
TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, AND POSTAL CONVENTIONS

CONCLUDED BY THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WITH

FOREIGN NATIONS.

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

The Additional Act of Lisbon (March 21, 1885,) modifying the Convention of Paris (June 1, 1878).

March 21, 1885.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

THE ADDITIONAL ACT OF LISBON.

MARCH 21, 1885.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

Acte Additionnel de Lisbonne à La Convention du 1er Juin 1878 conclu entre l'Allemagne, les États-Unis d'Amérique, la République Argentine, l'Autriche-Hongrie, la Belgique, la Bolivie, le Brésil, la Bulgarie, le Chili, les États-Unis de Colombie, la République de Costa Rica, le Danemark et les Colonies Danoises, la République Dominicaine, l'Égypte, l'Équateur, l'Espagne et les Colonies Espagnoles, la France et les Colonies Françaises, la Grande-Bretagne et diverses Colonies Anglaises, le Canada, l'Inde-Britannique, la Grèce, le Guatemala, la République de Haïti, le Royaume de Hawaï, la République du Honduras, l'Italie, le Japon, la République de Libéria, le Luxembourg, le Mexique, le Monténégro, le Nicaragua, le Paraguay, les Pays-Bas et les Colonies Néerlandaises, le Pérou, la Perse, le Portugal et les Colonies Portugaises, la Roumanie, la Russie, le Salvador, la Serbie, le Royaume de Siam, la Suède et Norvège, la Suisse, la Turquie, l'Uruguay et les États-Unis de Vénézuéla.

Additional act of Lisbon to the Convention of the 1st of June, 1878, concluded between Germany, the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chili, the United States of Colombia, the Republic of Costa Rica, Denmark and the Danish Colonies, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ecuador, Spain and the Spanish Colonies, France and the French Colonies, Great Britain and various British Colonies, Canada, British India, Greece, Guatemala, the Republic of Hayti, the Kingdom of Hawaii, the Republic of Honduras, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the Netherlands and the Netherland Colonies, Peru, Persia, Portugal and the Portuguese Colonies, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, Serria, the Kingdom of Siam, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, and the United States of Venezuela.

Additional act.
Powers contracting.

Les soussignés, plénipotentiaires des Gouvernements des pays ci-dessus désignés, réunis en Congrès à Lisbonne,

The undersigned plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries above enumerated, being assembled in Congress at Lisbon,

Preamble.

En vertu de l'article 19 de la Convention conclue à Paris le 1^{er} Juin 1878,

Ont, d'un commun accord et sous réserve de ratification, arrêté l'Acte additionnel suivant:

ARTICLE PREMIER.

La Convention du 1^{er} Juin 1878 est modifiée comme suit:

I.

Article 2.

L'article 2 portera dorénavant la rédaction suivante:

Article 2.

Scope of stipulations.

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

Postal cards.

Tous les pays contractants ne sont pas tenus d'émettre des cartes avec réponse payée, mais ils assument l'obligation de renvoyer les cartes-réponse reçues des autres pays de l'Union.

II.

Article 4.

L'article 4 est modifié comme suit:

L'alinéa 8 est remplacé par la disposition ci-après:

Sea transit.

2°. Que, partout où les frais de transit maritime sont fixés actuellement à 5 francs par kilogramme de lettres ou de cartes postales, et à 50 centimes par kilogramme d'autres objets, ces prix sont maintenus.

L'alinéa 13 est modifié comme suit:

General settlements.

Le décompte général de ces frais a lieu sur la base de relevés établis tous les trois ans, pendant une

By virtue of article 19 of the Convention concluded at Paris on the 1st of June, 1878,

Have, by common consent, and subject to ratification, adopted the following additional Act:

ARTICLE 1.

The Convention of the 1st of June 1878 is modified as follows:

I.

Article 2 will, hereafter, read as follows:

Article 2.

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

All the contracting countries are not obliged to issue postal cards with paid reply, but they assume the obligation to return reply-cards received from other countries in the Union.

II.

Article 4 is modified as follows:

The following provision is substituted for paragraph 8:

2d. That wherever the rate of sea-transit is at present fixed at 5 francs per kilogramme of letters or postal cards, and at 50 centimes per kilogramme of other articles, these rates are maintained.

Paragraph 13 is modified as follows:

The general settlement of these expenses takes place on the basis of statements prepared every three

période de 28 jours à déterminer dans le Règlement d'exécution prévu par l'article 14 ci-après.

Le 14^e alinéa est remplacé par la disposition suivante:

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

years, during a period of 28 days to be determined on in the Regulations of execution referred to in Article 14 hereafter.

The following provision is substituted for paragraph 14:

Correspondence of the Postal Administrations with each other, postal reply-cards returned to the country of origin, articles reforwarded or missent, undeliverable articles, return-receipts, post-office money orders, or advices of the issue of orders, and all other documents relative to the postal service, are exempt from all transit charges, whether territorial or maritime.

Exemption from transit charges.

III.

L'article 5 est modifié comme suit:

Le 3^e alinéa portera dorénavant:

2°. Pour les cartes postales, à 10 centimes pour la carte simple ou pour chacune des deux parties de la carte avec réponse payée.

La 2^e phrase du 7^e alinéa commençant par les mots: "Par mesure de transition" est supprimée.

Le 14^e alinéa portera dorénavant:

4°. Enfin aux paquets de papiers d'affaires et d'imprimés de toute nature dont le poids dépasse 2 kilogrammes ou qui présentent sur l'un des côtés une dimension supérieure à 45 centimètres.

Article 5 is modified as follows:

The 3d paragraph will hereafter read as follows:

2d. For postal cards, 10 centimes for a simple card or for each of the two parts of a postal card with paid reply.

The second clause of the seventh paragraph commencing with the words: "As a temporary arrangement" is suppressed.

Paragraph 14 will hereafter read as follows:

4th. Lastly, to packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds the weight of which exceeds 2 kilogrammes or the dimensions of which in any direction exceed 45 centimeters.

Article 5.

Postal cards.

Commercial papers and prints.

IV.

Il est intercalé entre les articles 5 et 6 un nouvel article ainsi conçu:

ARTICLE 5 bis.

L'expéditeur d'un objet de correspondance peut le faire retirer du service ou en faire modifier l'adresse, tant que cet objet n'a pas été livré au destinataire.

La demande à formuler à cet effet est transmise par voie postale ou par voie télégraphique aux frais de l'expéditeur, qui doit payer, savoir :

1°. Pour toute demande par voie

IV.

There is inserted between articles 5 and 6 a new article reading as follows:

ARTICLE 5 bis.

The sender of an article of correspondence may cause it to be withdrawn from the service, or cause the address to be changed, as long as this article has not been delivered to the addressee.

The request to be formulated for this purpose is transmitted by mail or by telegraph, at the expense of the sender, who has to pay:

1st for every request by mail,

New article 5 bis.

Withdrawal of matter mailed.

Charges.

postale, la taxe applicable à une lettre simple recommandée ;

2°. Pour toute demande par voie télégraphique, la taxe du télégramme d'après le tarif ordinaire.

Les dispositions du présent article ne sont pas obligatoires pour les pays dont la législation ne permet pas à l'expéditeur de disposer d'un envoi en cours de transport.

V.

Article 6 bis.

Les 5 derniers alinéas de l'article 6, depuis les mots : "En cas de perte d'un envoi recommandé" &c., sont supprimés, et il est ajouté, à la suite du même article, un nouvel article portant :

ARTICLE 6 bis.

Indemnity for lost registered article.

En cas de perte d'un envoi recommandé et sauf le cas de force majeure, l'expéditeur ou, sur sa demande, le destinataire a droit à une indemnité de 50 francs.

L'obligation de payer l'indemnité incombe à l'Administration dont relève le bureau expéditeur. Est réservé à cette Administration le recours contre l'Administration responsable, c'est-à-dire contre l'Administration sur le territoire ou dans le service de laquelle la perte a eu lieu.

Responsibility for loss.

Jusqu'à preuve du contraire, la responsabilité incombe à l'Administration qui, ayant reçu l'objet sans faire d'observation, ne peut établir ni la délivrance au destinataire ni, s'il y a lieu, la transmission régulière à l'Administration suivante.

Payment of indemnity.

Le payement de l'indemnité par l'Office expéditeur doit avoir lieu le plus tôt possible et, au plus tard, dans le délai d'un an à partir du jour de la réclamation. L'Office responsable est tenu de rembourser sans retard, à l'Office expéditeur, le montant de l'indemnité payée par celui-ci.

Limit of time for presenting claim.

Il est entendu que la réclamation n'est admise que dans le délai d'un an, à partir du dépôt à la poste de l'envoi recommandé; passé ce terme, le réclamant n'a droit à aucune indemnité.

the rate applicable to a single registered letter ;

2d for every request by telegraph, the charge for the telegram according to the ordinary rates.

The provisions of this article are not compulsory in countries, the legislation of which does not allow the sender to dispose of an article in course of transportation.

V.

The last 5 paragraphs of article 6, after the words : "In case of the loss of a registered article," &c., are suppressed, and, after said article, a new article is added reading as follows :

ARTICLE 6 bis.

In case of the loss of a registered article, and except in case of *force majeure*, the sender, or at his request, the addressee, is entitled to an indemnity of 50 francs.

The obligation to pay the indemnity is incumbent on the Administration under which the despatching office belongs. This Administration has the right to make a reclamation on the responsible administration, that is to say, on the Administration within whose territory or in whose service the loss has occurred.

Until the contrary is proved, the responsibility rests with the Administration which, after having received the article without making any remark, can not prove either its delivery to the addressee, or its regular transmission to the next Administration.

The payment of the indemnity by the despatching office should be made as soon as possible, and at the latest, within the period of one year dating from the day of the reclamation. The responsible office is bound to reimburse without delay to the despatching office the amount of the indemnity paid by it.

It is understood that the reclamation is only admitted within the period of one year from the time when the registered article was mailed; after this period has passed, the claimant has no right to any indemnity.

Si la perte a eu lieu en cours de transport entre les bureaux d'échange de deux pays limitrophes, sans qu'il soit possible d'établir sur lequel des deux territoires le fait s'est accompli, les deux Administrations en cause supportent le dommage par moitié.

Les Administrations cessent d'être responsables des envois recommandés dont les ayant droit ont donné reçu et pris livraison.

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

VI.

Il est intercalé entre les articles 9 et 10 un nouvel article ainsi conçu :

ARTICLE 9 bis.

Les objets de correspondance de toute nature sont, à la demande des expéditeurs, remis à domicile par un porteur spécial immédiatement après l'arrivée, dans les pays de l'Union qui consentent à se charger de ce service dans leur relations réciproques.

Ces envois, qui sont qualifiés "express", sont soumis à une taxe spéciale de remise à domicile; cette taxe est fixée à 30 centimes et doit être acquittée complètement et à l'avance, par l'expéditeur, en sus du port ordinaire. Elle est acquise à l'Administration du pays d'origine.

Lorsque l'objet est destiné à une localité où il n'existe pas de bureau de poste, l'Administration des postes destinataire peut perce-

If the loss has occurred during transportation between the exchange offices of two neighboring countries, and it is impossible to ascertain on which of the two territories it has taken place, the two Administrations concerned bear the loss in equal proportions.

The Administrations cease to be responsible for registered articles, the addressees of which have given a receipt for them and have accepted them.

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

VI.

A new article is inserted between articles 9 and 10, reading as follows :

ARTICLE 9 bis.

Articles of correspondence of every kind are, at the request of the senders, delivered at the residence of the addressees by a special carrier immediately after their arrival, in countries of the Union which consent to undertake this service in their reciprocal relations.

These articles, which are indorsed "express," are subject to a special charge for delivery at the residence; this charge is fixed at 30 centimes, and must be paid in full, and in advance, by the sender, over and above the ordinary postage. It is paid to the Administration of the country of origin.

If the article is destined for a locality where there is no post-office, the Administration of Posts of the country of destination may

Receipts.

Postponement of application.

Article 9 bis.

Special delivery.

Charge.

Delivery where no office exists.

voir une taxe complémentaire, jusqu'à concurrence du prix fixé pour la remise par exprès dans son service interne, déduction faite de la taxe fixe payée par l'expéditeur, ou de son équivalent dans la monnaie du pays qui perçoit ce complément.

Les objets exprès non complètement affranchis pour le montant total des taxes payables à l'avance, sont distribués par les moyens ordinaires.

VII.

Article 10.

L'Article 10 portera dorénavant la rédaction suivante:

ARTICLE 10.

Reforwarding.

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

Les correspondances tombées en rebut ne donnent pas lieu à restitution des droits de transit revenant aux Administrations intermédiaires, pour le transport antérieur des dites correspondances.

Article 11.

VIII.

Les trois premiers alinéas de l'article 11 sont supprimés et remplacés par les dispositions suivantes:

Matter forbidden.

Il est interdit au public d'expédier par la voie de la poste:

1°. Des lettres ou paquets contenant des pièces de monnaie;

2°. Des envois quelconques contenant des objets passibles de droits de douane;

3°. Des matières d'or ou d'argent, des pierreries, des bijoux ou autres objets précieux, mais seulement dans le cas où leur insertion ou expédition serait défendue d'après la législation des pays intéressés.

IX.

Article 13.

L'article 13 est modifié comme suit:

ARTICLE 13.

Special provisions.

Le service des lettres avec valeurs déclarées, et ceux des mandats de poste, des colis postaux,

levy an additional charge, to the amount of the rate fixed for delivery by express in its domestic service, a deduction being made of the fixed rate paid by the sender, or of its equivalent in the money of the country which levies this additional charge.

"Express" articles upon which the entire charges which are payable in advance are not fully prepaid are delivered by the ordinary means.

VII.

Article 10 will, in future, read as follows:

ARTICLE 10.

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

Undeliverable correspondence does not give rise to a restitution of the transit charges due to intermediary administrations for the previous conveyance of said correspondence.

VIII.

The first three paragraphs of Article 11 are suppressed, and are replaced by the following provisions:

It is forbidden to the public to send by mail:

1st. Letters or packets containing pieces of money;

2nd. Any packets whatever containing articles liable to customs duty;

3rd. Gold or silver bullion, precious stones, jewelry, or other precious articles, but only in case the legislation of the countries concerned prohibits their being placed in the mails or their being forwarded.

IX.

Article 13 is modified as follows:

ARTICLE 13.

The service of letters with declared value, and the services of money orders, postal parcels,

des valeurs à recouvrer, des livrets d'identité, etc., font l'objet d'arrangements particuliers entre les divers pays ou groupes de pays de l'Union.

amounts to be collected, books of identity, &c., form the subject of special arrangements between the different countries or groups of countries of the Union.

X.

X.

La finale du dernier alinéa de l'article 14 à partir des mots: "pour les conditions de la remise des lettres par exprès", est supprimée, et cet alinéa portera dorénavant:

The last part of the last paragraph of Article 14, commencing with the words: "for the conditions of the delivery of letters by express", is suppressed, and this paragraph will read in future as follows:

Article 14.

Il est toutefois permis aux Administrations intéressées de s'entendre mutuellement pour l'adoption de taxes réduites dans un rayon de 30 kilomètres.

The Administrations interested are, however, permitted to come to mutual arrangements for the adoption of lower rates of postage, within a radius of 30 kilometers.

Reduction of postage.

XI.

XI.

Le 1^{er} alinéa de l'article 15 reçoit la rédaction suivante:

The first paragraph of Article 15 is worded as follows:

Article 15.

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

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

Legislation.

XII.

XII.

L'article 17 est modifié comme suit:

Article 17 is modified as follows:

Article 17.

ARTICLE 17.

ARTICLE 17.

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

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

Arbitration of disputes.

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

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

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

In case the votes are equally divided, the arbitrators choose, in order to settle the difference, another Administration equally disinterested in the disputed question.

Les dispositions du présent article s'appliquent également à tous les Arrangements conclus en vertu de l'article 13 de la Convention du 1^{er} Juin 1878, modifié par l'article 1^{er}, chiffre IX, du présent Acte additionnel.

The provisions of the present article apply likewise to all the Agreements concluded in virtue of Article 13 of the Convention of June 1, 1878, modified by Article 1, Number IX, of the present Additional Act.

XIII.

XIII.

Article 20.
Modifications of articles.

Les 2^e et 3^e alinéas de l'article 20 porteront dorénavant :

The 2nd and 3d paragraphs of Article 20 will hereafter read as follows:

- 1^o. L'unanimité des suffrages, s'il s'agit de la modification des dispositions du présent article et des articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 5 bis, 6, 6 bis, 9, et 9 bis précédents ;
- 2^o. Les deux tiers des suffrages, s'il s'agit de la modification des dispositions de la Convention autres que celles des articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 5 bis, 6, 6 bis, 9, 9 bis et 20 ;

- 1st. Unanimity of votes, if they involve a modification of the stipulations of the present article, or of articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 5 bis, 6, 6 bis, 9, and 9 bis preceding ;
- 2nd. Two-thirds of the votes, if they involve a modification of the stipulations of the Convention other than those of articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 5 bis, 6, 6 bis, 9, 9 bis, and 20 ;

ARTICLE 2.

ARTICLE 2.

Date of taking effect.

1.—Le présent Acte additionnel entrera en vigueur le 1^{er} Avril 1886 et aura la même durée que la Convention conclue à Paris le 1^{er} Juin 1878.

1.—The present Additional Act will take effect on the 1st of April 1886, and will remain in force for the same period as the Convention concluded at Paris on the 1st of June, 1878.

Ratification.

2.—Il sera ratifié aussitôt que faire se pourra. Les Actes de ratification seront échangés à Lisbonne.

2.—It shall be ratified as soon as possible. The Acts of ratification shall be exchanged at Lisbon.

En foi de quoi, les plénipotentiaires des pays ci-dessus énumérés ont signé le présent Acte additionnel à Lisbonne, le vingt et un mars mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq.

In faith of which, the plenipotentiaries of the countries above enumerated have signed the present Additional Act at Lisbon, the twenty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Signatures.

- Pour l'Allemagne* : SACHSE.
- Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique* : WILLIAM T. OTTO.
- Pour la République Argentine* : JAS. S. CRAWFORD.
- Pour l'Autriche* : F. P. HANSEN.
- Pour la Hongrie* : DEWEZ.
- Pour la Belgique* : VARGES.
- Pour la Bolivie* : GERVAY.
- Pour le Brésil* : F. GIFE.
- Pour la Bulgarie* : JOAQUIN CASO.
- Pour le Chili* : LUIZ C. P. GUIMARÃES.
- Pour les États-Unis de Colombie* : R. IVANOFF.
- Pour la République de Costa-Rica* : M. MARTINEZ.
- Pour le Danemark et les Colonies Danoises* : CÉSAR CONTO.
- Pour la République Dominicaine* : LUND.
- Pour la République Dominicaine* : P. GOMES DA SILVA.

<i>Pour l'Égypte :</i>	W. F. HALTON.
<i>Pour l'Équateur :</i>	ANTONIO FLORES.
<i>Pour l'Espagne et les Colonies Es-</i> <i>pagnoles :</i>	S. ALVAREZ BUGALLAL. A. HERCE.
<i>Pour la France :</i>	LABOULAYE. A. BESNIER.
<i>Pour les Colonies Françaises :</i> . . .	LABOULAYE.
<i>Pour la Grande-Bretagne et diverses</i> <i>Colonies Anglaises :</i>	S. A. BLACKWOOD. H. BUXTON FORMAN.
<i>Pour le Canada :</i>	S. A. BLACKWOOD. H. BUXTON FORMAN.
<i>Pour l'Inde Britannique :</i>	H. E. M. JAMES.
<i>Pour la Grèce :</i>	EUGÈNE BOREL.
<i>Pour le Guatemala :</i>	J. CARRERA.
<i>Pour la République de Haïti :</i> . . .	LABOULAYE. ANSAULT.
<i>Pour le Royaume de Hawaï :</i>	EUGÈNE BOREL.
<i>Pour la République du Honduras :</i>	J. CARRERA.
<i>Pour l'Italie :</i>	J. B. TANTESIO.
<i>Pour le Japon :</i>	YASUSHI NAMURA.
<i>Pour la République de Libéria :</i> . .	COMTE SENMARTI.
<i>Pour le Luxembourg :</i>	CH. RISCHARD.
<i>Pour le Mexique :</i>	L. BRETON Y VEDRA.
<i>Pour le Monténégro :</i>	DEWEZ. VARGES.
<i>Pour le Nicaragua :</i>	MANUEL J. ALVEZ DINIZ.
<i>Pour le Paraguay :</i>	F. A. REBELLO.
<i>Pour les Pays-Bas et les Colonies</i> <i>Néerlandaises :</i>	HOFSTEDE. B. SWEERTS DE LANDAS- WYBORGH.
<i>Pour le Pérou :</i>	N. SEMINO.
<i>Pour la Perse :</i>	GUILHERMINO AUGUSTO DE BARROS.
<i>Pour le Portugal :</i>	ERNESTO MADEIRA PINTO. GUILHERMINO AUGUSTO DE BARROS.
<i>Pour les Colonies Portugaises :</i> . . .	JON GHIKA.
<i>Pour la Roumanie :</i>	N. DE BESAK. GEORGES DE POGGENPOHL.
<i>Pour le Salvador :</i>	
<i>Pour la Serbie :</i>	
<i>Pour le Royaume de Siam :</i>	PRISDANG.
<i>Pour la Suède :</i>	W. ROOS.
<i>Pour la Norvège :</i>	HARALD ASCHE.
<i>Pour la Suisse :</i>	ED. HÖHN.
<i>Pour la Turquie :</i>	
<i>Pour l'Uruguay :</i>	ENRIQUE KUBLY.
<i>Pour le Vénézuéla :</i>	J. L. PER'A CRESPO.

Having examined and considered the provisions of the foregoing Act, signed at Lisbon on the twenty-first of March, A. D. 1885, additional to and amendatory of the Convention for the government of the Universal Postal Union, which was concluded at Paris on the first of June, A. D. 1878, the same is by me, in virtue of the powers vested in the Postmaster-General by law, hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

Approval.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Post-Office Department of the United States to be hereto affixed, with my signature, this twentieth day of October, A. D. 1885.

[SEAL.]

W. F. VILAS,
Postmaster-General.

I hereby approve the above-mentioned and foregoing Additional Act, and in testimony thereof have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed hereto.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, October 20, 1885.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

PROTOCOLE FINAL.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

Au moment de procéder à la signature des Conventions arrêtées par le Congrès postal universel de Lisbonne, les plénipotentiaires soussignés sont convenus de ce qui suit :

At the moment when the Conventions concluded by the Universal Postal Congress of Lisbon were to be signed, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed as follows :

I.

I.

Adhesion of Peru, Salvador, Servia and Turkey.

Le Pérou, le Salvador, la Serbie et la Turquie, qui font partie de l'Union postale, ne s'étant pas fait représenter au Congrès, le protocole leur reste ouvert pour adhérer aux Conventions qui y ont été conclues ou seulement à l'une ou l'autre d'entr'elles. Il en est de même à l'égard de la République de Costa-Rica, dont le représentant n'assiste pas à la séance dans laquelle ces actes seront signés.

Peru, Salvador, Servia and Turkey, which form part of the Postal Union, being unrepresented at the Congress, the protocol will be left open for their adhesion to the Conventions which have been concluded at the Congress, or only to one or the other of these Conventions. The same applies to the Republic of Costa Rica, whose representative is not present at the session at which these Acts will be signed.

II.

II.

Australia, Colonies of the Cape and Natal.

Les Colonies britanniques de l'Australie et les Colonies britanniques du Cap et de Natal seront admises à adhérer à ces Conventions, ou à l'une ou l'autre d'entr'elles, et le protocole leur reste ouvert à cet effet.

The British Colonies of Australia and the British Colonies of the Cape and of Natal will be allowed to adhere to these Conventions, or one or the other of them, and the protocol will be left open for this purpose.

III.

III.

Protocol left open for certain countries.

Le protocole demeure ouvert en faveur des pays dont les représentants n'ont signé aujourd'hui que la Convention principale, ou

The protocol will be left open for countries whose representatives have this day only signed the principal Convention, or only a

un certain nombre seulement des Conventions arrêtées par le Congrès, à l'effet de leur permettre d'adhérer aux autres Conventions signées ce jour, ou à l'une ou l'autre d'entr'elles.

certain number of the Conventions concluded by the Congress, for the purpose of allowing them to adhere to the other Conventions signed this day, or one or the other of them.

IV.

IV.

Les adhésions prévues aux articles I, II et III ci-dessus devront être notifiées au Gouvernement portugais, par les Gouvernements respectifs, en la forme diplomatique. Le délai qui leur est accordé pour cette notification expirera le 1^{er} février 1886.

The adhesions contemplated by Articles I, II, and III above, must be notified to the Portuguese Government by the Governments concerned, in diplomatic form. The term accorded to them for this notice will expire on the 1st of February, 1886.

Notification of adhesion.

V.

V.

Les représentants des pays qui n'ont pas adhéré jusqu'ici à l'une ou l'autre des Conventions ci-après, savoir:

The representatives of the countries which, so far, have not declared their adhesion to one or the other of the following Conventions, viz:

Adhesion of countries not heretofore agreeing to former Conventions.

La Convention du 1^{er} juin 1878;

The Convention of the 1st June, 1878;

L'Arrangement, en date du 1^{er} Juin 1878, concernant l'échange des lettres avec valeurs déclarées;

The Agreement dated June 1, 1878, relative to the exchange of letters with declared value;

L'Arrangement du 4 juin 1878, concernant l'échange des mandats de poste;

The Agreement of June 4, 1878, relative to the exchange of money-orders;

La Convention du 3 novembre 1880, concernant l'échange de colis postaux sans déclaration de valeur;

The Convention of November 3, 1880, relative to the exchange of postal parcels without declaration of value;

ayant été admis à participer aux actes additionnels modifiant et complétant ces Conventions et Arrangements, leur signature au pied de l'un ou l'autre de ces Actes additionnels implique de leur part, sous réserve de ratification, adhésion, au nom de leur pays, à la Convention ou à l'arrangement auquel cet acte additionnel se rapporte, et ce, à partir de la date de l'entrée en vigueur de ce dernier.

having been allowed to take part in the Additional Acts modifying and completing these Conventions and Agreements, their signature at the foot of one or the other of these Additional Acts implies on their part, subject to ratification, the adhesion in the name of their country, to the Convention or Agreement to which such additional Act relates, such adhesion to date from the date the latter takes effect.

VI.

VI.

Dans le cas où une ou plusieurs des parties contractantes aux Conventions postales signées aujourd'hui à Lisbonne, ne ratifieraient pas l'une ou l'autre de ces Conventions, cette Convention n'en sera pas moins valable pour les États qui l'auront ratifiée.

In case one or several of the contracting parties to the Postal Conventions signed this day at Lisbon, should not ratify one or the other of these Conventions, that Convention will be none the less valid for the States which have ratified it.

Failure of any one country to ratify not to invalidate Convention.

En foi de quoi, les plénipotentiaires ci-dessous ont dressé le présent protocole final, qui aura la même force et la même valeur que si ses dispositions étaient insérées dans le texte même des Conventions auxquelles il se rapporte, et ils le l'ont signé en un exemplaire qui restera déposé aux Archives du Gouvernement portugais et dont une copie sera remise à chaque partie.

Lisbonne, le vingt et un mars mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq.

In faith of which the undersigned plenipotentiaries have drawn up the present final protocol, which shall have the same force and value as if its provisions were inserted in the text itself of the Conventions to which it relates; and they have signed it in one single instrument which shall be deposited in the Archives of the Portuguese Government, and a copy of which shall be delivered to each party.

Lisbon, the twenty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Signatures.

<i>Pour l'Allemagne:</i>	SACHSE. FRITSCH.
<i>Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique:</i> . .	WILLIAM T. OTTO. JAS. S. CRAWFORD.
<i>Pour la République Argentine:</i> . . .	F. P. HANSEN.
<i>Pour l'Autriche:</i>	DEWEZ. VARGES.
<i>Pour la Hongrie:</i>	GERVAY.
<i>Pour la Belgique:</i>	F. GIFE.
<i>Pour la Bolivie:</i>	JOAQUIN CASO.
<i>Pour le Brésil:</i>	LUIZ C. P. GUIMARÃES.
<i>Pour la Bulgarie:</i>	R. IVANOFF.
<i>Pour le Chili:</i>	M. MARTINEZ.
<i>Pour les États-Unis de Colombie:</i> . .	CÉSAR CONTO.
<i>Pour la République de Costa-Rica:</i> . .	. . . . .
<i>Pour le Danemark et les Colonies Danoises:</i>	LUND.
<i>Pour la République Dominicaine:</i> . .	P. GOMES DA SILVA.
<i>Pour l'Égypte:</i>	W. F. HALTON.
<i>Pour l'Équateur:</i>	ANTONIO FLORES.
<i>Pour l'Espagne et les Colonies Es- pagnoles:</i>	S. ALVAREZ BUGALLAL. A. HERCE.
<i>Pour la France:</i>	LABOULAYE. A. BESNIER.
<i>Pour les Colonies Françaises:</i> . . .	LABOULAYE.
<i>Pour la Grande-Bretagne et diverses Colonies Anglaises:</i>	S. A. BLACKWOOD. H. BUXTON FORMAN. S. A. BLACKWOOD. H. BUXTON FORMAN.
<i>Pour le Canada:</i>	H. E. M. JAMES.
<i>Pour l'Inde Britannique:</i>	EUGÈNE BOREL.
<i>Pour la Grèce:</i>	J. CARRERA.
<i>Pour le Guatemala:</i>	LABOULAYE.
<i>Pour la République de Haïti:</i> . . .	ANSAULT. EUGÈNE BOREL.
<i>Pour le Royaume de Hawaï:</i>	J. CARRERA.
<i>Pour la République du Honduras:</i> . .	J. B. TANTESIO.
<i>Pour l'Italie:</i>	YASUSHI NAMURA.
<i>Pour le Japon:</i>	COMTE SENMARTI.
<i>Pour la République de Libéria:</i> . . .	CH. RISCHARD.
<i>Pour le Luxembourg:</i>	L. BRETON Y VEDRA.
<i>Pour le Mexique:</i>	DEWEZ. VARGES.
<i>Pour le Monténégro:</i>	

<i>Pour le Nicaragua:</i>	MANUEL J. ALVEZ DINIZ.
<i>Pour le Paraguay:</i>	F. A. REBELLO.
<i>Pour les Pays-Bas et les Colonies</i> <i>Néerlandaises:</i>	HOFSTEDE. B. SWEERTS DE LANDAS-WY- BORGH.
<i>Pour le Pérou:</i> . . . . .	.....
<i>Pour la Perse:</i>	N. SEMINO.
<i>Pour le Portugal:</i>	GUILHERMINO AUGUSTO DE BARROS. ERNESTO MADEIRA PINTO.
<i>Pour les Colonies Portugaises:</i> . . .	GUILHERMINO AUGUSTO DE BARROS.
<i>Pour la Roumanie:</i>	JON GHICA.
<i>Pour la Russie:</i>	N. DE BESAK. GEORGES DE POGGENPOHL.
<i>Pour le Salvador:</i> . . . . .	.....
<i>Pour la Serbie:</i> . . . . .	.....
<i>Pour le Royaume de Siam:</i>	PRISDANG.
<i>Pour la Suède:</i>	W. ROOS.
<i>Pour la Norvège:</i>	HARALD ASCHE.
<i>Pour la Suisse:</i>	ED. HÖHN.
<i>Pour la Turquie:</i> . . . . .	.....
<i>Pour l'Uruguay:</i>	ENRIQUE KUBLY.
<i>Pour le Vénézuéla:</i>	J. L. PER'A CRESPO.

Having examined and considered the provisions of the foregoing final protocol, signed at Lisbon on the twenty-first of March, A. D. 1885, relative to the Act, signed the same day, additional to the Convention of Paris, the same is by me, in virtue of the powers vested in the Postmaster-General by law, hereby ratified and approved, by and with the advice and consent of the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have caused the seal of Post-Office Department to be hereto affixed, with my signature, this twentieth day of October, A. D. 1885.

[SEAL.]

W. F. VILAS,
Postmaster-General.

I hereby approve the above-mentioned protocol, 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, October 20, 1885.

The Additional Act of Lisbon (March 21, 1885) modifying the Detailed Regulations for the execution of the Convention of Paris (June 1, 1878).

REGULATIONS OF DETAIL AND ORDER.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

Contracting countries.

Acte Additionnel de Lisbonne au Règlement de Détail et d'Ordre pour l'Exécution de La Convention du 1er Juin 1878 conclu entre L'Allemagne, Les États-Unis d'Amérique, La République Argentine, L'Autriche-Hongrie, La Belgique, La Bolivie, Le Brésil, La Bulgarie, Le Chili, Les États-Unis de Colombie, La République de Costa Rica, Le Danemark et Les Colonies Danoises, La République Dominicaine, l'Égypte, l'Équateur, l'Espagne et les Colonies espagnoles, la France et les Colonies Françaises, La Grande-Bretagne et diverses Colonies Anglaises, le Canada, L'Inde Britannique, La Grèce, Le Guatemala, la République de Haïti, Le Royaume de Hawaï, La République du Honduras, L'Italie, Le Japon, La République de Libéria, Le Luxembourg, Le Mexique, Le Monténégro, Le Nicaragua, Le Paraguay, Les Pays-Bas et les Colonies Néerlandaises, Le Pérou, La Perse, Le Portugal et les Colonies Portugaises, La Roumanie, La Russie, Le Salvador, La Serbie, Le Royaume de Siam, La Suède et Norvège, La Suisse, La Turquie, L'Uruguay, et Les États-Unis de Vénézuéla.

Additional Act of Lisbon to the Regulations of Detail and Order for the execution of The Convention of the 1st of June 1878 concluded between Germany, the United States of America, the Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chili, the United States of Colombia, the Republic of Costa Rica, Denmark and the Danish Colonies, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ecuador, Spain and the Spanish Colonies, France and the French Colonies, Great Britain and various British Colonies, Canada, British India, Greece, Guatemala, the Republic of Haiti, the Kingdom of Hawaii, the Republic of Honduras, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Liberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the Netherlands and the Netherland Colonies, Peru, Persia, Portugal and the Portuguese Colonies, Roumania, Russia, Salvador, Servia, the Kingdom of Siam, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, and the United States of Venezuela.

Regulations.

Les soussignés, vu l'Article XXXIV du Règlement de détail et d'ordre pour l'exécution de la Convention du 1^{er} Juin 1878, sont, au nom de leurs Administrations respectives, convenus d'apporter à ce Règlement les modifications

The undersigned, in accordance with Article XXXIV of the Regulations of detail and order for the execution of the Convention of the 1st of June 1878, have, in the name of their Administrations, agreed to make the following mod-

suivantes, qui seront exécutoires à partir du 1^{er} Avril 1886 :

ifications in these Regulations, which will take effect on the 1st of April, 1886 :

1.

1.

L'article III est complété par la disposition suivante, qui en formera le 4^e alinéa :

Article III is completed by the following provision, which will form its 4th paragraph :

3^o. Celui qui est établi pour le transport des dépêches par chemin de fer entre Colon et Panama.

3d. That which is established for the conveyance of mails by railroad between Colon and Panama.

Article III.

New paragraph.

2.

Le tableau des équivalents figurant à l'article IV est remplacé par le tableau ci-après :

Table of equivalents.

Pays de l'Union.	25 centimes.	10 centimes.	5 centimes.
Allemagne	20 pfennig	10 pfennig	5 pfennig.
Argentine (République)	8 centavos	4 centavos	2 centavos.
Autriche-Hongrie	10 kreuzer	5 kreuzer	3 kreuzer.
Bolivie	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Bésil	100 reis	50 reis	25 reis.
Canada	5 cents	2 cents	1 cent.
Chili	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Costa-Rica	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Danemark	20 öre	10 öre	5 öre.
Colonies Danoises:			
Groenland	20 öre	10 öre	5 öre.
Antilles Danoises	5 cents	2 cents	1 cent.
Dominicaine (République)	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Egypte	1 piastre	20 paras	10 paras.
Équateur	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Colonies Espagnoles:			
Cuba et Porto-Rico	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Des Philippines	5 centimos de peso	2 centimos de peso	1 centimo de peso.
États-Unis d'Amérique	5 cents	2 cents	1 cent.
États-Unis de Colombie	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Grande-Bretagne	2½ pence	1 penny	½ penny.
Colonies Anglaises:			
Antique, Bahamas (îles), Barbade, Bermudes, Côte d'Or, Dominique, Falkland (îles), Gambie, Grenade, Honduras, Jamaïque, Lagos, Montserrat, Nevis, St.-Christophe, Ste-Lucie, St.-Vincent, Sierra-Léone, Tabago, Trinité, Turques (îles), et Vierges (île).	2½ pence	1 penny	½ penny.
Guyane anglaise, Hong-Kong, Laboan, Straits-Settlements et Terre-Neuve.	5 cents	2 cents	1 cent.
Maurice (île) et dépendances	10 cent. de roupie	4 cent. de roupie	2 cent. de roupie.
Chypre	2 piastres ou 80 paras.	1 piastre ou 40 paras.	½ piastre ou 20 paras.
Ceylon	14 cent. de roupie	5 cent. de roupie	2½ cent. de roupie.
Guatemala	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Haiti	5 centavos de piastre.	2 centavos de piastre.	1 centavo de piastre.
Hawaï	5 cents	2 cents	1 cent.
Honduras (République du)	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Inde Britannique	2 annas	½ anna	¼ anna.
Japon	5 sen.	2 sen.	1 sen.
Libéria	5 cents	2 cents	1 cent.
Mexique	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Monténégro	10 soldi	5 soldi	3 soldi.
Nicaragua	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Norvège	20 öre	10 öre	5 öre.
Paraguay	5 centavos de peso.	2 centavos de peso.	1 centavo de peso.
Pays-Bas et Colonies néerlandaises	12½ cents	5 cents	2½ cents.
Pérou	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Perse	6 shahis	2 shahis	1 shahi.
Portugal et Colonies portugaises, sauf l'Inde portugaise.	50 reis	20 reis	10 reis.
Inde portugaise	2 tangas	10 reis	5 reis.
Russie	7 kopeks	3 kopeks	2 kopeks.
Salvador	5 centavos de peso.	2 centavos de peso.	1 centavo de peso.
Siam	7½ atts	3 atts	1½ att.
Suède	20 öre	10 öre	5 öre.
Turquie	40 paras	20 paras	10 paras.
Uruguay	5 centavos de piastre.	2 centavos de piastre.	1 centavo de piastre.

