

---

---

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

CONCLUDED BY THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WITH

FOREIGN NATIONS.

---

---



# TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

*Parcels Post Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador.* November 26, 1888.

The undersigned,

Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster General of the United States of America, and Santiago Perez Triana, Vice Consul of the Republic of Salvador in New York, duly empowered thereto, for the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, 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.

## ARTICLE II.

1. There shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this Convention, articles of merchandise and mail matter except letters, postcards, 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

Los infrascritos,

Don M. Dickinson, Director General de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América, i Santiago Perez Triana, Vice Consul de la República del Salvador en New York, competentemente autorizados, con el objeto de establecer mejores arreglos postales entre los Estados Unidos de América i la República del Salvador, han acordado los siguientes artículos de convenio para la adopcion de un sistema de canje de Fardos Postales entre ambos países.

## ARTÍCULO I.

Las disposiciones de esta Convencion se referirán únicamente á fardos postales, los cuales deberán canjearse segun el sistema por los presentes establecido, i en nada afectarán los arreglos actualmente existentes de la Convencion de la Union Postal Universal que continuarán como hasta aquí; entendiendose que todos los arreglos á que estos artículos se refieren serán aplicables exclusivamente á las malas canjeadas segun los mismos articulos.

## ARTÍCULO II.

1. Se admitirán al canje de malas en los términos de esta Convencion, articulos de mercaderías i paquetes postales exceptuando cartas, tarjetas postales, i toda clase de escritos que se admitan bajo cualquiera condicion en los correos domésticos del país de origen, con tal de que el peso de los paquetes

Preamble.

Extent of convention.

Articles admitted to the mails.

11 pounds (or 5 kilograms) in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length in any direction, 105 centimeters (or 3 feet 6 inches); greatest length and girth combined 180 centimeters (or 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 copy-right laws of the country of destination; 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 or immoral articles, other articles which may destroy or in any way damage the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

Freedom from inspection, etc.

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 collections 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.

Letters accompanying parcels.

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 ac-

no exceda de 11 libras (ó 5 kilogramos), ni de que las dimensiones sean mayores que las siguientes: mayor longitud en cualquiera direccion 105 centímetros (ó 3 pies 6 pulgadas); mayor longitud i grosor combinados 180 centímetros (ó seis pies), debiendo estar de tal manera envueltos ó cerrados que permitan el fácil examen del contenido por los Directores de Correos i empleados de aduana; exceptuandose, ademas los artículos que siguen i cuya admision queda prohibida en el canje de malas establecido por la presente Convention, á saber:

Publicaciones que violen las leyes de Imprenta del país de destino, líquidos, venenos, sustancias explosivas ó inflamables, sustancias grasas, sustancias de fácil dretimiento, animales vivos ó muertos no disecados, insectos ó reptiles, dulces, pastas, frutas i legumbres de fácil descomposicion, i sustancias que exhale mal olor, billetes ó circulares de lotería, toda clase de artículos obscenos é inmorales, i cuantos otros puedan destruir ó de alguna manera dañar las malas ó perjudicar á las personas que las manejen.

2. Todos los artículos de mercaderias admisibles dirijidos por un país al otro ó recibidos en un país de procedencia del otro, yá sea por conducto terrestre ó marítimo, estarán exentos de detencion ó inspeccion de cualquiera naturaleza, con excepcion de aquellos que requieran el cobro de derechos de aduana i serán despachados por las vias mas expeditas á su destino, quedando sujetos en su trasmision á las leyes i reglamentos de cada país, respectivamente.

ARTÍCULO III.

1. Ninguna carta ó comunicacion que tenga el carácter de correspondencia personal debe acompañar los fardos ni llevarlas adheridas ó adjuntas.

2. En caso de descubrirse tales comunicaciones se incluirán en las malas, caso de ir separadas, i si no fuere posible separarlas, se rehusará la admision del fardo que las contenga. Si no obstante la anterior disposicion, se diese curso inadvertidamente á algun paquete,

cording 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 parcels post rates.

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:

2. For a parcel not exceeding 453 grams (one pound) in weight, sixty centimes (twelve cents); and for each additional 453 grams (one pound), or fraction thereof, sixty centimes (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 twenty-five centimes (five cents) on each single parcel of whatever weight; and if the weight exceeds 453 grams (one pound), a charge equal to five centimes (one cent) for each 113 grams (four ounces), of weight, or fraction thereof.

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 1 annexed hereto.

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.

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, (25 centimes).

el país de destino cobrará doble porte, según la Convención de la Union Postal Universal, del destinatario.

