Vielleuse, Sénateur inamovible, membre de l'Académie Espagnole, Son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire près le Gouvernement de la République Française, etc., etc., etc.;

Son Excellence le Président des États-Unis de Colombie, M. le Docteur José G. Triana, Consul Général des États-Unis de Colombie à Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

Son Excellence le Président de la République Française, M Jules

the Government of the French Republic, etc., etc., etc.;

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

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., Apostolical King of Hungary, His Excellency Count Ladislas Hoyos, Actual Privy Counselor, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the French Republic, etc., etc., etc.;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Baron Beyens, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, etc., etc., etc.; and Mr. Leopold Orban, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Director General of Political Affairs at the Department of Foreign Affairs of Belgium etc., etc., etc.;

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, Mr. d'Araujo, Baron d'Itajubá, Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil at Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Costa-Rica, Mr. Leon Somzée, Secretary of the Legation of Costa-Rica at Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

His Majesty the King of Denmark, Count de Moltke-Hvitfeldt, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

His Excellency the President of the Dominican Republic, Baron de Almeda, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic at Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

His Majesty the King of Spain, His Excellency Manuel Silvela de le Vielleuse, permanent Senator, member of the Spanish Academy, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the French Republic, etc., etc., etc.;

His Excellency the President of the United States of Colombia, Doctor José G. Triana, Consul-General of the United States of Colombia at Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

His Excellency the President of the French Republic, Mr. Jules

Ferry, Député, Président du Conseil, Ministre des Affaires Étrangères, etc., etc., etc.; et M. Adolphe Cochery, Député, Ministre des Postes et des Télégraphes, etc., etc., etc.;

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, Son Excellence le très-honorable Richard Bikerton Pemell, Vicomte Lyons, Pair du Royaume-Uni de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, Membre du Conseil privé de Sa Majesté Britannique, Son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire près le Gouvernement de la République Française, etc., etc., etc.;

Son Excellence le Président de la République de Guatémala, M. Crisanto Medina, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de la République de Guatémala à Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Hellènes, M. le Prince Maurocordato, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, Son Excellence M. le Général Comte Menabrea, Marquis de Valdora, Son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire près le Gouvernement de la République Française, etc., etc., etc.;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans, Son Excellence Essad Pacha, Son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire près le Gouvernement de la République Française, etc., etc., etc.;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas, Grand Duc de Luxembourg, M. le Baron de Zuylen de Nyevelt, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

Sa Majesté le Schah de Perse, M. le Général Nazare-Aga, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, M. d'Azevedo, Chargé d'Affaires de Portugal à Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie, M. Alexandre Odobesco, Chargé d'Affaires, *par interim*, de Roumanie à Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

Ferry, Deputy, President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs, etc., etc., etc.; and Mr. Adolphe Cochery, Deputy, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, etc., etc., etc.;

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, His Excellency the Right Honorable Richard Bikerton Pemell, Viscount Lyons, Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, member of her British Majesty's Privy Council, Her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the French Republic, etc., etc., etc.;

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Guatemala, Mr. Crisanto Medina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guatemala at Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, Prince Maurocordato, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

His Majesty the King of Italy, His Excellency General Count Menabrea, Marquis de Valdora, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the French Republic, etc., etc., etc.;

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, His Excellency Essad Pasha, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the French Republic, etc., etc., etc.;

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, Baron de Zuylen de Nyevelt, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

His Majesty the Shah of Persia, General Nazare-Aga, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, Mr. d'Azevedo, Chargé d'Affaires of Portugal at Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

His Majesty the King of Roumania, Mr. Alexander Odobesco, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* of Roumania at Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies, Son Excellence M. l'Aide-de-Camp Général Prince Nicolas Orloff, Son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire près le Gouvernement de la République Française, etc., etc., etc.;

Son Excellence le Président de la République de Salvador, M. Torres Caicedo, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de la République de Salvador à Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie, M. Marinovitch, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et Norvège, M. Sibbern, Son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

Son Excellence le Président de la République Orientale de l'Uruguay, M. le Colonel Diaz, Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de la République de l'Uruguay à Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

Lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants :

ARTICLE I.

La présente Convention s'applique, en dehors des eaux territoriales, à tous les câbles sous-marins légalement établis et qui atterrissent sur les territoires, colonies ou possessions de l'une ou de plusieurs des Hautes Parties contractantes.

ARTICLE II.

La rupture ou la détérioration d'un câble sous-marin, faite volontairement ou par négligence coupable, et qui pourrait avoir pour résultat d'interrompre ou d'entraver, en tout ou en partie, les communications télégraphiques est punissable, sans préjudice de l'action civile en dommages et intérêts.

Cette disposition ne s'applique pas aux ruptures ou détériorations dont les auteurs n'auraient eu que le but légitime de protéger leur vie ou la sécurité de leurs bâtiments, après avoir pris toutes les précautions nécessaires pour éviter ces ruptures ou détériorations.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, His Excellency the Aid-de-Camp General Prince Nicholas Orloff, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the French Republic, etc., etc., etc.;

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Salvador, Mr. Torres Caicedo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Salvador at Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

His Majesty the King of Servia, Mr. Marinovitch, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, Mr. Sibbern, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

His Excellency the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Colonel Diaz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uruguay at Paris, etc., etc., etc.;

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

ARTICLE I.

The present Convention shall be applicable, outside of the territorial waters, to all legally established submarine cables landed in the territories, colonies or possessions of one or more of the High Contracting Parties.

Application.

ARTICLE II.

The breaking or injury of a submarine cable, done willfully or through culpable negligence, and resulting in the total or partial interruption or embarrassment of telegraphic communication, shall be a punishable offense, but the punishment inflicted shall be no bar to a civil action for damages.

Injury to cables to be punishable.

This provision shall not apply to ruptures or injuries when the parties guilty thereof have become so simply with the legitimate object of saving their lives or their vessels, after having taken all necessary precautions to avoid such ruptures or injuries.

ARTICLE III.

Landing of cables.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à imposer, autant que possible, quand elles autoriseront l'atterrissement d'un câble sous-marin, les conditions de sûreté convenables, tant sous le rapport du tracé que sous celui des dimensions du câble.

ARTICLE IV.

Reparation of injury by one cable to another.

Le propriétaire d'un câble qui, par la pose ou la réparation de ce câble, cause la rupture ou la détérioration d'un autre câble doit supporter les frais de réparation que cette rupture ou cette détérioration aura rendus nécessaires, sans préjudice, s'il y a lieu, de l'application de l'article II. de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE V.

Cable-laying ships.

Les bâtiments occupés à la pose ou à la réparation des câbles sous-marins doivent observer les règles sur les signaux qui sont ou seront adoptées, d'un commun accord, par les Hautes Parties contractantes, en vue de prévenir les abordages.

Other vessels to withdraw from neighborhood.

Quand un bâtiment occupé à la réparation d'un câble porte lesdits signaux, les autres bâtiments qui aperçoivent ou sont en mesure d'apercevoir ces signaux doivent ou se retirer ou se tenir éloignés d'un mille nautique au moins de ce bâtiment, pour ne pas le gêner dans ses opérations.

Les engins ou filets des pêcheurs devront être tenus à la même distance.

Toutefois, les bateaux de pêche qui aperçoivent ou sont en mesure d'apercevoir un navire télégraphique portant lesdits signaux auront, pour se conformer à l'avertissement ainsi donné, un délai de vingt-quatre heures au plus, pendant lequel aucun obstacle ne devra être apporté à leurs manœuvres.

Les opérations du navire télégraphique devront être achevées dans le plus bref délai possible.

ARTICLE VI.

Avoidance of buoys.

Les bâtiments qui voient ou sont en mesure de voir les bouées destinées à indiquer la position des

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties agree to insist, as far as possible, when they shall authorize the landing of a submarine cable, upon suitable conditions of safety, both as regards the track of the cable and its dimensions.