Table of equivalents.

The table of equivalents given in Article IV is replaced by the following table :

Countries of the Union.	25 centimes.	10 centimes.	5 centimes.
Germany	20 pfennig	10 pfennig	5 pfennig.
Argentine Republic	8 centavos	4 centavos	2 centavos.
Austria-Hungary	10 kreuzer	5 kreuzer	3 kreuzer.
Bolivia	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Brazil	100 reis	50 reis	25 reis.
Canada	5 cents	2 cents	1 cent.
Chili	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Costa Rica	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Denmark	20 ðre	10 ðre	5 ðre.
Danish Colonies :			
Greenland	20 ðre	10 ðre	5 ðre.
Danish Antilles	5 cents	2 cents	1 cent.
Dominican Republic	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Egypt	1 piastre	20 paras	10 paras.
Ecuador	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Spanish Colonies :			
Cuba and Porto Rico	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Philippine Islands	5 centimos de peso	2 centimos de peso	1 centimo de peso.
United States of America	5 cents	2 cents	1 cent.
United States of Colombia	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Great Britain	2½ pence	1 penny	½ penny.
British Colonies :			
Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Gold Coast, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Lagos, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christoph, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Tobago, Trinidad, Turk's Islands, Virgin Islands	2½ pence	1 penny	½ penny.
British Guiana, Hong-Kong, Labuan, Straits Settlements and Newfoundland	5 cents	2 cents	1 cent.
Mauritius and dependencies	10 cent. de roupie.	4 cent. de roupie.	2 cent. de roupie.
Cyprus	2 piastres or 80 paras.	1 piastre or 40 paras.	½ piastre or 20 paras.
Ceylon	14 cent. de roupie.	5 cent. de roupie.	2½ cent. de roupie.
Guatemala	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Haiti	5 centavos de piastre.	2 centavos de piastre.	1 centavo de piastre.
Hawaii	5 cents	2 cents	1 cent.
Honduras (Republic of)	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
British India	2 annas	½ anna	¼ anna.
Japan	5 sen	2 sen	1 sen.
Liberia	5 cents	2 cents	1 cent.
Mexico	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Montenegro	10 soldi	5 soldi	3 soldi.
Nicaragua	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Norway	20 ðre	10 ðre	5 ðre.
Paraguay	5 centavos de peso	2 centavos de peso	1 centavo de peso.
Netherlands and Netherland Colonies	12½ cents	5 cents	2½ cents.
Peru	5 centavos	2 centavos	1 centavo.
Persia	6 shahis	2 shahis	1 shahi.
Portugal and Portuguese Colonies, except Portuguese India	50 reis	20 reis	10 reis.
Portuguese India	2 tangas	10 reis	5 reis.
Russia	7 kopeks	3 kopeks	2 kopeks.
Salvador	5 centavos de peso	2 centavos de peso	1 centavo de peso.
Siam	7½ atts	3 atts	1½ att.
Sweden	20 ðre	10 ðre	5 ðre.
Turkey	40 paras	20 paras	10 paras.
Uruguay	5 centavos de piastre	2 centavos de piastre	1 centavo de piastre.

3.

3.

Article VI.

Registered articles.

Le §. 4 de l'Article VI reçoit la rédaction suivante :

4.—Les objets recommandés doivent porter une étiquette ou l'empreinte d'un timbre reproduisant, d'une manière apparente, la lettre majuscule R en caractères romains, chaque Office ayant d'ailleurs la faculté d'ajouter à la lettre R la marque spéciale (l'indi-

Paragraph 4 of Article VI will read as follows :

4.—Registered articles must bear a label or impression of a stamp, showing in a distinct manner, the capital letter R in Roman text, it being left optional with each office to add to the letter R the special mark (indication of office of origin, or country of ori-

cation du nom du bureau d'origine ou du pays d'origine, du numéro d'ordre, etc.) qui lui conviendra.

Il est intercalé entre les §§ 5 et 6 du même article le paragraphe suivant :

5 bis.—Les envois à remettre par exprès sont frappés d'un timbre portant en gros caractères le mot "Express". Les Administrations sont toutefois autorisées à remplacer ce timbre par une étiquette imprimée ou par une inscription manuscrite et soulignée en crayon de couleur.

4.

L'article IX est modifié comme suit:

IX.

Feuilles d'avis.

1.—Les feuilles d'avis accompagnant les dépêches échangées entre deux Administrations de l'Union sont conformes au modèle A joint au présent Règlement.

Dans les relations par mer qui, bien que périodiques et régulières, ne comportent pas d'échange quotidien ou à jour fixe, les bureaux expéditeurs doivent numéroter leurs feuilles d'avis d'après une série annuelle par chaque bureau d'origine et pour chaque bureau de destination, en mentionnant autant que possible, sur la feuille d'avis, le nom du paquebot ou du bâtiment qui emporte la dépêche.

2.—Les objets recommandés sont inscrits au No. 1 de la feuille d'avis avec les détails suivants: le nom du bureau d'origine, le nom du destinataire et le lieu de destination, ou seulement le nom du bureau d'origine et le numéro d'inscription de l'objet à ce bureau.

Les envois à faire remettre par exprès sont inscrits en nombre au tableau 1 de la feuille d'avis.

Les avis de réception se rapportant à des objets recommandés inscrits au Tableau 1 de la feuille d'avis, sont mentionnés par les lettres A. R. placées en regard des objets dont il s'agit, dans la colonne des observations de ce tableau.

gin, number of order, &c.) which it shall deem proper.

Between paragraphs 5 and 6 of the same article, the following paragraph is inserted :

5 bis.—Articles to be delivered by express are stamped with a stamp showing in large letters the word "Express". The Administrations are, however, authorized to substitute for this stamp a printed label or an inscription in manuscript underscored with a colored pencil.

4.

Article IX is modified as follows :

IX.

Letter Bills.

1. The letter bills accompanying the mails exchanged between two Administrations of the Union are in conformity with the model A annexed to the present regulations.

In the intercourse by sea which, though periodical and regular, does not allow a daily exchange, or an exchange on a fixed day, the dispatching officers must number their letter-bills in an annual series for each office of origin, and for each office of destination, giving as far as possible, on the letter bill, the name of the steamer or vessel which carries the mail.

2. The registered articles are entered in No. 1 of the letter bill, with the following details: The name of the office of origin, the name of the addressee, and the place of destination, or simply the name of the office of origin and the number given to the article at that office.

The articles to be delivered by express are entered by number in Table No. 1 of the Letter Bill.

Return-Receipts relating to registered articles entered in Table 1 of the Letter Bill, are indicated by the letters A. R. placed opposite the articles in question, in the column of observations of this table.

Express delivery.

Article IX.

Letter bills.

Sea mails.

Registered articles.

Express articles.

Return receipts.

Les avis de réception sont conformes ou analogues au modèle *A bis* ci-annexé. Ils doivent être formulés en français ou porter une traduction sublinéaire en cette langue.

Les avis de réception en retour sont inscrits au tableau précité, soit individuellement, soit en bloc, suivant que ces avis sont plus ou moins nombreux.

3.—Lorsque le nombre des objets recommandés expédiés habituellement d'un bureau d'échange à un autre le comporte, il peut être fait usage d'une liste spéciale et détachée, pour remplacer le tableau No. I de la feuille d'avis.

4.—Au tableau No. II on inscrit, avec les détails que ce tableau comporte, les dépêches closes insérées dans l'envoi direct auquel la feuille d'avis se rapporte.

5.—On indique, à l'angle droit supérieur de la feuille d'avis, le nombre de paquets ou de sacs détachés dont se compose chaque expédition pour une même destination.

6.—Lorsqu'il est jugé nécessaire, pour certaines relations, de créer d'autres tableaux ou rubriques sur la feuille d'avis, la mesure peut être réalisée d'un commun accord entre les Administrations intéressées.

7.—Lorsqu'un bureau d'échange n'a aucun objet à livrer à un bureau correspondant, il n'en doit pas moins envoyer, dans la forme ordinaire, une dépêche qui se compose uniquement de la feuille d'avis.

8.—En cas de dépêches closes confiées par une Administration à une autre, pour être transmises au moyen de bâtiments de commerce, le nombre de lettres et autres objets est indiqué à la feuille d'avis ou sur l'adresse de ces dépêches.

5.

L'article X est modifié comme suit:

Les §§ 1 et 2 porteront désormais:

1.—Les objets recommandés, les avis de réception qui s'y rapportent, les envois exprès, et, s'il y a lieu, la liste spéciale prévue au paragraphe 3 de l'article IX, sont

The Return Receipts are in conformity with or analogous to the model *A bis* annexed hereto. They must be formulated in French or bear an interlinear translation in that language.

Return-Receipts when returned, are entered in said Table, either individually or collectively, according as these receipts are more or less numerous.

3.—When the number of registered articles forwarded habitually from one exchange office to another, allows it, a special and separate list may be used in place of Table No. I of the Letter Bill.

4.—In Table No. II are entered, with the details which this Table requires, the closed mails comprised in the direct dispatch to which the Letter Bill relates.

5.—The number of separate packets or sacks comprised in each dispatch for one and the same destination is indicated in the upper right hand corner of the Letter Bill.

6.—When it is deemed necessary, for certain relations, to make other tables or headings upon the Letter Bill, the measure may be accomplished by mutual agreement between the Administrations interested.

7.—When an exchange office has no article to forward to a corresponding office, it must nevertheless send, in the ordinary form, a mail which is composed solely of the Letter Bill.

8.—In case closed mails are sent by one Administration to another, to be forwarded by merchant vessels, the number of letters and other articles is indicated in the Letter Bill or on the address of these mails.

5.

Article X is modified as follows:

Paragraphs 1 and 2 will henceforth read as follows:

1.—Registered articles, Return-Receipts relating thereto, articles sent by express, and, if there be one, the special list specified in paragraph 3 of Article IX, are

Special registered list.

Closed mails.

Article X.

Separate packets for registered articles, etc.

réunis en un paquet distinct, qui doit être convenablement enveloppé et cacheté de manière à en préserver le contenu.

2.—Ce paquet, attaché à la feuille d'avis, est placé au centre de la dépêche.

Il est ajouté à la fin de cet article le paragraphe suivant:

5.—Les avis de réception en retour sont placés dans une enveloppe, par l'office distributeur des objets recommandés auxquels ces avis se rapportent. Ces enveloppes, revêtues de la mention: "Avis de réception en retour; Bureau de poste de — Pays —" sont soumises aux formalités de la recommandation et acheminées sur leur destination comme des objets recommandés ordinaires.

6.

L'article XI reçoit la rédaction suivante:

XI.

Indemnité pour la perte d'un envoi recommandé.

Lorsque l'indemnité due pour la perte d'un envoi recommandé a été payée par une Administration, pour le compte d'une autre Administration rendue responsable, celle-ci est tenue d'en rembourser le montant dans le délai de trois mois après avis du paiement. Ce remboursement s'effectue, soit au moyen d'un mandat de poste ou d'une traite, soit en espèces ayant cours dans le pays créditrice.

7.

L'article XII est modifié comme suit:

Le § 1^{er} portera dorénavant:

1.—En règle générale, les objets qui composent les dépêches doivent être classés et enliassés par nature de correspondances, en séparant les objets affranchis des objets non ou insuffisamment affranchis.

Le mot "intérieurement" est supprimé au commencement du §

placed together in a separate packet, which must be suitably inclosed and sealed so as to preserve its contents.

2.—This packet with the Letter Bill around it, is placed in the center of the mail.

At the end of this article the following paragraph is added:

5.—Return Receipts in course of return are placed in an envelope by the office distributing the registered articles to which these receipts relate. These envelopes bearing the inscription: "*Avis de réception en retour* (Return Receipt returned); *Bureau de poste de — Pays —* (Post office of — country —)" are subjected to the formalities of registration, and are forwarded to destination as other registered articles

6.

Article XI reads as follows:

XI.

Indemnity for the loss of a registered article.

When the indemnity due for the loss of a registered article has been paid by one Administration, on behalf of another Administration which has become responsible, the latter Administration is obliged to reimburse the amount within a period of three months after having been advised of the payment. This reimbursement is made either by a money order, or a draft, or in specie current in the creditor country.

7.

Article XII is modified as follows:

The 1st paragraph will hereafter read:

1.—As a general rule, the articles of which the mails consist must be classified and put up in bundles according to the nature of the correspondence, separating the prepaid articles from unpaid or insufficiently prepaid articles.

The word "*intérieurement*" ("within") is suppressed in the

Return receipts.

Article XI.

Indemnity for loss of registered articles.

Article XII.

Classification of mail matter.

2, dont la première phrase portera par conséquent:

2.—Toute dépêche, après avoir été ficelée, est enveloppée de papier fort. . . .

8.

Article XIV.

Le § 1^{er} de l'article XIV reçoit la rédaction suivante:

Matter addressed to initials or in pencil not to be registered.

1.—Les objets de correspondance adressés sous des initiales et ceux qui portent une adresse écrite au crayon, ne sont pas admis à la recommandation.

L'article XV est remplacé par l'article suivant:

Article XV.

XV.

Postal cards.

Cartes postales.

1.—Les cartes postales doivent être expédiées à découvert. Le recto est réservé à l'adresse du destinataire; mais l'expéditeur peut y ajouter son nom et son adresse au moyen d'un timbre, d'une griffe ou de tout procédé typographique.

Dimensions.

2.—Les cartes postales ne peuvent excéder les dimensions suivantes: longueur, 14 centimètres; largeur, 9 centimètres.

Title.

3.—Autant que possible, les cartes postales émises spécialement en vue de la circulation dans l'Union postale, doivent porter, au recto, en langue française ou avec traduction sublinéaire en cette langue, le titre suivant:

CARTE POSTALE.

Union Postale Universelle.

(côté réservé à l'adresse.)

Stamp.

4.—Le timbre-poste représentant l'affranchissement figure à l'un des angles supérieurs du recto; il en est de même du timbre supplémentaire qui pourrait être ajouté.

5.—A l'exception des timbres d'affranchissement il est interdit de joindre ou d'attacher aux cartes postales des objets quelconques.

Paid reply cards.

6.—En règle générale, les cartes postales avec réponse payée doi-

beginning of paragraph 2, the first phrase of which will, therefore, read:

2.—Every mail, after having been tied with a string, is inclosed in strong paper. . . .

8.

The 1st paragraph of article XIV will read as follows:

1.—Articles of correspondence addressed under initials, and those which bear an address written in pencil, are not admitted to registration.

The following article is substituted for Article XV:

XV.

Postal Cards.

1.—Postal cards must be forwarded without cover. The front is reserved for the address; but the sender may add there his name and his address by means of a stamp, a stamped facsimile of his signature, or by any typographical process.

2.—Postal cards can not exceed the following dimensions: Length, 14 centimeters; width, 9 centimeters.

3.—As far as possible, postal cards issued specially for circulation within the Postal Union, must bear in front, in the French language or with an interlinear translation in that language, the following title:

POSTAL CARD.

Universal Postal Union.

(side reserved for the address.)

4.—The postage stamp representing the prepayment is placed in one of the upper corners of the front; the same applies to any additional stamp which may be attached.

5.—With the exception of stamps for prepayment, it is forbidden to join or to attach to postal cards any articles whatsoever.

6.—As a general rule, postal cards with paid reply must show

vent présenter, au recto, comme titre imprimé: sur la première partie "Carte postale avec réponse payée"; sur la seconde partie: "Carte postale-réponse." Les deux parties doivent, d'ailleurs, remplir, chacune, les autres conditions imposées à la carte postale simple; elles sont repliées l'une sur l'autre et ne peuvent être fermées d'une manière quelconque.

7.—Il est loisible à l'expéditeur d'une carte postale avec réponse payée d'inscrire son nom et son adresse au recto de la partie "Réponse".

La partie "Réponse" ne peut être expédiée qu'à destination du pays d'où elle est originaire; dans le cas contraire, il n'y est pas donné cours.

8.—Les cartes postales simples et celles avec réponse payée, émanant de l'industrie privée, sont admises à la circulation internationale, pourvu que la législation du pays d'origine le permette et qu'elles soient conformes, au moins en ce qui concerne le format et la consistance du papier, aux cartes postales émises par l'Office des postes d'origine.

10.

Il est intercalé au § 1^{er} de l'article XVI, entre les mots "d'ouvrages" et "expédiés", les mots: "ou de journaux;" en sorte que la partie finale de ce paragraphe portera désormais:

. . . les partitions ou feuilles de musique manuscrites, les manuscrits d'ouvrages ou de journaux expédiés isolément, etc.

11.

L'article XVII est modifié comme suit:

XVII.

Imprimés de toute nature.

1.—Sont considérés comme imprimés, et admis comme tels à la modération de port consacrée par l'article 5 de la Convention, les journaux et ouvrages périodiques, les livres brochés ou reliés, les brochures, les papiers de musique, les cartes de visite, les cartes-

on the front, as printed title: on the first part "Postal Card with paid reply"; on the second part: "Reply Postal Card." Each of the two parts must also comply with the conditions imposed on the single postal card; they are folded, one over the other, and must not be closed in any manner whatsoever.

7.—The sender of a postal card with paid reply may write his name and his address on the front of the "reply" part.

The "reply" part can only be forwarded to a destination in the country in which it originated; in the contrary case, circulation is not given to it.

8.—Single postal cards and postal cards with paid reply issued by private establishments, are admitted to international circulation, provided the legislation of the country of origin allows it, and they are in conformity, at least as regards their shape and thickness of the paper, with the postal cards issued by the Post Office of origin.

10.

In the 1st paragraph of Article XVI, between the words "of works" and "forwarded," the words "or of newspapers" are inserted, so that the last part of this paragraph will hereafter read:

. . . scores or sheets of manuscript music, manuscripts of works or of newspapers forwarded separately, &c.

11.

Article XVII is modified as follows:

XVII.

Printed matter of all kinds.

1.—The following are considered as printed matter, and admitted as such to the reduced postage sanctioned by Article 5 of the Convention, viz: newspapers and periodical works, books stitched or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music, visiting cards, ad-

Address.

Private cards.

Article XVI.

Manuscripts of newspapers.

Article XVII.

Printed matter.

adresses, les épreuves d'imprimerie avec ou sans les manuscrits s'y rapportant, les papiers revêtus de points à relief à l'usage des aveugles, les gravures, les photographies, les images, les dessins, plans, cartes géographiques, catalogues, prospectus, annonces et avis divers; imprimés, gravés, lithographiés ou autographiés, et, en général, toutes les impressions ou reproductions obtenues sur papier, sur parchemin ou sur carton, au moyen de la typographie, de la gravure, de la lithographie et de l'autographie ou de tout autre procédé mécanique facile à reconnaître, hormis le décalque.

Sont considérés comme facile à reconnaître les procédés mécaniques désignés par les noms de chromographie, polygraphie, hectographie, papyrographie, vélocigraphie, etc.; mais pour jouir de la modération de port, les reproductions obtenues au moyen de ces procédés doivent être déposées aux guichets des bureaux de poste et au nombre minimum de vingt exemplaires parfaitement identiques.

Excluded matter.

2.—Sont exclus de la modération de port, les timbres ou formules d'affranchissement, oblitérés ou non, ainsi que tous imprimés constituant le signe représentatif d'une valeur.

Permissible written matter.

3.—Le caractère de *correspondance actuelle et personnelle* ne peut pas être attribué aux indications ci-après, savoir:

1°. A la signature de l'envoyeur ou à la désignation de son nom ou de sa raison sociale, de sa qualité, du lieu d'origine et de la date d'envoi;

2°. A la dédicace ou à l'hommage de l'auteur;

3°. Aux traits ou signes simplement destinés à marquer les passages d'un texte, pour appeler l'attention;

4°. Aux prix ajoutés ou changés à la main sur les cotes ou prix-courants de bourse ou de marchés, sur les catalogues, prospectus et avis divers;

5°. Aux offres et commandes de livres, sur lesquels on aurait indiqué à la main, soit en biffant, soit

dress cards, proofs of printing with or without the manuscripts relating thereto, papers with raised points for the use of the blind, engravings, photographs, pictures, drawings, plans, geographical maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements and notices of various kinds, whether printed, engraved, lithographed or autographed, and in general, all impressions or reproductions obtained upon paper, parchment or card-board, by means of printing, engraving, lithographing and autographing or any other mechanical process easy to recognize, except the copying-press.

The mechanical processes designated by the names of chromography, polygraphy, hectography, papyrography, velocigraphy, &c., are considered as "easy to recognize"; but in order to pass at the reduced postage, the reproductions obtained by the means of these processes, must be mailed at the post-office windows, and in the minimum number of twenty perfectly identical copies.

2.—The following are excluded from the reduced postage, viz: stamps or forms of prepayment, whether obliterated or not, as well as all printed articles constituting the representative sign of a monetary value.

3.—The character of *actual and personal correspondence* cannot be ascribed to the following, viz:

1st. To the signature of the sender or to the designation of his name, of his profession, of his rank, of the place of origin, and of the date of dispatch;

2nd. To the dedication or mark of respect offered by the author;

3d. To the figures or signs merely intended to mark the passages of a text, in order to call attention to them;

4th. To the prices added or altered by hand in the quotations, or prices current of exchange or markets, in catalogues, prospectuses and notices of different kinds;

5th. To offers of, or orders for books, on which the offers and orders are indicated in handwrit-

en soulignant des textes imprimés, les livres qui sont offerts ou demandés;

6°. Aux factures et comptes joints aux imprimés et s'y rapportant;

7°. Aux imprimés portant des corrections d'erreurs typographiques;

8°. Enfin, aux annotations ou corrections faites sur les épreuves d'imprimerie ou de composition musicale et se rapportant au texte ou à la confection de l'ouvrage.

4.—Les imprimés doivent être, soit placés sous bande, sur rouleau, entre des cartons, dans un étui ouvert d'un côté ou aux deux extrémités, ou dans une enveloppe non fermée, soit simplement pliés de manière à ne pas dissimuler la nature de l'envoi, soit enfin entourés d'une ficelle facile à dénouer.

5.—Les cartes-adresses et tous imprimés présentant la forme et la consistance d'une carte non pliée peuvent être expédiés sans bande, enveloppe, lien ou pli. Les cartes portant le titre "carte postale" ne sont pas admises au tarif des imprimés.

12.

Le § 3 de l'article XVIII reçoit la rédaction suivante :

3.—Ils ne peuvent avoir aucune valeur marchande, ni porter aucune écriture à la main que le nom ou la raison sociale de l'expéditeur, l'adresse du destinataire, une marque de fabrique ou de marchand, des numéros d'ordre, des prix et des indications relatives aux poids, au métrage et à la dimension, ainsi qu'à la quantité disponible.

13.

L'article XX est modifié comme suit :

Le paragraphe suivant est intercalé entre les §§ 2 et 3 :

2 bis.—Lorsque des objets primitivement adressés à l'intérieur d'un pays de l'Union et affranchis en numéraire sont réexpédiés à un autre pays, l'office réexpéditeur doit indiquer, sur l'objet, le montant de la taxe perçue en numéraire.

ing, either by the crossing out or underscoring of printed text;

6th. To invoices or bills enclosed with printed matter and relating thereto;

7th. To printed matter bearing corrections of typographical errors;

8th. Lastly to annotations or corrections made upon proofs of printing or musical composition, and relating to the text or to the execution of the work.

4.—Printed matter must be either placed under band, upon a roller, between boards, in a case open at one side or at both ends, or in an unclosed envelope, or simply folded in such a manner as not to conceal the nature of the packet, or, lastly, tied by a string easy to unfasten.

5.—Address cards, and all printed matter presenting the form or consistency of an unfolded card, may be forwarded without band, envelope, fastening, or fold. Cards bearing the title "postal card" are not admitted at the rate for printed matter.

12.

Paragraph 3 of Article XVIII will read as follows :

3.—They must not have any saleable value, nor bear any manuscript other than the name or the social position of the sender, the address of the addressee, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices and indications relating to weight, size, and dimensions, as well as to the quantity to be disposed of.

13.

Article XX is modified as follows :

The following paragraph is inserted between paragraphs 2 and 3 :

2 bis.—When articles originally addressed from one part to another of a country of the Union and prepaid in cash, are reforwarded to another country, the reforwarding office must indicate, on the article, the amount of postage so prepaid in cash.

Enclosure of printed matter.

Address cards, etc.

Article XVIII.

Samples.

Article XX.

Payment of reforwarding.

A la fin de l'article il est ajouté un nouveau paragraphe ainsi conçu :

Correction of address.

4.—Les correspondances de toute nature, ordinaires ou recommandées, qui, portant une adresse incomplète ou erronée, sont renvoyées aux expéditeurs pour qu'ils la complètent ou la rectifient, ne sont pas, quand elles sont remises dans le service avec une suscription complétée ou rectifiée, considérées comme des correspondances réexpédiées, mais bien comme de nouveaux envois, et deviennent, par suite, passibles d'une nouvelle taxe.

14.

Article XXI.

Il est intercalé au § 1^{er} de l'article XXI, après "destinataire" les mots : "et au plus tard dans un délai de six mois"; le § 1^{er} portera donc :

Return of non-delivered matter.

1.—Les correspondances de toute nature qui sont tombées en rebut, pour quelque cause que ce soit, doivent être renvoyées, aussitôt après les délais de conservation voulus par les règlements du pays destinataire, et au plus tard dans un délai de six mois, par l'intermédiaire des bureaux d'échange respectifs et en une liasse spéciale étiquetée : *Rebuts*.

15.

Article XXII.

Les deux premiers paragraphes de l'article XXII reçoivent la rédaction suivante :

Statistics.

1.—Les statistiques à effectuer une fois tous les trois ans, en exécution des articles 4 et 12 de la Convention, pour le décompte, tant des frais de transit dans l'Union que des taxes afférentes au transport en dehors des limites de l'Union, sont établies d'après les dispositions des articles suivants, pendant les vingt-huit premiers jours du mois de mai ou de novembre (alternativement) de la deuxième année de chaque période triennale, pour sortir leurs effets rétroactivement à partir de la première année.

2.—La statistique de mai 1885 réglera les paiements à faire depuis le 1^{er} janvier de la même an-

At the end of the article a new paragraph is added, worded as follows :

4.—Correspondence of every kind, ordinary or registered, which, bearing an incomplete or erroneous address, is returned to the senders, in order that they may complete or correct it, is not considered, when re-entering the service with a completed or corrected address, as re-forwarded correspondence, but as newly posted, and becomes in consequence subject to a new charge.

14.

The words "at latest within a period of six months" are inserted after "destination" in paragraph 1 of Article XXI; paragraph 1 will, therefore, read :

1. Correspondence of every kind which is not delivered, from whatever cause, must be returned immediately after the expiration of the period for keeping it required by the laws of the country of destination, and at latest within a period of six months, through the intermediary of the respective offices of exchange, and in a special bundle labeled "*Rebuts*".

15.

The first two paragraphs of Article XXII will read as follows :

1. The statistics to be taken once every three years, in execution of articles 4 and 12 of the Convention, for the settlement as well of the expenses of transit within the Union, as of the charges relating to the conveyance beyond the limits of the Union, are prepared according to the provisions of the following articles during the first twenty-eight days of the month of May or of November (alternately) of the second year of each triennial period, and have a retroactive force dating from the first year.

2.—The statistics of May 1885 shall regulate the payments to be made from the 1st of January of

née jusqu'à la fin de mars 1886. La statistique de novembre 1887 servira de base aux paiements depuis le 1^{er} avril 1886 jusqu'à la fin de l'année 1888. La statistique de mai 1890 s'appliquera aux années 1889, 1890 et 1891, et ainsi de suite.

16.

Le paragraphe suivant est ajouté après le § 1^{er} de l'article XXIII:

1 bis.—Lorsque plusieurs voies comportant chacune des frais de transit différents sont ouvertes à la transmission des correspondances pour un même pays, l'Office expéditeur rétribue l'Office intermédiaire d'après un tarif unique basé sur la moyenne des différents prix de transit.

La première phrase du § 6 du même article est modifiée comme suit:

6.—A défaut de correspondances passibles d'un port intermédiaire ou étranger, il n'est pas dressé de tableau E. et le bureau expéditeur inscrit en tête de la feuille d'avis la mention: "Pas de tableau E."

17.

Les dispositions suivantes sont ajoutées à la fin de l'article XXIV:

5.—Après chaque période de statistique, les Administrations qui ont expédié des dépêches en transit envoient la liste de ces dépêches aux différentes Administrations dont elles ont emprunté l'intermédiaire.

6.—Le simple entrepôt, dans un port, de dépêches closes apportées par un paquebot et destinées à être reprises par un autre paquebot, ne donne pas lieu au paiement de frais de transit territorial au profit de l'Office des postes du lieu d'entrepôt.

18.

L'article XXV est modifié comme suit:

XXV.

Compte des frais de transit.

1.—Les tableaux E. et F. sont résumés dans un compte particulier

that year till the end of March 1886. The statistics of November 1887 shall serve as a basis for the payments from the 1st of April 1886 till the end of the year 1888. The statistics of May 1890 shall apply to the years 1889, 1890 and 1891, and so on.

16.

The following paragraph is added after the 1st paragraph of Article XXIII:

1 bis.—When several routes, each involving different transit expenses, are open for the transmission of correspondence to one and the same country, the dispatching office pays the intermediary office according to one rate based on the average of the different transit rates.

The first clause of paragraph 6 of the same article is modified as follows:

6.—If there be no correspondence liable to intermediary or foreign conveyance, the Table E. is not prepared, and the dispatching office enters at the head of the letter bill the words "No Table E."

17.

The following provisions are added at the end of Article XXIV:

5.—After each statistical period, the Administrations which have dispatched mails in transit send the list of these mails to the different Administrations which they have used as intermediaries.

6.—The mere landing, in a port, of closed mails brought by a packet, and intended to be taken up by another packet, does not give rise to the payment of territorial transit expenses to the post-office of the port of landing.

18.

Article XXV is modified as follows:

XXV.

Account of Transit Expenses.

1.—The Tables E. and F. are incorporated in a special account, in

Article XXIII.

Intermediate offices.

Article XXIV.

Statistics of transit mails.

Closed mails in transit.

Article XXV.

Transit expenses.

Transit expense accounts.

par lequel on établit, en francs et centimes, le prix annuel de transit revenant à chaque Office, en multipliant les totaux par 13. Dans le cas où le multiplicateur ne se rapporterait pas à la périodicité du service, les Administrations intéressées s'entendront pour l'adoption d'un autre multiplicateur. Le soin d'établir ce compte incombe à l'Office créateur, qui le transmet à l'Office débiteur.

Balances.

2.—Le solde résultant de la balance des comptes réciproques entre deux Offices, est payé par l'Office débiteur à l'Office créateur en francs effectifs et au moyen de traites tirées sur la capitale ou sur une place commerciale de ce dernier Office.

Rendering accounts

3.—L'établissement, l'envoi et le paiement des comptes des frais de transit afférents à un exercice, doivent être effectués dans le plus bref délai possible, et, au plus tard, avant l'expiration du premier semestre de l'exercice suivant. En tous cas, si l'Office qui a envoyé le compte n'a reçu dans cet intervalle aucune observation rectificative, ce compte est considéré comme admis de plein droit. Cette disposition s'applique également aux observations non contestées faites par un Office sur les comptes présentés par un autre Office. Passé ce délai de six mois, les sommes dues par un Office à un autre Office sont productives d'intérêts, à raison de 5 pour cent l'an et à dater du jour d'expiration dudit délai.

Interest.**Payments.**

Les paiements des frais de transit pour la première et au besoin pour la seconde année de chaque période triennale s'effectuent provisoirement, à la fin de l'année, sur les bases de la statistique précédente, sauf règlement ultérieur des comptes d'après les résultats de la statistique nouvelle.

19.

Un nouvel article ainsi conçu est intercalé entre les articles XXVII et XXVIII:

which is shown, in francs and centimes, the annual amount of transit payment accruing to each office by multiplying the totals by 13. In case the multiplier does not correspond with the periodicity of the service, the Administrations concerned will agree among themselves to adopt another multiplier. The duty of preparing this account devolves upon the creditor office, which transmits it to the debtor office.

2.—The balance resulting from the reciprocal accounts between two offices, is paid by the debtor office to the creditor office in effective francs, and by means of bills drawn upon the capital, or upon a commercial centre in the country to which the latter office belongs.

3.—The preparation, transmission, and payment of the accounts of the expenses of transit belonging to a period of service, must be effected with the least possible delay, and at the latest, before the expiration of the first six months of the following period of service. In all cases, if the office which has transmitted the account has not during this interval received a correcting observation, this account is considered as duly accepted. This provision likewise applies to observations which have not been called into question, made by one office relative to the accounts presented by another office. When this term of six months has passed, the amounts due by one office to another office are subject to interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, dating from the day of expiration of said term.

The payments of transit expenses for the first, and if necessary, for the second year of each triennial period are made provisionally at the end of the year, on the basis of the preceding statistics, subject to a subsequent adjustment of the accounts according to the results of the new statistics.

19.

A new article, worded as follows, is inserted between Articles XXVII and XXVIII:

XXVII bis.

XXVII bis.

Article XXVII bis.

*Retrait de correspondances et rectification d'adresses.**Withdrawal of correspondence and correction of addresses.*

1.—Pour les demandes de retrait de correspondances ou de rectification d'adresses, l'expéditeur doit faire usage d'une formule conforme au modèle H. annexé au présent Règlement. En remettant cette réclamation au bureau de poste, l'expéditeur doit y justifier de son identité. Après la justification, dont l'Administration du pays d'origine assume la responsabilité, il est procédé de la manière suivante :

1°. Si la demande est destinée à être transmise par voie "postale", la formule, accompagnée d'un fac-simile parfait de la lettre à rechercher, est expédiée directement, sous pli recommandé, au bureau de poste destinataire;

2°. Si la demande doit être faite par voie télégraphique, la formule est déposée au service télégraphique chargé d'en transmettre les termes au bureau de poste destinataire.

2.—A la réception de la formule H. ou du télégramme en tenant lieu, le bureau de poste destinataire recherche la correspondance signalée et donne à la demande la suite nécessaire.

Toutefois, s'il s'agit d'un changement d'adresse par voie télégraphique, le bureau destinataire se borne à retenir la lettre et attend, pour faire droit à la demande, l'arrivée du fac-simile nécessaire.

Si la recherche est infructueuse, si l'objet a déjà été remis au destinataire, ou si la demande par voie télégraphique n'est pas assez explicite pour permettre de reconnaître sûrement l'objet de correspondance indiqué, le fait est signalé immédiatement au bureau d'origine, qui en prévient le réclamant.

3.—A moins d'entente contraire, la formule H est rédigée en français ou porte une traduction sublinéaire en cette langue, et, dans le cas d'emploi de la voie télégraphique, le télégramme est formulé en langue française.

1.—For requests for withdrawal of correspondence or for correction of addresses, the sender must use a form like model H, annexed to the present Regulations. In transmitting this request to the post-office, the sender must there establish his identity. After identification, the responsibility for which is assumed by the Administration of the country of origin, the following course is pursued:

1st. If the request is to be transmitted by mail, the form, accompanied by a perfect fac-simile of the letter asked for, is forwarded direct, under registration, to the post-office of destination;

2nd. If the request is to be made by telegraph, the form is handed to the telegraph service which is charged to transmit its contents to the post-office of destination.

2.—Upon the receipt of form H., or of the telegram taking its place, the office of destination institutes an inquiry for the correspondence indicated, and complies with the request.

If, however, an alteration of the address is requested by telegraph, the office of destination confines itself to retaining the letter and waits for the arrival of the necessary fac-simile, before complying with the request.

If the inquiry is without result, if the article has already been delivered to the addressee, or if the request by telegraph is not explicit enough to allow the article of correspondence indicated to be recognized with certainty, the fact is immediately made known to the office of origin, which informs the claimant.

3.—Unless a different arrangement has been entered into, the form H is made out in French or bears an interlinear translation in that language, and, in case the telegraph is used, the telegram is written in the French language.

Withdrawing correspondence or correcting addresses.

Request by mail.

Request by telegraph.

Compliance.

Specially designated
exchange office.

4.—Toute Administration peut exiger, par une notification adressée au Bureau international, que l'échange des réclamations, en ce qui la concerne, soit effectué par l'entremise des Administrations centrales ou d'un bureau spécialement désigné.

4.—Every Administration may demand, by a notice addressed to the International Bureau, that the exchange of reclamations, as far as it is concerned, shall be effected through the intermediary of the Central Administration or of a specially designated office.

20.

20.

Article XXVIII.

Les 3 derniers alinéas de l'article XXVIII porteront désormais:

The last three paragraphs of Article XXVIII will in future read as follows:

New classifications.