3. Ningun fardo podrá contener paquetes destinados á ser entregados á otra dirección que la que el mismo fardo lleve. Si algunos paquetes se descubriesen, se remitirán separadamente, cobrando por cada uno de ellos nueva i distinta tasa postal.

ARTÍCULO IV.

1. Los siguientes portes se cobrarán siempre adelantados, en estampillas postales del país de origen, á saber:

2. Por un fardo cuyo peso no pase de 453 gramos (una libra), sesenta centimos (doce centavos); i por cada 453 gramos (una libra) ó fracción adicional, sesenta centimos (doce centavos).

3. Los paquetes serán entregados prontamente á sus destinatarios en la oficina de correos que se indique en la dirección, en el país de destino i libres de porte; pero este último puede, si lo juzga conveniente, cobrar al destinatario un sobre porte que no pase de 25 centimos (cinco centavos) por cada paquete de cualquier peso que sea, para cubrir los gastos del servicio interior; i si el peso excediese de 453 gramos (una libra) podrá cobrar cinco centimos (un centavo) por cada 113 gramos (cuatro onzas) ó fracción adicional.

ARTÍCULO V.

1. El remitente recibirá una certificación al depositar un fardo en la administración de correos, según el Modelo No. 1º anexo al presente convenio.

2. El remitente de un fardo puede hacerlo registrar pagando los derechos que se acostumbra cobrar en el país de origen.

3. Si el remitente lo solicitare se le dará al recibirse, una constancia de entrega del artículo registrado; pero ambos países pueden anticipadamente exigir del remitente por este servicio una tasa que no exceda de cinco centavos (25 centimos).

Address.

Rates of postage.

Delivery.

Charge.

Receipt.

Registry.

Return receipt.

Notice to addressee.

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.

4. Las administraciones de correos de destino tienen obligación de avisar á los destinatarios de la llegada de artículos registrados dirigidos á ellos.

#### ARTICLE VI.

#### ARTÍCULO VI.

Customs declaration.

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.

1. El remitente de un fardo debe hacer una Declaracion de Aduana que adherirá ó atará al fardo en un machote especial que se le dará con ese objeto (Modelo No. 2), en el que hará una descripción sumaria del fardo, una constancia detallada de su contenido i valor, fecha de deposito, su firma, lugar de residencia i dirección. La Declaracion de aduana de que se hace mención en este artículo, podrá omitirse en el país de origen durante el tiempo que el Director General de correos del país de destino así lo pida.

Collection of duties.

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.

2. Los fardos en cuestion estarán sujetos en el país de destino á todos los derechos de importacion i leyes de aduana vigentes en el país, i los derechos de aduana que deben pagar deberán recojerse del destinatario á la entrega del fardo segun las leyes del país de destino; pero ni el remitente ni el destinatario podrán ser obligados á pagar multas ó sufrir cualquier otro castigo por la falta de cumplimiento de otras leyes aduaneras que no sean las de su país.

#### ARTICLE VII.

#### ARTÍCULO 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.

Cada país percibirá para su propio uso el valor total de los portes i derechos de registro i entrega, que recoja por dichos fardos; por consiguiente este convenio no dará lugar á la creacion de nuevas cuentas entre los dos países.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

#### ARTÍCULO VIII.

Transportation.

1. The packages shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged between the United States of America and the Republic of Salvador, to be despatched by the country of origin to the other at its cost and by such means as it provides, in ordinary

1. Los fardos se considerarán como parte componente de las malas canjeadas directamente entre los Estados Unidos de América i la República del Salvador para ser despachados por el país de origen al de destino por su cuenta i por los medios que esten

mail sacks to be marked "Parcels-Post" and to be securely sealed with wax or otherwise as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

2. Each country shall return to the despatching office by next mail, all bags or sacks used in the exchange of parcels.

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.

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 sacks of such despatch under the Form of Model 3, annexed hereto.

ARTICLE IX.

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.

1. As soon as the mail shall have reached the exchange office of designation, that office shall check the contents of the mail.

á su alcance; pero deben remitirse á opcion de las oficinas espedidoras, en cajas preparadas espresamente al efecto ó en sacos ordinarios de correo que seran marcados con las palabras "Fardos Postales" i debidamente asegurados con lacre ó de otra manera, segun se disponga mutuamente en el presente convenio.