ARTICLE IV.

The owner of a cable who, by the laying or repairing of that cable, shall cause the breaking or injury of another cable, shall be required to pay the cost of the repairs which such breaking or injury shall have rendered necessary, but such payment shall not bar the enforcement, if there be ground therefor, of article II. of this Convention.

ARTICLE V.

Vessels engaged in laying or repairing submarine cables must observe the rules concerning signals that have been or shall be adopted, by common consent, by the High Contracting Parties, with a view to preventing collisions at sea.

When a vessel engaged in repairing a cable carries the said signals, other vessels that see or are able to see those signals shall withdraw or keep at a distance of at least one nautical mile from such vessel, in order not to interfere with its operations.

Fishing gear and nets shall be kept at the same distance.

Nevertheless, a period of twenty-four hours at most shall be allowed to fishing vessels that perceive or are able to perceive a telegraph ship carrying the said signals, in order that they may be enabled to obey the notice thus given, and no obstacle shall be placed in the way of their operations during such period.

The operations of telegraph ships shall be finished as speedily as possible.

ARTICLE VI.

Vessels that see or are able to see buoys designed to show the position of cables when the latter are

- câbles, en cas de pose, de dérangement ou de rupture, doivent se tenir éloignés de ces bouées à un quart de mille nautique au moins.

Les engins ou filets des pêcheurs devront être tenus à la même distance.

ARTICLE VII.

Les propriétaires des navires ou bâtiments qui peuvent prouver qu'ils ont sacrifié une ancre, un filet ou un autre engin de pêche, pour ne pas endommager un câble sous-marin, doivent être indemnisés par le propriétaire du câble.

Pour avoir droit à une telle indemnité, il faut, autant que possible, qu'aussitôt après l'accident, on ait dressé, pour le constater, un procès-verbal appuyé des témoignages des gens de l'équipage, et que le capitaine du navire fasse, dans les vingt-quatre heures de son arrivée au premier port de retour ou de relâche, sa déclaration aux autorités compétentes. Celles-ci en donnent avis aux autorités consulaires de la nation du propriétaire du câble.

ARTICLE VIII.

Les tribunaux compétents pour connaître des infractions à la présente Convention sont ceux du pays auquel appartient le bâtiment à bord duquel l'infraction a été commise.

Il est, d'ailleurs, entendu que, dans les cas où la disposition insérée dans le précédent alinéa ne pourrait pas recevoir d'exécution, la répression des infractions à la présente Convention aurait lieu, dans chacun des États contractants à l'égard de ses nationaux, conformément aux règles générales de compétence pénale résultant des lois particulières de ces États ou des traités internationaux.

ARTICLE IX.

La poursuite des infractions prévues aux articles II., V. et VI. de la présente Convention aura lieu par l'État ou en son nom.

being laid, are out of order, or are broken, shall keep at a distance of one quarter of a nautical mile at least from such buoys.

Fishing nets and gear shall be kept at the same distance.

ARTICLE VII.

Owners of ships or vessels who can prove that they have sacrificed an anchor, a net, or any other implement used in fishing, in order to avoid injuring a submarine cable, shall be indemnified by the owner of the cable. Losses on account of cables.

In order to be entitled to such indemnity, one must prepare, whenever possible, immediately after the accident, in proof thereof, a statement supported by the testimony of the men belonging to the crew; and the captain of the vessel must, within twenty-four hours after arriving at the first port of temporary entry, make his declaration to the competent authorities. The latter shall give notice thereof to the consular authorities of the nation to which the owner of the cable belongs.

ARTICLE VIII.

The courts competent to take cognizance of infractions of this convention shall be those of the country to which the vessel on board of which the infraction has been committed belongs. Court of country of infracting party to have jurisdiction.

It is, moreover, understood that, in cases in which the provision contained in the foregoing paragraph cannot be carried out, the repression of violations of this convention shall take place, in each of the contracting States, in the case of its subjects or citizens, in accordance with the general rules of penal competence established by the special laws of those States, or by international treaties.

ARTICLE IX.

Prosecutions on account of the infractions contemplated in articles II., V. and VI. of this convention, shall be instituted by the State or in its name. Prosecution to be in name of State.

ARTICLE X.

Evidence of infractions.

Les infractions à la présente Convention pourront être constatées par tous les moyens de preuve admis dans la législation du pays où siège le tribunal saisi.

Lorsque les officiers commandant les bâtiments de guerre ou les bâtiments spécialement commissionnés à cet effet de l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes auront lieu de croire qu'une infraction aux mesures prévues par la présente Convention a été commise par un bâtiment autre qu'un bâtiment de guerre, ils pourront exiger du capitaine ou du patron l'exhibition des pièces officielles justifiant de la nationalité dudit bâtiment. Mention sommaire de cette exhibition sera faite immédiatement sur les pièces produites

En outre, des procès-verbaux pourront être dressés par lesdits officiers, quelle que soit la nationalité du bâtiment inculpé. Ces procès-verbaux seront dressés suivant les formes et dans la langue en usage dans le pays auquel appartient l'officier qui les dresse; ils pourront servir de moyen de preuve dans le pays où ils seront invoqués et suivant la législation de ce pays. Les inculpés et les témoins auront le droit d'y ajouter ou d'y faire ajouter, dans leur propre langue, toutes explications qu'ils croiront utiles; ces déclarations devront être dûment signées.

ARTICLE XI.

Speedy trials.

La procédure et le jugement des infractions aux dispositions de la présente Convention ont toujours lieu aussi sommairement que les lois et règlements en vigueur le permettent.

ARTICLE XII.

Legislation to be recommended.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à prendre ou à proposer à leurs législatures respectives les mesures nécessaires pour assurer l'exécution de la présente Convention, et notamment pour faire punir soit de l'emprisonnement, soit de l'amende, soit de ces

ARTICLE X.

Evidence of violations of this convention may be obtained by all methods of securing proof that are allowed by the laws of the country of the court before which a case has been brought.

When the officers commanding the vessels of war or the vessels specially commissioned for that purpose, of one of the High Contracting Parties, shall have reason to believe that an infraction of the measures provided for by this Convention has been committed by a vessel other than a vessel of war, they may require the captain or master to exhibit the official documents furnishing evidence of the nationality of the said vessel. Summary mention of such exhibition shall at once be made on the documents exhibited.

Reports may, moreover, be prepared by the said officers, whatever may be the nationality of the inculpated vessel. These reports shall be drawn up in the form and in the language in use in the country to which the officer drawing them up belongs; they may be used as evidence in the country in which they shall be invoked, and according to the laws of such country. The accused parties and the witnesses shall have the right to add or to cause to be added thereto, in their own language, any explanations that they may deem proper; these declarations shall be duly signed.

ARTICLE XI.

Proceedings and trial in cases of infractions of the provisions of this Convention shall always take place as summarily as the laws and regulations in force will permit.

ARTICLE XII.

The High Contracting Parties engage to take or to propose to their respective legislative bodies the measures necessary in order to secure the execution of this Convention, and especially in order to cause the punishment, either by fine or imprisonment, or both, of

deux peines, ceux qui contreviendraient aux dispositions des articles II., V. et VI.

such persons as may violate the provisions of articles II., V. and VI.

ARTICLE XIII.

ARTICLE XIII.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes se communiqueront les lois qui auraient déjà été rendues ou qui viendraient à l'être dans leurs États, relativement à l'objet de la présente Convention.

The High Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other such laws as may already have been or as may hereafter be enacted in their respective countries, relative to the subject of this Convention. Interchange of laws.

ARTICLE XIV.

ARTICLE XIV.