5e classe: Argentine (République), Bulgarie, Chili, Etats-Unis de Colombie, Grèce, Mexique, Pérou, Serbie;

5th class: Argentine Republic, Bulgaria, Chili, United States of Colombia, Greece, Mexico, Peru, Servia;

6e classe: Bolivie, Costa-Rica, République Dominicaine, Equateur, Guatemala, Haïti, République du Honduras, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Perse, Salvador, Royaume de Siam, Uruguay, Vénézuéla, Colonies danoises, Colonie du Curaçao (ou Antilles néerlandaises), Colonie de Surinam (ou Guyane néerlandaise);

6th class: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hayti, Republic of Honduras, Luxemburg, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Kingdom of Siam, Uruguay, Venezuela, Danish Colonies, Colony of Curaçao (or Netherlands West Indies), Colony of Surinam (or Netherlands Guiana);

7e classe: Hawaï, Libéria, Monténégro.

7th class: Hawaii, Liberia, Montenegro.

21.

21.

Article XXIX.

Le § 2 de l'article XXIX reçoit la rédaction suivante:

Paragraph 2 of Article XXIX will read as follows:

Communicating in
formation.

2.—Les Administrations faisant partie de l'Union doivent se communiquer notamment, par l'intermédiaire du Bureau international:

2. Administrations forming the Union must communicate to each other specially through the medium of the International Bureau:

1°. L'indication des surtaxes qu'elles perçoivent, par l'application de l'article 5 de la Convention, en plus de la taxe de l'Union, soit pour port maritime, soit pour frais de transport extraordinaire, ainsi que la nomenclature des pays par rapport auxquels ces surtaxes sont perçues, et, s'il y a lieu, la désignation des voies qui en motivent la perception;

1st. Information relative to the surtaxes which they levy by virtue of Article 5 of the Convention, in addition to the Union rate, whether for sea-postage, or for the expenses of extraordinary conveyance, as well as a list of the countries in relation to which these surtaxes are levied, and if necessary, the designation of the routes which cause their collection;

2°. La collection en triple de leurs timbres-poste;

2nd. The collection of their postage-stamps in triplicate;

3°. Enfin, les tableaux C dont l'établissement est prescrit par l'article V du Règlement.

3d. Lastly, the Tables C., the preparation of which is prescribed by Article V of the Regulations.

22.

Il est ajouté après l'article XXIX un nouvel article ainsi conçu:

ARTICLE XXIX bis.

Statistique générale.

1. Chaque Administration fait parvenir, à la fin du mois de juillet de chaque année, au Bureau international, une série aussi complète que possible de renseignements statistiques se rapportant à l'année précédente, sous forme de tableaux conformes ou analogues aux modèles ci-annexés I, K et L.

2. Les opérations de service qui donnent lieu à enregistrement font l'objet de relevés périodiques, d'après les écritures effectuées.

3. Pour toutes les autres opérations il est procédé à un dénombrement, pendant une semaine au moins pour les échanges quotidiens, et pendant quatre semaines pour les échanges non quotidiens, avec faculté pour chaque Administration de faire un dénombrement séparé pour chaque catégorie de correspondances.

4. Est réservé à chaque Administration le droit de procéder à ce dénombrement aux époques qui se rapprochent le plus de la moyenne de son trafic postal.

5. Le Bureau international est chargé de faire imprimer et de distribuer les formules de statistique à remplir par chaque Administration. Il est chargé, en outre, de fournir aux Administrations qui en feront la demande, toutes les indications nécessaires sur les règles à suivre pour assurer, autant que possible, l'uniformité des opérations de statistique.

23.

Le § 7 de l'article XXX est modifié comme suit :

7. Dans les questions à résoudre par l'assentiment unanime ou par la majorité des Administrations

22.

After Article XXIX a new article is added, reading as follows

ARTICLE XXIX bis.

General Statistics.

1. Each Administration transmits at the end of the month of July of each year, to the International Bureau, a series of statistical data, as complete as possible, relating to the preceding year, in the form of tables conforming to or analogous with the models I, K and L annexed hereto.

2. The operations of the service in which each transaction is recorded, form the subject of periodical statements, based upon the entries made.

3. As regards all other operations a count is made, during one week at least for daily exchanges, and during four weeks for exchanges other than daily, leaving it optional with each Administration to make a separate count for each category of correspondence.

4. There is reserved to each Administration the right to make this count at periods which come nearest to the average of its postal traffic.

5. The International Bureau is charged with the duty of printing and distributing the statistical forms to be filled out by each Administration. It is, likewise, obliged to furnish to the Administrations which may make the request the necessary instructions relative to the rules to be followed, to insure, as far as possible, the uniformity of the statistical operations.

23.

Paragraph 7 of Article XXX is modified as follows :

7. In questions to be decided by unanimous assent, or by the majority of the Union Adminis-

Article XXIX bis.

Statistics.

Yearly reports.

Operations.

Exchanges.

Counts.

Printing statistics.

Article XXX.

Decision of questions.

de l'Union, celles qui n'ont point fait parvenir leur réponse dans le délai maximum de six mois, à compter de la date de la circulaire du Bureau international par laquelle les questions leur sont soumises, sont considérées comme s'abstenant.

24.

Article XXXII.

Les alinéas 7 et 8 (chiffres 6° et 7°) de l'Article XXXII sont remplacés par les dispositions suivantes :

Administration changes.

6°. Gibraltar, comme relevant de l'Administration des postes de la Grande-Bretagne, ainsi que l'agence postale que cette Administration entretient à Tanger (Maroc) ;

7°. Les bureaux de poste que l'Administration de la colonie anglaise de Hong-Kong entretient à Hoihow (Kiung Schow), Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foo-Chow, Ningpo, Shang-Hai et Hankow (Chine) ;

Le 11° alinéa (chiffre 10°) portera dorénavant :

10°. Les bureaux de poste que l'Administration japonaise a établis à Shang-Hai (Chine), à Fusampo, à Genzanshin et à Jinsen (Corée) ;

25.

Au 3° alinéa (chiffre 2°) de l'article XXXIII, les articles XXVII bis et XXIX bis sont intercalés entre les chiffres XXVII et XXXI.

Fait à Lisbonne, le vingt et un mars mil huit cent quatre-vingt-cinq.

Signatures.

<i>Pour l'Allemagne :</i>	SACHSE. FRITSCH.
<i>Pour les États-Unis d'Amérique :</i>	WILLIAM T. OTTO. JAS. S. CRAWFORD.
<i>Pour la République Argentine :</i>	F. P. HANSEN.
<i>Pour l'Autriche :</i>	DEWEZ. VARGES.
<i>Pour la Hongrie :</i>	GERVAY.
<i>Pour la Belgique :</i>	F. GIFE.
<i>Pour la Bolivie :</i>	JOAQUIN CASO.
<i>Pour le Brésil :</i>	LUIZ C. P. GUIMARÃES.
<i>Pour la Bulgarie :</i>	R. IVANOFF.
<i>Pour le Chili :</i>	M. MARTINEZ.

trations, those Administrations which have not sent in their reply within the maximum delay of six months, counting from the date of the circular of the International Bureau by which these questions are submitted, are considered as expressing no opinion.

24.

Paragraphs 7 and 8 (6th and 7th) of Article XXXII are replaced by the following provisions :

6th. Gibraltar, as subordinate to the Postal Administration of Great Britain, as well as the postal agency which that Administration maintains at Tangier (Morocco) ;

7th. The post-offices which the Administration of the British Colony of Hong-Kong maintains at Hoihow (Kiung-schow), Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foo-Chow, Ningpo, Shanghai, and Hankow (China) ;

The 11th paragraph (10th) will in future read as follows :

10th. The post-offices which the Japanese Administration has established at Shanghai (China), at Fusampo, at Genzanshin, and at Jinsen (Corea) ;

25.

In the 3d paragraph (2nd) of Article XXXIII, articles XXVII bis and XXIX bis are inserted between numbers XXVII and XXXI.

Done at Lisbon, the twenty-first of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

<i>Pour les Etats-Unis de Colombie:</i>	CÉSAR CONTO.
<i>Pour la République de Costa-Rica:</i>	.....
<i>Pour le Danemark et les Colonies Danoises:</i>	LUND.
<i>Pour la République Dominicaine:</i>	P. GOMES DA SILVA.
<i>Pour l'Égypte:</i>	W. F. HALTON.
<i>Pour l'Équateur:</i>	ANTONIO FLORES.
<i>Pour l'Espagne et les Colonies Espagnoles:</i>	S. ALVAREZ BUGALLAL. A. HERCE.
<i>Pour la France:</i>	LABOULAYE. A. BESNIER.
<i>Pour les Colonies Françaises:</i>	LABOULAYE.
<i>Pour la Grande-Bretagne et diverses Colonies Anglaises:</i>	S. A. BLACKWOOD. H. BUXTON FORMAN.
<i>Pour le Canada:</i>	S. A. BLACKWOOD. H. BUXTON FORMAN.
<i>Pour l'Inde Britannique:</i>	H. E. M. JAMES.
<i>Pour la Grèce:</i>	EUGÈNE BOREL.
<i>Pour le Guatemala:</i>	J. CARRERA.
<i>Pour la République de Haïti:</i>	LABOULAYE. ANSAULT. EUGÈNE BOREL.
<i>Pour le Royaume de Hawaï:</i>	EUGÈNE BOREL.
<i>Pour la République du Honduras:</i>	J. CARRERA.
<i>Pour l'Italie:</i>	J. B. TANTESIO.
<i>Pour le Japon:</i>	YASUSHI NAMURA.
<i>Pour la République de Libéria:</i>	COMTE SENMARTI.
<i>Pour le Luxembourg:</i>	CH. RISCHARD.
<i>Pour le Mexique:</i>	L. BRETON Y VEDRA.
<i>Pour le Monténégro:</i>	DEWEZ. VARGES.
<i>Pour le Nicaragua:</i>	MANUEL J. ALVEZ DINIZ.
<i>Pour le Paraguay:</i>	F. A. REBELLO.
<i>Pour les Pays-Bas et les Colonies Néerlandaises:</i>	HOFSTEDE. B. SWEERTS DE LANDAS-WYBORGH.
<i>Pour le Pérou:</i>	.....
<i>Pour la Perse:</i>	N. SEMINO.
<i>Pour le Portugal:</i>	GUILHERMINO AUGUSTO DE BARROS. ERNESTO MADEIRA PINTO.
<i>Pour les Colonies Portugaises:</i>	GUILHERMINO AUGUSTO DE BARROS.
<i>Pour la Roumanie:</i>	JON GHICA.
<i>Pour la Russie:</i>	N. DE BESAK. GEORGES DE POGGENPOHL.
<i>Pour le Salvador:</i>	.....
<i>Pour la Serbie:</i>	.....
<i>Pour le Royaume de Siam:</i>	PRISDANG.
<i>Pour la Suède:</i>	W. ROOS.
<i>Pour la Norvège:</i>	HARALD ASCHE.
<i>Pour la Suisse:</i>	ED. HÖHN.
<i>Pour la Turquie:</i>	.....
<i>Pour l'Uruguay:</i>	ENRIQUE KUBLY.
<i>Pour le Vénézuéla:</i>	J. L. PER'A CRESPO.

February 25, 1885.

Additional article to the Commercial Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, concluded at Washington, January 20, 1883. Concluded February 25, 1885; ratification advised by the Senate March 20, 1885; ratified by the President November 12, 1885; ratifications exchanged November 27, 1885; proclaimed May 4, 1886.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an additional Article to the Commercial Convention concluded at Washington, January 20, 1883, between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, was signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries on the 25th of February, 1885, the original of which additional article is word for word as follows:

Additional article to the Commercial Convention concluded at Washington, January 20, 1883, between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico.

Artículo adicional á la Convención comercial concluida en Washington el 20 de Enero de 1883, entre los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

Preamble.

The United States of America and the United States of Mexico, deeming it expedient to extend the time for the approval of the laws necessary to carry into operation the Commercial Convention between the two Governments concluded at Washington, January 20, 1883, fixed in Article VIII., of said Convention, have agreed upon an additional article and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

Los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, creyendo conveniente prorogar el plazo para la aprobacion de las leyes necesarias para llevar á efecto la Convencion comercial entre los dos Gobiernos concluida en Washington el 20 de Enero de 1883, que fija el artículo VIII. de dicha Convencion, han convenido en un artículo adicional, y han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios:

Vol. 24, p. 975.

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and

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

The President of the United States of Mexico, Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico at Washington;

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

Who, after having communicated to each other their respect-

Quienes, habiéndose mostrado sus respectivos plenos poderes y

ive full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following article:

encontrádoslos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en el siguiente artículo:

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

ARTÍCULO ADICIONAL.

Additional article.

The time originally fixed in Article VIII. of the Commercial Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, concluded at Washington, January 20, 1883, for the approval of the laws necessary to carry it into operation, is hereby extended to May 20, 1886.

El plazo primitivamente fijado en el artículo VIII. de la Convencion comercial entre los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos concluida en Washington el 20 de Enero de 1883, para la aprobacion de las leyes necesarias para llevar á efecto dicha Convencion, se prorroga por el presente hasta el 20 de Mayo de 1886.

Time for approval of laws extended.

This additional 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.

Este artículo adicional será ratificado por las Partes contratantes, de acuerdo con sus respectivas Constituciones, y las ratificaciones se canjearán en Washington tan pronto como fuere posible.

Ratification.

In faith whereof we, the undersigned, in virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present additional article in duplicate, and have hereunto affixed our respective seals.

En fé de lo cual los infrascritos, en virtud de sus respectivos plenos poderes, han firmado el presente artículo adicional por duplicado, y lo han sellado con sus respectivos sellos.

Done at the City of Washington the 25th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Hecho en la ciudad de Washington el dia 25 de Febrero, en el año del Señor mil ochocientos ochenta y cinco.

Signatures.

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN. [SEAL.]
M. ROMERO. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said additional article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments exchanged in the city of Washington, on the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five:

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional article 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 set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and tenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

March 20, 1883.

*Convention and Final Protocol between the United States, Belgium, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, * Salvador, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, the Swiss Confederation, and Tunis, for the protection of industrial property. Concluded at Paris, March 20, 1883; exchange of ratifications by Signatory Powers, June 6, 1884; adhesion to the Convention advised by the Senate, March 2, 1887; ratified by the President, March 29, 1887; accession of the United States to the Union announced by the Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States at Berne to the Federal Council of Switzerland, May 30, 1887; proclaimed, June 11, 1887.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a Convention and Final Protocol, in the French language, for the Protection of Industrial Property were concluded on the 20th day of March 1883 at Paris, France, between the Kingdom of Belgium and the Empire of Brazil, the French Republic, the Republic of Guatemala, the Kingdom of Italy, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Kingdom of Portugal, the Republic of Salvador, the Kingdom of Serbia, the Kingdom of Spain, and the Swiss Confederation, the tenor of which Convention and Final Protocol is as follows:

Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

Convention pour la Protection de la Propriété Industrielle.

Contracting parties.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians; His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; His Majesty the King of Spain; The President of the French Republic; the President of the Republic of Guatemala; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the King of the Netherlands; His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves; the President of the Republic of Salvador; His Majesty the King of Serbia; the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Brésil, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, le Président de la République Française, le Président de la République de Guatemala, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas, Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, le Président de la République de Salvador, Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie et le Conseil fédéral de la Confédération Suisse;

Equally animated by the desire to assure, by common accord, a complete and efficacious protection to the industry and commerce of the subjects of their respective states, and to contribute to the safeguard of the rights of invent-

Également animés du désir d'assurer, d'un commun accord, une complète et efficace protection à l'industrie et au commerce des nationaux de leurs États respectifs, et de contribuer à la garantie des droits des inventeurs et de la

* The Republic of Salvador has announced its intention of withdrawing from the Union on and after August 17, 1887.

ors, and to the loyalty of commercial transactions, have resolved to conclude a Convention to that effect, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries the following :

His Majesty the King of the Belgians: Baron Beyens, Grand Officer of His Royal Order of Léopold, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, etc., His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris;

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil: Mr. Jules Constant, Count de Villeneuve, Member of the Council of His Majesty, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Commander of the Order of Christ, Officer of His Order of the Rose, Knight of the Legion of Honor, etc.;

His Majesty the King of Spain: His Excellency the Duke de Fernan-Nuñez de Montellano, and Del Arco, Count de Cervellon, Marquis of Almonacir, Grandee of Spain of the 1st Class, Knight of the distinguished Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III., Knight of Calatrava, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, etc., Senator of the Kingdom, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Paris;

The President of the French Republic: Mr. Paul Chellemel-Lacour, Senator, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Hérisson, Deputy, Minister of Commerce; Mr. Charles Jagerschmidt, Minister Plenipotentiary of 1st Class, Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honor;

The President of the Republic of Guatemala: Mr. Crisanto Medina, Officer of the Legion of Honor, etc.. His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris;

His Majesty the King of Italy: Mr. Constantin Ressman, Commander of His Orders of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and of the Crown of Italy, Commander of the Legion of Honor, etc., Counsellor of the Embassy of Italy at Paris;

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands: Baron de Zuylen de Nyevelt, Commander of His Or-

loyauté des transactions commerciales, ont résolu de conclure une Convention à cet effet, et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

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

Sa Majesté L'Empereur du Brésil, M. Jules Constant, Comte de Villeneuve, Membre du Conseil de Sa Majesté, son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, Commandeur de l'Ordre du Christ, Officier de son Ordre de la Rose, Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur, etc.;

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, S. Exc. M. le Duc de Fernan-Nuñez, de Montellano et Del Arco, Comte de Cervellon, Marquis de Almonacir, Grand d'Espagne de 1^{re} classe, Chevalier de l'Ordre Insigne de la Toison-d'Or, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de Charles III., Chevalier de Calatrava, Grand-Croix de la Légion d'honneur, etc., Sénateur du Royaume, son Ambassadeur extraordinaire et plénipotentiaire à Paris;

Le Président de la République Française, M. Paul Chellemel-Lacour, Sénateur, Ministre des Affaires étrangères; M. Hérisson, Député, Ministre du Commerce; M. Charles Jagerschmidt, Ministre plénipotentiaire de 1^{re} classe, Officier de l'Ordre National de la Légion d'honneur, etc.;

Le Président de la République de Guatemala, M. Crisanto Medina, Officier de la Légion d'honneur, etc., son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris;

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, M. Constantin Ressman, Commandeur de ses Ordres des Saints Maurice et Lazare et de la Couronne d'Italie, Commandeur de la Légion d'honneur, etc., Conseiller de l'Ambassade d'Italie à Paris;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas, M. le Baron de Zuylen de Nyevelt, Commandeur de son Ordre

Plenipotentiaries.

der of the Lion of the Netherlands, Grand Cross of His Grand Ducal Order of the Oaken Crown and of the Golden Lion of Nassau, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, etc., His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris;

His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves: Mr. José da Silva Mendes Leal, Counsellor of State, Peer of the Kingdom, Minister and Honorary Secretary of State, Grand Cross of the Order of St. James, Knight of the Order of the Tower and of the Sword of Portugal, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, etc., His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris; Mr. Fernand de Azevedo, Officer of the Legion of Honor, etc., First Secretary of the Legation of Portugal at Paris;

The President of the Republic of Salvador: Mr. Torres Caicedo, Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, etc., His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris;

His Majesty the King of Serbia: Mr. Sima M. Marinovitch, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of Serbia, Knight of the Royal Order of Takovo, etc.;

And the *Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation:* Mr. Charles Edward Lardy, its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris; Mr. J. Weibel, Engineer at Geneva, President of the Swiss Section of the permanent Commission for the protection of Industrial Property.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

The Governments of Belgium, of Brazil, of Spain, of France, of Guatemala, of Italy, of the Netherlands, of Portugal, of Salvador, of Serbia and of Switzerland, have constituted themselves into a state of Union for the protection of Industrial Property.

du Lion néerlandais, Grand-Croix de son Ordre Grand-Ducal de la Couronne du Chêne et du Lion-d'Or de Nassau, Grand Officier de la Légion d'honneur, etc., son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, M. José da Silva Mendes Leal, Conseiller d'État, Pair du Royaume, Ministre et Secrétaire d'État honoraire, Grand-Croix de l'Ordre de Saint-Jacques, Chevalier de l'Ordre de la Tour et de l'Épée de Portugal, Grand Officier de la Légion d'honneur, etc., son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris; M. Fernand de Azevedo, Officier de la Légion d'honneur, etc., Premier Secrétaire de la Légation de Portugal à Paris;

Le Président de la République de Salvador, M. Torres Caicedo, Membre correspondant de l'Institut de France, Grand Officier de la Légion d'honneur, etc., son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie, M. Sima S. Marinovitch, Chargé d'Affaires par intérim de Serbie, Chevalier de l'Ordre Royal de Takovo, etc., etc.;

Et le *Conseil Fédéral de la Confédération Suisse,* M. Charles-Edouard Lardy, son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire à Paris; M. J. Weibel, Ingénieur à Genève, Président de la Section Suisse de la Commission permanente pour la protection de la Propriété industrielle.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivants:

ARTICLE I.

Les Gouvernements de la Belgique, du Brésil, de l'Espagne, de la France, du Guatemala, de l'Italie, des Pays-Bas, du Portugal, du Salvador, de la Serbie et de la Suisse sont constitués à l'état d'Union pour la protection de la Propriété industrielle.

ARTICLE II.

The subjects or citizens of each of the contracting States shall enjoy, in all the other States of the Union, so far as concerns patents for inventions, trade or commercial marks, and the commercial name, the advantages that the respective laws thereof at present accord, or shall afterwards accord to subjects or citizens. In consequence they shall have the same protection as these latter, and the same legal recourse against all infringements of their rights, under reserve of complying with the formalities and conditions imposed upon subjects or citizens by the domestic legislation of each State.

ARTICLE III.

Are assimilated to the subjects or citizens of the contracting States, the subjects or citizens of States, not forming part of the Union, who are domiciled or have industrial or commercial establishments upon the territory of one of the States of the Union.

ARTICLE IV.

Any one who shall have regularly deposited an application for a patent of invention, of an industrial model, or design, of a trade or commercial mark, in one of the contracting States, shall enjoy for the purpose of making the deposit in the other States, and under reserve of the rights of third parties, a right of priority during the periods hereinafter determined.

In consequence, the deposit subsequently made in one of the other States of the Union, before the expiration of these periods cannot be invalidated by acts performed in the interval, especially by another deposit, by the publication of the invention or its working by a third party, by the sale of copies of the design or model, by the employment of the mark.

The periods of priority above-mentioned shall be six months for patents of invention and three

ARTICLE II.

Les sujets ou citoyens de chacun des États contractants jouiront, dans tous les autres États de l'Union, en ce qui concerne les brevets d'invention, les dessins ou modèles industriels, les marques de fabrique ou de commerce et le nom commercial, des avantages que les lois respectives accordent actuellement ou accorderont par la suite aux nationaux. En conséquence, ils auront la même protection que ceux-ci et le même recours légal contre toute atteinte portée à leurs droits, sous réserve de l'accomplissement des formalités et des conditions imposées aux nationaux par la législation intérieure de chaque État.

Reciprocal rights for patents, trade-marks, etc.

ARTICLE III.

Sont assimilés aux sujets ou citoyens des États contractants les sujets ou citoyens des États ne faisant pas partie de l'Union, qui sont domiciliés ou ont des établissements industriels ou commerciaux sur le territoire de l'un des États de l'Union.

Rights of citizens of non-contracting states.

ARTICLE IV.

Celui qui aura régulièrement fait le dépôt d'une demande de brevet d'invention, d'un dessin ou modèle industriel, d'une marque de fabrique ou de commerce, dans l'un des États contractants, jouira, pour effectuer le dépôt dans les autres États, et sous réserve des droits des tiers, d'un droit de priorité pendant les délais déterminés ci-après.

Rights of priority in contracting countries.

En conséquence, le dépôt ultérieurement opéré dans l'un des autres États de l'Union, avant l'expiration de ces délais, ne pourra être invalidé par des faits accomplis dans l'intervalle, soit, notamment, par un autre dépôt, par la publication de l'invention ou son exploitation par un tiers, par la mise en vente d'exemplaires du dessin ou du modèle, par l'emploi de la marque.

Les délais de priorité mentionnés ci-dessus seront de six mois pour les brevets d'invention, et de

months for designs or industrial models, as well as for trade or commercial marks. They shall be augmented by one month for countries beyond the seas.

trois mois pour les dessins ou modèles industriels, ainsi que pour les marques de fabrique ou de commerce. Ils seront augmentés d'un mois pour les pays d'outre-mer.

ARTICLE V.

The introduction by the patentee into countries where the patent has been granted, of articles manufactured in any other of the States of the Union, shall not entail forfeiture.

The patentee, however, shall be subject to the obligation of working his patent conformably to the laws of the country into which he has introduced the patented articles.

ARTICLE V.

L'introduction par le breveté, dans le pays où le brevet a été délivré, d'objets fabriqués dans l'un ou l'autre des États de l'Union, n'entraînera pas la déchéance.

Toutefois le breveté restera soumis à l'obligation d'exploiter son brevet conformément aux lois du pays où il introduit les objets brevetés.

ARTICLE VI.

Every trade or commercial mark regularly deposited in the country of origin shall be admitted to deposit and so protected in all the other countries of the Union.

Shall be considered as country of origin, the country where the depositor has his principal establishment.

If this principal establishment is not situated in one of the countries of the Union, shall be considered as country of origin that to which the depositor belongs.

The deposit may be refused, if the object, for which it is asked, is considered contrary to morals and to public order.

ARTICLE VI.

Toute marque de fabrique ou de commerce régulièrement déposée dans le pays d'origine sera admise au dépôt et protégée telle quelle dans tous les autres pays de l'Union.

Sera considéré comme pays d'origine le pays où le déposant a son principal établissement.

Si ce principal établissement n'est point situé dans un des pays de l'Union, sera considéré comme d'origine celui auquel appartient le déposant.

Le dépôt pourra être refusé, si l'objet pour lequel il est demandé est considéré contraire à la morale ou à l'ordre public.

ARTICLE VII.

The nature of the production upon which the trade or commercial mark is to be affixed cannot in any case be an obstacle to the deposit of the mark.

ARTICLE VII.

La nature du produit sur lequel la marque de fabrique ou de commerce doit être apposée ne peut, dans aucun cas, faire obstacle au dépôt de la marque.

ARTICLE VIII.

The commercial name shall be protected in all the countries of the Union without obligation of deposit, whether it forms part or not, of a trade or commercial mark.

ARTICLE VIII.

Le nom commercial sera protégé dans tous les pays de l'Union sans obligation de dépôt, qu'il fasse ou non partie d'une marque de fabrique ou de commerce.

Introduction of patented articles.

Trade-marks.

Nature of product.

Commercial names.

ARTICLE IX.

Every production bearing, unlawfully, a trade or commercial mark, or a commercial name, may be seized upon importation into those of the States of the Union in which such mark or such commercial name has a right to legal protection.

The seizure shall take place either at the instance of the public prosecutor or of the interested party, conformably to the domestic legislation of each State.

ARTICLE X.

The provisions of the preceding article shall be applicable to every production bearing falsely as indication of origin, the name of a stated locality, when this indication shall be joined to a fictitious commercial name or a name borrowed with fraudulent intention.

Is reputed interested party every manufacturer or trader engaged in the manufacture or sale of this production, when established in the locality falsely indicated as the place of export.

ARTICLE XI.

The High Contracting parties engage between themselves to accord a temporary protection to patentable inventions, to industrial designs or models, as well as to trade or commercial marks for the productions, which may figure at official or officially recognized International Exhibitions.

ARTICLE XII.

Each one of the High Contracting parties engages to establish a special service of Industrial Property and a central dépôt, for giving information to the public, concerning patents of invention, industrial designs or models and trade or commercial marks.

ARTICLE IX.

Tout produit portant illicitement une marque de fabrique ou de commerce, ou un nom commercial, pourra être saisi à l'importation dans ceux des États de l'Union dans lesquels cette marque ou ce nom commercial ont droit à la protection légale.

La saisie aura lieu à la requête soit du Ministère public, soit de la partie intéressée, conformément à la législation intérieure de chaque État.

Seizure of articles infringing trade-marks, etc.

ARTICLE X.

Les dispositions de l'article précédent seront applicables à tout produit portant faussement, comme indication de provenance, le nom d'une localité déterminée, lorsque cette indication sera jointe à un nom commercial fictif ou emprunté dans une intention frauduleuse.

Est réputé partie intéressée tout fabricant ou commerçant engagé dans la fabrication ou le commerce de ce produit, et établi dans la localité faussement indiquée comme provenance.

Application.

ARTICLE XI.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à accorder une protection temporaire aux inventions brevetables, aux dessins ou modèles industriels, ainsi qu'aux marques de fabrique ou de commerce, pour les produits qui figureront aux Expositions internationales officielles ou officiellement reconnues.

Protection to inventions, etc., at exhibitions.

ARTICLE XI.

Chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes s'engage à établir un service spécial de la Propriété industrielle et un dépôt central pour la communication au public des brevets d'invention, des dessins ou modèles industriels et des marques de fabrique ou de commerce.

Industrial property service.

ARTICLE XIII.

International bureau established.

An International Office shall be organized under the title of "*International Bureau of the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property.*"

This Bureau, the cost of which shall be supported by the governments of all the contracting States, shall be placed under the high authority of the Superior Administration of the Swiss Confederation, and shall work under its supervision. Its powers shall be determined by common accord between the States of the Union.

ARTICLE XIV.

Revision.

The present Convention shall be submitted to periodical revisions for the purpose of introducing improvements calculated to perfect the system of the Union.

With this object, conferences shall take place successively in one of the contracting States between the delegates of said States.

The next meeting shall take place in 1885 at Rome.

ARTICLE XV.

Right reserved to make special protective arrangements.

It is understood that the High Contracting parties respectively reserve the right to make, separately, between themselves, special arrangements for the protection of industrial property, so far as these arrangements shall not interfere with the provisions of the present convention.

ARTICLE XVI.

Adhesion of non-signatory states.

The States that have not taken part in the present Convention shall be admitted to adhere to the same upon their application.

This adhesion shall be notified through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the Swiss Confederation and by the latter to all the others.

It shall convey, of full right, accession to all the clauses and admission to all the advantages stipulated by the present Convention.

ARTICLE XIII.

Un office international sera organisé sous le titre de *Bureau International de l'Union pour la protection de la Propriété industrielle.*

Ce Bureau, dont les frais seront supportés par les administrations de tous les États contractants, sera placé sous la haute autorité de l'Administration supérieure de la Confédération suisse, et fonctionnera sous sa surveillance. Les attributions en seront déterminées d'un commun accord entre les États de l'Union.

ARTICLE XIV.

La présente Convention sera soumise à des révisions périodiques en vue d'y introduire les améliorations de nature à perfectionner le système de l'Union.

A cet effet, des conférences auront lieu successivement, dans l'un des États contractants, entre les délégués desdits États.

La prochaine réunion aura lieu en 1885, à Rome.

ARTICLE XV.

Il est entendu que les Hautes Parties contractantes se réservent respectivement le droit de prendre séparément, entre elles, des arrangements particuliers pour la protection de la Propriété industrielle, en tant que ces arrangements ne contreviendraient point aux dispositions de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE XVI.

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

Cette adhésion sera notifiée par la voie diplomatique au Gouvernement de la Confédération Suisse, et par celui-ci à tous les autres.

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

ARTICLE XVII.

The execution of the reciprocal engagements contained in the present Convention is subordinated so far as needful, to the accomplishment of the formalities and rules established by the constitutional laws of such of the High Contracting parties as are bound to ask the application thereof, which they agree to do within the shortest delay possible.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The present Convention shall be put into execution within a month after exchange of ratifications, and shall remain in force during a period of time not determined, until the expiration of one year from the day upon which the denunciation shall be made.

This denunciation shall be addressed to the Government empowered to receive adhesions. It shall only produce its effect as regards the State making it, the Convention remaining executory for the other contracting parties.

ARTICLE XIX.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris, within the period of one year at the latest.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it and affixed to it their seals.

Done at Paris the 20th of March, 1883.

BEYENS.	[SEAL.]
VILLENEUVE.	“
DUK DE FERNAN-NUÑEZ.	“
P. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR.	“
CH. HÉRISSE.	“
CH. JAGERSCHMIDT.	“
CRISANTO MEDINA.	“
RESSMAN.	“
BARON DE ZUYLEN DE NYEVELT.	“
JOSÉ DA SILVA MENDES LEAL.	“
F. D'AZEVEDO.	“
J. M. TORRES-CAÏCEDO.	“
SIMA M. MARINOVITCH.	“
LARDY.	“
J. WEIBEL.	“

ARTICLE XVII.

L'exécution des engagements réciproques contenus dans la présente Convention est subordonnée, en tant que de besoin, à l'accomplissement des formalités et règles établies par les lois constitutionnelles de celles des Hautes Parties contractantes qui sont tenues d'en provoquer l'application, ce qu'elles s'obligent à faire dans le plus bref délai possible.

ARTICLE XVIII.

La présente Convention sera mise à exécution dans le délai d'un mois à partir de l'échange des ratifications et demeurera en vigueur pendant un temps indéterminé, jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où la dénonciation en sera faite.

Cette dénonciation sera adressée au Gouvernement chargé de recevoir les adhésions. Elle ne produira son effet qu'à l'égard de l'État qui l'aura faite, la Convention restant exécutoire pour les autres parties contractantes.

ARTICLE XIX.

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

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs l'ont signée et y ont apposé leurs cachets. Fait à Paris, le 20 Mars 1883.

BEYENS.	[SEAL.]
VILLENEUVE.	“
DUK DE FERNAN-NUÑEZ.	“
P. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR.	“
CH. HÉRISSE.	“
CH. JAGERSCHMIDT.	“
CRISANTO MEDINA.	“
RESSMAN.	“
BARON DE ZUYLEN DE NYEVELT.	“
JOSÉ DA SILVA MENDES LEAL.	“
F. D'AZEVEDO.	“
J. M. TORRES-CAÏCEDO.	“
SIMA M. MARINOVITCH.	“
LARDY.	“
J. WEIBEL.	“

Legislation.

Time of going into effect.

Denunciation.

Ratification.

Signatures.

Final protocol.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

PROTOCOLE DE CLÔTURE.

On proceeding to the signature of the Convention, concluded this day between the Governments of Belgium, Brazil, Spain, France, Guatemala, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Salvador, Servia, and Switzerland, for the protection of industrial property, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed on the following:

Au moment de procéder à la signature de la Convention conclue, à la date de ce jour, entre les Gouvernements de la Belgique, du Brésil, de l'Espagne, de la France, du Guatemala, de l'Italie, des Pays-Bas, du Portugal, du Salvador, de la Serbie et de la Suisse, pour la protection de la Propriété industrielle, les Plénipotentiaires soussignés sont convenus de ce qui suit:

Definition of "Industrial Property."

1. The words *Industrial Property* are to be understood in their widest acceptation, in the sense that they apply not only to the productions of industry properly so called, but equally to the productions of agriculture (wines, grains, fruits, cattle, etc.) and to mineral productions used in commerce (mineral waters, etc.).

1. Les mots *Propriété industrielle* doivent être entendus dans leur acceptation la plus large, en ce sens qu'ils s'appliquent non seulement aux produits de l'industrie proprement dite, mais également aux produits de l'agriculture (vins, grains, fruits, bestiaux, etc.) et aux produits minéraux livrés au commerce (eaux minérales, etc.).

Patents.

2. Under the name *Patents of invention* are included the various classes of industrial patents granted by the laws of the contracting States, such as patents of importation, patents of improvement, etc.

2. Sous le nom de *Brevets d'invention* sont comprises les diverses espèces de brevets industriels admises par les législations des États contractants, telles que brevets d'importation, brevets de perfectionnement, etc.

Domestic legislation not infringed upon.

3. It is understood that the final provision of Article 2 of the convention shall in no respect infringe upon the laws of each of the contracting States, so far as concerns the procedure before the courts and the competence of the said courts.

3. Il est entendu que la disposition finale de l'article 2 de la Convention ne porte aucune atteinte à la législation de chacun des États contractants, en ce qui concerne la procédure suivie devant les tribunaux et la compétence de ces tribunaux.

Trade-marks.

4. Paragraph 1 of Article 6 is to be understood in the sense that no trade or commercial mark shall be excluded from protection, in one of the States of the Union, by the mere fact that it may not satisfy, in respect to the signs composing it, the conditions of the laws of this State, provided that it does satisfy, in this regard, the laws of the country of origin, and that it has been in this latter country, duly deposited. Saving this exception which concerns only the form of the mark, and under reservation of the provisions of the other articles of the Convention, the domestic legislation of each of the states shall receive its due application.

4. Le paragraphe 1^{er} de l'article 6 doit être entendu en ce sens qu'aucune marque de fabrique ou de commerce ne pourra être exclue de la protection dans l'un des États de l'Union par le fait seul qu'elle ne satisferait pas, au point de vue des signes qui la composent, aux conditions de la législation de cet État, pourvu qu'elle satisfasse, sur ce point, à la législation du pays d'origine et qu'elle ait été, dans ce dernier pays, l'objet d'un dépôt régulier. Sauf cette exception, qui ne concerne que la forme de la marque, et sous réserve des dispositions des autres articles de la Convention, la législation intérieure de chacun des États recevra son application.

In order to avoid all misinterpretation, it is understood that

Pour éviter toute fausse interprétation, il est entendu que

the use of public armorial bearings and decorations may be considered contrary to public order, in the sense of the final paragraph of Article 6.

5. The organization of a special service of Industrial Property mentioned in Article 12 shall include, as far as is possible, the publication in each state of an official periodical.

6. The common expenses of the International Bureau, created by Article 13, shall in no case exceed yearly a sum-total representing a mean of 2,000 francs for each contracting State.