2. Cada país devolverá á la oficina de origen, á vuelta de correo, todos los sacos i cajas.

3. Aunque los artículos admitidos segun este convenio deberán trasmitirse como queda dicho, entre las oficinas principales de ambos países, deben estar tan bien empacados que puedan mandarse por los correos interiores con toda seguridad tanto á la oficina de canje de origen como á la oficina de direccion en el país de destino.

4. Cada parte de correo de fardos postales debe ir acompañada de una lista descriptiva, por duplicado, de todos los paquetes que se envíen: de modo que la lista contenga distintamente el número de cada paquete, el nombre del remitente i el nombre del destinatario con la direccion de destino; cuya lista debe ir dentro de una de las cajas ó sacos á que se refiere el parte. (Modelo No. 3.)

ARTÍCULO IX.

Todo canje de malas segun este Convenio de cualquier lugar de un país á cualquier lugar del otro, yá sea por mar ó por tierra, se deberá hacer por medio de las oficinas postales de ambos países yá designadas como oficinas de canje, ó por medio de otras que en lo sucesivo se disponga designar segun las disposiciones relativas á los detalles de canje que mutuamente se determinen como esenciales á la seguridad i expedicion de las malas i á la proteccion de las rentas aduaneras.

ARTÍCULO X.

1. Tan luego como la mala haya llegado á la oficina de canje de destino, esa oficina confrontará su contenido.

Return of sacks, etc.

Packing.

Descriptive list.

Exchange offices.

Receipt of mails.

Parcel bill.

2. In the event of the Parcel-Bill not having been received, a substitute should at once be prepared.

2. En el caso de que algun parte de fardos postales no haya sido recibido, se preparará inmediatamente un sustituto.

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.

3. Cualquier error de asiento en un parte de fardos postales que se descubra deberá ser corregido por un segundo oficial i anotado para dar cuenta del mismo á la Administracion remitente en un machote llamado Certificado de Verificacion que se enviará bajo cubierta especial.

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.

4. Si no se recibiere algun paquete registrado en el parte, despues de haber verificado la no recepcion por medio de un segundo oficial, el asiento en el parte será cancelado i se dará cuenta en el acto de este hecho.

Damaged parcels.

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

5. Si se recibiere algun paquete averiado ó en mala condicion, se dará cuenta detallada de lo ocurrido en el mismo machote.

Correct mails.

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.

6. Si no se recibiere certificado alguno de verificacion ó nota de error, el envio (ó la mala) de fardos postales se considerará como entregado en regla i correcto en todo respecto.

ARTICLE XI.

ARTÍCULO XI.

Failure to deliver.

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.

Si los paquetes no pueden ser entregados á sus respectivas direcciones ó si sus destinatarios rehusaren recibirlos, serán devueltos de una i otra parte sin sobre porte i directamente á las oficinas de canje expedidoras, al expirar el término de treinta dias á contar de la fecha en que fueron recibidos en la oficina de destino, pudiendo el país de origen cobrar al remitente por la devolucion del paquete, una suma igual al porte que pago por remitirlo.

ARTICLE XII.

ARTÍCULO XII.

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.

Las oficinas de correos de ambos países contratantes no serán responsables por la perdida ó daño de cualquier paquete, i por consiguiente no se atenderán los reclamos en uno ú otro país que hicieren el remitente ó el destinatario.



ARTICLE XIII.

ARTÍCULO XIII.

The Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and the Director-General of Posts of the Republic of Salvador, 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 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 II of this Convention.

El Director General de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América, i el Director General de Correos de la República del Salvador, pueden convenir en exceptuar ciertas oficinas postales de recibir ó despachar paquetes de mercaderías segun el presente Convenio por falta de seguridad en la conduccion ú otras causas, i tendran autoridad para hacer de comun acuerdo aquellas reglamentaciones de órden i detalle que crean necesarias de tiempo en tiempo para cumplir debidamente las prescripciones del presente Convenio, asi como convenirse en la admision en las malas de cualquiera de los artículos prohibidos en el II Artículo de esta Convencion.

Exemption of certain post-offices.

Further regulations.

ARTICLE XIV.

ARTÍCULO 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 February 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.

Esta Convencion se ratificará por los países contratantes de acuerdo de con sus respectivas leyes, i sus ratificaciones se canjearán en la ciudad de Washington, lo mas pronto que fuere posible. Una vez ratificada i conjeadas sus ratificaciones, comenzará á tener efecto el 1° de Febrero de 1889, i continuará en vigor hasta que se termine por consentimiento mutuo; pero podrá anularse, con la notificacion de uno de los Departamentos de Correos hecha al otro, con seis meses de anticipacion.