Les États qui n'ont point pris part à la présente Convention sont admis à y adhérer, sur leur demande. Cette adhésion sera notifiée par la voie diplomatique au Gouvernement de la République française, et par celui-ci aux autres Gouvernements signataires.

States that have not taken part in this Convention shall be allowed to adhere thereto, on their requesting to do so. Notice of such adhesion shall be given, diplomatically, to the Government of the French Republic, and by the latter to the other signatory Governments. Other States may adhere.

ARTICLE XV.

ARTICLE XV.

Il est bien entendu que les stipulations de la présente Convention ne portent aucune atteinte à la liberté d'action des belligérants.

It is understood that the stipulations of this Convention shall in no wise affect the liberty of action of belligerents. Not to affect belligerents.

ARTICLE XVI.

ARTICLE XVI.

La présente Convention sera mise à exécution à partir du jour dont les Hautes Parties contractantes conviendront.

This Convention shall take effect on such day as shall be agreed upon by the High Contracting Parties. Commencement and termination.

Elle restera en vigueur pendant cinq années à dater de ce jour, et, dans le cas où aucune des Hautes Parties contractantes n'aurait notifié, douze mois avant l'expiration de ladite période de cinq années, son intention d'en faire cesser les effets, elle continuera à rester en vigueur une année, et ainsi de suite d'année en année.

It shall remain in force for five years from that day, and, in case none of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice, twelve months previously to the expiration of the said period of five years, of its intention to cause its effects to cease, it shall continue in force for one year, and so on from year to year.

Dans le cas où l'une des Puissances signataires dénoncerait la Convention, cette dénonciation n'aurait d'effet qu'à son égard.

In case one of the Signatory Powers shall give notice of its desire for the cessation of the effects of the Convention, such notice shall be effective as regards that Power only.

ARTICLE XVII.

ARTICLE XVII.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée; les ratifications en seront échangées à Paris, le plus tôt possible, et, au plus tard, dans le délai d'un an.

This Convention shall be ratified; its ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris as speedily as possible, and within one year at the latest. Ratification.

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

Fait en vingt-six exemplaires, à Paris, le 14 mars 1884.

Signatures.

[SEAL.]	L. P. MORTON.
[SEAL.]	HENRY VIGNAUD.
[SEAL.]	HOHENLOHE.
[SEAL.]	M. BALCARCE.
[SEAL.]	LADISLAS COMTE HOYOS.
[SEAL.]	BEYENS.
[SEAL.]	LÉOPOLD ORBAN.
[SEAL.]	MR. D'ITAJUBÁ.
[SEAL.]	LÉON SOMZÉE.
[SEAL.]	MOLTKE-HVITFELDT.
[SEAL.]	EMANUEL DE ALMEDA.
[SEAL.]	MANUEL SILVELA.
[SEAL.]	JOSÉ G. TRIANA.
[SEAL.]	JULES FERRY.
[SEAL.]	AD. COCHERY.
[SEAL.]	LYONS.
[SEAL.]	CRISANTO MEDINA.
[SEAL.]	MAUROCORDATO.
[SEAL.]	MENABREA.
[SEAL.]	ESSAD.
[SEAL.]	MR. DE ZUYLEN DE NYEVELT.
[SEAL.]	NAZARE-AGA.
[SEAL.]	F. D'AZEVEDO.
[SEAL.]	ODOBESCO.
[SEAL.]	PRINCE ORLOFF.
[SEAL.]	J. M. TORRES-CAICEDO.
[SEAL.]	J. MARINOVITCH.
[SEAL.]	G. SIBBERN.
[SEAL.]	JUAN J. DIAZ.

In testimony whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done in twenty-six copies, at Paris, this 14th day of March, 1884.

[L. S.]	L. P. MORTON.
[L. S.]	HENRY VIGNAUD.
[L. S.]	HOHENLOHE.
[L. S.]	M. BALCARCE.
[L. S.]	LADISLAS COMTE HOYOS.
[L. S.]	BEYENS.
[L. S.]	LEOPOLD ORBAN.
[L. S.]	MR. D'ITAJUBÁ.
[L. S.]	LÉON SOMZÉE.
[L. S.]	MOLTKE-HVITFELDT.
[L. S.]	EMANUEL DE ALMEDA.
[L. S.]	MANUEL SILVELA.
[L. S.]	JOSÉ G. TRIANA.
[L. S.]	JULES FERRY.
[L. S.]	AD. COCHERY.
[L. S.]	LYONS.
[L. S.]	CRISANTO MEDINA.
[L. S.]	MAUROCORDATO.
[L. S.]	MENABREA.
[L. S.]	ESSAD.
[L. S.]	MR. DE ZUYLEN DE NYEVELT.
[L. S.]	NAZARE-AGA.
[L. S.]	F. D'AZEVEDO.
[L. S.]	ODOBESCO.
[L. S.]	PRINCE ORLOFF.
[L. S.]	J. M. TORRES-CAICEDO.
[L. S.]	J. MARINOVITCH.
[L. S.]	G. SIBBERN.
[L. S.]	JUAN J. DIAZ.

ARTICLE ADDITIONNEL.

Additional article.

Les stipulations de la Convention conclue, à la date de ce jour, pour la protection des câbles sous-marins seront applicables, conformément à l'article 1^{er}, aux colonies et possessions de Sa Majesté Britannique, à l'exception de celles ci-après dénommées, savoir :

Le Canada;
Terre-Neuve;
Le Cap;
Natal;
La Nouvelle-Galles du Sud;
Victoria;
Queensland;
La Tasmanie;
L'Australie du Sud;
L'Australie occidentale;
La Nouvelle-Zélande.

Toutefois, les stipulations de ladite Convention seront applicables à l'une des colonies ou possessions

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The stipulations of the Convention concluded this day for the protection of submarine cables shall be applicable, according to Article 1, to the colonies and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty with the exception of those named below, to wit:

Canada.
Newfoundland.
The Cape.
Natal.
New South Wales.
Victoria.
Queensland.
Tasmania.
South Australia.
West Australia.
New Zealand.

Nevertheless, the stipulations of the said Convention shall be applicable to one of the above-named

British colonies excepted.

ci-dessus indiquées, si, en leur nom, une notification à cet effet a été adressée par le Représentant de Sa Majesté Britannique à Paris, au Ministre des Affaires étrangères de France.

Chacune des colonies ou possessions ci-dessus dénommées qui aurait adhéré à ladite Convention, conserve la faculté de se retirer de la même manière que les Puissances contractantes. Dans le cas où l'une des colonies ou possessions dont il s'agit désirerait se retirer de la Convention, une notification à cet effet serait adressée par le Représentant de Sa Majesté Britannique à Paris au Ministre des Affaires étrangères de France.

Fait en vingt-six exemplaires à Paris, le 14 mars, 1884:

L. P. MORTON.
HENRY VIGNAUD.
HOHENLOHE.
M. BALCARCE.
LADISLAS COUNT HOYOS.
BEYENS.
LÉOPOLD ORBAN.
MR. D'ITAJUBÁ.
LÉON SOMZÉE.
MOLTKE-HVITFELDT.
EMANUEL DE ALMEDA.
MANUEL SILVELA.
JOSÉ G. TRIANA.
JULES FERRY.
AD. COCHERY.
LYONS.
CRISTANTO MEDINA.
MAUROCORDATO.
MENABREA.
ESSAD.
MR. DE ZUYLEN DE NYEVELT.
NAZARE-AGA.
F. D'AZEVEDO.
ODOBESCO.
PRINCE ORLOFF.
J. M. TORRES-CAÏCEDO.
J. MARINOVITCH.
G. SIBBERN.
JUAN J. DIAZ.

colonies or possessions, if, in their [its?] name, a notification to that effect has been addressed by the representative of Her Britannic Majesty at Paris to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France.