In order to determine the contributory share of each of the States this sum-total of expenses, the contracting States, and those who may hereafter adhere to the Union, shall be divided into six classes, each contributing in the proportion of a certain number of units, namely :

1st class.....	25 units
2d "	20 "
3d "	15 "
4th "	10 "
5th "	5 "
6th "	3 "

Those coefficients shall be multiplied by the number of the States of each class, and the sum of the products thus obtained shall furnish the number of units by which the total expense is to be divided. The quotient will give the amount of the unit of expense.

The contracting States are classified as follows in respect to the division of the expenses :

1st class:	France, Italy.
2d "	Spain.
3d "	Belgium, Brazil, Portugal, Switzerland.
4th "	Netherlands.
5th "	Servia.
6th "	Guatemala, Salvador.

The Swiss Government shall supervise the expenditure of the International Bureau, make the necessary advances, and state the annual account, which shall be

l'usage des armoiries publiques et des décorations peut être considéré comme contraire à l'ordre public, dans le sens du paragraphe final de l'article 6.

5. L'organisation du service spécial de la Propriété industrielle mentionné à l'article 12 comprendra, autant que possible, la publication, dans chaque État, d'une feuille officielle périodique.

6. Les frais communs du Bureau international institué par l'article 13 ne pourront, en aucun cas, dépasser, par année, une somme totale représentant une moyenne de 2,000 francs par chaque État contractant.

Pour déterminer la part contributive de chacun des États dans cette somme totale des frais, les États contractants et ceux qui adhèreraient ultérieurement à l'Union seront divisés en six classes, contribuant chacune dans la proportion d'un certain nombre d'unités, savoir :

1 ^{re} classe.....	25 unités.
2 ^e "	20 "
3 ^e "	15 "
4 ^e "	10 "
5 ^e "	5 "
6 ^e "	3 "

Ces coefficients seront multipliés par le nombre des États de chaque classe, et la somme des produits ainsi obtenus fournira le nombre d'unités par lequel la dépense totale doit être divisée. Le quotient donnera le montant de l'unité de dépense.

Les États contractants sont classés ainsi qu'il suit, en vue de la répartition des frais :

1 ^{re} classe:	France, Italie.
2 ^e "	Espagne.
3 ^e "	Belgique, Brésil, Portugal, Suisse.
4 ^e "	Pays-Bas.
5 ^e "	Servie.
6 ^e "	Guatemala, Salvador.

L'Administration suisse surveillera les dépenses du Bureau international, fera les avances nécessaires et établira le compte annuel, qui sera communiqué à

Publication of official periodical.

Expenses of International Bureau.

Classification of expenses.

Classification of countries.

Supervision of expenditures.

communicated to all the other Governments.

Statistics, etc.

The International Bureau shall collect information of every kind relating to the protection of Industrial Property, and shall compile from it general statistics, which shall be transmitted to all the Governments. It shall occupy itself with examinations of general utility which may be of interest to the Union, and shall publish, with the assistance of the documents put at its disposal by the various Governments, a periodical in the French language on questions which concern the object of the Union.

Distribution of official publications.

The numbers of this periodical and all the documents published by the International Bureau shall be partitioned among the Governments of the States of the Union in the proportion of the number of contributory units above mentioned.

Extra copies.

The copies and supplementary documents which may be requested either by the said Governments, or by corporations or private persons, shall be paid for separately.

Special information.

The International Bureau must always hold itself at the disposal of the members of the Union, in order to furnish them, on questions relating to the international service of Industrial Property, with such special information as they may need.

Meetings of Conference.

The Government of the country where the next Conference is to be held shall prepare, with the assistance of the International Bureau, the work of the said Conference.

Director to be present.

The director of the International Bureau shall be present at the sessions of the Conferences, and shall take part in the discussions without voting.

Report.

He shall make an annual report on its management, which shall be communicated to all the members of the Union.

French to be the official language.

The official language of the International Bureau shall be the French language.

Ratification of protocol.

7 The present final protocol, which shall be ratified at the same time as the Convention concluded

toutes les autres Administrations.

Le Bureau international centralisera les renseignements de toute nature relatifs à la protection de la Propriété industrielle et les réunira en une statistique générale qui sera distribuée à toutes les Administrations. Il procédera aux études d'utilité commune intéressant l'Union et rédigera, à l'aide des documents qui seront mis à sa disposition par les diverses Administrations, une feuille périodique, en langue française, sur les questions concernant l'objet de l'Union.

Les numéros de cette feuille, de même que tous les documents publiés par le Bureau International, seront répartis entre les Administrations des États de l'Union, dans la proportion du nombre des unités contributives ci-dessus mentionnées.

Les exemplaires et documents supplémentaires qui seraient réclamés, soit par lesdites Administrations, soit par des sociétés ou des particuliers, seront payés à part.

Le Bureau international devra se tenir en tout temps à la disposition des Membres de l'Union, pour leur fournir, sur les questions relatives au service international de la Propriété industrielle, les renseignements spéciaux dont ils pourraient avoir besoin.

L'Administration du pays où doit siéger la prochaine Conférence préparera, avec le concours du Bureau international, les travaux de cette Conférence.

Le directeur du Bureau international assistera aux séances des Conférences et prendra part aux discussions sans voix délibérative.

Il fera, sur sa gestion, un rapport annuel qui sera communiqué à tous les membres de l'Union.

La langue officielle du Bureau international sera la langue française.

7. Le présent Protocole de Clôture, qui sera ratifié en même temps que la Convention conclue

this day, shall be considered as forming an integral part of that Convention, and shall have the same force, value, and duration.

In faith whereof the undersigned plenipotentiaries have drawn up the present protocol.

à la date de ce jour, sera considéré comme faisant partie intégrante de cette Convention, et aura mêmes force, valeur et durée.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires soussignés ont dressé le présent Protocole.

BEYENS.
 VILLENEUVE.
 DUC DE FERNAN-NUÑEZ.
 P. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR.
 CH. HÉRISSON.
 CH. JAGERSCHMIDT.
 CRISANTO MEDINA.
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 J. M. TORRES CAÏCEDO.
 SIMA M. MARINOVITCH.
 LARDY.
 J. WEIBEL.

Signatures.

And whereas the several Contracting parties to the said Convention and Final Protocol exchanged the ratifications thereof, at the City of Paris, on the 6th day of June, 1884;

And whereas the several States hereinafter named, have adhered to the said Convention and Final Protocol in virtue of Article XVI. of the said Convention:

Adhesions.

Great Britain	March 17, 1884.
Tunis	March 20, 1884.
The Dominican Republic.....	October 20, 1884.
Norway	July 1, 1885.
Sweden	July 3, 1885.

And whereas in virtue of Article III. of the Regulation for the execution of the said Convention, the several States hereinafter named have declared that their accession to the International Union for the protection of Industrial Property includes that of their Colonies and possessions hereinafter enumerated, namely:

France: Martinique, Guadeloupe and dependencies, Reunion and dependency, (Saint Mary of Madagascar), Cochin-China, St. Pierre, Miquelon, Guiana, Senegal and dependencies (Rivières du Sud, Grand Bassam, Assinie, Porto Novo and Kotonou), the Congo and of the (Gaboon, Mayotte, Nossi-Bé, the French establishments in India (Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Karikal, Mahé, Yanaon), New Caledonia, the French establishments in Oceanica (Tahiti and dependencies), Obock and Diégo-Suarez;

Enumeration of colonies of adhering countries.

Portugal: The Azores and Madeira;

Spain: Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

And whereas the Republic of Salvador has in virtue of Article XVIII. of the said Convention, denounced the same on the 17th day of August 1886, and will cease to be a member of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property on and after the 17th day of August 1887;

Withdrawal of Salvador.]

And whereas the Swiss Confederation in virtue of the said Article XVI. of the said Convention has invited the United States of America to adhere to the said Convention and Final Protocol;

Adhesion of the
United States.

And whereas the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, did on the 29th day of March, 1887, declare that the United States adhere to the said Convention and Final Protocol of the 20th of March, 1883;

And whereas the Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States at Berne did, in virtue of Article II. of the Regulation for the execution of the Convention of March 20, 1883, by note of May 30, 1887, to the Swiss Federal Council, designate the said thirtieth day of May 1887, as the date of accession of the United States of America to the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property;

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention and Final Protocol of March 20, 1883, 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 11th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven,
[SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eleventh.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the United Mexican States.

April 4, 1887.

For the purpose of facilitating the intercourse springing from the friendly relations existing between the people of the two countries, their closer neighborhood and increasing commercial and personal dealings, by better and more intimate postal arrangements, the United States of America by William F. Vilas, the Postmaster-General, thereto duly authorized by law, and the United Mexican States by Matias Romero, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, thereto duly empowered by the President of the United Mexican States, have agreed upon the following articles:

Preamble.

ARTICLE 1.

(a) Articles of every kind or nature, which are admitted to the domestic mails of either country, except as herein prohibited, shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this Convention; subject however to such regulations as the Postal Administration of the country of destination may deem necessary to protect its custom revenues. But articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, must never be closed against inspection but must be so wrapped or enclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters or Customs Officers.

Articles admitted to the mails.

The following articles are prohibited admission to the mails exchanged under this Convention:

Publications which violate the copy-right laws of the country of destination; packets, except single volumes of printed books, the weight of which exceeds two kilograms; liquids, poisons, explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, those which easily liquefy, live or dead animals, not dried, insects and reptiles, confections, pastes, fruits and vegetables which will easily decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor, lottery tickets or circulars, all obscene and immoral articles, other articles which may destroy or in any way damage the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

Articles prohibited.

(b) Except as required by the regulations of the country of destination for the collection of its customs duties, all admissible matter mailed in one country for the other, or received in one country from the other, whether by land or sea conveyance, shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, and shall in the first case be forwarded by the most speedy means to its destination, and in the latter be promptly delivered to the respective persons to whom it is addressed, being subject in its transmission to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

Delivery.

(c) The classification of, and the rates of postage and the registration fee to be levied and collected upon mail-matter originating in either country and addressed to the other, shall be in accordance with the domestic laws and regulations of the country of origin; provided that the rates of postage and registration fees so levied shall not exceed in either country the minimum rates of postage and registration fees prescribed for articles of like nature by Articles 5 and 6 of the Universal Postal Union Convention of Paris of June 1878, as amended by the Additional Act of Lisbon of March 21, 1885.

Classification.

Ante p. 3

ARTICLE 2.

Payment of postage.

(a) Each Administration shall retain to its own use the whole of the postages and registration fees it collects on postal articles exchanged with the other, including deficient postage. Consequently, there will be no postage accounts between the two countries.

(b) Full prepayment of postage shall be required in both countries upon correspondence of all kinds, except letters upon which prepayment of at least one full rate shall be compulsory. Payment of postage and registration fees shall be certified by affixing the appropriate stamps of the country of origin.

(c) Each insufficiently prepaid letter shall have stamped on its cover the capital letter T, and shall have indicated plainly thereon, in figures, on the upper left-hand corner of the address, by the postal officials of the country of origin, the amount of the deficient postage, and only the amount so indicated shall be collected of addressees on delivery, except in cases of obvious error.

ARTICLE 3.

Prepaid matter.

No postage charges shall be levied in either country on fully prepaid correspondence originating in the other, nor shall any charge be made in the country of destination upon official correspondence which under the postal regulations of the country of origin is entitled to freedom from postage; but the country of destination will receive, forward and deliver the same free of charge.

Official correspondence.

ARTICLE 4.

Evasions.

In case any correspondence is tendered for mailing in either country obviously with the intention to evade the higher postage rates applicable to it in the other country, it shall be refused, unless payment be made of such higher rates.

ARTICLE 5.

Exchanges of mails.

(a) Exchanges of mails under this convention, whether by sea or overland, shall be effected through the post-offices of both countries already designated as exchange post-offices, or through such others as may be hereafter agreed upon, under such regulations relative to the details of the exchanges as may be mutually determined to be essential to the security and expedition of the mails and the protection of the customs revenues.

Expense of conveyance.

(b) Each country shall provide for and bear the expense of the conveyance of its mails to the other; or if by agreement the conveyance in both directions in overland exchanges, other than by railway, is provided by one of them, the expense of transportation shall be shared between them in proportion to the distance traveled over the territory of each.

ARTICLE 6.

Transit of closed mails to be free.

(a) The United States of America and the United Mexican States each grants to the other, free of any charges, detention, or examination whatsoever, the transit across its territory, or by means of maritime services subsidized by either country to ply between the ports of the two countries, of *closed* mails made up by any authorized exchange office of either country, addressed to any other exchange office of the same country, or to any exchange office of the other country or of a foreign country; and a mail agent of either country shall be permitted to accompany the closed mails in transit across

the territory of the other, but his transportation and other expenses shall be paid by the country to which the closed mails belong.

(b) But correspondence forwarded from either country to the other, in *open mail* for despatch to countries beyond, shall be liable for Mexican or United States transit to the following rates, viz :

Charges for transit of open mails.

For maritime transit, five francs per kilogram of letters and post cards, and fifty centimes per kilogram of other articles.

For territorial transit, two francs per kilogram of letters and post cards, and twenty-five centimes per kilogram of other articles.

And settlements therefor shall be made according to Articles 4 and 12 of the Universal Postal Union Convention, as amended by the Additional Act of Lisbon.

ARTICLE 7.

(a) Any packet of mailable correspondence may be registered upon payment of the rate of postage and the registration fee applicable thereto in the country of origin.

Registry.

(b) An acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered article shall be returned to the sender when requested ; but either country may require of the sender prepayment of a fee therefor not exceeding five cents.

ARTICLE 8.

(a) Overland exchanges of ordinary international correspondence may be effected without the use of letter-bills, but registered correspondence must be accompanied by a descriptive list thereof, by means of which the registered articles may be identified for the purpose of acknowledgment by the receiving offices.

Way bills.

(b) If a registered article advised shall not be found in the mails by the receiving office its absence shall be immediately reported by the receiving to the sending office.

ARTICLE 9

Ordinary and registered exchanges, unless the latter be made in through registered pouches, shall be effected in properly sealed sacks.

Exchanges.

ARTICLE 10.

(a) All registered articles, ordinary letters, postal cards, and other manuscript matter, business or commercial papers, books (bound or stitched), proofs of printing, engravings, photographs, drawings, maps, and other articles manifestly of value to the sender, which are not delivered from any cause, shall be reciprocally returned monthly without charge, through the central administrations of the two countries, in special packets or sacks marked "Rebuts," after the expiration of the period for their retention required by the laws or regulations of the country of destination ; the returned registered articles to be accompanied by a descriptive list, and the special packets or sacks used for returning undelivered matter to be forwarded under registration when registered articles are returned in them.

Return of undelivered matter.

(b) Fully prepaid letters which bear requests by the senders for their return in case of non-delivery by a certain date, or within a specified time, shall be reciprocally returned, without charge, directly to the despatching exchange office, at the expiration of the period for their retention indicated in the requests.

Return requests.

(c) Fully prepaid letters bearing on the covers the business cards, the names and addresses of the senders, or designation of places to which they may be returned, as post-office box, street and number, &c., without requests for their return in case of non-delivery within

a specified time, shall be reciprocally returned without charge, directly to the despatching exchange office, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of their receipt at the office of destination.

ARTICLE 11.

Change of address.

The sender of any article of admissible matter may cause its return, or the address to be changed, before its delivery to the addressee. The request therefor must be made by the Post-Office Department of the country of origin, at the cost of the sender.

ARTICLE 12.

Rules of Universal Postal Union to govern.

All matters connected with the exchange of mails between the two countries, which are not herein provided for, shall be governed by the provisions of the Universal Postal Union Convention and Regulations now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, for the governance of such matters in the exchanges of mails between countries of the Universal Postal Union generally; so far as the articles of such Universal Postal Union Convention shall be obligatory upon both of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 13.

Further regulations.

The Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and the Director-General of Posts of the United Mexican States, shall have authority to jointly make such further regulations of order and detail as may be found necessary to carry out the present Convention from time to time; and may by agreement prescribe conditions for the admission to the mails of any of the articles prohibited by Article 1.

ARTICLE 14.

Mail service in case of war.

In case of the misfortune of war between the two nations, the mail-service of the two post-offices shall continue, without impediment or molestation, until six weeks after a notification shall have been made on the part of either of the two Governments and delivered to the other, that the service is to be discontinued; and in such case the mail-packets of the two countries shall be permitted to return freely and under special protection to their respective ports.

ARTICLE 15.

Abrogation of former convention.

This Convention abrogates the special postal convention between the two countries signed at the city of Mexico, December 11, 1861. It shall be ratified by the contracting countries in accordance with their respective laws, and its ratification shall be exchanged at the city of Washington as early as possible, not later than three months from this date. It shall take effect on the 1st day of July, 1887, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, or annulled at the instance of the Post-Office Department of either country, upon six months previous notice given to the other.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

[SEAL.]

WM. F. VILAS,
Postmaster-General.

[SEAL.]

M. ROMERO,
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
from the United Mexican States to the United States of America.*

The foregoing Convention between the United States of America and the United Mexican States has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified. Approval.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,

Secretary of State,

Washington, June 21, 1887.

The undersigned, William F. Vilas, Postmaster General of the United States of America, and Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States at Washington, having met together for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Postal Convention, concluded between the United States of America and the United Mexican States and signed at Washington April 4th 1887, and having carefully compared the ratifications of said Convention and found them exactly conformable to each other, the exchange took place this day in the usual form. Exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof, they have signed the present protocol of exchange and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington this twenty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven

[SEAL.]

WM. F. VILAS

Postmaster General.

[SEAL.]

M. ROMERO

*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
from the United Mexican States to the United States of America*

December 5, 1885.

Additional article to the Convention of July 29, 1882, between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, providing for an extension of the time fixed in Article VIII. of said Convention for re-surveying and re-locating the existing frontier line between the two countries west of the Rio Grande. Concluded December 5, 1885; ratification advised by the Senate with amendment June 21, 1886; ratified by the President of the United States June 23, 1887; ratified by the President of Mexico May 18, 1887; ratifications exchanged at Washington June 27, 1887; proclaimed June 28, 1887.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas an Additional Article to the Convention concluded on the 29th day of July, 1882, between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico was concluded and signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the said High Contracting Parties on the 5th day of December, 1885, the original of which Additional Article, as amended by the Senate of the United States of America, extends for eighteen months the time fixed in Article VIII. of the Convention aforesaid for re-surveying and re-locating the existing boundary line between the two countries west of the Rio Grande, and, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows :

Additional article.

Additional article to the Convention concluded at Washington the twenty-ninth of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico.

Artículo adicional á la Convencion concluida en Washington el veintinueve de Julio de mil ochocientos ochenta y dos entre los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

Preamble.

The United States of America and the United States of Mexico being desirous to comply with the provisions of the Convention, signed at Washington on the twenty-ninth of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, to survey and re-locate the existing boundary line, between the two countries west of the Rio Grande, which so far as they relate to Article VIII. of said Convention, have not been carried out through delays in the appointment of the Commission to undertake the work have deemed it expedient to agree upon an exten-

Deseando los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos cumplir con las estipulaciones de la Convencion firmada en Washington el veintinueve de Julio de mil ochocientos ochenta y dos, para reponer y demarcar nuevamente la actual línea divisoria entre los dos países al oeste del Rio Bravo del Norte, en cuanto ellas se refieren al artículo octavo de dicha Convencion, que no se ha llevado á efecto con motivo de la dilacion en nombramiento de la Comision que debe emprender ese trabajo, han creído oportuno convenir en proro-

sion of the time provided for in said article, and to this end they have appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States of America, Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State to the United States of America, and

The President of the United States of Mexico, Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico in Washington,

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following article:

Additional Article.

The time fixed in Article VIII. of the Convention concluded at Washington, July 29, 1882, between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, to establish an international boundary commission for the purpose of re-surveying and re-locating the existing boundary line between the two countries, west of the Rio Grande, as provided for in said Convention, is hereby extended for eighteen months from the expiration of the term fixed in Article VIII. of the said Treaty of July 29, 1882.

This additional Article shall be ratified by the contracting parties in conformity with their respective constitutions and its ratification shall be exchanged in Washington, as soon as possible.

In faith whereof, we, the undersigned, in virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present additional article in duplicate and have thereunto affixed our respective seals.

Done at the city of Washington, the 5th day of December, in the year of the Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

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

gar el plazo fijado en dicho artículo, y han nombrado, con ese objeto, sus respectivos Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América á Thomas F. Bayard, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, y

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos á Matías Romero, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en Washington,

Quienes, despues de haberse mostrado sus respectivos plenos poderes, y encontrádoslos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en el siguiente artículo:

Artículo adicional.

El plazo fijado en el artículo octavo de la Convencion concluida en Washington el veintinueve de Julio de mil ochocientos ochenta y dos, entre los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, para el establecimiento de una Comision internacional de límites, con objeto de reconocer y demarcar nuevamente la actual línea divisoria entre los dos países al oeste del Rio Bravo del Norte, conforme á las estipulaciones de dicha Convencion, se proroga, por el presente, por diez y ocho meses, contados desde la espiracion del plazo fijado en el Artículo VIII. de dicho Tratado de 29 de Julio de 1882.

Este artículo adicional será ratificado por las partes contratantes, de conformidad con sus respectivas constituciones, y sus ratificaciones serán cambiadas en Washington tan pronto como fuere posible.

En fé de lo cual, nosotros los infrascritos, en virtud de nuestros respectivos plenos poderes, hemos firmado el presente artículo adicional por duplicado, y lo hemos sellado con nuestros respectivos sellos.

Hecho en la ciudad de Washington, á los 5 dias de Diciembre del año del Señor de mil ochocientos ochenta y cinco.

Plenipotentiaries.

Additional article.

Time extended.

Ratification.

Signatures.

And whereas the said Additional Article, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at the City of Washington on the 27th day of June, 1887;

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America have caused the said Additional Article, as amended, to be made public, to the end that the same and every 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 of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 28th day of June in the year [SEAL.] of our Lord 1887, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eleventh.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

Postal Convention between Jamaica and the United States of America. July 22, 1887.

September 3, 1887.

Preamble.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between Jamaica and the United States of America, the undersigned, Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., C. I. E., Governor of Jamaica, and William F. Vilas, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, by virtue of authority vested in them by law, have agreed upon the following articles for the establishment of a parcels post system of exchanges between the two countries.

ARTICLE I.

The provisions of this Convention relate only to parcels of mail matter to be exchanged by the system herein provided for, and do not affect the arrangements now existing under the Universal Postal Union Convention, which will continue as heretofore; and all the agreements hereinafter contained apply exclusively to mails exchanged under these articles, *directly* between the office of New York, in the State of New York, and such other offices within the United States as may be hereafter designated by the Postmaster-General of the United States, and the office of Kingston, Jamaica, and such other offices within the Island of Jamaica, as may be hereafter designated by the Postmaster of Jamaica; such matter to be admitted to the mails under these articles as shall be sent through such exchange offices from any place in either country to any place in the other.

Extent of convention.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this Convention, articles of merchandise and mail matter except letters, post cards, and written matter, of all kinds that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that no packet must exceed 11 pounds (or 5 kilograms) in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length in any direction, two feet; greatest girth, four feet; and must be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers; and except that the following articles are prohibited:

Articles admitted to the mails.

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; poisons, and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances, liquids, and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes; live or dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements, or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

Articles prohibited.

ARTICLE III.

A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or inclosed with any parcel.

Letters accompanying parcels.

If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails if separable, and if the communication be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Union Convention.

Address.

No parcel may contain parcels intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such inclosed parcels be detected, they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcel-post rates.

ARTICLE IV.

Duties.

The packages in question shall be subject in the country of destination to all customs duties and all customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its customs revenues, and to the following rates of postage, which shall in all cases be required to be FULLY PREPAID with postage stamps of the country of origin, viz :

Rate of postage.

In the United States, for a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight, 12 cents; and for each additional pound, or fraction of a pound, 12 cents.

In Jamaica, for a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight, six pence, and for each additional pound, or fraction of a pound, six pence.

ARTICLE V.

Customs declarations.

The sender of each package must make a *Customs Declaration*, pasted upon or attached to the package, upon a special form provided for the purpose (see Model 1, "A," annexed hereto), giving a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of the contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence, and place of address.

The sender will, at the time of mailing the package, receive a certificate of mailing from the post-office where the package is mailed, on a form like Model 2, annexed hereto.

Return receipt.

The sender of a package may obtain a return receipt for the same by paying in the United States a fee of five cents, and in Jamaica two pence, in addition to the postage on each packet, to be affixed to the packet in stamps of the country of origin.

Registration.

The sender of a package may have the same registered by paying the registration fee required for registered articles in the country of origin, and will receive the return receipt without special charge therefor.

ARTICLE VI.

Delivery.

The addressees of registered articles shall be advised of the arrival of a package addressed to them, by a notice from the post-office of destination.

The packages shall be delivered to addressees in the country of destination free of charge *for postage*; but the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination; and the country of destination may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee for interior service and delivery a charge not exceeding five cents in the United States and two and a half pence in Jamaica on each single parcel of whatever weight; and if the weight exceeds one pound, a charge equal to one cent or one half-penny for each four ounces of weight or fraction thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

Transportation.

The packages shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States and Jamaica, to be dispatched by the country of origin to the other at its cost and by such means as it provides, but must be forwarded, at the option of the dispatching office, either in boxes prepared expressly for the purpose or in ordinary mail sacks, to be marked "Parcels-post," and not to contain any other articles of mail matter, and to be securely sealed with

wax, or otherwise, as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

Each country shall promptly return *empty* to the dispatching office by next mail, all such bags and boxes, but subject to other regulations between the two administrations.

Although articles admitted under this Convention will be transmitted as aforesaid between the exchange offices, they should be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the open mails of either country, both in going to the exchange office in the country of origin and to the office of address in the country of destination.

Each dispatch of a parcel-post mail must be accompanied by a descriptive list, in duplicate, of all the packages sent, showing distinctly the list number of each parcel, the name of the sender, the name of the addressee with address of destination, and the declared contents and value; and must be inclosed in one of the boxes or sacks of such dispatch. (See Model 3 annexed hereto.)

Way bill.

ARTICLE VIII.

As soon as the mail shall have reached the office of destination, that office shall check the contents of the mail.

Receipt of mail.

In the event of the parcel bill not having been received a substitute should be at once prepared.

Any errors in the entries on the parcel bill which may be discovered, should, after verification by a second officer, be corrected and noted for report to the dispatching office on a form, "Verification certificate," which should be sent in the special envelope.

If a parcel advised on the bill be not received, after the non-receipt has been verified by a second officer, the entry on the bill should be canceled, and the fact reported at once.

If a parcel be observed to be insufficiently prepaid, it must not be taxed with deficient postage, but the circumstance must be reported on the verification certificate form.

Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars should be reported on the same form.

If no verification certificate or note of error be received, a parcel mail shall be considered as duly delivered, having been found on examination correct in all respects.

ARTICLE IX.

If a package cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender will be communicated with through the central administration of the office of destination, as to the manner in which he desires the package to be disposed of, and if no reply is received from him within a period of three months from the date of the notice, the package may be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Failure of delivery.

An order for redirection or reforwarding must be accompanied by the amount due for postage necessary for the return of the article to the office of origin, at the ordinary parcel rates.

Reforwarding.

When the contents of a parcel which can not be delivered are liable to deterioration or corruption, they may be destroyed at once, if necessary, or if expedient, sold, without previous notice or judicial formality, for the benefit of the right person, the particulars of each sale being noticed by one post-office to the other.

Disposal of perishable articles.

ARTICLE X.

The Post-Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package, and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

No responsibility for loss or damage.

ARTICLE XI.

Fees to be retained. Each country shall retain to its own use the whole of the postages, registration and delivery fees, it collects on said packages; consequently, this Convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

ARTICLE XII.

Further regulations. The Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and the Postmaster of Jamaica, shall have authority to jointly make such further regulations of order and detail as may be found necessary to carry out the present Convention from time to time; and may, by agreement, prescribe conditions for the admission in packages exchanged under this Convention of any of the articles prohibited by Article II.

ARTICLE XIII.

Commencement and duration.

This Convention shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on the first day of October, 1887, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, but may be annulled at the desire of either Department, upon six months' previous notice given to the other.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington the twenty-second day of July, 1887, and at Kingston, the third day of September, 1887.

[SEAL.]

WM. F. VILAS,

Postmaster-General of the United States.

H. W. NORMAN,

Governor of Jamaica.

Approval.

The foregoing Parcel Post Convention between Jamaica and the United States of America, has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD.

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *September 15th, 1887.*

A.

FORM 1.

Parcel Post between the United States and Jamaica.

Date. Stamp.	FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION.	Place to which the parcel is addressed.
-----------------	------------------------------	---

Description of parcel: [State whether box, basket, bag, &c.]	Contents.	Value.	Per cent.	Total customs charges.
		\$		\$
Total		\$		\$

Date of posting: 18..; signature and address of sender }

For use of Post-Office only, and to be filled up at the office of exchange.

Parcel Bill No.; No. of rates prepaid; Entry No.

B.

Parcel Post from Jamaica.

The import duty assessed by an officer of customs on contents of this parcel amounts to \$, which must be paid before the parcel is delivered.

Date
Stamp.

.....
Customs Officer.

C.

Parcel Post from Jamaica.

This parcel has been passed by an officer of customs and must be delivered
FREE OF CHARGE.

Date
Stamp.

.....
Postmaster-General.

FORM 2.

Parcel Post.

A parcel addressed as under has been posted here this day..

Office stamp.

.....

.....

.....

This certificate is given to inform the sender of the posting of a parcel, and does not indicate that any liability in respect of such parcel attaches to the Postmaster-General.

FORM 3.

Date stamp of the United States Post-Office.	Parcels from the United States to Jamaica.	Date stamp of the Jamaica Post-Office.					
	Parcel Bill No....., dated 18...; per S. S. "....."						
*Sheet No....							
Entry No.	Origin of parcel.	Name of addressee.	Address of parcel.	Declared contents.	Declared value.	Number of rates prepaid to Jamaica.	Remarks.
					\$		
				Total...	\$		

When more than one sheet is required for the entry of the parcels sent by the mail, it will be sufficient if the undermentioned particulars are entered on the last sheet of the Parcel Bill.

U' s.

*Total number of parcels sent by the mail to Jamaica

*Total weight of mail.....

*Number of boxes or other receptacles forming the mail.....

*Deduct weight of receptacles.....

Signature of dispatching officer at New York Post-Office.....

*Net weight of parcels.....

Signature of receiving officer, Post-Office Kingston, Jamaica.

Supplementary Convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands to limit the duration of the Convention respecting commercial reciprocity concluded January 30, 1875. Concluded December 6, 1884; ratification advised by the Senate, with amendments, January 20, 1887; ratified by the President November 7, 1887; ratified by the King of Hawaii, October 20, 1887; ratifications exchanged at Washington November 9, 1887; proclaimed November 9, 1887.

December 6, 1884.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands, for the purpose of definitely limiting the duration of the Convention concerning Commercial Reciprocity concluded between the same High Contracting Parties on the thirtieth day of January 1875, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Washington, on the sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1884, which Convention, as amended by the Senate of the United States and being in the English language, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

Supplementary Convention to limit the duration of the Convention respecting commercial reciprocity between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom, concluded January 30, 1875.

Whereas a Convention was concluded between the United States of America, and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, on the thirtieth day of January 1875, concerning commercial reciprocity, which by the fifth article thereof, was to continue in force for seven years from the date after it was to come into operation, and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties should give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; and

Whereas, the High Contracting Parties consider that the increase and consolidation of their mutual commercial interests would be better promoted by the definite limitation of the duration of the said Convention;

Therefore, the President of the United States of America, and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, have appointed: The President of the United States of America, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State; and His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, Henry A. P. Carter, accredited to the Government of the United States as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; who, having exchanged their respective powers, which were found sufficient and in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Plenipotentiaries.

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties agree, that the time fixed for the duration of the said Convention, shall be definitely extended for a term of seven years from the date of the exchange of ratifications

Duration of reciprocity convention extended.

hereof, and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the High Contracting Parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of seven years or at any time thereafter.

ARTICLE II.

His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands grants to the Government of the United States the exclusive right to enter the harbor of Pearl River, in the Island of Oahu, and to establish and maintain there a coaling and repair station for the use of vessels of the United States, and to that end the United States may improve the entrance to said harbor and do all other things needful to the purpose aforesaid.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Washington, as soon as possible.

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

Done at the city of Washington the 6th day of December in the year of our Lord 1884.

Signatures.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN. [SEAL.]
HENRY A. P. CARTER. [SEAL.]

And whereas the said Convention, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged.

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, as amended, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony 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 ninth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [SEAL.] eighty-seven and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twelfth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

Postal convention between the United States of America and Barbados.

October 29, 1887.

November 10, 1887.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and Barbados, the undersigned, William F. Vilas, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K. C. M. G., Governor of Barbados, by virtue of authority vested in them by law, have agreed upon the following articles for the establishment of a parcels post system of exchanges between the two countries.

Preamble.

ARTICLE I.

The provisions of this Convention relate only to parcels of mail matter to be exchanged by the system herein provided for, and do not affect the arrangements now existing under the Universal Postal Union Convention, which will continue as heretofore; and all the agreements hereinafter contained apply exclusively to mails exchanged under these articles, *directly* between the office of New York, in the State of New York, and such other offices within the United States as may be hereafter designated by the Postmaster-General of the United States, and the office of Bridgetown, Barbados, and such other offices within the Island of Barbados, as may be hereafter designated by the Postmaster of Barbados; such matter to be admitted to the mails under these articles as shall be sent through such exchange offices from any place in either country to any place in the other.

Extent of convention.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this Convention, articles of merchandise and mail matter, except letters, post cards, and written matter, of all kinds that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that no packet must exceed 11 pounds (or 5 kilograms) in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length in any direction, three feet six inches; greatest length and girth combined, six feet; and must be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers; and except that the following articles are prohibited:

Articles admitted to the mails.

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; poisons, and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances, liquids, and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes; live or dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

Articles prohibited.

ARTICLE III.

A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or inclosed with any parcel.

If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails if separable, and if the communication be inseparably attached, the whole pack-

Letters accompanying parcels.

age will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Union Convention.

Address.

No parcel may contain parcels intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such inclosed parcels be detected, they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcel-post rates.

ARTICLE IV.

Duties.

The packages in question shall be subject in the country of destination to all customs duties and all customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its customs revenues, and to the following rates of postage, which shall in all cases be required to be FULLY PREPAID with postage stamps of the country of origin, viz:

Rate of postage.

In the United States, for a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight, 12 cents; and for each additional pound, or fraction of a pound, 12 cents.

In Barbados, for a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight, six pence, and for each additional pound, or fraction of a pound, six pence.

ARTICLE V.

Customs declarations.

The sender of each package must make a *Customs Declaration*, pasted upon or attached to the package, upon a special form provided for the purpose (see Model 1, annexed hereto), giving a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of the contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence, and place of address.

The sender will, at the time of mailing the package, receive a certificate of mailing from the post-office where the package is mailed, on a form like Model 2, annexed hereto.

Return receipt.

The sender of a package may obtain a return receipt for the same by paying in the United States a fee of five cents, and in Barbados two and a half pence, in addition to the postage on each packet, to be affixed to the packet in stamps of the country of origin.

ARTICLE VI.

Delivery.

The packages shall be delivered to addressees in the country of destination free of charge *for postage*; but the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination; and the country of destination may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee for interior service and delivery a charge not exceeding five cents in the United States and two and a half pence in Barbados on each single parcel of whatever weight; and if the weight exceeds one pound, a charge equal to one cent or one half-penny for each four ounces of weight or fraction thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

Transportation.

The packages shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States and Barbados, to be dispatched by the country of origin to the other at its cost and by such means as it provides, but must be forwarded, at the option of the dispatching office, either in boxes prepared expressly for the purpose or in ordinary mail sacks, these boxes or sacks to be marked "Parcel post," and not to contain any other articles of mail matter, and to be securely sealed with wax, or otherwise, as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

Each country shall promptly return *empty* to the dispatching office by next mail, all such bags and boxes, but subject to other regulations between the two administrations.

Although articles admitted under this Convention will be transmitted as aforesaid between the exchange offices, they should be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the open mails of either country, both in going to the exchange office in the country of origin and to the office of address in the country of destination.

Each dispatch of a parcel post mail must be accompanied by a descriptive list, in duplicate, of all the packages sent, showing distinctly the list number of each parcel, the name of the sender, the name of the addressee with address of destination, and the declared contents and value; and must be inclosed in one of the boxes or sacks of such dispatch. (See Model 3 annexed hereto).

Way bill.

ARTICLE VIII.

As soon as the mail shall have reached the office of destination, that office shall check the contents of the mail.

Receipt of mail.

In the event of the parcel bill not having been received a substitute should be at once prepared.

Any errors in the entries on the parcel bill which may be discovered should, after verification by a second officer, be corrected and noted for report to the dispatching office on a form, "Verification certificate," which should be sent in the special envelope.

If a parcel advised on the bill be not received, after the non-receipt has been verified by a second officer, the entry on the bill should be canceled and the fact reported at once.

If a parcel be observed to be insufficiently prepaid, it must not be taxed with deficient postage, but the circumstance must be reported on the verification certificate form.

Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars should be reported on the same form.

If no verification certificate or note of error be received, a parcel mail shall be considered as duly delivered, having been found on examination correct in all respects.

ARTICLE IX.

If a package cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender will be communicated with through the central administration of the office of destination, as to the manner in which he desires the package to be disposed of, and if no reply is received from him within a period of three months from the date of the notice, the package may be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Failure of delivery.

An order for redirection or reforwarding must be accompanied by the amount due for postage necessary for the return of the article to the office of origin, at the ordinary parcel rates.