Ratification.

Done in duplicate and signed at Washington the twenty-sixth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty eight.

Hecho por duplicado i firmado en Washington el dia veinte seis de Noviembre de mil ochocientos ochenta i ocho.

[SEAL]

*Postmaster General of the United States of America.*

DON M. DICKINSON,

*Vice Consul of the Republic of Salvador.*

Signatures.

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

Approval by President of United States

In testimony whereof I have caused the great seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[SEAL]

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,  
*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, 1889.

NATIONAL PALACE,  
*San Salvador, January 4, 1889.*

Approval by Gov-  
ernment of Salvador.

Having examined the preceding Convention, concluded at New York, on the 26th day of November 1888, between Don Santiago Perez Triana, duly authorized thereto by this government, and Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster General of the United States, for the adoption of a system of exchange of postal parcels between the two countries; and having found that Señor Triana has followed the instructions given him for concluding said convention; the Executive Power agrees to approve the fourteen articles composing the Convention in question.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores:  
[SEAL] DELGADO.

PALACIO NACIONAL,  
*San Salvador, Enero 4 de 1889.*

Vista la Convencion que antecede, celebrada en Nueva York, el dia 26 de Noviembre de 1888, entre los Señores Don Santiago Perez Triana, autorizado debidamente por este Gobierno, y Don M. Dickinson, Director General de Correos de los Estados Unidos, para la adopcion de un sistema de cauje de fardos postales entre ambos países, y encontrando que el Señor Triana se ha sujetado á las instrucciones que para celebrar dicho convenio, se le dieron, el Poder Ejecutivo acuerda: aprobar los catorce artículos de que consta la Convencion referida.

FORM 1.

Form No. 1.

*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.

Receipt.

FORM 2.

Form No. 2.

*Parcel post between the United States and Salvador.*

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

Customs declaration.

Description of parcel: [State whether box, bag, basket, 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.

FORM 3.

Parcel bill.

Date stamp of the United States Post-Office.	<b>Parcels from the United States for Salvador.</b>	Date stamp of the Salvador 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.	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 .....				* Total weight of mail .....			
* Number of boxes or other receptacles forming the mail.....				* Deduct weight of receptacles.....			
Signatures of dispatching officer at United States Post-Office.....				* Net weight of mail .....			
Signature of receiving officer at Salvador Post Office:				.....			

*Parcels Post Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia.*

January 18, 1889.

March 30, 1889.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia, the undersigned, Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, by virtue of authority vested in him by law, and Rufino Gutierrez, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs of the Republic of Colombia, duly empowered thereto by the President of the Republic of Colombia, 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 América y la República de Colombia, los infrascritos, Don M. Dickinson, Administrador General de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América, en ejercicio de las facultades que le concede la Ley, y Rufino Gutierrez, Director General de Correos y Telégrafos de la República de Colombia, debidamente autorizado para ello por el Presidente de la República de Colombia, han convenido en los siguientes artículos para el establecimiento de un sistema de Paquetes Postales, entre los dos países.

Preamble.

ARTICLE I.

ARTÍCULO I.

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 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.

1. Se admitirán en las balijas que se cambien conforme á esta Convencion, mercancías y objetos trasmisibles por el correo, de cualquiera género que sean, exceptuando cartas, tarjetas postales y todo papel escrito, que se admitan conforme á los reglamentos que rigen respecto de las balijas domésticas del país de origen, con tal de que ningun paquete exceda de cinco kilogramos ú once libras de peso, ni de las dimensiones siguientes: máximo de largo en cualquiera direccion, sesenta centímetros ó dos pies; máximo de perímetro, un metro veinte centímetros ó cuatro pies; y debera envolverse ó cubrirse de manera que permita que su contenido sea facilmente examinado por los empleados del correo y de la aduana.

Articles admitted to mails.

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

2. Será prohibida la admision en las balijas que se cambien entre los dos países, conforme á esta Convencion, de los objetos siguientes:

Articles prohibited.

Publications which violate the copy-right laws of the country of destination, liquids, poisons, explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, those which easily

Publicaciones que violen las leyes de propiedad literaria del país de destino, líquidos, venenos, materias explosivas ó inflamables, sustancias grasosas, las facilmente liquidables,

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 or immoral articles, other articles which may destroy or in any way damage the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

Freedom from inspection.

3. 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 II.

Letters accompanying parcels.

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.

Address.

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.