Each of the above-named Colonies or possessions that shall have adhered to the said Convention, shall have the privilege of withdrawing in the same manner as the contracting powers. In case one of the colonies or possessions in question shall desire to withdraw from the Convention, a notification to that effect shall be addressed by Her Britannic Majesty's representative at Paris to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France.

Done in twenty-six copies at Paris, this fourteenth day of March, 1884.

L. P. MORTON.
HENRY VIGNAUD.
HOHENLOHE.
M. BALCARCE.
LADISLAS COUNT HOYOS.
BEYENS.
LÉOPOLD ORBAN.
MR. D'ITAJUBÁ.
LÉON SOMZÉE.
MOLTKE-HVITFELDT.
EMANUEL DE ALMEDA.
MANUEL SILVELA.
JOSÉ G. TRIANA.
JULES FERRY.
AD. COCHERY.
LYONS.
CRISANTO MEDINA.
MAUROCORDATO.
MENABREA.
ESSAD.
MR. DE ZUYLEN DE NYEVELT.
NAZARE-AGA.
F. D'AZEVEDO.
ODOBESCO.
PRINCE ORLOFF.
J. M. TORRES-CAÏCEDO.
J. MARINOVITCH.
G. SIBBERN.
JUAN J. DIAZ.

Colonies may adhere.

Signatures.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified by the United States of America on the one hand, and by seventeen of the signatory powers on the other hand, and the respective ratifications were exchanged at Paris on the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five;

And whereas pursuant to Article XVI. of said Convention, the contracting parties have agreed upon the fifteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, as the date on which the same shall go into effect;

Preamble.

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, 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-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninth.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

Supplementary convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Italy concerning extradition of criminals. Concluded June 11, 1884; ratification advised by the Senate July 5, 1884; ratified by the President April 10, 1885; ratified by the King of Italy August 8, 1884; ratifications exchanged at Washington April 24, 1885; proclaimed April 24, 1885.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Supplementary Extradition Convention, was concluded between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Italy, and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries on the eleventh day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, the original of which Supplementary Convention is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Italy, being convinced of the necessity of adding some stipulations to the extradition convention concluded between the United States and Italy on the 23d of March, 1868, with a view to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime in their respective territories and jurisdictions, have resolved to conclude a supplementary convention for this purpose, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit: The President of the United States, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States; And His Majesty the King of Italy, Baron Saverio Fava, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington;

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

ARTICLE I.

The following paragraph is added to the list of crimes on account of which extradition may be granted,

Il Presidente degli Stati Uniti di America e Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia, convinti della convenienza di aggiungere alcune stipulazioni alla Convenzione di Estradizione conclusa fra gli Stati Uniti e l'Italia il 23 Marzo 1868, in vista della migliore amministrazione della giustizia e della prevenzione de' crimini nei loro rispettivi territorii e giurisdizioni, hanno risoluto di concludere a questo oggetto una Convenzione supplementare, ed hanno nominato a loro Plenipotenziarii, cioè:

Negotiations.

Il Presidente degli Stati Uniti, il Signor Federico T. Frelinghuysen, Segretario di Stato degli Stati Uniti;

E Sua Maestà il Re d'Italia, il Signor Barone Saverio Fava, suo Inviato Straordinario e Ministro Plenipotenziario presso il Governo degli Stati Uniti;

I quali, dopo essersi reciprocamente comunicati i loro pieni poteri, trovati in buona e debita forma, hanno concordato e concluso i seguenti articoli:

ARTICOLO I.

Il seguente paragrafo è aggiunto alla lista dei crimini che possono dar luogo alla estradizione contenuta

as provided in Article II. of the aforesaid convention of March 23, 1868:

Kidnapping to
be extraditable.

9. Kidnapping of minors or adults, that is to say, the detention of one or more persons for the purpose of extorting money from them or their families, or for any other unlawful purpose.

ARTICLE II.

The following clause shall be inserted after Article V. of the aforesaid Convention of March 23, 1868:

Issuing war-
rants.

Any competent judicial magistrate of either of the two countries shall be authorized after the exhibition of a certificate signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs [of Italy] or the Secretary of State [of the United States] attesting that a requisition has been made by the Government of the other country to secure the preliminary arrest of a person condemned for or charged with having therein committed a crime for which, pursuant to this Convention, extradition may be granted, and on complaint duly made under oath by a person cognizant of the fact, or by a diplomatic or consular officer of the demanding Government, being duly authorized by the latter, and attesting that the aforesaid crime was thus perpetrated, to issue a warrant for the arrest of the person thus inculpated, to the end that he or she may be brought before the said magistrate, so that the evidence of his or her criminality may be heard and considered; and the person thus accused and imprisoned shall from time to time be remanded to prison until a formal demand for his or her extradition shall be made and supported by evidence as above provided; if, however, the requisition, together with the documents above provided for, shall not be made, as required, by the diplomatic representative of the demanding Government, or, in his absence, by a consular officer thereof, within forty days from the date of the arrest of the accused, the prisoner shall be set at liberty.

nell' Articolo II. della precitata Convenzione del 23 Marzo 1868:

9. Sequestro di minori o di adulti, nel senso di detenzione di una o più persone a fine di estorcere denaro dalle medesime o dalle loro famiglie, o per qualunque altro illecito scopo.

ARTICOLO II.

La seguente clausola viene inserita in continuazione dell' articolo V. della precitata Convenzione del 23 Marzo 1868:

Sarà tuttavia in facoltà di qualsiasi competente Autorità Giudiziarla di ciascuno dei due Stati, dietro esibizione di un certificato del proprio Ministro degli Affari Esteri, o rispettivamente del proprio Segretario di Stato, attestante che richiesta venne fatta dal Governo dell' altro paese per ottenere l'arresto provvisorio d'una persona condannata od accusata per avere in esso perpetrato un crimine che, a norma della presente Convenzione, possa dar luogo all' estradizione, e dietro querela debitamente fatta con giuramento da persona informata del fatto, ovvero da un ufficiale diplomatico o consolare del Governo che chiede l' estradizione, debitamente da quest' ultimo autorizzato, e che attesti essere stato il predetto crimine così perpetrato, di spiccare un mandato per la cattura della persona così incolpata, affinché questa venga fatta comparire dinanzi alla detta Autorità Giudiziarla, perchè sieno sentite e valutate le prove di reità; e la persona così accusata e imprigionata sarà di tempo in tempo rinviata al carcere fino a che la formale domanda di estradizione venga fatta ed appoggiata da prove a norma di quanto è qui sopra statuito; ma se la richiesta corredata dei documenti qui sopra prescritti non venisse fatta, come si è detto, dall' Agente diplomatico del Governo richiedente, e, in sua assenza, da un ufficiale consolare del medesimo, dentro quaranta giorni dalla data dell' arresto della persona accusata, il prigioniero sarà rimesso in libertà.

ARTICLE III.

These supplementary articles shall be considered as an integral part of the aforesaid original extradition convention of March 23, 1868, and together with the additional article of January 21, 1869, as having the same value and force as the Convention itself, and as destined to continue and terminate in the same manner.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Washington as speedily as possible, and it shall take effect immediately after the said exchange of ratifications.

In testimony whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Washington, this eleventh day of the month of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN. [SEAL.]

FAVA. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said Supplementary Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the City of Washington on the twenty-fourth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Supplementary Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and c'ause 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 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and ninth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

I presenti articoli supplementari saranno riguardati qual parte integrante della succitata primitiva Convenzione di estradizione del 23 Marzo 1868, e, unitamente all' accordo addizionale alla medesima del 21 Gennajo 1869, come aventi egual valore ed efficacia con la Convenzione stessa e destinati a continuare ed aver termine nella stessa maniera.