Reforwarding.

When the contents of a parcel which cannot be delivered are liable to deterioration or corruption, they may be destroyed at once, if necessary, or if expedient, sold, without previous notice or judicial formality, for the benefit of the right person, the particulars of each sale being noticed by one post-office to the other.

Disposal of perishable articles.

ARTICLE X.

The Post-Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package, and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

No responsibility for loss or damage.

ARTICLE XI.

Fees to be retained.

Each country shall retain to its own use the whole of the postages and delivery fees, it collects on said packages; consequently, this Convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

ARTICLE XII.

Further regulations.

The Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and the Postmaster of Barbados, shall have authority to jointly make such further regulations of order and detail as may be found necessary to carry out the present Convention from time to time; and may, by mutual agreement, prescribe conditions for the admission in packages exchanged under this Convention of any of the articles prohibited by Article II.

ARTICLE XIII.

Commencement and duration.

This Convention shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on the first day of December, 1887, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, but may be annulled at the desire of either Department, upon six months' previous notice given to the other.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington, the tenth day of November, 1887, and at Bridgetown, the twenty-ninth day of October, 1887.

[SEAL.]

WM. F. VILAS,
Postmaster-General of the United States.

C. C. LEES,
Governor of Barbados.

Approval.

The foregoing Parcel Post Convention between Barbados and the United States of America, has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *November 10th*, 1887.

FORM 1.

Parcel Post between the United States and Barbados.

Date. Stamp.	FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION.	Place to which the parcel is addressed.
-----------------	------------------------------	---

Description of parcel: [State whether box, basket, bag, &c.]	Contents.	Value.	Per cent.	Total customs charges.
		\$		\$
Total		\$		\$

Date of posting: 18...; signature and address of sender }
 For use of Post-Office only, and to be filled up at the office of exchange.
 Parcel Bill No.; No. of rates prepaid.....; Entry No.....

Parcel Post from.....
 The import duty assessed by an officer of customs on contents of this parcel amounts to \$.....; which must be paid before the parcel is delivered.

Date. Stamp.

.....
Postmaster-General.

Parcel Post from.....
 This parcel has been passed by an officer of customs and must be delivered
FREE OF CHARGE.

Date. Stamp.

.....
Postmaster-General.

FORM 2.

Parcel Post.

A parcel addressed as under has been posted here this day.

Office stamp.

.....

.....

.....

This certificate is given to inform the sender of the posting of a parcel, and does not indicate that any liability in respect of such parcel attaches to the Postmaster-General.

FORM 3.

Date stamp of the United States Post-Office.	<i>Parcels from the United States for Barbados.</i>	Date stamp of the Barbados Post-Office.
	Parcel Bill No., dated, 18...; per S. S. "....."	
* Sheet No.		

Entry No.	Origin of parcel.	Name of addressee.	Address of parcel.	Declared contents.	Declared value.	Number of rates prepaid to Barbados.	Remarks.
					\$		
Totals...					\$		

When more than one sheet is required for the entry of the parcels sent by the mail, it will be sufficient if the undermentioned particulars are entered on the last sheet of the Parcel Bill.

* Total number of parcels sent by the mail to Barbados.....	* Total weight of mail..... <i>lbs.</i>
* Number of boxes or other receptacles forming the mail.....	* Deduct weight of receptacles.....
Signature of dispatching officer at New York Office.....	* Net weight of mails.....
Signature of receiving officer, Post-Office Bridgetown, Barbados.	

Postal convention between the United States of America and the Bahamas. December 20, 1887.
January 9, 1880.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and the Bahamas, the undersigned, William F. Vilas, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and Sir Ambrose Shea, K. C. M. G., Governor of the Bahamas, by virtue of authority vested in them by law, have agreed upon the following articles for the establishment of a parcels post system of exchanges between the two countries.

Preamble.

ARTICLE I.

The provisions of this Convention relate only to parcels of mail matter to be exchanged by the system herein provided for, and do not affect the arrangements now existing under the Universal Postal Union Convention, which will continue as heretofore; and all the agreements hereinafter contained apply exclusively to mails exchanged under these articles, *directly* between the office of New York, in the State of New York, and such other offices within the United States as may be hereafter designated by the Postmaster-General of the United States, and the office of Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, and such other offices within the Bahamas as may be hereafter designated by the Postmaster of the Bahamas; such matter to be admitted to the mails under these articles as shall be sent through such exchange offices from any place in either country to any place in the other.

Extent of Convention.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this Convention, articles of merchandise and mail matter except letters, post cards, and written matter, of all kinds that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that no packet must exceed 11 pounds (or 5 kilograms) in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length in any direction three feet six inches; greatest length and girth combined, six feet; and must be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers; and except that the following articles are prohibited:

Articles admitted to the mails.

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; poisons, and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances, liquids, and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes; live or dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements, or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

Articles prohibited.

ARTICLE III.

A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or inclosed with any parcel.

Letters accompanying parcels.

If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails if separable, and if the communication be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently

be forwarded, the country of destination will collect double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Union Convention.

Address.

No parcel may contain parcels intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such inclosed parcels be detected, they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcel-post rates.

ARTICLE IV.

Duties.

The packages in question shall be subject in the country of destination to all customs duties and all customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its customs revenues, and to the following rates of postage, which shall in all cases be required to be FULLY PREPAID with postage stamps of the country of origin, viz :

Rate of postage.

In the United States, for a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight, 12 cents; and for each additional pound, or fraction of a pound, 12 cents.

In the Bahamas, for a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight, six pence; and for each additional pound, or fraction of a pound, six pence.

ARTICLE V.

Customs declaration.

The sender of each package must make a *Customs Declaration*, pasted upon or attached to the package, upon a special form provided for the purpose (see Model 1, "A," annexed hereto), giving a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of the contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence, and place of address.

The sender will, at the time of mailing the package, receive a certificate of mailing from the post-office where the package is mailed, on a form like Model 2, annexed hereto.

Return receipt.

The sender of a package may obtain a return receipt for the same by paying in the United States a fee of 5 cents, and in the Bahamas two pence, in addition to the postage on each packet, to be affixed to the packet in stamps of the country of origin.

Registry.

The sender of a package may have the same registered by paying the registration fee required for registered articles in the country of origin, and will receive the return receipt without special charge therefor.

ARTICLE VI.

Delivery.

The addressees of registered articles shall be advised of the arrival of a package addressed to them, by a notice from the post-office of destination.

The packages shall be delivered to addressees in the country of destination free of charge *for postage*; but the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination; and the country of destination may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee for interior service and delivery a charge not exceeding five cents in the United States and two and a half pence in the Bahamas on each single parcel of whatever weight; and if the weight exceeds one pound, a charge equal to one cent or one-half penny for each four ounces of weight or fraction thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

Transportation.

The packages shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States and the Bahamas, to be dispatched by the country of origin to the other at its cost and by such means as it provides, but must be forwarded, at the option of

the dispatching office, either in boxes prepared expressly for the purpose or in ordinary mail sacks, to be marked "Parcel post," and not to contain any other articles of mail matter, and to be securely sealed with wax, or otherwise, as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

Each country shall promptly return *empty* to the dispatching office by next mail, all such bags and boxes, but subject to other regulations between the two administrations.

Although articles admitted under this Convention will be transmitted as aforesaid between the exchange offices, they should be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the open mails of either country, both in going to the exchange office in the country of origin and to the office of address in the country of destination.

Each dispatch of a parcel post mail must be accompanied by a descriptive list, in duplicate, of all the packages sent, showing distinctly the list number of each parcel, the name of the sender, the name of the addressee with address of destination, and the declared contents and value; and must be inclosed in one of the boxes or sacks of such dispatch. (See Model 3 annexed hereto.)

Way bill.

ARTICLE VIII.

As soon as the mail shall have reached the office of destination, that office shall check the contents of the mail.

Receipt of mail.

In the event of the parcel bill not having been received a substitute should be at once prepared.

Any errors in the entries on the parcel bill which may be discovered, should, after verification by a second officer, be corrected and noted for report to the dispatching office on a form, "Verification certificate," which should be sent in a special envelope.

If a parcel advised on the bill be not received, after the non-receipt has been verified by a second officer, the entry on the bill should be canceled and the fact reported at once.

If a parcel be observed to be insufficiently prepaid, it must not be taxed with deficient postage, but the circumstance must be reported on the verification certificate form.

Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars should be reported on the same form.

If no verification certificate or note of error be received, a parcel mail shall be considered as duly delivered, having been found on examination correct in all respects.

ARTICLE IX.

If a package can not be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender will be communicated with through the central administration of the office of destination, as to the manner in which he desires the package to be disposed of, and if no reply is received from him within a period of three months from the date of the notice, the package may be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Failure of delivery.

An order for redirection or reforwarding must be accompanied by the amount due for postage necessary for the return of the article to the office of origin, at the ordinary parcel rates.

Reforwarding.

When the contents of a parcel which cannot be delivered are liable to deterioration or corruption, they may be destroyed at once, if necessary, or if expedient, sold, without previous notice or judicial formality, for the benefit of the right person, the particulars of each sale being noticed by one post-office to the other.

Disposal of perishable articles.

ARTICLE X.

No responsibility for
loss or damage.

The Post-Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package, and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

ARTICLE XI.

Fees to be retained.

Each country shall retain to its own use the whole of the postages, registration and delivery fees, it collects on said packages; consequently, this Convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

ARTICLE XII.

Further regulations.

The Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and the Postmaster of the Bahamas, shall have authority to jointly make such further regulations of order and detail as may be found necessary to carry out the present Convention from time to time; and may, by agreement, prescribe conditions for the admission in packages exchanged under this Convention of any of the articles prohibited by Article II.

ARTICLE XIII.

Commencement and
duration.

This Convention shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on the first day of February, 1888, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, but may be annulled at the desire of either Department, upon six months' previous notice given to the other.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington the twentieth day of December, 1887, and at Nassau, N. P., the ninth day of January 1888

[SEAL.]

WM. F. VILAS,

Postmaster-General of the United States.

A. SHEA

Governor of the Bahamas.

Approval.

The foregoing Parcel Post Convention between the United States of America and the Bahamas has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President :

T. F. BAYARD,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *January 16th*, 1888

A.

FORM 1.

Parcel Post between the United States and the Bahamas.

Date. Stamp.	FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION.	Place to which the parcel is addressed.
-----------------	------------------------------	---

Description of parcel: [State whether box, basket, bag, &c.]	Contents.	Value.	Per cent.	Total customs charges.
		\$		\$
	Total.	\$		\$

Date of posting:, 18..; signature and address of sender }

For use of Post-Office only, and to be filled up at the office of exchange.

Parcel Bill No.; No. of rates prepaid.; Entry No.

B.

Parcel Post from
The import duty assessed by an officer of customs on contents of this parcel amounts
to \$....., which must be paid before the parcel is delivered.

Date
Stamp.

.....
Postmaster-General.

C.

Parcel Post from
This parcel has been passed by an officer of customs and must be delivered
FREE OF CHARGE.

Date
Stamp.

.....
Postmaster-General.

FORM 2.

Parcel Post.

A parcel addressed as under has been posted here this day.

Office stamp.

.....

This certificate is given to inform the sender of the posting of a parcel, and does not indicate that any liability in respect of such parcel attaches to the Postmaster-General.

FORM 3.

Date stamp of the United States Post-Office.	Parcels from the United States to the Bahamas.	Date stamp of the Bahamas Post-Office.					
	Parcel Bill No., dated 18..; per S. S. "....."						
*Sheet No.							
Entry No.	Origin of parcel.	Name of addressee.	Address of parcel.	Declared contents.	Declared value.	Number of rates prepaid to the Bahamas.	Remarks.
					\$		
				Total...	\$		

When more than one sheet is required for the entry of the parcels sent by the mail, it will be sufficient if the undermentioned particulars are entered on the last sheet of the Parcel Bill.

lbs.

*Total number of parcels sent by the mail to the Bahamas.....	*Total weight of mail.....
*Number of boxes or other receptacles forming the mail.....	*Deduct weight of receptacles.....
Signature of dispatching officer at New York Post-Office.....	*Net weight of parcels.....

Signature of receiving officer, Post-Office, Bahamas.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada.

January 12, 1888.

January 19, 1880.

Preamble.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, the undersigned William F. Vilas, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and Archibald Woodbury McLelan, Postmaster General of the Dominion of Canada, by virtue of authority vested in them by law, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

(a) Articles of every kind or nature, which are admitted to the domestic mails of either country, except as herein prohibited, shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this Convention; subject however to such regulations as the Postal Administration of the country of destination may deem necessary to protect its customs revenues. But articles other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, must never be closed against inspection but must be so wrapped or enclosed that they may be readily and thoroughly examined by postmasters or Customs Officers.

Articles admitted to the mails.

The following articles are prohibited admission to the mails exchanged under this Convention :

Articles excluded.

Publications which violate the copy-right laws of the country of destination ; packets, except single volumes of printed books, the weight of which exceeds two kilograms ; liquids, poisons, explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, those which easily liquefy, live or dead animals not dried, insects and reptiles, confections, pastes, fruits and vegetables which will easily decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor, lottery tickets or circulars, all obscene and immoral articles, other articles which may destroy or in any way damage the mails, or injure the person handling them.

Delivery.

(b) Except as required by the regulations of the country of destination for the collection of its custom duties, all admissible matter mailed in one country for the other, or received in one country from the other, whether by land or sea conveyance, shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, and shall in the first case be forwarded by the most speedy means to its destination, and in the latter be promptly delivered to the respective persons to whom it is addressed, being subject in its transmission to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

Classification.

(c) The classification of, and the rates of postage and the registration fee to be levied and collected upon, mail-matter originating in either country and addressed to the other, shall be in accordance with the domestic laws and regulations of the country of origin; provided that the rates of postage and registration fees so levied shall not exceed in either country the minimum rates of postage and registration fee prescribed for articles of a like nature by Articles 5 and 6 of the Universal Postal Union Convention of Paris of June, 1878, as amended by the Additional Act of Lisbon of March 21, 1885.

Post, p. 88.

Ante, p. 3.

ARTICLE 2.

(a) Each Administration shall retain to its own use the whole of the postages and registration fees it collects on postal articles exchanged with the other, including deficient postage. Consequently, there will be no postage accounts between the two countries.

Payment of postage.

(b) Full prepayment of postage shall be required in both countries upon correspondence of all kinds, except letters upon which prepayment of at least one full rate shall be compulsory. Payment of postage and registration fees shall be certified by affixing the appropriate stamps of the country of origin.

(c) Each insufficiently prepaid letter shall have stamped on its cover the capital letter T, and shall have indicated plainly thereon, in figures, on the upper left-hand corner of the address, by the postal officials of the country of origin, the amount of the deficient postage, and only the amount so indicated shall be collected of addressees on delivery, except in cases of obvious error.

ARTICLE 3.

Prepaid matter.

No postage charges shall be levied in either country on fully prepaid correspondence originating in the other, nor shall any charge be made in the country of destination upon official correspondence which under the postal regulations of the country of origin is entitled to freedom from postage; but the country of destination will receive, forward and deliver the same free of charge.

Official correspondence.

ARTICLE 4.

Evading postage.

In case any correspondence is tendered for mailing in either country obviously with the intention to evade the higher postage rates applicable to it in the other country, it shall be refused, unless payment be made of such higher rates.

ARTICLE 5.

Exchanges.

(a) Exchanges of mails under this convention, whether by sea or overland, shall be effected through the post-offices of both countries already designated as exchange post-offices, or through such others as may be hereafter agreed upon, under such regulations relative to the details of the exchanges as may be mutually determined to be essential to the security and expedition of the mails and the protection of the customs revenues.

Expense of conveyance.

(b) Each country shall provide for and bear the expense of the conveyance of its mails to the other; or if by agreement the conveyance in both directions in overland exchanges, other than by railway, is provided by one of them, the expense of transportation shall be shared between them in proportion to the distance traveled over the territory of each.

ARTICLE 6.

Transit of closed mails.

The United States of America and the Dominion of Canada each grants to the other, free of any charges, detention, or examination whatsoever, the transit across its territory, of the *closed* mails made up by any authorized exchange office of either country, addressed to any other exchange office of the same country, or to any exchange office of the other country.

ARTICLE 7.

Registry.

(a) Any packet of mailable correspondence may be registered upon payment of the rate of postage and the registration fee applicable thereto in the country of origin.

(b) An acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered article shall be returned to the sender when requested; but either country may require of the sender prepayment of a fee therefor not exceeding five cents.

ARTICLE 8.

(a) Overland exchanges of ordinary international correspondence may be effected without the use of letter-bills, but registered correspondence must be accompanied by a descriptive list thereof, by means of which the registered articles may be identified for the purpose of acknowledgment by the receiving offices.

Way bills.

(b) If a registered article advised shall not be found in the mails by the receiving office its absence shall be immediately reported by the receiving to the sending office.

ARTICLE 9.

Ordinary and registered exchanges, unless the latter be made in through registered pouches, shall be effected in properly sealed sacks.

Exchanges.

ARTICLE 10.

(a) All registered articles, ordinary letters, postal cards, and other manuscript matter, business or commercial papers, books (bound or stitched), proofs of printing, engravings, photographs, drawings, maps, and other articles manifestly of value to the sender, which are not delivered from any cause, shall be reciprocally returned monthly without charge, through the central administrations of the two countries, in special packets or sacks marked "Rebuts," after the expiration of the period for their retention required by the laws or regulations of the country of destination; the returned registered articles to be accompanied by a descriptive list, and the special packets or sacks used for returning undelivered matter to be forwarded under registration when registered articles are returned in them.

Return of undelivered matter.

(b) Fully prepaid letters which bear requests by the senders for their return in case of non-delivery by a certain date, or within a specified time, shall be reciprocally returned, without charge, directly to the despatching exchange office, at the expiration of the period for their retention indicated in the requests.

Return requests.

(c) Fully prepaid letters bearing on the covers the business cards, the names and addresses of the senders or designation of places to which they may be returned, as post-office box, street and number, &c., without requests for their return in case of non-delivery within a specified time, shall be reciprocally returned without charge directly to the despatching exchange office, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of their receipt at the office of destination.

ARTICLE 11.

All matters connected with the exchange of mails between the two countries, which are not herein provided for, shall be governed by the provisions of the Universal Postal Union Convention and Regulations now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, for the governance of such matters in the exchanges of mails between countries of the Universal Postal Union generally, so far as the articles of such Universal Postal Union Convention shall be obligatory upon both of the contracting parties.

Rules of Universal Postal Union to govern.

ARTICLE 12.

The Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and the Postmaster General of the Dominion of Canada, shall have authority to jointly make such further regulations of order and detail as may be found necessary to carry out the present Convention from time to time; and may by agreement prescribe conditions for the admission to the mails of any of the articles prohibited by Article 1.

Further regulations.

ARTICLE 13.

Abrogation of former conventions.

This Convention abrogates the special postal convention between the two countries signed at the city of Washington the first day of February, 1875, and at Ottawa the twenty-seventh day of January, 1875. It shall be ratified by the contracting countries in accordance with their respective laws, and its ratification shall be exchanged at the city of Washington as early as possible, not later than one month from this date. It shall take effect on the first day of March, 1888, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, or annulled at the instance of the Post-Office Department of either country, upon six months previous notice given to the other.

Commencement and duration.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and at Ottawa the nineteenth day of January, 1888.

[SEAL.]

WM. F. VILAS,
Postmaster General of the United States of America.

A. W. McLELAN,
Postmaster-General of the Dominion of Canada.

Approval.

The foregoing Convention between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,

Secretary of State,

Washington, January 26, 1888.

Postal Convention between the United States of America and British Honduras.

January 23, 1888.

February 10, 1888.

Preamble.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and British Honduras, the undersigned, Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and William James McKinney, Postmaster of British Honduras, by virtue of authority vested in them by law, have agreed upon the following articles for the establishment of a parcel post system of exchanges between the two countries.

ARTICLE I.

The provisions of this Convention relate only to parcels of mail matter to be exchanged by the system herein provided for, and do not affect the arrangements now existing under the Universal Postal Union Convention, which will continue as heretofore; and all the agreements hereinafter contained apply exclusively to mails exchanged under these articles, *directly* between the office of New Orleans, and such other offices within the United States as may be hereafter designated by the Postmaster-General of the United States, and the office of Belize, and such other offices within British Honduras, as may be hereafter designated by the Postmaster of British Honduras; such matter to be admitted to the mails under these articles as shall be sent through such exchange offices from any place in either country to any place in the other.

Extent of convention.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this Convention, articles of merchandise and mail matter except letters, post cards, and written matter, of all kinds that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that no packet must exceed 11 pounds (or 5 kilograms) in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length in any direction three feet six inches; greatest length and girth combined, six feet; and must be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers; and except that the following articles are prohibited:

Articles admitted to the mails.

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; poisons, and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances, liquids, and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes; live or dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements, or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

Articles prohibited.

ARTICLE III.

A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or inclosed with any parcel.

Letters accompanying parcels.

If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails if separable, and if the communication be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Union Convention.

Address.

No parcel may contain parcels intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such inclosed parcels be detected, they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcel-post rates.

ARTICLE IV.

Duties.

The packages in question shall be subject in the country of destination to all customs duties and all customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its customs revenues, and to the following rates of postage, which shall in all cases be required to be FULLY PREPAID with postage stamps of the country of origin, viz :

Rate of postage.

In the United States, for a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight, 12 cents; and for each additional pound, or fraction of a pound, 12 cents.

In British Honduras, for a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight, six pence; and for each additional pound, or fraction of a pound, six pence.

ARTICLE V.

Customs declaration.

The sender of each package must make a *Customs Declaration*, pasted upon or attached to the package, upon a special form provided for the purpose (see Model 1, "A," annexed hereto), giving a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of the contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence, and place of address.

The sender will, at the time of mailing the package, receive a certificate of mailing from the post-office where the package is mailed, on a form like Model 2, annexed hereto.

Return receipt.

The sender of a package may obtain a return receipt for the same by paying in the United States a fee of five cents, and in British Honduras two pence, in addition to the postage on each packet, to be affixed to the packet in stamps of the country of origin.

Registry.

The sender of a package may have the same registered by paying the registration fee required for registered articles in the country of origin, and will receive the return receipt without special charge therefor.

ARTICLE VI.

Delivery.

The addressees of registered articles shall be advised of the arrival of a package addressed to them, by a notice from the post-office of destination.

The packages shall be delivered to addressees in the country of destination free of charge *for postage*; but the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination; and the country of destination may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee for interior service and delivery a charge not exceeding five cents in the United States and two and a half pence in British Honduras on each single parcel of whatever weight; and if the weight exceeds one pound, a charge equal to one cent or one half-penny for each four ounces of weight or fraction thereof.

ARTICLE VII.

Transportation.

The packages shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States and British Honduras, to be dispatched by the country of origin to the other at its cost and by such means as it provides, but must be forwarded, at the option of the dispatching office, either in boxes prepared expressly for the purpose or in ordinary mail sacks, to be marked "Parcel post," and not to contain any other articles of mail matter, and to be securely sealed

with wax, or otherwise, as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

Each country shall promptly return *empty* to the dispatching office by next mail, all such bags and boxes, but subject to other regulations between the two administrations.

Although articles admitted under this Convention will be transmitted as aforesaid between the exchange offices, they should be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the open mails of either country, both in going to the exchange office in the country of origin and to the office of address in the country of destination.

Each dispatch of a parcel post mail must be accompanied by a descriptive list, in duplicate, of all the packages sent, showing distinctly the list number of each parcel, the name of the sender, the name of the addressee with address of destination, and the declared contents and value; and must be inclosed in one of the boxes or sacks of such dispatch. (See Model 3 annexed hereto.)

Way bill.

ARTICLE VIII.

As soon as the mail shall have reached the office of destination, that office shall check the contents of the mail.

Receipt of mail.

In the event of the parcel bill not having been received a substitute should be at once prepared.

Any errors in the entries on the parcel bill which may be discovered, should, after verification by a second officer, be corrected and noted for report to the dispatching office on a form, "Verification certificate," which should be sent in the special envelope.

If a parcel advised on the bill be not received, after the non-receipt has been verified by a second officer, the entry on the bill should be canceled and the fact reported at once.

If a parcel be observed to be insufficiently prepaid, it must not be taxed with deficient postage, but the circumstance must be reported on the verification certificate form.

Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars should be reported on the same form.

If no verification certificate or note of error be received, a parcel mail shall be considered as duly delivered, having been found on examination correct in all respects.

ARTICLE IX.

If a package cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender will be communicated with through the central administration of the office of destination, as to the manner in which he desires the package to be disposed of, and if no reply is received from him within a period of three months from the date of the notice, the package may be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Failure of delivery.

An order for redirection or reforwarding must be accompanied by the amount due for postage necessary for the return of the article to the office of origin, at the ordinary parcel rates.

Reforwarding.

When the contents of a parcel which can not be delivered are liable to deterioration or corruption, they may be destroyed at once, if necessary, or if expedient, sold, without previous notice or judicial formality, for the benefit of the right person, the particulars of each sale being noticed by one post-office to the other.

Disposal of perishable articles.

ARTICLE X.

The Post-Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package, and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

No responsibility for loss or damage.

ARTICLE XI.

Fees to be retained. Each country shall retain to its own use the whole of the postages, registration and delivery fees, it collects on said packages; consequently, ~~this Convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.~~

ARTICLE XII.

Further regulations. The Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and the Postmaster of British Honduras, shall have authority to jointly make such further regulations of order and detail as may be found necessary to carry out the present Convention from time to time; and may, by agreement, prescribe conditions for the admission in packages exchanged under this Convention of any of the articles prohibited by Article II.

ARTICLE XIII.

Commencement and duration. This Convention shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, but may be annulled at the desire of either Department, upon six months' previous notice given to the other.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington, the twenty-third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and at Belize, the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

Signatures.

DON M. DICKINSON,
Postmaster-General of the United States.
W. J. MCKINNEY,
Postmaster of British Honduras.

Approval.

The foregoing Parcel Post Convention between the United States of America and British Honduras, has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, *March 20th*, 1888.

A.

FORM 1.

Parcel Post between the United States and British Honduras.

Date. Stamp.	FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION.	Place to which the parcel is addressed.
-----------------	------------------------------	---

Description of parcel: [State whether box, basket, bag, &c.]	Contents.	Value.	Per cent.	Total customs charges.
		\$		\$
	Total.	\$		\$

Date of posting:, 18..; signature and address of sender }

For use of Post-Office only, and to be filled up at the office of exchange.

Parcel Bill No; No. of rates prepaid.....; Entry No.....

B.

Parcel Post from British Honduras.

The import duty assessed by an officer of customs on contents of this parcel amounts to \$....., which must be paid before the parcel is delivered.

Date
Stamp.

.....
Customs Officer.

C.

Parcel Post from British Honduras.

This parcel has been passed by an officer of customs and must be delivered
FREE OF CHARGE.

Date
Stamp.

.....
Postmaster-General.

FORM 2.

Parcel Post.

A parcel addressed as under has been posted here this day.

Office stamp.

This certificate is given to inform the sender of the posting of a parcel, and does not indicate that any liability in respect of such parcel attaches to the Postmaster-General.

FORM 3.

Date stamp of the United States Post-Office.	<i>Parcels from the United States to British Honduras.</i>	Date stamp of the British Honduras Post-Office.
	Parcel Bill No....., dated 18..; per S. S. "....."	
* Sheet No. . . .		

Entry No.	Origin of parcel.	Name of addressee.	Address of parcel.	Declared contents.	Declared value.	Number of rates prepaid to British Honduras.	Remarks.
					\$		
Totals..					\$		

When more than one sheet is required for the entry of the parcels sent by the mail, it will be sufficient if the undermentioned particulars are entered on the last sheet of the Parcel Bill.

* Total number of parcels sent by the mail to British Honduras	* Total weight of mail <i>lbs.</i>
* Number of boxes or other receptacles forming the mail	* Deduct weight of receptacles
Signature of dispatching officer at New Orleans Post-Office	* Net weight of parcels
Signature of receiving officer, Post-Office, British Honduras.	

Amendment to the Postal Convention of January 12, 1888, between the United States of America and Canada. Signed at Ottawa April 25, 1888; signed at Washington April 27, 1888.

April 25, 1888.

April 27, 1888.

AMENDMENT TO POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND CANADA OF JANUARY 1888.

For the purpose of establishing a uniform rate of postage upon certain mail matter exchanged between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada, the undersigned Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster General of the United States of America and Archibald Woodbury Mc.Lelan, Postmaster General of the Dominion of Canada, by virtue of authority vested in them by law, have agreed upon the following amendment to the postal convention between the two contracting countries signed at Washington the 12th day of January 1888, and at Ottawa the 19th day of January 1888.

Preamble.

Ante, Treaties, p. 75.

ARTICLE I.

Amend article one, paragraph "c" of the above referred to convention, so as to establish a uniform rate of postage of one cent per ounce upon all merchandise, and one cent per two ounces upon all books, pamphlets, occasional publications, printed circulars, price currents, hand bills, book and newspaper manuscript, printer's proof sheets, whether corrected or not, maps, prints, advertising sheets, drawings, engravings, lithographs, photographs, sheet music, whether printed or written, documents wholly or partly printed or written, such as deeds, insurance policies or other documents of like nature exchanged in the mails between the two contracting countries, and to establish that the registration charge, in addition to postage on correspondence passing between the United States and Canada, shall be a rate of not less than 5 cents, and not exceeding 10 cents in either country.

Postage on merchandise and printed matter.

Registration.

ARTICLE II.

This arrangement shall take effect upon the first day of May 1888, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, or annulled at the instance of the Post Office Department of either country, upon six months previous notice given to the other.

Commencement and duration.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington, April 27th 1888, and in Ottawa, April 25th 1888.

[SEAL.]

DON M. DICKINSON.

Signatures.

Postmaster General of the United States of America.

[SEAL.]

A. W. Mc.LELAN.

Postmaster General of the Dominion of Canada.

I hereby approve the foregoing Amended Article; and in testimony thereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed hereto.

Approval.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30th, 1888.

December 1, 1886.

Declaration and final protocol between the United States of America and other powers ratifying the International Convention of March 14, 1884, for the protection of submarine cables. Déclaration signed at Paris December 1, 1886; final protocol signed at Paris July 7, 1887; ratification of both advised by Senate February 20, 1888; ratified by the President March 1st, 1888; proclaimed May 1st, 1888.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.
Vol. 24, pp. 998-4.

Whereas a Declaration defining the sense of Articles 2 and 4 of the Convention of March 14, 1884, for the Protection of Submarine Cables was signed December 1, 1886, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and other Governments, signatories of the Convention aforesaid, and by the Plenipotentiary of Germany, on March 23, 1887; and whereas a Final Protocol to the Convention aforesaid was signed, July 7, 1887, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and other Governments, signatories of the said Convention of March 14, 1884, which Declaration and Final Protocol, being in the French language, are word for word as follows:

Declaration.

Déclaration.

Les soussignés, Plénipotentiaires des Gouvernements signataires de la Convention du 14 mars 1884, pour la protection des câbles sous-marins, ayant reconnu la convenance de préciser le sens des termes des Articles 2 et 4 de la dite Convention, ont arrêté, d'un commun accord, la Déclaration suivante:

Meaning of wilfully.
Vol. 24, p. 998.

Certains doutes s'étant élevés sur le sens du mot volontairement inséré dans l'Article 2 de la Convention du 14 mars 1884, il est entendu que la disposition de responsabilité pénale mentionnée dans ledit Article ne s'applique pas aux cas de ruptures ou de détériorations occasionnées accidentellement ou nécessairement en réparant un câble, alors que toutes les précautions ont été prises pour éviter ces ruptures ou détériorations.

*Declaration.**

The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the signatory Governments of the convention of March 14, 1884, for the protection of Submarine Cables, having recognized the expediency of defining the sense of the terms of Articles II and IV, of the said convention, have prepared by common accord the following declaration:

Certain doubts having arisen as to the meaning of the word "wilfully" inserted in Article II of the convention of the 14th of March, 1884, it is understood that the imposition of penal responsibility, mentioned in the said article, does not apply to cases of breaking or of injuries occasioned accidentally or necessarily in repairing a cable, when all precautions have been taken to avoid such breakings or damages.

Il est également entendu que l'article 4 de la Convention n'a eu d'autre but et ne doit avoir d'autre effet que de charger les tribunaux compétents de chaque Pays derésoudre, conformément à leurs lois et suivant les circonstances, la question de la responsabilité civile du propriétaire d'un câble, qui, par la pose ou la réparation de ce câble, cause la rupture ou la détérioration d'un autre câble, de même que les conséquences de cette responsabilité, s'il est reconnu qu'elle existe.

Fait à Paris, le 1^{er} décembre 1886 et le 23 mars 1887, pour l'Allemagne.

It is likewise understood that Article IV of the convention has no other object and is to have no other effect than to charge the competent tribunals of each country with the determination, conformably to their laws and according to circumstances, of the question of the civil responsibility of the owner of a cable, who, by the laying or repairing of such cable, causes the breaking or injury of another cable, and also of the consequences of that responsibility, if it is found to exist.

Done at Paris, December 1, 1886, and March 23, 1887, for Germany.

Damages.

ROBERT M. McLANE.
MÜNSTER.
JOSÉ C. PAZ.
GOLUCHOWSKI.
BEYENS.
ARINOS.
R. FERNÁNDEZ.
MOLTKE-HVITFELDT.
EMANUEL DE ALMEDA.
J. L. ALBAREDA.
C. DE FREYCINET.
LYONS.

JUAN J. DIAZ.

CRISANTO MEDINA.
N. S. DELYANNI.
L. L. MENABREA.
HARA.
ESSAD.
A. DE STUERS.
COMTE DE VALLBOM.
V. ALECSANDRI.
KOTZEBUE.
E. PECTOR.
J. MARINOVITCH.
C. LEWENHAUPT.

Signatures.

Protocole de clôture.

Les soussignés, Plénipotentiaires des Gouvernements signataires de la Convention du 14 mars 1884, pour la protection des câbles sous-marins, réunis à Paris à l'effet d'arrêter, conformément à l'article 16 de cet acte international, la date de la mise à exécution de la dite Convention, sont convenus de ce qui suit:

I.—La Convention internationale du 14 mars 1884 pour la protection des câbles sous-marins entrera en vigueur le 1^{er} mai 1888, sous la condition toutefois, qu'à cette date ceux des Gouvernements contractants qui n'ont pas encore adopté les mesures prévues par l'article 12 dudit acte international se seront conformés à cette stipulation.

II.—Les dispositions que les dits États auront prises en exécution

Final Protocol.

The undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of the Governments, parties to the Convention of March 14, 1884, for the protection of submarine cables, having met at Paris for the purpose of fixing, in pursuance of Article 16 of that international instrument, a date for putting the said convention into execution, have agreed upon the following:

I. The International Convention of March 14, 1884, for the protection of submarine cables, shall go into operation on the 1st day of May, 1888, provided, however, that at that date those of the contracting Governments that have not yet adopted the measures provided for by Article 12 of the said international instrument, shall have conformed to that stipulation.

II. The measures which shall have been taken by the said States

Final protocol.

Date of operation.

Acts for enforcement.

de l'article 12 précité seront notifiées aux autres Puissances contractantes par l'intermédiaire du Gouvernement français, chargé d'en examiner la teneur.

Legislation of non-signing countries.

III.—Le Gouvernement de la République Française reste également chargé d'examiner les mêmes dispositions législatives ou réglementaires que devront adopter, dans leurs pays respectifs, pour se conformer à l'article 12, les États qui n'ont pas pris part à la Convention et qui voudraient profiter de la faculté d'accession prévu dans l'article 14.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires soussignés ont arrêté le présent Protocole de clôture, qui sera considéré comme faisant partie intégrante de la Convention internationale du 14 Mars 1884.

Fait à Paris, le 7 juillet 1887.

in execution of Article 12 aforesaid, shall be made known to the other contracting powers through the French Government, which is charged with the examination of the said measures.

III. The Government of the French Republic is likewise charged with the examination of the similar legislative and regulatory provisions which are to be adopted, in their respective countries, in pursuance of Article 12, by such States as have not taken part in the Convention, and as may desire to avail themselves of the privilege of accession, for which provision is made in Article 14.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have adopted this final protocol, which shall be considered as forming an integral part of the International Convention of March 14, 1884.

Done at Paris, July 7, 1887.

Signatures.

ROBERT M. McLANE.

LEYDEN.

JOSÉ C. PAZ.

HOYOS.

BEYENS.

ARINOS.

MANUEL M. DE PERALTA.

MOLTKE-HVITFELDT.

EMANUEL DE ALMEDA.

FLOURENS.

J. LOUIS ALBAREDA.

LYONS.

JUAN J. DIAZ.

CRISANTO MEDINA.

N. S. DELYANNI.

L. L. MENABREA.

HARA.

H. MISSAK.

DE STUERS.

COMTE DE VALBOM.

V. ALECSANDRI.

N. DE GIERS.

J. F. MEDINA.

J. MARINOVITCH.

C. LEWENHAUPT.

And whereas the said Declaration and Final Protocol have been duly ratified by the Governments signatories of the same, and notification thereof has been given at the City of Paris to the Government of the French Republic;

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Declaration and Final Protocol 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 of America 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 May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twelfth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President.

T. F. BAYARD,

Secretary of State.

[Memorandum]

LIST OF STATES WHICH HAVE RATIFIED THE CONVENTION OF MARCH 14, 1884.

Argentine Republic.	Italy.
Austria-Hungary.	Netherlands.
Belgium.	Portugal.
Brazil.	Roumania.
Costa Rica.	Russia.
Denmark.	Salvador.
Dominican Republic.	Servia.
France.	Spain.
Germany.	Sweden and Norway.
Great Britain.	Turkey.
Greece.	United States of America.
Guatemala.	Uruguay.