#### ARTICLE III.

Rates 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

animales vivos ó muertos, no dise-cados, insectos y reptiles, dulces, pastas, frutas y vegetales que puedan descomponerse facilmente, sustancias que exhale mal olor, billetes ó circulares de lotería, todo objeto obsceno ó inmoral, y otros artículos que puedan destruir ó de alguna manera dañar las balijas, ó causar perjuicio á las personas que las manejen.

3. 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 procedentes del otro, 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 despacharán á su destino por la via mas rapida, quedando sujetos en su trasmision á las leyes y reglamentos de cada país respectivamente.

#### ARTÍCULO II.

1. Ninguna carta ó comunicacion que tenga el carácter de correspondencia personal, podrá acompañar al paquete, ya sea que esté escrita sobre él, ó incluida en el mismo.

2. Si se encontrare alguna carta, se pondrá en el correo, si puidere 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 país 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 paquete. Si se descubrieren tales bultos, se enviarán uno por uno, cobrandose nuevo y distinto porte por cada uno de ellos.

#### ARTÍCULO III.

1. Se pagarán previamente y en su totalidad, en todo caso, los siguientes portes de correo en estampillas del correo del país de origen, á saber:

2. Por un paquete que no exceda del peso de cuatrocientos sesenta

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.

ARTICLE IV.

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.

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.

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.

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.

ARTICLE V.

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,

gramos ó una libra, doce centavos, y por cada cuatrocientos sesenta gramos ó una libra adicionales, ó fraccion de este peso, doce centavos.

3. Los paquetes se entregarán prontamente á las personas á quienes se dirijan, en la oficina de Correos de su direccion, en el país de su destino, libres de todo recargo por porte de correo; pero el país 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 excediese de ese peso, se cobrará un centavo por cada ciento quince gramos ó cuatro onzas de peso, ó fraccion de ese peso.

ARTÍCULO IV.

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.

2. El remitente de un paquete podrá certificarlo, pagando el derecho de certificacion que se cobre en el país de su origen.

3. Se enviará al remitente cuando asi lo solicite, un documento que justifique la entrega de un objeto certificado; pero cada país puede exigir del remitente el pago previo de un derecho por ese servicio, que no exceda de cinco centavos.

4. Se informará á las personas á quienes se dirijan artículos certificados de la llegada de un paquete dirigido á ellas, por la oficina de correos de destino.

ARTÍCULO V.

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, (Véase el modelo anexo No. 2) que contenga una descripcion general del paquete, una manifestacion exacta de su contenido y valor, fecha del

Delivery.

Charge.

Receipt.

Registry.

Return receipt.

Notice to addressee.

Customs declaration.

and the sender's signature and place of residence, and place of address.

envío, fecha y lugar de residencia del remitente y lugar de su destino.

**Collection of duties.**

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.

2. Estos paquetes quedarán sujetos en el país de su destino á todos los reglamentos y derechos aduanales que estuvieren vigentes en el mismo país, para proteger las rentas de sus aduanas; los derechos aduanales que debidamente correspondan cobrar sobre los mismos paquetes, serán cobrados al entregarse estos, de acuerdo con los reglamentos aduanales del país de destino.

**ARTICLE VI.**

**ARTÍCULO VI.**

**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.

Cada país retendrá para su propio uso, el total del porte de correo, de los derechos de certificación y de entrega que colecte sobre dichos paquetes; y en consecuencia, esta Convencion no motivará cuentas separadas entre los dos países.

**ARTICLE VII.**

**ARTÍCULO VII.**

**Transportation.**

1. The packages shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia, 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 "Parcel Post" and to be securely sealed with wax or otherwise as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

1. Los paquetes se considerarán como parte componente de las balijas cambiadas directamente entre los Estados Unidos de América y la República de Colombia, y serán despachados por el país de su origen al otro, á su costo y por los medios que él provea, en sacos ordinarios de correspondencia que se marcarán: "Paquetes Postales" y se sellarán con la seguridad debida, con lacre, ó de alguna otra manera que se determine mutuamente por los reglamentos respectivos.

**Return of sacks.**

2. Each country shall return to the despatching office by next mail, all bags or sacks used in the exchange of parcels.

2. Cada país devolverá á la oficina de correo que los despache, por el próximo correo, todos los sacos usados en el cambio de paquetes.

**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.

3. Aunque los objetos admitidos conforme á esta Convencion se transmitirán en la forma designada, entre las oficinas de cambio deberán empacarse cuidadosamente, á fin de que puedan transmitirse en balijas abiertas en 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.