La presente Convenzione sarà ratificata e le ratifiche scambiate a Washington tosto che sarà possibile, ed essa avrà il suo effetto immediatamente dopo il detto scambio di ratifiche.

In fede di che, i rispettivi Plenipotenziarii hanno firmato la presente Convenzione in doppio esemplare ed hanno alla medesima apposto i loro sigilli.

Fatto nella città di Washington questo dì undici del mese di Giugno nell' anno di Nostro Signore mille ottocento ottanta quattro.

Considered part
of previous treaty.

Exchange of rat-
ifications.

Signatures.

Proclamation.

An agreement between the United States of America and the Egyptian Government concerning commercial and customs regulations. Concluded at Cairo, November 16, 1884; ratification advised by the Senate, March 18, 1885; ratified by the President, May 7, 1885; proclaimed, May 7, 1885.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas an agreement between the United States of America and the Egyptian Government, was signed by their respective authorized agents, on the sixteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, which agreement is word for word as follows:

Contracting parties.

The Undersigned, N. D. Comanos, Vice-Consul-General of the United States of America in Egypt, and His Excellency Nubar Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Justice of the Government of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have held a conference this day on the subject of a Commercial Convention to be concluded between the Egyptian Government and the Foreign Powers, and have agreed to the following:

Egyptian customs regulations applicable to Greece extended to the United States.

The Government of the United States of America consents that the Regulations of the Egyptian customs applicable, in virtue of a Commercial and Customs Convention concluded on the 3rd of March, 1884, between the Hellenic Government and the Egyptian Government to the Hellenic subjects, vessels, commerce and navigation, may also be applied to the citizens of the United States, vessels, commerce and navigation.

Most favored nation clause.

Every right, privilege or immunity that the Egyptian Government now grants, or that it may grant in future, to the subjects or citizens, vessels, commerce and navigation of whatsoever other foreign power, shall be granted to citizens of the United States, vessels, commerce and navigation, who shall have the right to enjoy the same.

Commencement.

The present agreement shall become operative immediately upon the consent of the Senate of the United States being given to the same.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have signed the present act and have affixed their seals.

Done in Cairo, the sixteenth day of November Eighteen hundred and eighty-four.

Signatures.

N. D. COMANOS. [SEAL]
N. NUBAR. [SEAL]

Proclamation.

And whereas, by the terms of the said agreement, the same became operative immediately upon the consent of the Senate of the United States being given to the same;

Now, therefore be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said agreement to be

made public, to the end that the same may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof;

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

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [SEAL.] eighty-five, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and ninth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,

Secretary of State.

[The following is a translation of the printed official French version of the Convention between the Hellenic Government and the Egyptian Government concluded March 3, 1884, the provisions of which have been made applicable to the United States by the foregoing Agreement.]

A CONVENTION RELATIVE TO COMMERCE AND CUSTOMS.

His Excellency Nubar Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of His Highness the Khedive, and Mr. Anasthasius Byzantios, Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General of Greece, having been duly authorized by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the following: Convention between Greece and Egypt.

ARTICLE I.

Greek commerce in Egypt and Egyptian commerce in Greece shall be treated, as regards customs duties, both when goods are imported and exported, as the commerce of the most favored nation. Most favored nation clause.

ARTICLE II.

No prohibitory measure shall be adopted in respect to the reciprocal import or export trade of the two countries, without being likewise extended to all other nations. It is nevertheless understood that this restriction shall not apply to such special measures as may be adopted by either country for the purpose of protecting itself against epizooty, phyloxera or any other scourge. General prohibitory measures must be applied impartially.

ARTICLE III.

The Egyptian Government pledges itself, with the exceptions mentioned in article VI. hereinafter, not to prohibit the importation into Egypt of any article, the product of the soil and industry of Greece, from whatever place such article may come. Importation of Greek products into Egypt not to be prohibited.

ARTICLE IV.

The duties to be levied in Egypt on the productions of the soil and industry of Greece, from whatever place they may come, shall be regulated by a tariff which shall be prepared by commissioners appointed for this purpose by the two Governments. Egyptian tariff to be prepared by commissioners.

A fixed duty of 8 per cent. ad valorem shall be taken as the basis of this tariff, the said duty to be computed on the price of the goods in the port of discharge; the Egyptian Government, however, reserves the privilege of raising the duties on distilled beverages, wines and fancy articles; but these duties shall, in no case, exceed the rate of 16 per cent. ad valorem. Fixed duty of 8 per cent. ad valorem to be taken as basis, subject to exceptions.

The Egyptian Government likewise reserves the right to reduce the duties on articles of prime necessity that are imported into Egypt, to 5 per cent., and even to abolish them entirely. Right to reduce and abolish duties on articles of prime necessity.

Customs duties shall be collected without prejudice to the penalties provided, in cases of fraud and smuggling, by the regulations. Duties to be collected without prejudice.

ARTICLE V.

Tobacco, in all its forms, and tombac, together with salt, natron, hashish, and salt-peter are excluded from the stipulations of this convention. Tobacco, etc., excluded from convention.

The Egyptian Government retains an absolute right in respect to these articles, the régime of which shall be applicable to Greek subjects on the same terms as to its own subjects.

The Egyptian Government may institute, in warehouses or dwellings, any immediate search that it may deem necessary. A duplicate of the order of search shall be sent to the Greek consular officer, who may repair to the spot at once, if he think proper, although that formality shall not delay the search. Right to search warehouses and dwellings.

ARTICLE VI.

Importation into Egypt of arms and munitions of war not permitted. By way of exception to the stipulations of article III, the importation into Egypt of arms used in war (including fire-arms and side-arms) and munitions of war shall not be permitted.

Exceptions.

The above restriction does not apply to weapons used in hunting or for ornament or amusement, nor does it apply to gunpowder used in hunting; the importation of these articles shall form the subject of special regulations to be adopted by the Egyptian Government.

ARTICLE VII.

Imported and re-exported goods to be treated as goods in transit. Goods imported into Egypt and re-exported within a period not exceeding six months, shall be considered as goods in transit, and shall pay, as such, only a transit duty of one per cent., computed on their value in the port of discharge. After such period of six months, they shall be subject to the full import duty.

If the re-exportation takes place from the port of discharge, after a simple transshipment, or after the goods have been discharged and kept on land, under surveillance, as provided by the customs regulations, for a period not exceeding one month, such goods shall be liable to no duty; but the transit duty shall be payable, if, after having been discharged and temporarily deposited, either in the warehouses of the custom-house, or in private warehouses, whether floating or not, the goods are re-exported, after having been the object of a commercial operation.

ARTICLE VIII.

Drawback on imported and re-exported goods. If goods, after the import duty has been levied upon them in Egypt, are sent to other countries before the expiration of the term of six months from the day of their discharge, they shall be treated as goods in transit, and the Egyptian custom-house shall return to the exporter the difference between the duty paid and the transit duty mentioned in article VII.

In order to obtain the drawback, the exporter must furnish proof that the import duty has been paid on the re-exported goods.

ARTICLE IX.

Importation of Egyptian products into Greece. The productions of the soil and industry of Egypt when sent to Greece, shall pay an export duty of one per cent. ad valorem, computed on the value of the goods in the port of exportation.

For greater facility, these productions shall, as far as possible, be periodically tariffed, by mutual agreement, by the representatives of the merchants engaged in the export trade and the Egyptian customs authorities.

ARTICLE X.

Effects of consular officers exempt from examination and payment of duties. Articles and personal effects belonging to Consuls-General and Consuls not engaged in other than consular business, not performing other duties, not engaged in commercial or manufacturing business, and not owning or controlling real estate in Egypt, shall be exempt from any examination, both when imported and exported, and likewise from the payment of duties.

ARTICLE XI.