Japan adhered to the Convention April 12, 1884.

[NOTE—Persia and the United States of Colombia, enumerated among the contracting States in the Convention of March 14, 1884, have not ratified the Convention.]

April 28, 1888.

Parcels post convention between the United States of America and Mexico.

Preamble.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America, and the United Mexican States, the undersigned, Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster General of the United States of America, by virtue of authority vested in him by law, and Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States at Washington, duly empowered thereto by the President of the United Mexican States, have agreed upon the following articles for the establishment of a parcels post system of exchanges between the two countries.

Con objeto de establecer mejores arreglos postales entre los Estados Unidos de America y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, los infrascritos, Don M. Dickinson, Administrador General de Correos de los Estados Unidos de America, en ejercicio de las facultades que le concede la Ley, y Matias Romero, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en Washington, debidamente autorizado para ello por el Presidente de dichos Estados Unidos Mexicanos, han convenido en los siguientes artículos para el establecimiento de un sistema de Paquetes Postales, entre los dos países.

ARTICLE I.

ARTICULO I.

Extent of convention.

The provisions of this convention relate only to parcels of mail matter to be exchanged by the system herein provided for, and affect the arrangements now existing only so far as they relate to merchandise parcels as provided for under the Convention between the two contracting countries signed on the 4th of April, 1887; and all other arrangements therein contained will continue as heretofore; and all the arrangements herein-after contained apply exclusively to merchandise parcels mails exchanged under these articles.

Ante, p. 47.

Las estipulaciones de esta Convencion se refieren tan solo á los paquetes de objetos enviados por el correo, que se cambien por el sistema que ella establece, y afectan solamente en lo que se relaciona con los paquetes de mercancías, los arreglos que ahora existen conforme á la Convencion Postal de 4 de Abril de 1887, y todas las demas estipulaciones de dicha Convencion continuaran vigentes como lo estan ahora; y todas las estipulaciones contenidas en la presente Convencion se aplicaran exclusivamente á las balijas de paquetes de mercancías que se cambien conforme á estos artículos.

ARTICLE II.

ARTICULO II.

Articles admitted to the mails.

1. There shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this Convention, articles of merchandise and mail matter, except letters, post-cards, and written matter, of all kinds that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of

1. Se admitiran en las balijas que se cambien conforme á esta Convencion, mercancías y objetos transmisibles por el correo, de cualquiera género que sean, exceptuando cartas, tarjetas postales y todo papel escrito, que se admitan conforme á los reglamentos que

origin, except that no packet must exceed five kilograms or eleven pounds in weight, nor the following dimensions: greatest length in any direction sixty centimeters, or two feet; greatest girth one hundred and twenty centimeters or four feet; and must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers; and except the articles mentioned in Article I, paragraph "a", of the Postal Convention between the two contracting countries of April 4, 1887, which are hereby prohibited.

2. All admissible articles of merchandise mailed in one country for the other, or received in one country from the other, whether by land or sea conveyance, shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, except such as is required for collection of customs duties, and shall be forwarded by the most speedy means to their destination, being subject in their transmission to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

ARTICLE III.

1. A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or enclosed with any parcel.

2. If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails if separable, and if inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Union Convention.

3. No parcel may contain parcels intended for delivery at an address other than the one borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed

rigen respecto de las baliijas domesticas del pais de origen, con tal de que ningun paquete exceda de cinco kilogramos ú once libras de peso, ni de las dimensiones siguientes: maximo de largo en cualquiera direccion, sesenta centímetros ó dos pies; máximo de perimetro, un metro veinte centímetros ó cuatro pies; y deba envolverse ó cubrirse de manera que permita que su contenido sea facilmente examinado por los empleados del correo y de la aduana; prohibiendose por el presente la admision en las baliijas que se cambien entre los dos paises, conforme á esta Convencion, de los objetos mencionados en el Artículo I, parrafo a, de la Convencion Postal entre los dos paises contratantes de 4 de Abril de 1887.

2. Todos los paquetes de mercancías admisibles que se depositen en el correo de un país con destino al otro, ó que se reciban en un país precedentes del otro, ya sea que se trasmitan por tierra ó por mar, seran libres de toda detencion ó inspeccion de cualquiera género que sea, exceptuando solamente la que fuere necesaria para cobrar los derechos aduanales, y se despacharan á su destino por la via mas rapida, quedando sujetos en su trasmision á las leyes y reglamentos de cada pais respectivamente.

ARTÍCULO III.

1. Ninguna carta ó comunicacion que tenga el caracter de correspondencia personal, podrá acompañar al paquete, ya sea que este escrita sobre el, ó incluida en el mismo.

2. Si se encontrare alguna carta, se pondrá en el correo, si pudiere separarse, y si estuviere adherida de manera que no se pueda separar, se desechará el paquete entero. Sin embargo, si alguna carta fuere enviada inadvertidamente, el pais de destino cobrará doble porte por ella, conforme á la Convencion de la Union Postal Universal.

3. Ningun paquete podrá contener bultos que tengan que entregarse á una direccion diferente de la que aparezca sobre el mismo

Articles prohibited.
Ante, p. 47.

Freedom from inspection.

Letters accompanying parcels.

Address.

parcels be detected, they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcel post rates.

paquete. Si se descubrieren tales bultos, se enviaran uno por uno, cobrandose nuevo y distinto porte por cada uno de ellos.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTICULO IV.

Rate of postage.

1. The following rates of postage shall in all cases be required to be fully prepaid with postage stamps of the country of origin, viz:

2. For a parcel not exceeding four hundred and sixty grams or one pound in weight, twelve cents; and for each additional four hundred and sixty grams or one pound, or fraction thereof, twelve cents.

Delivery.

3. The packages shall be promptly delivered to addressees at the post offices of address in the country of destination, free of charge for postage; but the country of destination may at its option, levy and collect from the addressee for interior service and delivery a charge not exceeding five cents on each single parcel of whatever weight; and if the weight exceeds four hundred and sixty grams or one pound, a charge equal to one cent for each one hundred and fifteen grams or four ounces, of weight, or fraction thereof.

Charge.

3. Los paquetes se entregaran prontamente á las personas á quienes se dirijan, en la oficina de Correos de su direccion, en el pais de su destino, libres de todo recargo por porte de correo; pero el pais del destino puede, á su opcion, imponer y cobrar á la persona á quien se dirija el paquete, y en compensacion del servicio interior y de entrega un recargo que no exceda de cinco centavos por cada paquete que no pase de cuatrocientos sesenta gramos, ó una libra, y si el paquete excedirse de ese peso, se cobrará un centavo por cada ciento quince gramos ó cuatro onzas de peso, ó fraccion de ese peso.

ARTICLE V.

ARTICULO V.

Receipt.

1. The sender will, at the time of mailing the package, receive a receipt of mailing from the post office where the package is mailed, on a form like Model I annexed hereto.

1. Al depositar en el correo un paquete, se entregará al remitente un recibo que acredite su entrega en la oficina de correo que lo recibió, conforme al modelo anexo No. I.

Registry.

2. The sender of a package may have the same registered by paying the registration fee required for registered articles in the country of origin.

2. El remitente de un paquete podrá certificarlo, pagando el derecho de certificacion que se cobre en el pais de su origen.

Return receipt.

3. An acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered article shall be returned to the sender when requested; but either country may require of the sender prepayment of a fee therefor not exceeding five cents.

3. Se enviará al remitente cuando asi lo solicite, un documento que justifique la entrega de un objeto certificado; pero cada pais puede exigir del remitente el pago previo de un derecho por ese servicio, que no exceda de cinco centavos.

Notice to addressee.

4. The addressees of registered articles shall be advised of the

4. Se informará á las personas á quienes se dirijan articulos

arrival of a package addressed to them, by a notice from the post office of destination.

ARTICLE VI.

1. The sender of each package shall make a Customs Declaration, pasted upon or attached to the package, upon a special Form provided for the purpose (See Model 2 annexed hereto) giving a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of the contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence, and place of address. The Customs Declaration herein provided shall be omitted in the country of origin during such period as the Postmaster General of the country of destination shall request such omission.

2. The packages in question shall be subject in the country of destination to all customs duties and all customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs Revenues; and the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination.

ARTICLE VII.

Each country shall retain to its own use, the whole of the postages, registration and delivery fees, it collects on said packages; consequently, this Convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

ARTICLE VIII.

1. The packages shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States of America and Mexico, to be despatched by the country of origin to the other at its cost and by such means as it provides, in ordinary mail sacks to be marked "Parcels Post" and to be securely sealed with wax or otherwise as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

certificados de la llegada de un paquete dirigido á ellas, por la oficina de correos de destino.

ARTICULO VI.

1. El remitente de cada paquete hará una declaracion aduanal que se pegará ó agregará al paquete, segun una formula especial que se le facilitará para ese objeto, (Vease el modelo anexo No. 2) que contenga una descripcion general del paquete, una manifiestacion exacta de su contenido y valor, fecha del envio, fecha y lugar de residencia del remitente y lugar de su destino. Esta declaracion aduanal se omitirá en el pais de origen, durante el tiempo que asi lo solicite el Administrador General de Correos del pais de destino.

Customs declarations.

2. Estos paquetes quedaran sujetos en el pais de su destino á todos los reglamentos y derechos aduanales que estuvieren vigentes en el mismo pais, para proteger las rentas de sus aduanas; los derechos aduanales que debidamente corresponda cobrar sobre los mismos paquetes, seran cobrados al entregarse estos, de acuerdo con los reglamentos aduanales del pais de destino.

Collection of duties.

ARTICULO VII.

Cada pais retendra para su propio uso, el total del porte de correo, de los derechos de certificacion y de entrega que colecte sobre dichos paquetes; y en consecuencia, esta Convencion no motivará cuentas separadas entre los dos paises.

Fees to be retained.

ARTICULO VIII.

1. Los paquetes so consideraran como parte componente de las baltijas cambiadas directamente entre los Estados Unidos de America y Mexico, y seran despachados por el pais de su origen al otro, á su costo y por los medios que el provea, en sacos ordinarios de correspondencia que se marcaran: "Paquetes Postales" y se sellaran con la seguridad debida, con lacre, ó de alguna otra manera que se determine mutuamente por los reglamentos respectivos.

Transportation.

Registered parcels. 2. Registered packages shall be exchanged in separate and distinct sacks marked "Registered Parcels Post."

Return of sacks. 3. Each country shall return to the despatching office by next mail, all bags or sacks used in the exchange of parcels.

Packing. 4. Although articles admitted under this Convention will be transmitted as aforesaid between the exchange offices, they should be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the open mails of either country, both in going to the exchange office in the country of origin and to the office of address in the country of destination.

Way bill. 5. Each despatch of a parcel post mail must be accompanied by a descriptive list in duplicate, of all the packages sent, showing distinctly the list number of each parcel, the name of the sender, the name of the addressee with address of destination; and must be enclosed in one of the sacks of such despatch under the Form of Model 3, annexed hereto.

ARTICLE IX.

Exchange offices.

Exchanges of mails under this Convention from any place in either country to any place in the other, whether by sea or overland, shall be effected through the post offices of both countries already designated as Exchange Post Offices, or through such others as may be hereafter agreed upon, under such regulations relative to the details of the exchanges, as may be mutually determined to be essential to the security and expedition of the mails and the protection of the Customs Revenues.

ARTICLE X.

Receipt of mail.

1. As soon as the mail shall have reached the exchange office of destination, that office shall check the contents of the mail.

Parcel bill.

2. In the event of the Parcel Bill not having been received, a substitute should at once be prepared.

2. Los paquetes certificados se cambiaran en sacos separados y distintos marcados: "Paquetes Postales Certificados".

3. Cada país devolverá á la oficina de correo que los despache, por el próximo correo, todos los sacos usados en el cambio de paquetes.

4. Aunque los objetos admitidos conforme á esta Convencion se transmitiran en la forma designada; entre las oficinas de cambio, deberan empacarse cuidadosamente, á fin de que puedan transmitirse en balijas abiertas de un país, tanto á la oficina de correos de cambio en el país de su origen, como á la oficina de correos á donde se dirijan, en el país de su destino.

5. Cada envío de paquetes postales irá acompañado de una lista descriptiva, hecha por duplicado, de todos los paquetes enviados, que demuestre distintamente el número de lista de cada paquete, el nombre del remitente, el nombre de la persona á quien se dirige con la direccion de su destino, y deberá incluirse en uno de los sacos del mismo envío, de acuerdo con el modelo numero 3, anexo á esta Convencion.

ARTICULO IX.

El cambio de balijas conforme á esta Convencion, de cualquiera lugar de un país á cualquiera lugar del otro, ya sea por mar ó por tierra, se verificará por las oficinas de correos de ambos países, ya designadas como oficinas de correos de cambio, ó por aquellas otras que pueda convenirse mas adelante, conforme con los reglamentos relativos á los detalles de los cambios que se acuerden mutuamente como esenciales á la seguridad y celeridad de las balijas y á la proteccion de los derechos aduanales.

ARTICULO X.

1. La oficina de correos del país del destino, anotará el contenido de la balija, tan luego como la reciba.

2. En el caso de que no se recibiere una lista de los paquetes enviados por el correo, se hará desde luego una que la sustituya.

3. Any errors in the entries on the Parcel Bill which may be discovered, shall, after verification by a second officer, be corrected and noted for report to the despatching office on a Form, "Verification Certificate," which shall be sent in the special envelope.

4. If a parcel advised on the bill be not received, after the non-receipt has been verified by a second officer the entry on the bill should be canceled and the fact reported at once.

5. Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars shall be reported on the same form.

6. If no Verification Certificate or note of error be received, a parcel mail shall be considered as duly delivered, having been found on examination correct in all respects.

ARTICLE XI.

If the packages cannot be delivered as addressed, or if they are refused they should be reciprocally returned without charge, directly to the despatching office of exchange, at the expiration of thirty days from their receipt at the office of destination, and the country of origin may collect from the sender for the return of the parcel, a sum equal to the postage when first mailed.

ARTICLE XII.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package, and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Postmaster General of the United States of America, and the Director General of Posts of the

3. Los errores que puedan haberse cometido y se descubrieren en la lista de los paquetes enviados por el correo, se corregiran despues de haber sido rectificadlos por un segundo empleado, y se comunicaran á la oficina que envio los paquetes, en la forma de "Certificado de Comprobacion", que se enviará en cubierta especial.

4. Si no se recibiere algun paquete de los contenidos en la lista, despues de haberse certificado este hecho por un segundo empleado, se cancelará la anotacion respectiva de la lista, y se dará cuenta de este hecho desde luego.

5. Cuando se recibiere un paquete averiado ó en un estado imperfecto, se comunicaran en la misma forma detalles completos sobre su estado.

6. Si no se recibiere "Certificado de Comprobacion", ó noticia de error, se considerará que la balija de paquetes fué debidamente recibida y que habiendo sido examinada, se encontro exacta bajo todos aspectos.

ARTICULO XI.

Si no pudiere entregarse un paquete á la persona á quien se dirige, ó si esta se rehusare á recibirlo, se devolverá reciprocamente, sin recargo, y directamente á la oficina que lo despachó, á la espiracion de treinta dias contados desde su recibo, por la oficina de destino, y el pais de origen puede cobrar al remitente por la devolucion del paquete, una suma igual al porte que causó cuando se puso por primera vez en el correo.

ARTICULO XII.

El Departamento de Correos de cada uno de los paises contratantes, no será responsable por la pérdida ó averia que sufra algun paquete, y no podrá reclamarse, por lo mismo, en ninguno de los dos paises, indemnizacion alguna por quien lo envíe, ni por la persona á quien vaya dirigido.

ARTICULO XIII.

El Administrador general de Correos de los Estados Unidos de America y el Administrador

Errors.

Non-receipt of parcels.

Damaged parcel.

Correct mails.

Failure to deliver.

No responsibility for loss or damage.

Further regulations.

United Mexican States, may by agreement, exempt on account of insecurity in the conveyance, or other causes, certain post offices in either country, from receiving or despatching packages of merchandise weighing from two to five kilograms as provided for by this Convention, and shall have authority to jointly make such further regulations of order and detail, as may be found necessary to carry out the present Convention from time to time; and may by agreement prescribe conditions for the admission to the mails of any of the articles prohibited by Article I of the Postal Convention of the 4th of April, 1887.

Ante, p. 47.

ARTICLE XIV.

Ratification.

This Convention shall be ratified by the contracting countries in accordance with their respective laws, and its ratification shall be exchanged at the City of Washington as early as possible. Once ratified, and its ratifications exchanged, it shall take effect, and operations thereunder shall begin on the 1st day of July, 1888, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, but may be annulled at the desire of either Department, upon six months previous notice given to the other.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington the 28th day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

Signatures.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

DON M. DICKINSON,
Postmaster-General of the United States of America.

M. ROMERO,
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United Mexican States.*

Approval.

The foregoing Parcels Post Convention between the United States of America and the United Mexican States has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June , 1888.

general de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos podran, por convenio, exceptuar, por motivo de inseguridad en la conduccion, ó por otras causas, á ciertas oficinas de correo de cada pais, del recibo ó despacho de paquetes de mercancías que pesen de dos á cinco kilogramos, estipulado en esta Convencion; quedan autorizados para hacer de tiempo en tiempo y de comun acuerdo, los reglamentos posteriores de orden y detalle que consideren necesarios para poner en ejecucion esta Convencion, y podran, por mutuo consentimiento, establecer condiciones para la admision en las baulijas de cualquiera de los objetos prohibidos por el Artículo I, de la Convencion Postal de Abril de 1887.

ARTICULO XIV.

Esta Convencion se ratificará por los paises contratantes de acuerdo con sus respectivas leyes, y sus ratificaciones se canjearan en la ciudad de Washington, lo mas pronto que fuere posible. Una vez ratificada y canjeadas sus ratificaciones, comenzará á tener efecto el 1 de Julio de 1888, y continuará en vigor hasta que se termine por consentimiento mútuo; pero podrá anularse, con la notificacion de uno de los Departamentos de Correos hecha al otro, con seis meses de anticipacion.

Hecho por duplicado y firmado en Washington el 28 de Abril de mil ochocientos ochenta y ocho.

FORM NO. 1.

Parcel Post.

A parcel addressed as under has been posted here this day.

Office stamp.	
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This certificate is given to inform the sender of the posting of a parcel, and does not indicate that any liability in respect of such parcel attaches to the Postmaster-General.

FORM NO. 2.

Parcel post between the United States and Mexico.

Date. Stamp.	FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION.	Place to which the parcel is addressed.
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Description of parcel: [State whether box, basket, bag, etc.]	Contents.	Value.	Per cent.	Total customs charges.
		\$		\$
	Total.	\$		\$

Date of posting:, 18..; signature and address of sender:

For use of Post-Office only, and to be filled up at the office of exchange.

Parcel Bill No.; No. of rates prepaid; Entry No.

FORM No. 3.

Date stamp of the United States Post-Office.	<i>Parcels from the United States for Mexico.</i>	Date stamp of the Mexican Post-Office.		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> * Sheet No.	Parcel Bill No., dated....., 18..; by ""	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div>		
Entry No.	Origin of parcel.	Name of addressee.	Address of parcel.	Remarks.
When more than one sheet is required for the entry of the parcels sent by the mail, it will be sufficient if the undermentioned particulars are entered on the last sheet of the Parcel Bill.				
* Total number of parcels sent by the mail to Mexico.....		* Total weight of mail..... <i>lbs.</i>		
* Number of boxes or other receptacles forming the mail.....		* Deduct weight of receptacles.....		
Signature of dispatching officer at the United States Post-Office.....		* Net weight of parcels.....		
		Signature of receiving officer at Mexican Post-Office.....		

Exchange of ratifications.

The undersigned, Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster General of the United States of America, and Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States at Washington, having met together in the Post office Department for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Parcels Post Convention concluded between the United States of America, and the United Mexican States, and signed at Washington on the 28th day of April 1888, and having carefully compared the ratifications of said Convention, and found them exactly conformable to each other, the exchange took place this day in the usual form.

In witness whereof they have signed the present protocol of exchange, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Habiendose reunido los infra-
scritos, Don M. Dickinson, Administrador General de Correos de los estados Unidos de America, y Matias Romero, Enviado, Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en Washington, en la Administracion General de Correos, con objeto de canjear las ratificaciones de la Convencion de paquetes postales celebrada entre las Estados Unidos de America y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, firmada en Washington el dia 28 de Abril de 1888, y habiendo comparado cuidadosamente las ratificaciones de dicha Convencion y encontrandolas exactas la una con la otra, tuvo lugar el canje en la forma usual.

En testimonio de lo cual han firmado el presente protocolo y lo han sellado con sus respectivos sellos de armas.

Done at Washington this twenty-second day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight. Hecho en la ciudad de Washington el dia veintidos de Junio de mil ochocientos ochenta y ocho.

[Seal of Post Office Dep. of U S.]

DON M. DICKINSON,

Postmaster General of the United States of America.

[Seal of Mexican Legation.]

M. ROMERO,

*Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario
de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.*

Convention between the United States of America and Zanzibar, enlarging and defining stipulations of the treaty of September 21, 1833. Concluded at Zanzibar, July 3, 1886; ratification, with amendments, advised by the Senate, April 12, 1888; ratified by the President April 20, 1888; ratifications exchanged June 29, 1888; proclaimed August 17, 1888.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and His Highness Barghash bin Saïd, Sultan of Zanzibar, was concluded July 3, 1886, enlarging and defining the stipulations of the Treaty of September 21, 1833, between the United States of America and His Majesty Seyéd Saïd Bin, Sultan of Muscat and Sovereign of Zanzibar, which Convention, as amended by the Senate of the United States, is word for word as follows:

Contracting parties.

The Government of the United States of America and His Highness Barghash bin Saïd Sultan of Zanzibar, being mutually desirous to confirm and strengthen the friendly relations which now subsist between the two countries by enlarging and defining the treaty stipulations already existing between them in virtue of the Treaty concluded on the 21st of September 1833, corresponding to the sixth day of the moon called Jamada Alawel in the year of the Allhajia 1249, between the United States of America and His Majesty Seyed Syed bin Sultan of Muscat (and Sovereign of Zanzibar), which Treaty has continued in force as to Zanzibar, and its dependencies after the separation of Zanzibar from Muscat, and has been expressly accepted, ratified and confirmed by His said Highness Barghash bin Saïd, Sultan of Zanzibar on the 20th of October 1879, corresponding to the 4th Zulkaadi, 1296, have resolved to conclude an additional treaty to that end and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries to wit:—

Vol. 8, p. 458.

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America, Frederic M. Cheney, Consul of the United States at Zanzibar, and His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar his private secretary Mohamet Salim bin Mahomed Al Mavli, who having exhibited to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles.

ARTICLE I.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article III of the treaty above-mentioned, by which no more than five *per centum* duties shall be paid on the cargo landed from vessels of the United States entering any port within His Highness the Sultan's dominions, spirits and spirituous liquors containing more than 20 *per centum* by volume of alcohol, when imported into the dominions of His Highness the Sultan from abroad in vessels of the United States shall be subject to an entry or import duty not exceeding 25 *per centum ad valorem*. Provided that no other or higher import duties shall be so levied and

Duty on liquors in
crease.
Vol. 8, p. 458.

collected upon spirits carried to Zanzibar in vessels of the United States than are levied and collected upon like imports of spirits in the vessels of any other nation.

ARTICLE II.

The Consuls of the United States appointed under the stipulations of the IXth article of the treaty above mentioned, shall, in addition to the rights, powers and immunities secured by said article, enjoy all the rights, privileges, immunities and jurisdictional powers which are now or may hereafter be enjoyed by the Consuls and Consular Agents of the most favored nations and conversely, the Consuls and Consular Agents which his Highness the Sultan may appoint to reside in the United States shall have the treatment of Agents of like grade of the most favored nation.

Rights, etc., of consuls.
Vol. 8, p. 459.

ARTICLE III.

This treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Zanzibar, as soon as possible.

Ratifications.

Done in duplicate each copy being in the English and Arabic languages, at Zanzibar the third day of July 1886, corresponding to the thirtieth day of the moon called Ramajan in the year of the Hegira, 1303.

FREDERIC M. CHENEY (SEAL)
MOHAMET SALIM BIN MAHOMMED
AL MAVLI. (SEAL)

Signatures.

And whereas the said Convention, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged at Zanzibar the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight ;

Exchange of ratifications.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention, as amended, 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 of America and the citizens thereof.

Proclamation.

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

Done at the city of Washington this 17th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, [SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President :

T. F. BAYARD
Secretary of State.

October 2, 1886.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Tonga of amity, commerce and navigation. Concluded October 2, 1886; ratification, with amendment, advised by the Senate January 19, 1888; ratified by the President of the United States February 7, 1888; ratified by the King of Tonga August 1, 1888; ratifications exchanged at Nukualofa August 1, 1888; proclaimed September 18, 1888.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Tonga was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries on board the United States Steamer "Mohican," in the harbor of Nukualofa, Tongatabu, on the second day of October, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, which Treaty, as amended, by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and Tongan languages, is word for word as follows:

Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between the United States of America and the King of Tonga.

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and the King of Tonga, mutually desirous of maintaining and strengthening their relations and interests; have resolved to conclude a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation; and to this end have empowered as their representatives: The President of the United States; George H. Bates, Special Commissioner of the United States to Tonga; And His Majesty, the King of Tonga; the Reverend Shirley Waldemar Baker, Premier of the Kingdom of Tonga; Who, after producing to each other their respective powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Plenipotentiaries.

ARTICLE I.

Peace and amity.

There shall be perpetual peace and amity between the United States of America and the King of Tonga, his heirs and his successors.

ARTICLE II.

Reciprocal immunities to citizens.

The citizens of the United States shall always enjoy, in the dominions of the King of Tonga, and Tongan subjects shall always enjoy in the United States, whatever rights, privileges and immunities are now accorded to citizens or subjects of the most-favored nation; and no rights, privileges or immunities shall be granted hereafter to any foreign state or to the citizens or subjects of any foreign state by either of the High Contracting Parties, which shall not be also equally and unconditionally granted by the same to the other High Contracting Party, its citizens or subjects; it being understood that the Parties

hereto affirm the principle of the law of nations that no privilege granted for equivalent or on account of propinquity or other special conditions comes under the stipulations herein contained as to favored nations. Privileges granted for equivalents

ARTICLE III.

Citizens of the United States in Tonga, and Tongans in the United States, may visit sojourn and trade in any part of the respective jurisdictions, and rent, occupy and improve lands and erect dwellings, offices and ware-houses thereon, subject to the laws and regulations of the country; which shall however in no case, except in respect of employment as laborers, be more restrictive than those imposed upon the citizens or subjects of the respective country, or upon the citizens or subjects of the most-favored nation. Permission to trade and sojourn.

ARTICLE IV.

There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between the United States and the Tonga Islands, and no duty of customs or other impost shall be charged upon any goods being the produce or manufacture of one country, when imported therefrom into the other country, other or higher than is charged upon the same, the produce or manufacture of or imported from any other country. Commerce and navigation.

ARTICLE V.

No other or higher duties or charges on account of harbor dues, pilotage, quarantine, salvage in case of damage or ship-wreck or other shipping charges shall be imposed in the dominions of the King of Tonga on vessels of the United States, or in the United States on Tongan vessels, than are imposed on vessels belonging to the most-favored nation. Harbor, etc., dues.

ARTICLE VI.

The ships-of-war of either of the High Contracting Parties may enter all ports, places and waters within the jurisdiction of the other, to anchor and remain, take in stores, refit and repair, subject to the laws and regulations of the country. To enable this privilege to be carried out in his dominions, the King of Tonga agrees to secure to the government of the United States by lease at nominal rent, with covenants of renewal, all rights of free use of necessary ground in any harbor of the Tonga Islands which shall be mutually agreed upon, for the purpose of establishing a permanent coaling and repair-station, the rights of Tongan sovereignty therein being fully reserved and admitted; and in selecting a station for this purpose, due regard shall be had for any similar concession which the King of Tonga has or may have granted by treaty to any other government. Rights of ships-of-war.

Lease of coaling station on Tonga Islands.

ARTICLE VII.

All steam vessels which may be employed by the Government of the United States in the carrying of their mails in and across the Pacific Ocean shall have free access to all ports of the Tonga Islands, and shall be there subject only to one-third of the usual harbor and pilotage dues, *provided* that no vessel shall be entitled to such exemption except upon condition of carrying free of charge the Tongan mails to ports of destination and call of such vessel. Steam mail vessels.

ARTICLE VIII.

The whaling or fishing vessels of the United States shall have free access to the ports and harbors of Tonga, and in the ports of entry Privileges to whaling and fishing vessels.

thereof shall be permitted to barter or trade their supplies or goods for provisions for the use of their own vessels and crews, without being subject to the law relative to trading licenses, and shall be subject to no port-, or harbor-dues or pilotage whatever; but this privilege of barter and trade shall not include the supplying of spirituous liquors, or arms or ammunition to the Tongans. And such whaling or fishing vessels shall, after having entered any port of entry in the Tonga Islands, be at liberty to anchor off any island or reef thereof, for the purpose of whaling or boiling down; provided, such vessel does not anchor within the distance of three nautical miles from any inhabited town,—but nothing in this clause shall be so construed as to permit infringement of the quarantine laws of the dominions of the King of Tonga.

ARTICLE IX.

Exemption from military duty.

All citizens of the United States residing in the Tonga Islands, and Tongan subjects residing in the United States, shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whether by sea or land, and from all forced loans, military requisitions and quartering of troops. They shall, moreover not be compelled to pay any other or higher taxes or license fees, or personal dues of any kind, than are or may be paid by the citizens or subjects of the High Contracting Party levying the same.

ARTICLE X.

Desertion of seamen.

Should any member of the ship's company desert from a vessel-of-war or merchant vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties, while such vessel is within the territorial jurisdiction of the other, the local authorities shall render all lawful assistance for the apprehension of such deserter, on application to that effect made by the Consul of the High Contracting Party concerned, or if there be no Consul, then by the master of the vessel.

ARTICLE XI.

Appointment of consular officers.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Commercial Agents and Vice-Commercial Agents, for the protection of trade, to reside in the territory of the other High Contracting Party; but before any Consular officer so appointed shall act as such, he shall in the usual form be approved of and admitted by the Government of the country to which he is sent; and all such Consular officers shall enjoy the same privileges and powers with those of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XII.

Jurisdiction of United States Consular officers in Tonga.

Consuls and Consular representatives of the United States in Tonga shall have all jurisdictional rights over civil and criminal matters concerning their own citizens and vessels, in conformity with the statutes of the United States and the law of nations; and they may call upon the authorities of Tonga for aid in making arrests or enforcing judgments: And, Citizens of the United States charged with committing offenses against Tongans shall be amenable only to the Consular jurisdiction and shall be punished according to the law of the United States: and Tongans charged with committing offenses against citizens of the United States shall be tried by Tongan courts and punished according to Tongan law.

Civil suits.

Claims of a civil nature against citizens of the United States shall be cognizable only in the Consular jurisdiction, and Tongan Courts shall be open to citizens of the United States to prosecute such claims against Tongans, according to law: *Provided* that citizens of the

United States charged with violations of laws and regulations of Tonga relating to customs, taxation, public health and local police not cognizable as such under the laws of the United States, shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the Tongan Courts upon notice to the nearest U. S. Consul or Commercial Agent, if there be one resident in Tonga, who shall have the right to be present at the trial, and to direct or provide for the defense of the accused; the proceedings at all such trials shall be public and the records thereof shall be public and accessible.

ARTICLE XIII.

Perfect and entire freedom of conscience and worship, with right of sepulture according to their creed, shall be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of either of the High Contracting Parties within the jurisdiction of the other.

Religious freedom.

ARTICLE XIV.

This Treaty shall become effective upon promulgation and shall continue in force for ten years, and thereafter until one year after notice shall have been given by one of the High Contracting Parties to the other of its desire to terminate the same: save and except as to Article VI. (relative to the establishment of a coaling-station), which shall be terminable only by mutual consent.

Duration.

ARTICLE XV.

This Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Nukualofa as soon as possible.

Ratifications.

This Treaty is executed in duplicate, one copy being in English and the other in Tongan, both versions having the same meaning and intention, but the English version shall be considered the original, and shall control in case of any variance.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, and thereunto affixed their respective seals.

Done in the harbor of Nukualofa, in Tongatabu, on board the United States Steamer, "Mohican," this second day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six.

GEO. H. BATES [SEAL].
SHIRLEY W. BAKER [SEAL].

Signatures.

And whereas the said Treaty, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged at Nukualofa, Tongatabu, on the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight:

Ratification.

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, as amended, 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.

Proclamation.

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 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and [SEAL.] eighty-eight and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and thirteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

August 31, 1887.

Treaty between the United States of America and Peru of friendship, commerce, and navigation. Concluded at Lima, August 31, 1887; ratification with amendment advised by the Senate, May 10, 1888; ratified by the President, June 6, 1888; ratified by the President of Peru, September 22, 1888; ratifications exchanged at Lima, October 1, 1888; proclaimed November 7, 1888.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at the city of Lima, on the thirty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, which Treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Contracting parties.

The United States of America and the Republic of Peru, being mutually animated with the desire, to render permanent the friendly relations which happily have always subsisted between them, and to place their international intercourse upon the most liberal basis, have resolved to fix clear rules for their future guidance, through the formation of a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation. To attain this purpose, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Charles W. Buck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of said Government, to the Government of Peru, and the President of Peru has conferred like full powers upon Señor Don Carlos M. Elias, Minister of Foreign Relations who, after comparing their respective powers, found to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Plenipotentiaries.

La República del Perú y la de los Estados Unidos de América, hallándose mutuamente animadas del deseo de hacer permanentes las relaciones de amistad que felizmente han subsistido siempre entre ellas, y de establecer sus relaciones internacionales sobre las bases mas liberales, han resuelto fijar reglas claras para su futuro gobierno, por medio de un tratado de amistad, comercio y navegacion. Y para lograr este propósito, el Presidente de la República del Perú ha conferido plenos poderes á Su Excelencia el Sr. Don Carlos M. Elias, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América á Su Excelencia el Señor Don Carlos W. Buck, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca del Gobierno del Perú; los cuales, despues de haber canjeado sus respectivos Plenos Poderes y halládoslos en debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perfect and perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru, and between their respective territories, people, and citizens, without distinction of persons or places.

ARTICLE II.

The United States of America and the Republic of Peru mutually agree that there shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between their respective territories and citizens; the citizens of either Republic may frequent with their vessels all the coasts, ports, and places of the other, wherever foreign commerce is permitted, and reside in all parts of the territory of either, and occupy the dwellings and warehouses which they may require, subject to the existing laws; and everything pertaining thereto shall be respected, and shall not be subjected to any arbitrary visits or search. The said citizens shall have full liberty to trade in all parts of the territories of either, according to the rules established by the respective regulations of commerce, in all kinds of goods, merchandise, manufactures, and produce not prohibited to all, and to open retail and wholesale stores and shops under the same municipal and police regulations as native citizens; and they shall not in this respect be liable to any other or higher taxes or imposts than those which are or may be paid by native citizens. The citizens of either country shall also have the unrestrained right to travel in any part of the possessions of the other, and shall in all cases enjoy the same security and protection as the natives of the country wherein they reside, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing; they shall not be called upon for any forced loan or extraordinary contribution for any military expedition, or for any public purpose whatever, nor shall they be liable to any embargo, or be

ARTÍCULO I.

Habrá perfecta y perpétua paz y amistad entre la República del Perú y los Estados Unidos de América, y entre sus respectivos territorios, pueblos y ciudadanos, sin distincion de personas ó lugares.

Peace and friendship.

ARTÍCULO II.

La República del Perú y los Estados Unidos, de América convienen mutuamente en que habrá libertad recíproca de comercio y navegacion entre sus respectivos territorios y ciudadanos. Los ciudadanos de cualquiera de las dos repúblicas podrán frecuentar con sus buques todas las costas, puertos y lugares de la otra en que se permite el comercio extranjero; residir en cualquier punto de los territorios de la otra y ocupar las casas y almacenes que necesiten, sujeto á las leyes vigentes; y todo lo que les pertenezca será respetado y exento de toda visita ó pesquiza arbitraria. Dichos ciudadanos gozarán de entera libertad para comerciar en todas partes del territorio de la otra, segun las reglas establecidas por las respectivas leyes de comercio, en todo género de efectos, mercaderías, manufacturas y productos de lícito comercio, y abrir tiendas por menor y mayor, sometiéndose á las mismas leyes, decretos y usos establecidos para los ciudadanos del país; y no estarán sujetos á mayores contribuciones ó impuestos que las que pagan ó deban pagar los ciudadanos naturales. Los ciudadanos de cualquiera de los dos países tendrán tambien el derecho ilimitado de viajar por cualquiera parte de las posesiones del otro, y en todos los casos gozarán de la misma seguridad y proteccion que los naturales del país donde residen, con condicion de someterse á las leyes y ordenanzas que en él se observen; no se les exigirá ningun empréstito forzoso, ni ninguna contribucion extraordinaria, ni estarán sujetos, por motivo de expediciones militares ó cualquier servicio público, á que se les embargue ó se les detenga

Liberty of commerce and navigation.

Taxation to be equal.

Right to travel.

detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandise, goods, or effects, without being allowed therefor a full and sufficient indemnification, which shall in all cases be agreed upon and paid in advance.

ARTICLE III.

No higher or other duties, or charges on account of tonnage, light-houses or harbor dues, pilotage, quarantine, salvage in case of damage or shipwreck, or any other local charges, shall be imposed in any ports of Peru, on vessels of the United States, than those payable in the same ports by Peruvian vessels, nor in any of the ports of the United States on Peruvian vessels, than shall be payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE IV.

All kinds of merchandise and articles of commerce which may be lawfully imported into the ports and territories of either of the high contracting parties in national vessels may also be so imported in vessels of the other party without paying other or higher duties or charges, of any kind or denomination whatever, than if the same merchandise and articles of commerce were imported in national vessels; nor shall any distinction be made in the manner of making payment of the said duties or charges. It is expressly understood that the stipulations in this and the preceding article are to their full extent applicable to the vessels, and their cargoes, belonging to either of the high contracting parties arriving in the ports and territories of the other, whether the said vessels have cleared directly from the ports of the country to which they appertain, or from the ports of any other nation.

ARTICLE V.

No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed or levied upon the importation into the ports and territories of either of

sus buques, cargamentos, mercaderías ó efectos, sin concederles por ello una plena y suficiente indemnizacion, que en todo caso se convenga y pague adelantada.

ARTÍCULO III.

No se exigirán otros ó mas altos derechos en razon de toneladas, fano, puerto, pilotage, cuarentena y salvamento, en casos de avería ó naufragio, ni otros impuestos locales, en puertos de la República del Perú á los buques de los Estados Unidos que los que pagaren en dichos puertos los buques peruanos; ni en los puertos de los Estados Unidos á los buques peruanos que los que pagáren en los mismos puertos los buques de los Estados Unidos.

ARTÍCULO IV.

Toda clase de mercaderías y artículos de comercio que sean importados legalmente en los puertos y territorios de cualquiera de las altas partes contratantes, en buques nacionales, podrán serlo tambien en los buques de la otra nacion, sin pagar otros ó mas altos derechos é impuestos, cualquiera que sea su denominacion, que si las mismas mercaderías ó artículos fuesen importados en buques nacionales. Ni se hará distincion alguna en el modo de hacer los pagos de los mencionados derechos ó impuestos. Queda expresamente convenido que las estipulaciones de este y del artículo anterior son aplicables, en toda su extension, á los buques y sus cargamentos pertenecientes á cualquiera de las altas partes contratantes, que lleguen á los puertos y territorios de la otra, ya sea en el caso de que dichos buques hayan salido directamente de los puertos del país á que pertenecen, ó de los puertos de cualquiera otra nacion.

ARTÍCULO V.

No se exigirán otros ó mas altos derechos á la importacion en los puertos y territorios de cualquiera de las altas partes contratantes,

Equality of tonnage,
etc., dues.

Reciprocal right of
importation.

Equality of import
duties.

the high contracting parties of any article, the produce, growth, or manufacture of the other party, than are, or shall be, payable on the like article, being the produce, growth, or manufacture of any other country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the importation of any article, the produce, growth, or manufacture of either party, into the ports or territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

ARTICLE VI.

All kinds of merchandise and articles of commerce which may be lawfully exported from the ports and territories of either of the high contracting parties in national vessels, may also be exported in vessels of the other party; and they shall be subject to the same duties only, and be entitled to the same drawbacks, bounties, and allowances, whether the same merchandise and articles of commerce be exported in vessels of the one party or in vessels of the other party.

ARTICLE VII.

It is hereby declared that the stipulations of the present treaty are not to be understood as applying to the navigation and coasting trade between one port and another, situated in the territories of either contracting party, the regulation of such navigation and trade being reserved respectively by the parties according to their own separate laws. Vessels of either country shall, however, be permitted to discharge part of their cargoes at one port open to foreign commerce in the territories of either of the high contracting parties, and to proceed with the remainder of their cargo to any other port or ports of the same territories open to foreign commerce, without paying other or higher tonnage-dues or port-charges in such cases than would be paid by national vessels in like circumstances; and they shall be permitted to load in like manner at different ports in the same voyage outward.

de cualquier artículo, producto ó manufactura de la otra, que los que se pagan ó pagaren por el mismo artículo, producto ó manufactura de cualquier otro país; ni se impondrá prohibicion alguna á la importación de cualquier artículo, producto ó manufactura de cada una de las partes á los puertos ó territorios de la otra, sin que la prohibicion se estienda igualmente á todas las demas naciones.

ARTÍCULO VI.

Toda clase de mercaderías y artículos de comercio que puedan exportarse legalmente de los puertos y territorios de cualquiera de las dos altas partes contratantes en buques nacionales, podrán exportarse tambien en buques de la otra parte, pagando estos únicamente los mismos derechos, y gozando de los mismos descuentos, primas y franquicias que si la misma mercadería ó los mismos artículos de comercio se exportasen en buques de la una ó de la otra parte.

ARTÍCULO VII.

Se declara que las estipulaciones del presente tratado no se considerarán aplicables á la navegacion y comercio de cabotage entre un puerto y otro situado en el territorio de cualquiera de las partes contratantes, pues la regulacion de este comercio está reservada respectivamente á las leyes particulares de cada una de las partes. Sin embargo, los buques de cualquiera de los dos países podrán descargar parte de sus cargamentos en un puerto habilitado para el comercio extranjero, perteneciente al territorio de cualquiera de las altas partes contratantes, y continuar con el resto de su carga á cualquier otro puerto ó puertos del mismo territorio, abiertos al comercio extranjero, sin pagar otros ó mayores derechos de toneladas ó de que pagan en tales casos los buques nacionales en circunstancias análogas; y del mismo modo se les permitirá cargar en diferentes puertos, en el mismo viage, para otros países.

Right of exportation.

Coasting trade excepted.

Discharging and loading cargoes.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

Privileges for steam-vessels in Peruvian coast-trade.

The Republic of Peru, desiring to increase the intercourse along its coasts by means of steam-navigation, hereby engages to accord to any citizen or citizens of the United States, who may establish a line of steam-vessels to navigate regularly between the different ports of entry within the Peruvian territories, the same privileges of taking in and landing freight and cargo, entering the by-ports for the purpose of receiving and landing passengers and their baggage, specie and bullion, carrying the public mails, establishing depots for coal, erecting the necessary machine and workshops for repairing and refitting the steam-vessels, and all other favors enjoyed by any other association or company whatsoever. It is furthermore understood between the two high contracting parties that the vessels of either shall not be subject in the ports of the other party to any duties of tonnage, harbor, or other similar duties whatsoever, than those that are or may be paid by any other association or company as provided by law current at the time of application.

Deseando la República del Perú aumentar la comunicacion entre los puntos de su costa por medio de la navegacion por vapor, se compromete desde ahora á conceder á cualquiera ciudadano ó ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos que establezcan una línea de vapores para navegar con regularidad entre los diferentes puertos de entrada en el territorio peruano, los mismos privilegios para embarcar y desembarcar carga ó flete, entrar en los puertos intermedios con el objeto de recibir y desembarcar pasajeros y sus equipajes, dinero, oro y plata en barras, llevar las balijas de correos, formar depósitos para carbon, establecer máquinas y talleres para reparar y carenar los vapores y todos los demas favores que goce cualquiera otra sociedad ó compañía. Convienen ademas las altas partes contratantes, en que los buques de cualquiera de ellas no estarán obligados á pagar, en los puertos de la otra, ninguna clase de derechos de tonelaje, puerto ni otros semejantes, que los que pagan ó pagaren los de cualquiera otra sociedad ó compañía en conformidad con las leyes vigentes, al tiempo de su aplicacion.

ARTICLE IX.

ARTÍCULO IX.

Ownership to carry nationality of vessels.

For the better understanding of the preceding articles, it is stipulated and agreed that every vessel belonging exclusively to a citizen or citizens of either country, and flying the flag of such country, shall be considered as a vessel of that country.

Para la mejor inteligencia de los artículos precedentes, se ha estipulado y convenido que todo buque perteneciente exclusivamente á ciudadano ó ciudadanos de alguna de las Repúblicas contratantes y que enarbole la bandera de una de ellas, será considerado como perteneciente al Estado cuyo pabellon lleve.

ARTICLE X.

ARTÍCULO X.

Freedom of commerce and trade.

The merchants, commanders, or masters of vessels, and other citizens of either contracting party, shall be wholly free to manage their own business and affairs in all the ports and places within the jurisdiction of the other, or to commit their business and affairs to the management of any person whom they may choose

Los negociantes, capitanes de buque y todos los ciudadanos de cada una de las partes contratantes, tendrán en los territorios de la otra plena libertad para manejar por sí sus negocios ó encomendarlos á la persona que quieran emplear como agente corredor, factor ó intérprete. No se les obligará á que empleen

to appoint as agent, factor, consignee, or interpreter. They shall not be restrained in the choice of persons to act in such capacities, or be compelled to pay any salary or remuneration to any one whom they do not wish to employ. Absolute freedom shall be given, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their merchandise and articles of commerce, as to the purchase of their returns, unloading, loading, and sending off their vessels. The buyer and seller shall have full liberty to bargain together and fix the price of any merchandise or articles of commerce imported into or to be exported from the territories of either contracting party, the regulations of commerce established in the respective countries being in every case duly observed.

ARTICLE XI.

The citizens of either of the high contracting parties shall have the full power and liberty to dispose of their personal and real estate and effects of every kind and description, within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise; and their heirs or representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to the said personal and real estate and effects, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and may take possession of the same themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their pleasure, paying such dues only as the citizens of the country, wherein said estate and effects may be, shall be subject to pay in like cases.

ARTICLE XII.

If any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the high contracting parties should be wrecked, suffer damage, or be left derelict on or near the coasts within the territories of the other, all assistance and protection shall be given to such vessel and her crew; and the vessel, or any part thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto,

personas determinadas para el desempeño de estos servicios, ni tampoco á dar ningun salario ó remuneracion á quien no quieran ocupar. Gozarán de libertad absoluta, asi para consignar y vender sus mercaderías y artículos de comercio, como para comprar los retornos, descargar, cargar y despachar sus buques. El comprador y vende dor tendrán plena libertad para arreglar entre sí y fijar el precio de cualquiera mercancia ó efectos de comercio que se hayan de importar ó de exportar de los territorios de cualquiera de ambas partes contratantes, observándose en todo caso los reglamentos de comercio vijentes en los respectivos paises.

Agents.

Consignments.

ARTÍCULO XI.

Los ciudadanos de cada una de las partes contratantes podrán disponer de sus bienes muebles ó inmuebles dentro de la jurisdiccion de la otra, por renta, donacion, testamento ó de cualquier otro modo, y sus herederos ó representantes, sí son ciudadanos de la otra parte, sucederán en los susodichos bienes muebles ó inmuebles, ya sea por testamento ó abintestato; y pueden tomar posesion de ellos, bien por sí mismos, ó por otros que obren en su nombre, y disponer de ellos á su voluntad, pagando únicamente aquellos derechos á que en tales casos están sujetos los ciudadanos del país donde se hallan los bienes precitados.

Disposal of property.

ARTÍCULO XII.

En caso de que un buque perteneciente á ciudadanos de cualquiera de las partes contratantes naufragase, sufriese avería, ó fuese abandonado en las costas, ó cerca de las costas de la otra, se dará á dicho buque y á su tripulacion toda asistencia y proteccion: y el buque, cualquiera parte de él, todos los artículos que le pertenecen, y las mercaderías que de él

Assistance to wrecked, etc., vessels.

together with all the merchandise which shall be saved therefrom, or the produce thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the owners or their agents, they paying only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the rate of salvage which would have been payable, in like case by national vessels; and it shall be permitted for them to unload the merchandise and effects on board, with the proper precautions to prevent their illicit introduction, without exacting in such case any duty, impost or contribution whatever provided the same be exported.

ARTICLE XIII.

Right of shelter.

When through stress of weather, want of water or provisions, pursuit of enemies or pirates, the vessels of one of the high contracting parties, whether of war, (public or private,) or of trade, or employed in fishing, shall be forced to seek shelter in the ports, rivers, bays, and dominions of the other, they shall be received and treated with humanity; sufficient time shall be allowed for the completion of repairs, and while any vessel may be undergoing them, its cargo shall not unnecessarily be required to be landed either in whole or in part; all assistance and protection shall be given to enable the vessels to procure supplies, and to place them in a condition to pursue their voyage without obstacle or hinderance.

ARTICLE XIV.

Return of property captured by pirates.

All vessels, merchandise, and effects belonging to the citizens of either of the high contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates either on the high seas or within the limits of its jurisdiction, and may be carried into or found in the rivers, roads, bays, ports, or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners or their agents, they proving, in due and proper form, their rights before the competent tribunals, it being understood that the claim thereto shall be made within two

se salvaren, ó el producto de los mismos, si se vendieren, serán fielmente entregados á sus dueños ó agentes; pagando únicamente los gastos hechos para conservar los efectos, y los derechos de salvamento que hubiera pagado en semejante caso un buque nacional. Y se permitirá en este caso descargar las mercaderías ó efectos que se hallen á bordo, con las precauciones necesarias para prevenir su ilícita introduccion, sin que se exija ningun impuesto ó contribucion, con tal de que sean exportados.

ARTÍCULO XIII.

Cuando á causa de mal tiempo, falta de agua ó de viveres, persecucion de enemigos ó de piratas, los buques de una de las altas partes contratantes de guerra ó mercantes, ó empleados en la pesca, se vean obligados á buscar abrigo en los puertos, rios ó lugares de los dominios de la otra, seran recibidos y tratados con humanidad; se les concederá el tiempo suficiente para que terminen sus reparos, y mientras cualquier buque se halle en este caso no se le exigirá que descargue en todo á parte, á no ser preciso, prestándole todo favor y proteccion auxilios y se ponga en estado de proseguir su viaje sin obstáculo ni molestia.

ARTÍCULO XIV.

Todos los buques, mercaderías y efectos pertenecientes á ciudadanos de una de las altas partes contratantes que sean apresados por piratas, bien en alta mar, ó dentro de los límites de su jurisdiccion, y que fuesen llevados ó encontrados en los rios, radas ó bahias, puertos ó dominios de la otra, serán entregados á los dueños ó á sus agentes, con tal que prueben en propia y debida forma sus derechos ante los tribunales competentes: debiendo entenderse que el reclamo ha de hacerse dentro del término de dos

years by the owners themselves, their agents, or the agents of the respective Governments.

años por los mismos dueños, sus agentes, ó los de sus respectivos Gobiernos.

ARTICLE XV.

ARTÍCULO XV.

The high contracting parties promise and engage to give full and perfect protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all classes and occupations, who may be dwelling or transient in the territories subject to their respective jurisdiction; they shall have free and open access to the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse, on the same terms as are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country in which they may be; and they shall be at liberty to employ, in all causes, the advocates, attorneys, notaries, or agents, of whatever description, whom they may think proper. The said citizens shall not be liable to imprisonment without formal commitment under a warrant signed by a legal authority, except in cases *flagrantis delicti*; and they shall in all cases be brought before a magistrate or other legal authority for examination within twenty-four hours after arrest; and if not so examined, the accused shall forthwith be discharged from custody. Said citizens, when detained in prison, shall be treated, during their imprisonment, with humanity, and no unnecessary severity shall be exercised toward them.

Cada una de las altas partes contratantes ofrece y se compromete á dar la mas cumplida proteccion á las personas y propiedades de los ciudadanos de la otra, de todas clases y ocupaciones, que puedan estar en los territorios sujetos á su respectiva jurisdiccion, ya sean transeuntes ó domiciliados, dándoles libre acceso ante los tribunales de justicia para sus recursos judiciales, en los mismos términos que son de uso y costumbre con los naturales ó ciudadanos del país en donde se hallen; para cuyo efecto podrán emplear en defensa de sus derechos, los abogados, procuradores, escribanos y agentes de cualquier clase que crean conveniente. Dichos ciudadanos no podrán ser presos sin que preceda un auto de prision y en vista de una orden firmada por una autoridad legal, (excepto en los casos de delito en fragante,) y siempre se les hará comparecer ante un majistrado ú otra autoridad legal para tomarles declaraciones, dentro del término de veinticuatro horas despues del arresto, y si en ese tiempo no se le han tomado declaraciones, el acusado será puesto inmediatamente en libertad. Cuando se detenga á los dichos ciudadanos, se les tratará con humanidad durante su prision, y no se empleara con ellos ningun rigor innecesario.

Protection to persons and property.

Imprisonment.

ARTICLE XVI.

ARTÍCULO XVI.

It is likewise agreed that perfect and entire liberty of conscience shall be enjoyed by the citizens of both the contracting parties in the countries subject to the jurisdiction of the one or the other, without their being liable to be disturbed or molested on account of their religious belief, so long as they respect the laws and established usages of the country. Moreover, the bodies of the citizens of one of the contracting par-

Se conviene asimismo en que los ciudadanos de las dos partes contratantes disfrutaran entera y perfecta libertad de conciencia en los países sometidos á la jurisdiccion de la una y de la otra, sin estar sujetos á ser perturbados ó molestados á causa de su creencia religiosa, en tanto que respeten las leyes y usos establecidos del país. Además, los cuerpos de los ciudadanos de una de las partes contratantes que murieren en los

Religious liberty.

Right of burial.

ties who may die in the territories of the other shall be buried in the usual burying-grounds, or in other decent and suitable places, and shall be protected from violation or disturbance.

territorios de la otra, serán enterados en los lugares de costumbre ó en otros lugares propios y decentes y serán protegidos de toda violacion ú falta de respeto.

ARTICLE XVII.

ARTÍCULO XVII.

Free ships to make free goods.

The citizens of the United States of America and the Republic of Peru may sail with their vessels, with entire freedom and security, from any port to the ports or places of those who now are, or hereafter shall be, the enemies of either of the contracting parties, whoever may be the owners of the merchandise laden in the said vessels.

Los ciudadanos de la República del Perú y los de los Estados Unidos de América podrán navegar con sus buques en perfecta libertad y seguridad, sin que se haga distincion de quienes sean los dueños de las mercaderías que tengan á su bordo, de cualquier puerto á los puertos y lugares de aquellos que en la actualidad son, ó fueren en lo sucesivo enemigos de una de las partes contratantes. Será asimismo lécito á los predichos ciudadanos navegar con los buques y mercaderías arriba mencionadas, y comerciar con la misma libertad y seguridad, en los lugares, puertos y bahías de aquellos que son enemigos de una de las dos partes, ó de ambas, sin ninguna oposicion ó impedimento; no solo directamente de los lugares del enemigo ya nombrados, á los lugares neutrales, sino tambien de un lugar perteneciente á un enemigo á otro puerto tambien del enemigo, bien sea que esten bajo la jurisdiccion de una misma potencia, ó bajo la de varias; y queda convenido que los buques libres harán libres las mercaderías, y que se reputara libre todo lo que se encuentre á bordo de los buques pertenecientes á los ciudadanos de cualquiera de las partes contratantes, aunque todo el cargamento, ó una parte de él pertenezca á enemigos de la otra, esceptuándose siempre los efectos de combatiendo de guerra. La misma libertad se estenderá á las personas que esten á bordo de un buque libre, de suerte que dichas personas no podrán ser arrestadas ni sacadas de esos buques, aunque sean enemigos de una de las partes ó de ambas, á menos que sean oficiales ó soldados y en actual servicio del enemigo. Y se conviene que las estipulaciones contenidas en este artículo, declarando que el pabellon

Trade with enemies.

The same citizens shall also be allowed to sail with their vessels, and to carry and traffic with their merchandise, from the ports and places of the enemies of both parties, or of one of them, without any hinderance, not only to neutral ports and places, but also from one port belonging to an enemy to another enemy's port, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power or of several. And it is agreed that free ships shall give freedom to goods, and that everything shall be deemed free which shall be found on board the vessels belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or a part thereof, should belong to the enemies of either, articles contraband of war being always excepted. The same liberty shall be extended to persons who may be on board free ships, so that said persons cannot be taken out of them, even if they may be enemies of both parties, or of one of them, unless they are officers or soldiers in the actual service of the enemy. It is agreed that the stipulations in this article declaring that the flag shall cover the property shall be understood as applying to those nations only who recognize this principle; but if either of the contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other shall remain neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose

Application only to countries recognizing the principle.

Governments acknowledge this principle, and not that of others.

cubrirá la propiedad, son aplicables solamente á aquellas potencias que reconocen este principio: pero si alguna de las partes contratantes estuviese en guerra con una tercera. y la otra fuere neutral, el pabellon del neutral cubrirá la propiedad de aquellos enemigos cuyos Gobiernos reconocen este principio, y no la de los otros.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding articles shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, except the articles called contraband of war, under which name shall be comprehended:

1. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, fuses, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberds, grenades, bombs, powder, dynamite and all explosives which are recognized as of use for purposes of war, matches, balls, torpedoes, and everything belonging to the use of these arms.

2. Bucklers, helmets, breast-plates, coats of mail, accoutrements, and clothes made up in military form and for military use.

3. Cavalry belts and horses, with their harness.

4. And, generally, all offensive and defensive arms made of iron, steel, brass, copper, or any other material, prepared and formed to make war by land or at sea.

ARTICLE XIX.

All other merchandise and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband explicitly enumerated and classified as above shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner by both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy,

ARTÍCULO XVIII.

La libertad de comercio y navegacion estipulada en los artículos anteriores se estenderá á toda especie de mercaderías, exceptuándose únicamente aquellos artículos que se llaman contrabando de guerra, bajo cuya denominacion se comprenden:

1º. Cañones, morteros, obuses, pedreros, trabucos, mosquetes, fusile, rifles, carabinas, pistolas, picas, espadas, sables, lanzas, chuzos, alabardas, granadas y bombas, pólvora, dinamita y las demas sustancias explosivas que sean reconocidas como de uso para los efectos de la guerra, mechas, balas, torpedos con las demas cosas correspondientes al uso de estas armas.

2º. Escudos, casquetes, corazas, cotas de malla; fornituras y vestidos hechos en forma y para uso militar.

3º. Bandoleras y caballos con sus arneses.

4º. Y generalmente, toda especie de armas ofensivas y defensivas, hechas de hierro, acero, bronce, cobre y otros materiales manufacturadas, preparadas y formadas espresamente para hacer la guerra por mar ó por tierra.

ARTÍCULO XIX.

Cualesquiera otras mercaderías y cosas no comprendidas en los artículos de contrabando explícitamente enumerados y clasificados arriba, se tendrán y considerarán libres y materia de libre y lejítimo comercio: de manera que puedan ser llevadas y trasportadas en el modo mas libre por las dos partes contratantes, aun á los lugares pertenecientes á un

Articles contraband.

All other merchandise considered free.

excepting only those places which are at that time besieged or blockaded; and to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared that those places only shall be considered as besieged or blockaded which are actually invested or attacked by a force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

ARTICLE XX.

The articles of contraband, or those before enumerated and classified, which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, but the rest of the cargo and the ship shall be left free, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the contracting parties shall be detained on the high seas on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain, or supercargo of said vessel will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless, indeed, the quantity of such articles be so great, or of so large bulk, that they cannot be received on board the capturing vessel without great inconvenience; but in this, and in all other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port for trial and judgment, according to law.

ARTICLE XXI.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained; nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after having been warned of such blockade or investment by a commanding officer of a vessel forming part of the blockading forces, she again attempts to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place the master

enemigo, esceptuándose únicamente aquellos lugares que estén en aquel tiempo sitiados ó bloqueados; y para evitar toda duda sobre el particular, se declara que únicamente se considerarán sitiados ó bloqueados aquellos lugares que se hallen á la sazón cercados ó atacados por una fuerza capaz de impedir la entrada del neutral.

ARTÍCULO XX.

Los artículos de contrabando, ó los ya enumerados y clasificados, que se encuentren en un buque destinado á un puerto enemigo, estarán sujetos á detencion y confiscacion; pero el resto del cargamento y el buque se dejarán libres para que los dueños puedan disponer de ellos, segun estimen conveniente. Ningun buque de ninguna de las partes contratantes será detenido en alta mar por tener á bordo artículos de contrabando, siempre que el maestre, capitán ó sobrecargo del susodicho buque entregue los artículos de contrabando al apresador; á menos que sea tan grande y de tanto volúmen la cantidad de los tales artículos que no puedan recibirse á bordo del buque apresador sin gran inconveniente; pero en este y en todos los casos de justa detencion, el buque detenido será enviado al puerto mas inmediato, cómodo y seguro, para ser juzgado con arreglo á las leyes.

ARTÍCULO XXI.

Y como frecuentemente sucede que navegan buques para un puerto ó lugar perteneciente á un enemigo, sin saber que el mismo está sitiado, bloqueado ó atacado, se conviene que todo buque que se halle en este caso, sea rechazado de tal puerto ó lugar, pero no detenido, ni confiscada ninguna parte de su cargamento que no sea contrabando, á menos que despues de notificarsele el bloqueo ó ataque por el oficial que mande un buque que forme parte de las fuerzas bloqueadoras, intentáse de nuevo entrar, pero se le permitirá ir á cualquier otro puerto ó lugar que juzgue oportuno el

Only contraband articles subject to seizure.

Detentions.

Blockades.

or supercargo may think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either party that may have entered into such port or place before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from leaving it with her cargo, nor, if found therein before or after the reduction or surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to seizure, confiscation, or any demand on the score of redemption or restitution, but the owners thereof shall remain in the undisturbed possession of their property. And if any vessel having thus entered the port before the blockade took place shall take on board a cargo after the blockade be established and attempt to depart, she may be warned by the blockading forces to return to the blockaded port and discharge the said cargo; and if, after receiving such warning, the vessel shall persist in going out with the cargo, she shall be liable to the same consequences as in the case of a vessel attempting to enter a blockaded port after having been warned off by the blockading forces.

ARTICLE XXII.

To prevent disorder and irregularity in visiting and examining the vessels and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed mutually that whenever a vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other party, the former shall remain at the greatest distance compatible with the possibility and safety of making the visit, under the circumstances of wind and sea, and the degree of suspicion attending the vessel to be visited, and shall send one of her small boats with no more men than may be necessary to execute the said examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill-treatment, in respect of which the commanders of said armed vessels shall be responsible with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of said

maestre ó sobrecargo. Y á ningún buque de una ú otra parte, que hubiere entrado en un puerto ó lugar ántes de que fuese sitiado, bloqueado ó atacado por la otra, se le impedirá que salga con su cargamento, ni, si se encontrase allí ántes ó despues de la reduccion y entrega, estará sujeto el tal buque ó su cargamento á aparesamiento, confiscacion ó demanda alguna por causa de redencion ó restitution, sino que se dejará á sus dueños en tranquila posesion de su propiedad. Y si algun buque que hubiere entrado en el puerto ántes de tener lugar el bloqueo tomase carga á bordo, despues de establecido el bloqueo, é intentase salir, se le podrá intimar por las fuerzas bloqueadoras que vuelva al puerto bloqueado y discargue su cargamento; y si despues de recibir la dicha intimacion, insistiere el buque en salir con el cargamento, estará sujeto á las mismas consecuencias á que lo estaría una embarcacion que intentase entrar en un puerto bloqueado despues de ser intimada por las fuerzas bloqueadoras.

Vessels in blockaded ports.

Taking cargo after declaration of blockade.

ARTÍCULO XXII.

Para impedir todo género de desórden é irregularidad en la visita y exámen de buques y cargamentos de las dos partes contratantes en alta mar, han convenido mútuamente, que cuando un buque de guerra, público ó particular, encontrare á un neutral de la otra parte contratante, el primero permanecerá á la mayor distancia que sea compatible con la postibilidad y seguridad de hacer la visita, atendidas las circunstancias del viento y de la mar, y el grado de sospecha que inspire el bajel que ha de ser visitado, y enviará uno de sus botes pequeños, sin mas jente que la necesaria para tripularlo, con el objeto de ejecutar el predicho exámen de los papeles relativos á la propiedad y cargamento del buque, sin causar la menor extorsion, violencia ó maltratamiento; respecto á lo cual los comandantes de los susodichos buques armados serán responsables con

Agreement as to boarding vessels.

private armed vessel shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the injuries and damages they may commit. And it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board of the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting the ship's papers, nor for any other purpose whatever.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Both contracting parties likewise agree that when one of them shall be engaged in war, the vessels of the other must be furnished with sea-letters, patents, or passports, in which shall be expressed the name, burden of the vessel, and the name and place of residence of the owner thereof, in order that it may appear that the vessel really and truly belongs to citizens of the said other party. It is also agreed that such vessel, being laden, besides the said sea-letters, patents, or passports, shall be provided with manifests or certificates containing the particulars of the cargo, and the place where it was taken on board, so that it may be known whether any part of the same consists of contraband or prohibited articles; which certificate shall be made out in the accustomed form by the authorities of the port whence the vessel sailed; without which requisites the vessel may be detained, to be adjudged by the competent tribunals and may be declared good and legal prize, unless it shall be proved that the said defect or omission was owing to accident, or unless it shall be satisfied or supplied by testimony equivalent in the opinion of the said tribunals, for which purpose there shall be allowed a reasonable length of time to procure and present it.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The preceding stipulations relative to the visit and examination of vessels shall apply only to those which sail without convoy;

sus personas y propiedades; para cuyo fin los comandantes de los predichos buques particulares armados, ántes de recibir sus comisiones, darán la suficiente seguridad para responder por todos los daños y perjuicios que cometieren. Y se conviene expresamente que en ningun caso se requerirá que la parte neutral vaya á bordo del buque que hace la visita, ni para exhibir sus papeles ni para ningun otro objeto.

ARTÍCULO XXIII.

Ambas partes contratantes convienen que en el caso que una de ellas estuviere empeñada en guerra, los buques de la otra deben estar provistos de letras de mar, patentes ó pasaportes, en que se exprese el nombre y tamaño del buque, como tambien el nombre y el lugar de la residencia de su dueño, á fin de que aparezca por ellos que el susodicho buque pertenece real y verdaderamente á ciudadanos de la dicha otra parte. Y han convenido asimismo en que los dichos buques, estando cargados, llevarán ademas de las mencionadas letras de mar, patentes ó pasaportes, manifiestos ó certificados que contengan los diferentes pormenores del cargamento, y el lugar donde fue embarcado; de manera que se sepa si hay á su bordo efectos prohibidos ó de contrabando; dichos certificados serán expedidos por las autoridades del lugar de donde salió el buque, en la forma acostumbrada, sin cuyos requisitos el susodicho buque puede ser detenido para ser adjudicado por los tribunales competentes, y puede ser declarado presa legal, á ménos que se pruebe que el precitado defecto ú omision proviene de accidente, ó sea satisfecho ó suplido por un testimonio del todo equivalente, en la opinion de los susodichos tribunales, á cuyo fin se concederá un término suficiente para proporcionarselo.

ARTÍCULO XXIV.

Las estipulaciones arriba espresadas, relativas á la visita y examen de los buques, se aplicarán solamente á aquellos que navegan

Sea-letters, etc., to be issued in case of war.

Manifests.

Vessels under convoy.

for when said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag they carry, and when they are bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

ARTICLE XXV.

It is further agreed that, in all prize-cases, the courts specially established for such causes in the country to which the prizes may be conducted shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such courts of either party shall pronounce judgment against any vessel, merchandise, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall set forth the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded; and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings connected with the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of the said vessel, merchandise, or property, without any excuse or delay, upon payment of the established legal fees for the same.

ARTICLE XXVI.

Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another nation, no citizen of the other contracting party shall accept a commission or letter of marque for the purpose of assisting or coöperating hostilely with the said enemy against the said party so at war, under pain of being treated as a pirate.

ARTICLE XXVII.

If, which is not to be expected, a rupture should at any time take place between the two contracting nations, and they should engage in war with each other, they have agreed, now for then, that the merchants, traders, and other citizens of all occupations of either of the two parties residing in the

sin convoy; y cuando los dichos buques fueren convoyados, la declaracion verbal del comandante del convoy, bajo su palabra de honor, de que los bajeles que están bajo su proteccion pertenecen á la nacion cuyo bandera tremola él, y cuando su destino és á un puerto enemigo, de que no tienen á bordo efectos de contrabando, será considerada suficiente.

ARTÍCULO XXV.

Se conviene asimismo, que en todo caso de presas, los tribunales establecidos para tales causa en el país á que puedan ser conducidas las presas, serán los únicos que tomen conocimiento en ellas. Y siempre que semejantes tribunales, de una ú otra parte, pronunciaren sentencia contra algun buque efectos ó propiedades reclamados por ciudadanos de la otra parte, la sentencia ó decision mencionará las razones ó motivos en que se ha fundado, y se entregará al comandante ó agente del dicho buque ó propiedad, sin excusa ó demora alguna, si él lo pidiere, una copia auténticada de la sentencia ó decision, y de todos los procedimientos del caso, con tal que paguen por ello los derechos ó gastos legales.

Prize cases triable only in special courts.

Judgments.

ARTÍCULO XXVI.

Siempre que una de las partes contratantes estuviere empeñada en guerra con otra nacion, ningun ciudadano de la otra parte contratante aceptará comision ó letra de marca con el objeto de ayudar ó cooperar hostilemente con el susodicho enemigo contra la predicha parte que está en guerra, só pena de ser tratado como pirata.

Accepting commission from other nation in time of war.

ARTÍCULO XXVII.

Si, lo que no es de esperar, llegase á haber en cualquier tiempo un rompimiento entre las dos naciones contratantes, y se empeñaren en guerra una con otra, han convenido ahora para entónces, que los comerciantes, traficantes y otros ciudadanos de todas profesiones de cualquiera de las

Privileges in case of declaration of war.

cities, ports, and dominions of the other, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade and business therein, and shall be respected and maintained in the full and undisturbed enjoyment of their personal liberty and property so long as they conduct themselves peaceably and properly, and commit no offence against the laws. And in case their acts should render them justly suspected, and having thus forfeited this privilege the respective Governments should order them to leave the country, the term of twelve months from the publication or intimation of the order therefore shall be allowed them in which to arrange and settle their affairs, and remove with their families, effects, and property; to which end the necessary safe-conduct shall be given to them, which shall serve as a sufficient protection, until they arrive at the designated port and there embark; but this favor shall not be extended to those who shall act contrary to the established laws. It is, nevertheless, understood that the respective Governments may order the persons so suspected to remove forthwith to such places in the interior as may be designated.

Expulsion for cause.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

In the event of a war, or of any interruption of friendly intercourse between the high contracting parties, the money, private debts, shares in the public funds, or in the public or private banks, or any other property whatever, belonging to the citizens of the one party in the territories of the other, shall in no case, for that cause alone, be sequestrated or confiscated.

Respect of property in time of war.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The high contracting parties, desiring to avoid all inequality in their public communications and official intercourse, agree to grant to their envoys, ministers, chargés d'affaires, and other diplomatic

Rights of diplomatic officers.

partes, que residen en las ciudades, puertos y dominios de la otra, tendrán el privilegio de permanecer allí, y de continuar su comercio y negocios y serán respetados y mantenidos en el pleno y tranquilo goce de su libertad personal y de su propiedad, en tanto que se conduzcan pacíficamente y de un modo arreglado, y no cometan ofensa alguna contra las leyes. Y en caso de que sus actos los hicieren justamente sospechosos, y habiendo perdido así este privilegio, los respectivos Gobiernos juzgáren oportuno mandarlos salir del país, se les concederá el termino de doce meses, contados desde la publicacion ó intimacion de la orden, para que en él puedan arreglar y ordenar sus negocios y retirarse con sus familias, efectos y propiedades: á cuyo fin se les dará el necesario salvoconducto, que sirva de suficiente proteccion hasta que lleguen al puerto designado y en él se embarquen. Pero este favor no se estendare á aquellos que obraren de un modo contrario á las leyes establecidas. Debe no obstante-entenderse que á las personas así sospechosas pueden los Gobiernos respectivos mandarlas retirar inmediatamente al interior, á aquellos lugares que tengan por conveniente designar.

ARTÍCULO XXVIII.

En el caso de una guerra ó de una interrupcion de la cordial inteligencia de las dos altas partes contratantes, la propiedad en dinero, deudas entre particulares acciones en los fondos públicos, ó en los bancos públicos ó privados, ó cualquiera otra propiedad perteneciente á los ciudadanos de una de las partes en el territorio de la otra, no podrá ser secuestrada ó confiscada en ningun caso, por esta sola causa.

ARTÍCULO XXIX.

Deseando las dos partes contratantes evitar toda desigualdad con relacion á sus comunicaciones públicas y á su correspondencia oficial, han convenido y convienen en conceder á sus enviados, mi-

agents, the same favors, privileges, immunities, and exemptions that those of the most favored nation do or shall enjoy, it being understood that the favors, privileges, immunities, and exemptions granted by the one party to the envoys, ministers, *chargés d'affaires*, or other diplomatic agents of the other party, or to those of any other nation, shall be reciprocally granted and extended to those of both the high contracting parties respectively.

ARTICLE XXX.

To protect more effectually the commerce and navigation of their respective citizens, the United States of America and the Republic of Peru agree to admit and receive, mutually, consuls and vice-consuls in all their ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy, within their respective consular districts, all the rights, privileges, and immunities, of the consuls and vice-consuls of the most favored nation; but to enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities which belong to them in virtue of their public character, the consuls and vice-consuls shall, before exercising their official functions, exhibit to the Government to which they are accredited their commissions or patents in due form, in order to receive their *exequatur*; after receiving which they shall be acknowledged in their official characters by the authorities, magistrates and inhabitants of the district in which they reside. The high contracting parties, nevertheless, remain at liberty to except those ports and places where the admission and residence of consuls and vice-consuls may not seem to be convenient, provided that the refusal to admit them shall likewise extend to those of all nations.

nistros, encargados de negocios y otros agentes públicos, los mismos favores, inmunidades y exenciones que hoy disfrutaban ó en adelante disfrutaren los de la nacion mas favorecida; entendiéndose que cualesquiera favores, inmunidades ó privilegios que la República del Perú y los Estados Unidos de América tuvieren por conveniente conceder á los enviados, ministros, encargados de negocios ú otros agentes diplomáticos de cualquiera otra potencia, serán por el mismo acto estendidas y concedidas á los de las partes contratantes respectivamente.