Manifests of cargo to be presented and copies deposited at custom-house. Within thirty-six hours at most after the arrival of a vessel in an Egyptian roadstead or port, the captain or the agent of the owners shall deposit at the custom-house two copies of the manifest of cargo, certified by him to agree with the original. In like manner, captains shall, before their departure from an Egyptian port, present at the custom-house a copy of the manifest of the goods on board of their vessels. The original manifest, either on arrival or departure, shall be presented at the same time with the copies, in order to be compared with them.

If a vessel stops in an Egyptian port for a reason that appears suspicious to the custom-house, the latter may require the presentation of the manifest, and may immediately make any search that it may deem necessary; the order of search shall, in that case, be addressed to the Greek consular officer, as provided in article V.

Fine for false manifest. Any surplus or deficit that may be shown by the comparison of the manifest with the cargo shall furnish ground for the imposition of the fines provided for by the customs regulations which shall be issued by the Egyptian Government.

ARTICLE XII.

Declaration signed by owner of goods or his representative required in custom-house operations. Any custom-house operation in Egypt, either on arrival or departure, must be preceded by a declaration signed by the owner of the goods or his representative.

The custom-house may, moreover, in case of dispute, require the presentation of all the documents that are to accompany any shipment of goods, such as invoices, letters, etc.

Any refusal to make the declaration on arrival or departure, any delay in making the said declaration, or any excess or deficiency found to exist between the goods and the declaration shall furnish ground for the imposition of the fines provided for by the Egyptian custom-house regulations, in each of the cases specified.

ARTICLE XIII.

The custom-house officers, the officers of the vessels belonging to the Egyptian postal-service, and the officers of national vessels, may board any sailing or steam-vessel of less than two hundred tons' burden, be that vessel at anchor or tacking, at a distance not exceeding ten kilometers from the shore, without furnishing evidence of *ris major*; they may ascertain the nature of the cargo, seize any prohibited goods, and secure evidence of any other infraction of the customs regulations.

Right of Egyptian officials to search vessels not exceeding ten kilometers from the shore.

ARTICLE XIV.

Any illicit importation of goods shall furnish ground for the confiscations and fines provided for by the Egyptian customs regulations.

Confiscations and fines for illicit importations.

Decisions ordering confiscations and fines shall be communicated, within the period fixed by law, to the Greek consular officer.

ARTICLE XV.

It is understood that this convention can in no wise impair the administrative rights of the two contracting Governments, and that they may enforce any regulations calculated to promote the efficiency of the service and the repression of fraud.

Administrative rights not impaired.

ARTICLE XVI.

The proposed convention shall be operative for seven years from the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Duration of this convention.

At the expiration of that period, the present convention shall remain in force during the year following, and so on from year to year, until one of the contracting parties shall notify the other of its desire for the cessation of its effects, or until the conclusion of another convention.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The effect of the modifications in the present tariff which are provided for in article IV., shall be suspended until those modifications have been adopted by the other powers interested.

Adoption of modifications of tariff by the interested powers.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have signed the present convention.

Done in duplicate at Cairo this third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

N. NUBAR.
AN. BYZANTIOS.

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

Contracting parties. The undersigned, William F. Vilas, Postmaster General of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers vested in him by law, and William Henry Burgess, Postmaster General of the Colony of Tasmania, 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 Tasmania, viz:

ARTICLE 1.

Mail communication. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Colony of Tasmania 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 Tasmania 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 Tasmania and destined for foreign countries by way of the United States.

ARTICLE 2.

Exchange offices. The post office of San Francisco shall be the United States office of exchange, and Hobart and Launceston the offices of exchange of the Colony of Tasmania for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

ARTICLE 3.

Each country to keep postage it collects. 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.

Rates. Letters. The single rate of international letter postage shall be twelve cents in the United States, and six-pence in Tasmania, on each letter weighing half an ounce or less, and an additional rate of twelve cents (six-pence) 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-Office Department of the country of destination.

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

The post office of Tasmania 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 Tasmania.

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. Prepaid matter to be delivered free of charge.

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.

ARTICLE 4.

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 Tasmanian 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: Transit across the United States of closed mails.

For the United States territorial transit of closed mails from Tasmania 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

For the United States territorial and sea transit of closed mails, from Tasmania 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.

The Tasmanian 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 Tasmanian post office to the United States post office in such manner as the Postmaster General of the United States shall prescribe. Way bills.

Accounts.

ARTICLE 5.

Prepaid letters from foreign countries received in and forwarded from the United States to Tasmania shall be delivered in said colony free of all charges whatsoever; and letters received in Tasmania 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 Tasmania and addressed to those colonies. Letters in transit to be forwarded.

ARTICLE 6.

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

The register fee for each article shall be ten cents in the United States and four pence in Tasmania. Rate.

ARTICLE 7.

Detail. The two Post Departments shall settle by agreement between them all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this Convention into execution, and may modify the same in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require.

ARTICLE 8.

Rate paid.
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 9.

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 10.

Commencement and termination. This Convention shall come into operation on the first day of July 1886, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of six months.

Executed. Done in duplicate and signed in Washington the thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in Hobart on the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Signatures.

[SEAL]

WM. F. VILAS

Postmaster General of the United States

W. H. BURGESS

Postmaster General of Tasmania

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

[SEAL]

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President
T. F. BAYARD

Secretary of State

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1886.

Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico touching the international boundary line where it follows the bed of the Rio Grande and the Rio Colorado. Concluded at Washington, November 12, 1884; ratification advised by the Senate, March 18, 1885; modifications consented to by the Senate, June 23, 1886; ratified by the President of the United States, July 10, 1886; ratifications exchanged at Washington, September 13, 1886; proclaimed, September 14, 1886. November 12, 1886.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, touching the boundary line between the two countries, was signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the twelfth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, the original of which Convention is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, touching the Boundary-line between the two countries where it follows the bed of the Rio Grande and the Rio Colorado.

Whereas, in virtue of the 5th article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, concluded February 2, 1848, and of the first article of that of December 30, 1853, certain parts of the dividing line between the two countries follow the middle of the channel of the Rio Grande and the Rio Colorado, to avoid difficulties which may arise through the changes of channel to which those rivers are subject through the operation of natural forces, the Gov-

Convencion entre los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, respecto de la línea divisoria entre los dos países, en la parte que sigue el lecho del Rio Grande y del Rio Colorado.

Contracting parties.

Por cuanto, en virtud del artículo V. del tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo, concluido el 2 de Febrero de 1848 entre los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, y el artículo I. del de 30 de Diciembre de 1853, algunas porciones de la línea divisoria entre los dos países siguen el centro del canal del Rio Grande y del Rio Colorado, con el fin de evitar las dificultades que puedan ocurrir por los cambios de canal á que dichos rios están sujetos por causa de fuerzas naturales, el Gobierno

ernment of the United States of America and the Government of the United States of Mexico have resolved to conclude a convention which shall lay down rules for the determination of such questions, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States; and the President of the United States of Mexico, Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States;

Who, after exhibiting their respective Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Boundary line.

The dividing line shall forever be that described in the aforesaid Treaty and follow the centre of the normal channel of the rivers named, notwithstanding any alterations in the banks or in the course of those rivers, provided that such alterations be effected by natural causes through the slow and gradual erosion and deposit of alluvium and not by the abandonment of an existing river bed and the opening of a new one.

ARTICLE II.

Changes in channel.

Any other change, wrought by the force of the current, whether by the cutting of a new bed, or when there is more than one channel by the deepening of another channel than that which marked the boundary at the time of the survey made under the aforesaid Treaty, shall produce no change in the dividing line as fixed by the surveys of the International Boundary Commissions in 1852; but the line then fixed shall continue to follow the middle of the original channel bed, even though this should become wholly dry or be obstructed by deposits.

ARTICLE III.

Artificial changes of channel.

No artificial change in the navigable course of the river, by building jetties, piers, or obstructions

de los Estados Unidos de América y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos han resuelto concluir una convencion que fije reglas para resolver esas cuestiones, y han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, á Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos; y

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á Matias Romero, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos;

Quienes, despues de haberse mostrado sus respectivos plenos poderes, y encontrádoslos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los siguientes artículos:

ARTÍCULO I.

La línea divisoria será siempre la fijada en dicho tratado, y seguirá el centro del canal normal de los citados rios, á pesar de las alteraciones, en las riberas ó en el curso de esos rios, con tal que dichas alteraciones se efectúen por causas naturales, como la corrosion lenta y gradual, y el depósito del aluvion, y no por el abandono del canal existente del rio y la apertura de de uno nuevo.

ARTÍCULO II.

Cualquiera otro cambio ocasionado por la fuerza de la corriente, ya sea abriendo un nuevo canal, ó en donde haya mas de uno, haciendo mas profundo otro canal que no sea el que se marcó como parte de la línea divisoria al tiempo del reconocimiento hecho conforme á dicho tratado, no producirá alteracion alguna en la línea divisoria tal como fué fijada por los reconocimientos de la comision internacional de límites en 1852, pero la línea fijada entónces seguirá siendo el centro del canal original aun cuando este llegare á secarse del todo, ó á obstruirse por el aluvion.

ARTÍCULO III.

Ningun cambio artificial en el curso navegable del rio, ya sea por la construccion de jetties, muelles

which may tend to deflect the current or produce deposits of alluvium, or by dredging to deepen another than the original channel under the Treaty when there is more than one channel, or by cutting waterways to shorten the navigable distance, shall be permitted to affect or alter the dividing line as determined by the aforesaid Commissions in 1852 or as determined by Article I. hereof and under the reservation therein contained; but the protection of the banks on either side from erosion by revetments of stone or other material not unduly projecting into the current of the river shall not be deemed an artificial change.

ARTICLE IV.

If any international bridge have been or shall be built across either of the rivers named, the point on such bridge exactly over the middle of the main channel as herein determined shall be marked by a suitable monument, which shall denote the dividing line for all the purposes of such bridge, notwithstanding any change in the channel which may thereafter supervene. But any rights other than in the bridge itself and in the ground on which it is built shall in event of any such subsequent change be determined in accordance with the general provisions of this convention.

ARTICLE V.

Rights of property in respect of lands which may have become separated through the creation of new channels as defined in Article II. hereof, shall not be affected thereby, but such lands shall continue to be under the jurisdiction of the country to which they previously belonged.

In no case, however, shall this retained jurisdictional right affect or control the right of navigation common to the two countries under the stipulations of Article VII. of the aforesaid Treaty of Guadalupe

ú obstrucciones que tiendan á desviar la corriente, ó produzcan depósitos del aluvion, ó por el uso de dragas para hacer mas profundo un canal distinto del primitivo del tratado, cuando haya mas de uno, ó para abrir nuevos canales con el objeto de acortar la distancia por agua, se permitirá que afecte ó altere la línea divisoria que determinó la Comision en 1852, ó la que fija el Artículo I. de esta convencion, bajo la limitacion que en él se menciona. No se considerará como cambio artificial la proteccion de las riberas de uno ú otro lado contra la corrosion, cuando se pongan revestimientos de piedra ó de otro material que no proyecten indebidamente sobre la corriente del rio.

ARTÍCULO IV.

-Si se hubiese construido ó se construyese un puente internacional sobre cualesquiera de los rios mencionados, se marcará el punto de dicho puente que quede exactamente sobre el centro del canal principal segun se ha determinado en este tratado, con un monumento á propósito, el cual denotará la línea divisoria para todos los objetos de dicho puente, no obstante los cambios en el canal que puedan ocurrir despues. Pero todos los derechos que no sean los que se tengan sobre el puente mismo, ó sobre el terreno en el que esté edificado, se determinarán en el caso de algun cambio subsecuente, de acuerdo con las disposiciones generales de esta convencion.

Bridges.

ARTÍCULO V.

El derecho de propiedad sobre las tierras que pudieran quedar separadas por causa de la formacion de canales nuevos, de la manera que se define en el Artículo II. de esta convencion, no se afectará por esta causa; sino que las expresadas tierras continuarán perteneciendo á la jurisdiccion del país á que ántes pertenecian.

Property rights unaffected.

En ningun caso, sin embargo, afectará ó restringirá este derecho de jurisdiccion, que ambas partes se reservan, el derecho de navegacion comun á los dos países, conforme á las estipulaciones del artículo VII.

Navigation.

Hidalgo; and such common right shall continue without prejudice throughout the actually navigable main channels of the said rivers, from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the point where the Rio Colorado ceases to be the international boundary, even though any part of the channel of said rivers, through the changes herein provided against, may be comprised within the territory of one of the two nations.

del referido tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo; y el expresado derecho comun de navegacion continuará sin ningun menoscabo por todo el canal principal que sea navegable de hecho, en los expresados rios, desde la boca del Rio Grande hasta el punto en que el Rio Colorado cesa de ser el límite internacional, aun cuando una parte del canal de dichos rios, pueda, con motivo de los cambios previstos en esta convencion, llega á comprenderse en el territorio de una de las dos naciones.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTÍCULO VI.

Exchange of ratifications.

This Convention shall be ratified by both parties in accordance with their respective constitutional procedure, and the ratifications exchanged in the City of Washington as soon as possible.

Signatures.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals.
Done at the city of Washington, in duplicate, in the English and Spanish languages, this twelfth day of November, A. D. 1884.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

M. ROMERO. [SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments exchanged in the city of Washington, on the thirteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six;

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause 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 fourteenth day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and [SEAL.] eighty-six, and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and eleventh.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:
T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan concerning extradition of criminals. Concluded at Tokio April 29, 1886; ratification, with amendments, advised by the Senate June 21, 1886; ratified by the President July 13, 1886; ratifications exchanged at Tokio September 27, 1886; proclaimed November 3, 1886.

April 29, 1886.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan for the extradition of criminals was concluded and signed at the City of Tokio, on the 29th day of April 1886, which Treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English language, is, word for word as follows:

Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crime within the two countries and their jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes or offences hereinafter named and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, they have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:

The President of the United States of America, Richard B. Hubbard, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Imperial Majesty, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Count Inouye Kaoru, Jinsammi, His Imperial Majesty's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, First Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, &c., &c., &c. Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

Plenipotentiaries.

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty, all persons, who being accused or convicted of one of the crimes or offences named below in Article II. and committed within the jurisdiction of the one Party, shall be found within the jurisdiction of the other Party.

Delivery of persons accused of crime.

ARTICLE II.

1. Murder, and assault with intent to commit murder.
2. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money; counterfeiting certificates or coupons of public indebtedness, bank notes, or other instruments of public credit of either of the parties, and the utterance or circulation of the same.
3. Forgery, or altering and uttering what is forged or altered.
4. Embezzlement, or criminal malversation of the public funds, committed within the jurisdiction of either party, by public officers or depositaries.
5. Robbery.

Extraditable offences.

6. Burglary, defined to be the breaking and entering by night-time into the house of another person with the intent to commit a felony therein; and the act of breaking and entering the house of another, whether in the day or night-time, with the intent to commit a felony therein.

7. The act of entering, or of breaking and entering, the offices of the Government and public authorities, or the offices of banks, banking-houses, savings-banks, trust companies, insurance or other companies, with the intent to commit a felony therein.

8. Perjury, or the subornation of perjury.

9. Rape.

10. Arson.

11. Piracy by the law of nations.

12. Murder, assault with intent to kill, and manslaughter, committed on the high seas, on board a ship bearing the flag of the demanding country.