ARTÍCULO XXX.

A fin de hacer mas efectiva la proteccion que la República del Perú y los Estados Unidos de América concedieren en lo futuro al comercio y navegacion de sus respectivos ciudadanos, la República del Perú y los Estados Unidos de América convienen en recibir y admitir cónsules y vice-cónsules en todos los puertos abiertos al comercio extranjero; los cuales disfrutarán dentro de sus respectivos distritos consulares de todos los derechos, prerogativas é inmunidades de los cónsules y vice-cónsules de la nacion mas favorecida. Pero para que los cónsules y vice-cónsules de las dos partes contratantes puedan disfrutar de los derechos, prerogativas é inmunidades que les pertenecen por su carácter público, presentarán, ántes de ejercer sus funciones, su nombramiento ó patente en debida forma al Gobierno cerca del cual sean acreditados, ó fin de obtener el *exequatur*; y recibido este, serán tenidos y considerados como tales cónsules ó vice-cónsules por todas las autoridades, majistrados y habitantes del distrito consular donde residen. Queda sin embargo cada una de las partes contratantes en libertad de exceptuar aquellos puertos y lugares en donde no se crea conveniente la admision y residencia de tales funcionarios, bien entendido que en tal caso la exclusion ó negativa á admitirlos deberá ser comun y general para todas las naciones.

Consular privileges.

Exequaturs to issue on exhibition of commission.

Restriction of consulates.

ARTICLE XXXI.

Exemptions of consular officers, etc.

The consuls, vice-consuls, their officers and persons employed in their consulates, shall be exempt from all public service, and from all kinds of taxes, imposts, and contributions, except those which they shall be lawfully held to pay on account of their property or commerce, and to which the citizens and other inhabitants of the country in which they reside are subject, they being, in other respects, subject to the laws of the respective countries. The archives and papers of the consulates shall be inviolably respected; and no person, magistrate, or other public authority shall, under any pretext, interfere with or seize them.

Archives, etc.

ARTICLE XXXII.

Arrest of deserting seamen.

The consuls and vice-consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the public authorities of the country in which they reside for the arrest, detention, and custody of deserters from the vessels of war or merchant-vessels of their nation; and where the deserters claimed shall belong to a merchant-vessel, the consuls or vice-consuls must address themselves to the competent authority, and demand the deserters in writing, proving by the ship's roll or other public document that the individuals claimed are a part of the crew of the vessel from which it is alleged that they have deserted; but should the individuals claimed form a part of the crew of a vessel of war, the word of honor of a commissioned officer attached to the said vessel shall be sufficient to identify the deserters; and when the demand of the consuls or vice-consuls shall, in either case, be so proved, the delivery of the deserters shall not be refused. The said deserters, when arrested, shall be delivered to the consuls or vice-consuls, or, at the request of these, shall be put in the public prisons, and maintained at the expense of those who reclaim them, to be delivered to the vessels to which they belong or sent to others of the same

Delivery of seamen arrested.

ARTÍCULO XXXI.

Los cónsules, vice-cónsules, oficiales y personas empleadas en sus consulados estarán exentos de todo servicio público, y tambien de todo jénero de contribuciones, pechos é impuestos, escepto aquellos que estuvieren obligados á pagar á causa de su comercio ó de sus propiedades, y á los que estan sujetos los ciudadanos y otros habitantes del país en que residen, estando ellos por lo demas sometidos á las leyes de los respectivos países. Los archivos y papeles de los consulados serán inviolablemente respetados, y bajo de ningun pretexto se apoderará de ellos, ó intervendrá en manera alguna con ellos ningun majistrado, ni cualquiera otra persona.

ARTÍCULO XXXII.

Los cónsules y vice-cónsules tendrán la facultad de requerir el auxillo de las autoridades del país en que residan para el arresto, detencion y custodia de los desertores de los buques de guerra y mercantes de su nacion; y cuando los desertores reclamados pertenezcan á un buque mercante, los cónsules y vice-cónsules podran dirigirse ellos mismos á las autoridades competentes, y pedir por escrito los susodichos desertores, manifestando el rol del buque ú otros documentos públicos para probar con ellos que los hombres pedidos fórman parte de la tripulacion del buque de donde se alega que desertaron; pero si los individuos reclamados perteneciesen á la tripulacion de un buque de guerra, bastará la palabra de honor de un oficial suficientemente autorizado de dicho buque para identificar á los desertores, y en cualquier caso que se pruebe por estos medios la reclamacion de los cónsules ó vice-cónsules, no se rehusará la entrega de los desertores. Una vez arrestados los tales desertores, se tendrán á disposicion de los susodichos cónsules y pueden ponerse en las prisiones públicas á peticion y costo de aquellos que los reclaman, para ser enviados á los buques á que pertenecen ó á otros de la misma.

nation; but if the said deserters should not be so delivered or sent within the term of two months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again apprehended for the same cause. The high contracting parties agree that it shall not be lawful for any public authority or other person within their respective dominions to harbor or protect such deserters.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

Until the conclusion of a consular convention, which the high contracting parties agree to form as soon as may be mutually convenient, it is stipulated, that in the absence of the legal heirs or representatives the consuls or vice-consuls of either party shall be ex-officio the executors or administrators of the citizens of their nation who may die within their consular jurisdictions, and of their countrymen dying at sea whose property may be brought within their district. The said consuls or vice-consuls shall call in a justice of the peace or some other judicial authority to assist in taking an inventory of the effects and property left by the deceased, after which the said effects shall remain in the hands of the said consuls or vice-consuls, who shall be authorized to sell immediately such of the effects or property as may be of a perishable nature, and to dispose of the remainder according to the instructions of their respective Governments. And where the deceased has been engaged in commerce or other business, the consuls or vice-consuls shall hold the effects and property so remaining until the expiration of twelve calendar months, during which time the creditors, if any, of the deceased, shall have the right to present their claims and demands against the said effects and property; and all questions arising out of such claims or demands shall be decided by the laws of the country wherein the said citizens may have died. It is understood,

nacion; pero si no fuesen asi enviados dentro de los dos meses que deberán contarse desde el dia de su arresto, serán puestos en libertad y no volverán á ser arrestados por la misma causa. Las altas partes contratantes convienen en que no podrá legalmente ninguna autoridad pública ni otra persona cualquiera amparar ó proteger á tales desertores dentro de sus respectivos dominios.

ARTÍCULO XXXIII.

Hasta que se concluya una convencion consular, que las altas partes contratantes convienen en formar tan pronto que sea mutuamente conveniente, queda estipulado que en ausencia de los herederos legales ó sus representantes, los cónsules ó vice-cónsules de cualquiera de las partes serán "ex-officio" los albaceas ó administradores de los ciudadanos de su nacion que mueran dentro de sus distritos consulares, y de aquellos que mueran en la mar y cuya propiedad pueda ser llevada á algun puerto ó lugar dentro de las mismos distritos. Los dichos cónsules ó vice-cónsules podrán presentarse á un juez de paz ó á cualquiera otra autoridad judicial, y pedir que se haga el inventario de los efectos y propiedades que ha dejado el difunto, y despues de hecho, esos efectos quedarán en poder del cónsul ó vice-cónsul, el que estará autorizado para vender inmediatamente aquellos efectos ó propiedades que puedan sufrir deterioro, y para disponer del resto segun las instrucciones de sus respectivos Gobiernos. Y cuando el difunto haya estado consagrado al comercio ó á otros negocios, los cónsules ó vice-cónsules guardarán los efectos y propiedades que hayan quedado durante el plazo de doce meses, á fin de que si hay acreedores contra el difunto, puedan presentar sus reclamaciones ó demandas contra los dichos bienes, y todas las cuestiones que se susciten por tales reclamaciones ó demandas se decidirán segun las leyes del país en donde los dichos ciudadanos ha-

Care, etc., of property of citizens dying abroad.

Taking inventory.

Property of deceased merchants.

Final disposition.

nevertheless, that if no claim or demand shall have been made against the effects and property of an individual so deceased, the consuls or vice-consuls, at the expiration of the twelve calendar months, may close the estate and dispose of the effects and property in accordance with the instructions from their own Governments.

yan fallecido. Se entiende, sin embargo, que si ninguna reclamacion ó demanda se ha hecho contra los bienes de un individuo que haya fallecido de esa manera, los cónsules ó vice-cónsules, al fin del plazo de los doce meses, podrán concluir la testamentaria y disponer de los bienes conforme á las instrucciones de sus propios Gobiernos.

ARTICLE XXXIV.

ARTÍCULO XXXIV.

Presentation of claims against the governments.

As a consequence of the principles of equality herein established, in virtue of which the citizens of each one of the high contracting parties enjoy in the territory of the other the same rights as natives, and receive from the respective Governments the same protection in their persons and property, it is declared that only in case that such protection should be denied, on account of the fact that the claims preferred have not been promptly attended to by the legal authorities, or that manifest injustice has been done by such authorities, and after all the legal means have been exhausted, then alone shall diplomatic intervention take place.

Como consecuencia del principio de igualdad establecido, en virtud del cual los ciudadanos de cada una de las altas partes contratantes gozan en el territorio de la otra de los mismos derechos que los naturales, y reciben de los respectivos Gobiernos la misma proteccion en sus personas y propiedades, se declara que solamente en el caso de que esa proteccion sea negada, bien porque no se atienda prontamente por las autoridades legales las gestiones intentadas, ó porque sean resueltas con manifiesta injusticia, y despues de agotados todos los recursos legales, habrá lugar á la intervencion diplomática.

ARTICLE XXXV.

ARTÍCULO XXXV.

Duration of treaty.

The United States of America and the Republic of Peru, desiring to make as durable as possible the relations established between the two parties in virtue of this treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, declare solemnly and agree as follows:

La República del Perú y los Estados Unidos de América, deseando hacer tan durables como sea posible las relaciones establecidas entre ambas partes en virtud de este tratado de amistad, comercio y navegacion, declaran solemnemente y convienen en lo que sigue:

1st. The present treaty shall remain in force for the term of ten years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications thereof, and further until the end of one year after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of them reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at any time after expiration of the said term of ten years. And it is hereby agreed between the parties that, on the expiration of one year after such notice shall

1º. El presente tratado durará por el término de diez años, contados desde el dia del canje de las ratificaciones, y mas hasta el fin de un año despues que cualquiera de las partes contratantes haya notificado á la otra su intencion de hacerlo cesar, reservándose cada una el derecho de hacer esa notificacion á la otra en cualquier momento despues de la espiracion del citado plazo de diez años. Y se conviene ademas entre las partes que á la espiracion de un año despues que se haya recibido esa notificacion por una de ellas,

Notice of termination.

have been received by either of them from the other party, as above mentioned, this treaty shall altogether cease and terminate.

2d. If any citizen or citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this treaty, such citizen or citizens shall be held personally responsible therefor, and the harmony and good understanding between the two nations shall not be interrupted thereby, each party engaging in no way to protect the offender or offenders, or to sanction such violation, under pain of rendering itself liable for the consequences thereof.

3d. Should, unfortunately, any of the provisions contained in the present treaty be violated or infringed in any other manner whatever, it is expressly stipulated and agreed that neither of the contracting parties shall order or authorize any act of reprisals, nor declare nor make war against the other on complaint of injuries or damages resulting therefrom, until the party considering itself aggrieved shall first have presented to the other a statement or representation of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proofs, and, demanded redress and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

4th. Nothing contained in this treaty shall, however, be construed to operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other nations or sovereigns.

The present treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Republic of Peru, with the approbation of the Congress thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or Lima as soon thereafter as possible.

In evidence whereof we, the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Republic of Peru, have signed and

hecha por la otra parte como se ha mencionado, este tratado concluirá y terminará enteramente.

2°. Si cualquier ciudadano ó cualesquiera ciudadanos de una ú otra parte quebrantasen cualquier artículo de este tratado, dicho ciudadano ó ciudadanos serán responsables personalmente, y la armonía y buena inteligencia entre las dos naciones no se interrumpirán por ese motivo; y cada parte se compromete á no proteger de ninguna manera al infractor ó infractores, ó á sancionar tal violacion, só pena de hacerse la misma responsable por las consecuencias de ella.

Personal responsibility for violations.

3°. Si desgraciadamente las estipulaciones de este tratado fuesen violadas de otra manera, se conviene expresamente en que ninguna de las partes contratantes ordenará ó autorizará ningun acto de represalia, ni declarará la guerra á la otra por quejas de agravios ó perjuicios que de allí resulten, hasta que la parte que se considere agraviada haya presentado primeramente á la otra una exposicion ó representacion de tales agravios ó perjuicios, apoyados en suficientes pruebas, y haya pedido reparacion ó satisfaccion, y que esta se le haya rehusado ó retardado sin razon.

Declaration of war.

4°. Nada de lo contenido en este tratado se entenderá de manera que pueda producir un efecto contrario á los tratados anteriores y vijentes celebrados con otras naciones ó soberanos.

Not to alter existing treaties, etc.

El presente tratado de amistad, comercio y navegacion será aprobado y ratificado por el Presidente de la República del Perú, previa la aprobacion del Congreso del Perú, y por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, con el parecer y acuerdo del Senado de los Estados Unidos; y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en Lima ó Washington tan pronto despues como sea posible.

Exchange of ratifications.

En fé de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios de la República del Perú y de los Estados Unidos de América hemos firmado y sellado el

Signatures.

sealed these presents at the city of Lima, in duplicate English and Spanish, this the thirty-first day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

CHAS. W. BUCK [SEAL]
CÁRLOS M. ELIAS [SEAL]

presente en la ciudad de Lima en doble ejemplar, español é ingles, el dia treinta y uno de Agosto en el año de nuestro Señor un mil ochocientos ochenta y siete.

CHAS. W. BUCK [SEAL.]
CÁRLOS M. ELIAS [SEAL.]

Ratification.

And whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at the city of Lima, on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight;

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty, as amended, 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 of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 7th. day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-
• [SEAL.] eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,

Secretary of State.

Convention between the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, and Switzerland for the international exchange of official documents, scientific and literary publications. Concluded at Brussels March 15, 1886; ratification advised by the Senate June 18, 1888; ratified by the President July 19, 1888; ratifications exchanged January 14, 1889; proclaimed January 15, 1889.

March 15, 1886.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention to establish a system of international exchanges of the official documents and of the scientific and literary publications of the States adhering thereto, was concluded and signed at Brussels, Belgium, on the 15th day of March, 1886, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal and the Algarves, Servia, Spain and the Swiss Confederation, which Convention being in the French language, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Brésil, Sa Majesté la Reine Régente d'Espagne, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie, le Conseil Fédéral de la Confédération Suisse, désirant établir sur les bases adoptées par la Conférence réunie à Bruxelles du 10 au 14 Avril 1883, un système d'échanges internationaux pour les documents officiels et pour les publications scientifiques et littéraires de leurs Etats respectifs, ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Mr. Lambert Tree, Ministre Résident des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à Bruxelles,

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, Mr. le Prince de Caraman, Son Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, et Mr. le Chevalier de Moreau, Son Ministre de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie et des Travaux publics,

[Translation.]
The President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, His Majesty the King of Servia, The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, desiring to establish, on the bases adopted by the Conference which met at Brussels from the 10th to the 14th April 1883, a system of international exchanges of the official documents and of the scientific and literary publications of their respective States, have appointed for their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

Contracting parties

The President of the United States of America, Mr. Lambert Tree, Minister Resident of the United States of America at Brussels,

Plenipotentiaries.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, The Prince de Caraman, His Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Chevalier de Moreau, His Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Public Works,

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Brésil, Mr. le Comte de Villeneuve, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges,

Sa Majesté la Reine Régente d'Espagne, Mr. de Tavira, Chargé d'Affaires ad interim d'Espagne à Bruxelles,

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, Mr. le Marquis Maffei, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges,

Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, Mr. le Baron de Sant' Anna, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle,

Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie, Mr. Marinovitch, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges,

Le Conseil Fédéral de la Confédération Suisse, Mr. Rivier, son Plénipotentiaire spécial

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants :

ARTICLE I.

Il sera établie, dans chacun des Etats contractants, un bureau chargé du service des échanges.

ARTICLE II.

Les publications que les Etats contractants s'engagent à échanger sont les suivants :

1°. Les documents officiels, parlementaires et administratifs qui sont livrés à la publicité dans le lieu d'origine.

2°. Les ouvrages exécutés par ordre et aux frais des Gouvernements.

ARTICLE III.

Chaque bureau fera imprimer la liste des publications qu'il peut mettre à la disposition des Etats contractants.

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, The Count de Villeneuve, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, Mr. de Tavira, Chargé d'Affaires ad-interim of Spain at Brussels,

His Majesty the King of Italy, the Marquis Maffei, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, the Baron de Sant' Anna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Very Faithful Majesty.

His Majesty the King of Serbia, Mr. Marinovitch, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, Mr. Rivier its special Plenipotentiary.

Who, after having communicated between themselves their full powers, which are found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be established in each of the contracting States, a bureau charged with the duty of the exchanges.

ARTICLE II.

The publications which the contracting States agree to exchange, are the following:

1st. The official documents, parliamentary and administrative, which are published in the country of their origin.

2nd. The works executed by order and at the expense of the Government.

ARTICLE III.

Each bureau shall cause to be printed a list of the publications that it is able to place at the disposal of the contracting States.

Bureau of exchanges established.

Publications exchanged.

List to be printed.

Cette liste sera corrigée et complétée chaque année et adressée régulièrement à tous les bureaux d'échange.

This list shall be corrected and completed each year and regularly addressed to all the bureaux of exchange.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTICLE IV.

Les bureaux d'échange s'entendront sur le nombre d'exemplaires qui pourront être demandés et fournis.

The bureaux of exchange will arrange between themselves the number of copies which they may be able eventually to demand and furnish.

Number of copies.

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE V.

Les envois se feront directement de bureau à bureau. Il sera adopté des modèles et des formules uniformes pour les bordereaux du contenu des caisses, ainsi que pour toutes les pièces de correspondance administrative, demandes, accusés de réception, etc.

The transmissions shall be made directly from bureau to bureau. Uniform models and formulas will be adopted for the memoranda of the contents of the cases, as well as for all the administrative correspondence, requests, acknowledgments of reception, etc.

Mode of transmittal.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTICLE VI.

Pour l'expédition à l'extérieur, chaque Etat se charge des frais d'emballage et de port jusqu'à destination. Toutefois, quand l'expédition se fera par mer, des arrangements particuliers régleront la part de chaque Etat dans les frais de transport.

For exterior transmissions, each State assumes the expense of packing and transportation to the place of destination. Nevertheless when the transmissions shall be made by sea, special arrangements will regulate the share of each State in the expense of transportation.

Expenses.

ARTICLE VII.

ARTICLE VII.

Les bureaux d'échange serviront d'intermédiaires officieux entre les corps savants et les sociétés littéraires, scientifiques &c. des Etats contractants pour la réception et l'envoi de leurs publications.

The bureaux of exchange will serve, in an officious capacity, as intermediaries between the learned bodies and literary and scientific societies, etc. of the contracting States for the reception and transmission of their publications.

Exchanges of scientific, etc., works.

Mais il demeurera bien entendu que, dans ce cas, le rôle des bureaux d'échange se bornera à la transmission en franchise des ouvrages échangés et que ces bureaux ne prendront aucunement l'initiative de provoquer l'établissement de ces relations.

It remains however well understood that, in such case, the duty of the bureaux of exchange will be confined to the free transmission of the works exchanged and that these bureaux will not in any manner take the initiative to bring about the establishment of such relations.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTICLE VIII.

Ces dispositions ne sont applicables qu'aux documents et ouvrages publiés à partir de la date de la présente convention.

These provisions apply only to the documents and works published after the date of the present Convention.

Time of application.

ARTICLE IX.

ARTICLE IX.

Adhesion of other powers.

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

The States which have not taken part in the present Convention are admitted to adhere to it on their request.

Notification.

Cette adhésion sera notifiée par la voie diplomatique, au Gouvernement belge et par ce Gouvernement à tous les autres Etats signataires.

This adhesion will be notified diplomatically to the Belgian Government and by that Government to all the other signatory States.

ARTICLE X.

ARTICLE X.

Ratification.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée et les ratifications seront échangées à Bruxelles aussitôt que faire se pourra. Elle est conclue pour dix ans, à partir du jour de l'échange des ratifications, et elle continuera à subsister au delà de ce délai tant que l'un des Gouvernements n'aura pas déclaré six mois à l'avance qu'il y renonce.

The present Convention will be ratified and the ratifications will be exchanged at Brussels, as soon as practicable. It is concluded for ten years, from the day of the exchange of ratifications, and it will remain in force beyond that time, so long as one of the Governments shall not have declared six months in advance that it renounces it.

Duration.

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

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

Fait à Bruxelles, en huit exemplaires, le 15 Mars 1886.

Done at Brussels in eight copies the 15th of March, 1886.

Signatures.

[SEAL]	LAMBERT TREE
[SEAL]	P ^e DE CARAMAN
[SEAL]	CH ^{LIÈRE} D. MOREAU
[SEAL]	C ^{TE} DE VILLENEUVE
[SEAL]	JOSÉ M ^A DE TAVIRA
[SEAL]	MAFFEI
[SEAL]	B ^{ON} DE SANT' ANNA
[SEAL]	J. MARINOVITCH.
[SEAL]	ALPHONSE RIVIER

[L. S.]	LAMBERT TREE
[L. S.]	P ^e DE CARAMAN
[L. S.]	CH ^{LIÈRE} D. MOREAU
[L. S.]	C ^{TE} DE VILLENEUVE
[L. S.]	JOSÉ M ^A DE TAVIRA
[L. S.]	MAFFEI
[L. S.]	B ^{ON} DE SANT' ANNA
[L. S.]	J. MARINOVITCH
[L. S.]	ALPHONSE RIVIER

And whereas the Plenipotentiary of the United States of America did, on the 17th day of November, 1888, deposit the President's ratification of the said Convention with His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, for delivery to the Plenipotentiaries of the other signatory States, on the occasion of their re-assembling to exchange the ratifications of the said Convention;

And whereas the Plenipotentiaries of the several Contracting Parties did, on the 14th day of January, 1889, exchange the ratifications of the said Convention;

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 cause 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 of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 15th day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD

Secretary of State.

Exchange of ratifications.

Proclamation.

Convention between the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Serbia, and Spain for the immediate exchange of the official journals, parliamentary annals, and documents. Concluded at Brussels March 15, 1886; ratification advised by the Senate June 18, 1888; ratified by the President July 19, 1888; ratifications exchanged January 14, 1889; proclaimed January 15, 1889.

March 15, 1886.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention to assure the immediate exchange of the official journal as well as of the parliamentary annals and documents of the States adhering thereto, was concluded and signed at Brussels, Belgium, on the 15th day of March, 1886, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal and the Algarves, Serbia and Spain, which Convention being in the French language, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Brésil, Sa Majesté la Reine Régente d'Espagne, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie, désirant assurer l'échange immédiat du journal officiel ainsi que des annales et des documents parlementaires de leurs Etats respectifs ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Mr. Lambert Tree, Ministre Résident des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à Bruxelles,

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, Mr. le Prince de Caraman, son Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, et Mr. le Chevalier de Moreau, son Ministre de l'Agriculture, de l'Industrie & des Travaux Publics,

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Brésil, Mr. le Comte de Villeneuve, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire & Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges,

Sa Majesté la Reine Régente d'Espagne, Mr. de Tavira, Chargé

[Translation.]
The President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, His Majesty the King of Serbia, desiring to assure the immediate exchange of the Official Journal as well as of the parliamentary Annals and Documents of their respective States, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States of America, Mr. Lambert Tree, Minister Resident of the United States of America at Brussels,

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, The Prince de Caraman, His Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Chevalier de Moreau, His Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Public Works,

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, The Count de Villeneuve, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, Mr. de Tavira, Chargé

Plenipotentiaries.

d'Affaires ad interim d'Espagne à Bruxelles,

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, Mr. le Marquis Maffei, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges,

Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, Mr. le Baron de Sant' Anna, Envoyé Extraordinaire & Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté Très-Fidèle,

Sa Majesté le Roi de Serbie, Mr. Marinovitch, Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges,

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne & due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivants:

ARTICLE I.

Indépendamment des obligations qui résultent de l'Article 2 de la Convention générale de ce jour, relative à l'échange des documents officiels et des publications scientifiques et littéraires, les Gouvernements respectifs s'engagent à faire expédier aux chambres législatives de chaque Etat contractant, au fur & à mesure de leur publication, un exemplaire du journal officiel, ainsi que des annales & des documents parlementaires livrés à la publicité.

ARTICLE II.

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

Cette adhésion sera notifiée, par la voie diplomatique au Gouvernement belge et par ce Gouvernement à tous les autres Etats Signataires.

ARTICLE III.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée et les ratifications seront échangées à Bruxelles aussitôt que faire se pourra. Elle est conclue pour dix ans, à partir du jour de l'échange des ratifications et elle continuera à subsister au delà de

d'Affaires, ad interim, of Spain at Brussels,

His Majesty the King of Italy, The Marquis Maffei, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians,

His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, the Baron de Sant' Anna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Very Faithful Majesty,

His Majesty the King of Servia, Mr. Marinovitch, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

Who, after having communicated between themselves their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

Independently of the obligations which result from Article 2 of the General Convention of this day, relative to the exchange of official documents and of scientific and literary publications, the respective Governments undertake to have transmitted to the legislative chambers of each contracting State, as fast as their publication, a copy of the Official Journal, as well as of the parliamentary Annals and Documents, which are given publicity.

ARTICLE II.

The States which have not taken part in the present Convention are admitted to adhere thereto on their request.

This adhesion will be notified diplomatically to the Belgian Government, and by that Government to all the other signatory States.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention will be ratified and the ratifications will be exchanged at Brussels as soon as practicable. It is concluded for ten years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications and it will remain in force

Immediate exchange
of legislative documents.
Ante, p. 128.

Adhesion of other
powers.

Notification.

Ratification.

Duration.

ce délai tant que l'un des Gouvernements n'aura pas déclaré six mois à l'avance qu'il y renonce.

beyond that time, so long as one of the Governments shall not have declared six months in advance that it renounces it.

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

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

Fait à Bruxelles en sept exemplaires, le 15 Mars 1886.

Done at Brussels, in seven copies the 15th. of March, 1886.

[SEAL] LAMBERT TREE
 [SEAL] P^R DE CARAMAN
 [SEAL] CH^{VILLER} D. MOREAU
 [SEAL] C^{TE} DE VILLENEUVE
 [SEAL] JOSÉ M^A DE TAVIRA
 [SEAL] MAFFEI
 [SEAL] B^{ON} DE SANT' ANNA
 [SEAL] J. MARINOVITCH.

[L. S.] LAMBERT TREE
 [L. S.] P^R DE CARAMAN
 [L. S.] CH^{VILLER} D. MOREAU
 [L. S.] C^{TE} DE VILLENEUVE
 [L. S.] JOSÉ M^A DE TAVIRA
 [L. S.] MAFFEI
 [L. S.] B^{ON} DE SANT' ANNA
 [L. S.] J. MARINOVITCH

And whereas the Plenipotentiary of the United States of America did, on the 17th day of November, 1888, deposit the President's ratification of the said Convention with His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, for delivery to the Plenipotentiaries of the other signatory States, on the occasion of their re-assembling to exchange the ratifications of the said Convention ;

And whereas the Plenipotentiaries of the several Contracting Parties did, on the 14th day of January, 1889, exchange the ratifications of the said Convention;

Exchange of ratifications.

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.

Proclamation.

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 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD

Secretary of State.

December 19, 1888. *Parcels Post Convention between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom.*

Preamble.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom, the undersigned, Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and H. A. P. Carter, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Hawaiian Kingdom at Washington, by virtue of authority vested in them by law, have agreed upon the following articles for the establishment of a parcels post system of exchanges between the two countries.

ARTICLE I.

Extent of convention.

The provisions of this Convention relate only to parcels of mail matter to be exchanged by the system herein provided for, and do not affect the arrangements now existing under the Universal Postal Union Convention, which will continue as heretofore; and all the agreements hereinafter contained apply exclusively to mails exchanged under these articles, *directly* between the office of San Francisco, in the State of California, and such other offices within the United States as may be hereafter designated by the Postmaster-General of the United States, and the office of Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, and such other offices within the Hawaiian Islands as may be hereafter designated by the Postmaster-General of the Hawaiian Kingdom; such matter to be admitted to the mails under these articles as shall be sent through such exchange offices from any place in either country to any place in the other.

ARTICLE II.

Articles admitted to the mails.

1. There shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this Convention, articles of merchandise and mail matter, except letters, post cards, and written matter, of all kinds, that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that no packet must exceed 5 kilograms or 11 pounds in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length, three feet six inches; greatest length and girth combined, six feet; and must be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers; and except that the following articles are prohibited:

Articles prohibited.

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; poisons, and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances, liquids, and those which easily liquify, confections and pastes; live or dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements, or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails, or injure the persons handling them; also opium.

Freedom from detention.

2. All admissible articles of merchandise mailed in one country for the other, or received in one country from the other, shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, except such as is

required for collection of customs duties, and shall be forwarded by the most speedy means to their destination, being subject in their transmission to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

ARTICLE III.

1. A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or enclosed with any parcel. Letters accompanying parcels.

2. If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails if separable, and if inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Union Convention.

3. No parcel may contain parcels intended for delivery at an address other than the one borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcels be detected, they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcel post rates. Address.

ARTICLE IV.

1. The following rates of postage shall in all cases be required to be fully prepaid with postage stamps of the country of origin, viz: Rate of postage.

2. For a parcel not exceeding four hundred and sixty grams or one pound in weight, twelve cents; and for each additional four hundred and sixty grams or one pound, or fraction thereof, twelve cents.

3. The packages shall be promptly delivered to addressees at the post offices of address in the country of destination, free of charge for postage; but the country of destination may at its option, levy and collect from the addressee for interior service and delivery a charge not exceeding five cents on each single parcel of whatever weight; and if the weight exceeds four hundred and sixty grams or one pound, a charge equal to one cent for each one hundred and fifteen grams or four ounces, of weight, or fraction thereof. Delivery.

ARTICLE V.

1. The sender will, at the time of mailing the package, receive a receipt of mailing from the post office where the package is mailed, on a form like Model I annexed hereto. Receipt.

2. The sender of a package may have the same registered by paying the registration fee required for registered articles in the country of origin. Registry.

3. An acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered article shall be returned to the sender when requested; but either country may require of the sender prepayment of a fee therefor not exceeding five cents. Return receipt.

4. The addressees of registered articles shall be advised of the arrival of a package addressed to them, by a notice from the post office of destination. Notice to addressee.

ARTICLE VI.

1. The sender of each package shall make a Customs Declaration, pasted upon or attached to the package, upon a special Form provided for the purpose (see Model 2 annexed hereto) giving a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of the contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence, and place of address. Customs declaration.

2. The packages in question shall be subject in the country of destination to all customs duties and all customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs Revenues; and the Collection of duties.

customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination.

ARTICLE VII.

Fees to be retained. Each country shall retain to its own use, the whole of the postages, registration and delivery fees, it collects on said packages; consequently, this Convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

ARTICLE VIII.

Transportation. 1. The packages shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom, to be despatched by the country of origin to the other at its cost and by such means as it provides, in boxes prepared expressly for the purpose, or ordinary mail sacks, to be marked "Parcels Post," and to be securely sealed with wax or otherwise, as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

Return of bags, etc. 2. Each country shall return to the despatching office by next mail all bags, boxes or sacks used in the exchange of parcels.

Packing. 3. Although articles admitted under this Convention will be transmitted as aforesaid between the exchange offices, they should be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the open mails of either country, both in going to the exchange office in the country of origin and to the office of address in the country of destination.

Way bill. 4. Each despatch of a parcel post mail must be accompanied by a descriptive list in duplicate, of all the packages sent, showing distinctly the list number of each parcel, the name of the sender, the name of the addressee, with address of destination; and must be enclosed in one of the boxes or sacks of such despatch under the Form of Model 3, annexed hereto.

ARTICLE IX.

Exchange offices. Exchanges of mails under this Convention from any place in either country to any place in the other, shall be effected through the post offices of both countries already designated as Exchange Post Offices, or through such others as may be hereafter agreed upon, under such regulations relative to the details of the exchanges, as may be mutually determined to be essential to the security and expedition of the mails and the protection of the Customs Revenues.

ARTICLE X.

Receipt of mails. 1. As soon as the mail shall have reached the exchange office of destination, that office shall check the contents of the mails.

Parcel bill. 2. In the event of the Parcel Bill not having been received, a substitute should at once be prepared.

Errors. 3. Any errors in the entries on the Parcel Bill which may be discovered, shall, after verification by a second officer, be corrected and noted for report to the despatching office on a Form, "Verification Certificate," which shall be sent in the special envelope.

Non receipt of parcels. 4. If a parcel advised on the bill be not received, after the non-receipt has been verified by a second officer the entry on the bill should be canceled and the fact reported at once.

Damaged parcel. 5. Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars shall be reported on the same form.

Correct mail. 6. If no Verification Certificate or note of error be received, a parcel mail shall be considered as duly delivered, having been found on examination correct in all respects.

ARTICLE XI.

If a package cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender will be communicated with through the central administration of the office of destination, as to the manner in which he desires the package to be disposed of, and if no reply is received from him within a period of three months from the date of the notice, the package may be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern.

Failure to deliver.

An order for redirection or reforwarding must be accompanied by the amount due for postage necessary for the return of the article to the office of origin, at the ordinary parcel rates.

Redirection.

When the contents of a parcel which cannot be delivered are liable to deterioration or corruption, they may be destroyed at once, if necessary, or if expedient, sold, without previous notice or judicial formality, for the benefit of the right person, the particulars of each sale being noticed by one post office to the other.

Disposal of matter undelivered.

ARTICLE XII.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package, and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

No responsibility for loss or damages.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Postmaster General of the United States of America, and the Postmaster General of the Hawaiian Kingdom, shall have authority to jointly make such further regulations of order and detail, as may be found necessary to carry out the present Convention from time to time; and may by agreement prescribe conditions for the admission to the mails of any of the articles prohibited by Article II of this Convention.

Further regulations.

ARTICLE XIV.

This Convention shall be ratified by the contracting countries in accordance with their respective laws, and its ratifications shall be exchanged at the City of Washington as early as possible. Once ratified, and its ratifications exchanged, it shall take effect, and operations thereunder shall begin on the 1st day of March, 1889, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, but may be annulled at the desire of either Department, upon six months previous notice given to the other.

Ratification.

Effect.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington the 19th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

[L. S.]

DON M. DICKINSON,
Postmaster-General of the United States of America.

Signatures.

[L. S.]

H. A. P. CARTER,
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the Hawaiian Kingdom.*

The foregoing Parcels Post Convention between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom, has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

Approval.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 29, 1889.

The foregoing Parcels Post Convention between the Hawaiian Kingdom and the United States of America has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the Hawaiian Kingdom to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL.]

KALAKAUA REX.

By the King:

JONA. AUSTIN,

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

HONOLULU, *January 10, 1889.*

FORM No. 1.

Parcel Post.

A parcel addressed as under has been posted here this day.	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80%; height: 80%; margin: auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> Office stamp. </div>	..... ..... .....
This certificate is given to inform the sender of the posting of a parcel, and does not indicate that any liability in respect of such parcel attaches to the Postmaster-General.	

FORM No. 2.

Parcel post between the United States and Hawaii.

Date. Stamp.	FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION.	Place to which the parcel is addressed.
Description of parcel: [State whether box, basket, bag, etc.]	Contents.	Value. Per cent. Total customs charges.
		\$ \$
Total.		\$ \$

Date of posting:, 18..; signature and address of sender:

For use of Post-Office only, and to be filled up at the office of exchange.

Parcel Bill No.; No. of rates prepaid.; Entry No.

FORM NO. 3.

Date stamp of the United States Post- Office.	<i>Parcels from the United States for Hawaii.</i>	Date stamp of the Hawaiian Post-Office.		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	Parcel Bill No., dated..... 18.; by "S.S."	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		
*Sheet No.				
Entry No.	Origin of parcel.	Name of addressee.	Address of parcel.	Remarks.
<p>When more than one sheet is required for the entry of the parcels sent by the mail, it will be sufficient if the undermentioned particulars are entered on the last sheet of the Parcel Bill.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>lbs.</i></p> <p>*Total number of parcels sent by the mail to Hawaii</p> <p>*Total weight of mail.....</p> <p>*Number of boxes or other receptacles forming the mail</p> <p>*Deduct weight of receptacles.....</p> <p>Signature of dispatching officer at the United States Post-Office</p> <p>*Net weight of parcels.....</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Signature of receiving officer at Hawaiian Post Office.</p>				

The undersigned, Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster General of the United States of America, and H. A. P. Carter, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Hawaiian Kingdom at Washington, having met together in the Post Office Department for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Parcels Post Convention concluded between the United States of America, and the Hawaiian Kingdom, and signed at Washington on the 19th day of December 1888, and having carefully compared the ratifications of said convention, and found them exactly conformable to each other, the exchange took place this day in the usual form.

Exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof they have signed the present protocol of exchange, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington this thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine.

[Seal of Post Office Dep. of U. S.] DON M. DICKINSON,
Postmaster General of the United States of America.

[Seal of Hawaiian Legation.] H. A. P. CARTER,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