13. Malicious destruction of, or attempt to destroy, railways, trams, vessels, bridges, dwellings, public edifices, or other buildings, when the act endangers human life.

ARTICLE III.

Persons already
under arrest.

If the person demanded be held for trial in the country on which the demand is made, it shall be optional with the latter to grant extradition or to proceed with the trial: Provided that, unless the trial shall be for the crime for which the fugitive is claimed, the delay shall not prevent ultimate extradition.

ARTICLE IV.

Political offences
not included.

If it be made to appear that extradition is sought with a view to try or punish the person demanded for an offence of a political character, surrender shall not take place; nor shall any person surrendered be tried or punished for any political offence committed previously to his extradition, or for any offence other than that in respect of which the extradition is granted.

ARTICLE V.

Requisitions.

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or, in the event of the absence of these from the country or its seat of government, by superior consular officers.

Convicts.

If the person whose extradition is requested shall have been convicted of a crime, a copy of the sentence of the court in which he was convicted, authenticated under its seal, and an attestation of the official character of the judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latter by the Minister or Consul of the United States or of Japan, as the case may be, shall accompany the requisition. When the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country making the demand and of the depositions on which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition.

Persons charged
with crime.

Evidence.

The fugitive shall be surrendered only on such evidence of criminality as according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been there committed.

ARTICLE VI.

Provisional de-
tention.

On being informed by telegraph, or other written communication through the diplomatic channel, that a lawful warrant has been issued by competent authority, upon probable cause, for the arrest of a fugitive criminal charged with any of the crimes enumerated in Article II. of

this Treaty, and, on being assured from the same source that a request for the surrender of such criminal is about to be made in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, each Government will endeavor to procure, so far as it lawfully may, the provisional arrest of such criminal, and keep him in safe custody for a reasonable time, not exceeding two months, to await the production of the documents upon which the claim for extradition is founded.

ARTICLE VII.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this convention, but they shall have the power to deliver them up if in their discretion it be deemed proper to do so. Own citizens need not be delivered.

ARTICLE VIII.

The expenses of the arrest, detention, examination and transportation of the accused shall be paid by the Government which has requested the extradition. Expenses.

ARTICLE IX.

The present Treaty shall come into force sixty days after the exchange of the ratifications thereof. It may be terminated by either of them, but shall remain in force for six months after notice has been given of its termination. Operation.

The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, as soon as possible. Ratifications.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty in duplicate and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the city of Tokio, the twenty-ninth day of April in the eighteen hundred and eighty-sixth year of the Christian era, corresponding to the twenty-ninth day of the fourth month, of the nineteenth year of Meiji. Signatures.

RICHARD B. HUBBARD [L. S.]
INOUE KAORU [SEAL.]

And whereas by the terms of the said Treaty it becomes operative sixty days after the exchange of the ratifications thereof;

And whereas the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the City of Tokio on the 27th day of September 1886;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof, as amended, 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, the 3d day of November in the [SEAL.] year of our Lord 1886 and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eleventh.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD
Secretary of State.

May 14, 1886.

Supplemental Article to the Commercial Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, concluded January 20, 1883, and to the Additional Article thereto of February 25, 1885. Concluded at Washington May 14, 1886; ratification advised by the Senate January 7, 1887; ratified by the President of the United States January 24, 1887; ratified by the President of Mexico May 30th, 1886; ratifications exchanged January 29, 1887; proclaimed February 1st, 1887.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a supplementary article to the Commercial Convention, concluded between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, January 20, 1883, and to the Additional Article, concluded between the same High Contracting Parties, February 25, 1885, was concluded and signed in the City of Washington on the 14th day of May, 1886, which said supplementary article, extending the time until May 20, 1887, for the passage of the laws necessary to carry into effect the Commercial Convention above mentioned, and being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word, as follows:

Supplementary Article to the Commercial Convention concluded between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, January 20, 1883, and to the Additional Article concluded between the same High Parties, February 25, 1885.

Artículo Suplementario á la Convención Comercial concluida entre los Estados-Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos el 20 de Enero de 1883, y al Artículo Adicional concluido entre las mismas Altas Partes el 25 de Febrero de 1885.

The United States of America and the United States of Mexico, deeming it expedient to further extend the time for the approval of the laws necessary to carry into operation the Commercial Convention concluded between the two Governments, signed at Washington, January 20, 1883, which time as fixed in Article VIII. of said convention was by the Additional Article signed February 25, 1885, extended until the 20th of May of the present year, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, *to wit*:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America, Thomas Francis Bayard, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and the President of the United States of Mexico, Matias Romero, Envoy Ex-

Creyendo conveniente los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos prorogar de nuevo el plazo para la aprobación de las leyes necesarias para poner en ejecución la Convención Comercial concluida entre los dos Gobiernos, firmada en Washington el 20 de Enero de 1883, cuyo plazo, fijado en el Artículo VIII de dicha Convención, fué prorogado hasta el 20 de Mayo del presente año por el Artículo adicional firmado el 25 de Febrero de 1885, han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, á Thomas Francis Bayard, Secretario de Estado de los Estados-Unidos de América, y el Presidente de los Estados-Unidos Mexicanos, á Matias

traordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico at Washington; who, after having exhibited to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Article:

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE.

The time originally fixed in Article VIII. of the Commercial Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, signed at Washington, January 20, 1883, for the approval of the laws necessary to carry it into operation, and which time was, by the additional article between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico signed February 25, 1885, extended to May 20, 1886, is hereby further extended to the 20th of May, 1887.

This Supplementary Article shall be ratified by the contracting parties in conformity with their respective Constitutions, and its ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington as soon as possible,—it being understood that such exchange of ratifications at any date prior to the 20th of May 1887, shall be effective for all the intents and purposes of the present Article.

In faith whereof, we, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Supplementary Article, in duplicate, in the English and Spanish languages, and have hereunto affixed our respective seals.

Done at the City of Washington the 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

T. F. BAYARD. [SEAL.]
M. ROMERO. [SEAL.]

Romero, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en Washington; Quienes, despues de haberse mostrado el uno al otro sus respectivos plenos poderes, los encontraron en buena y debida forma, y han convenido y concludido el siguiente Artículo:

ARTÍCULO SUPLEMENTARIO.

El plazo primitivamente fijado en el Artículo VIII de la Convención Comercial entre los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, firmada en Washington el 20 de Enero de 1883, para la aprobación de las leyes necesarias para ponerla en ejecución, y cuyo plazo fué prorogado hasta el 20 de Mayo de 1886, por el Artículo Adicional entre los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, firmado el 25 de Febrero de 1885, se proroga de nuevo por el presente hasta el 20 de Mayo de 1887.

Este Artículo Suplementario será ratificado por las partes contratantes, de conformidad con sus respectivas Constituciones, y sus ratificaciones se cambiarán en Washington tan pronto como fuere posible, entendiéndose que el cambio de ratificaciones hecho en cualquiera fecha anterior al 20 de Mayo de 1887, producirá sus efectos para todos los fines y objetos del presente Artículo.

En fé de lo cual los infrascritos Plenipotenciarios hemos firmado por duplicado el presente Artículo Suplementario, en las lenguas inglesa y española, y le hemos fijado nuestros respectivos sellos.

Hecho en la ciudad de Washington el 14 de Mayo en el año de nuestro Señor de mil ochocientos ochenta y seis.

Time for passage
of laws extended
to May 20, 1887.

Ratifications.

Signatures.

And whereas, the said supplementary article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at the city of Washington on the 29th day of January 1887;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States of America, have caused the said supplementary article to be made public, to the end that every clause thereof may be

Proclamation.

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 of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven,
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and eleventh.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.