**Descriptive list.**

4. Each despatch of a parcel post mail must be accompanied by

4. Cada envío de paquetes postales irá acompañado de una lista



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.

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 número 3, anexo á esta Convencion.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

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.

El cambio de balijas conforme á esta Convencion, de cualquiera lugar de un país á cualquiera lugar del otro, 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.

Exchange offices.

ARTICLE IX.

ARTÍCULO IX.

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

1. La oficina de correos del país del destino, anotará el contenido de la balija, tan luego como la reciba.

Receipt of mail.

2. In the event of the Parcel Bill not having been received, a substitute should be at once prepared.

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.

Parcel bill.

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 Formt "Verification Certificate," which shall be sent in the special envelope.

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 comunicarán á la oficina que envió los paquetes, en la forma de "Certificado de Comprobacion", que se enviará en cubierta especial.

Errors.

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.

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.

Nonreceipt of parcels.

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

5. Cuando se recibiere un paquete averiado ó en un estado imperfecto, se comunicarán en la misma forma detalles completos sobre su estado.

Damaged parcels.

Correct mails.

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.

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 encontró exacta bajo todos aspectos.

## ARTICLE X.

## ARTÍCULO X.

Failure to deliver.

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 ninety 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.

Si no pudiere entregarse un paquete á la persona á quien se dirige, ó si ésta se rehusare á recibirlo, se devolverá recíprocamente, sin recargo, y directamente á la oficina que lo despachó, á la espiracion de noventa dias contados desde su recibo, por la oficina de destino, y el país 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.

## ARTICLE XI.

## ARTÍCULO XI.

Noresponsibility 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.

El Departamento de Correos de cada uno de los países contratantes, no será responsable por la pérdida ó avería que sufra algun paquete, y no podrá reclamarse, por lo mismo, en ninguno de los dos países, indemnizacion alguna por quien lo envíe, ni por la persona á quien vaya dirigido.

## ARTICLE XII.

## ARTÍCULO XII.

Further regulations.

The Postmaster General of the United States of America, and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs of the Republic of Colombia, 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.

El Administrador General de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América y el Director General de Correos y Telégrafos de la República de Colombia, quedan autorizados para hacer de tiempo en tiempo y de comun acuerdo, los reglamentos posteriores de órden y detalle que consideren necesarios para poner en ejecucion esta Convencion, y podrán, por mútuo consentimiento, establecer condiciones para la admission en las balijas de cualquiera de los objetos prohibidos por el Artículo I.

## ARTICLE XIII.

## ARTÍCULO XIII.

Ratification.

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

Esta Convencion se ratificará por los países contratantes de acuerdo con sus respectivas leyes, y sus ratificaciones se canjearán en la ciudad de Washington, lo mas pronto que fuere posible.

ratified, and its ratifications exchanged, it shall take effect, and operations thereunder shall begin on the first day of April 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.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington the 18th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and at Bogota the 30th day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Una vez ratificada y canjeadas sus ratificaciones, comenzará á tener efecto el 1 de Abril de 1889, 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 diez y ocho de Enero, mil ochocientos ochenta y nueve, y en Bogotá el treinta de Marzo de mil ochocientos ochenta y nueve.

[SEAL.]

DON M. DICKINSON,  
*Postmaster-General of the United States of America.*

Signatures.

[SEAL.]

RUFINO GUTIÉRREZ,  
*Director General de Correos y Telégrafos de la República de Colombia.*

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

Approval by President of United States.

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

[SEAL.]

GEOVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

T. F. BAYARD,  
*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 19th, 1889.*

GOBIERNO EJECUTIVO,  
*Bogotá, 9 de Abril de 1889.*

Apruébase y ratifícase la precedente Convención para el cambio de paquetes postales entre la República de Colombia y los Estados Unidos de América, celebrada de acuerdo con la autorizacion y instrucciones comunicadas sobre el particular al Director General de Correos y Telégrafos.

Approval by President of Colombia.

[Seal of the Republic of Colombia.]

CARLOS HOLGUIN.

*El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores,*  
VICENTE RESTUPO.

Form No. 1.

FORM NO. 1.

Receipt.

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 NO. 2.

Parcel-post between the United States and Colombia.

Form No. 2.

Customs declaration.

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.

Form No. 3.

Parcel bill.

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

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 Colombia .....	*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 the Colombian Post-Office. .....	

April 3, 1889.

*Parcels post convention between the United States of America and the Leeward Islands.*

Preamble.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and the Leeward Islands, the undersigned, John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and the Honorable Henry George Edwardes, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, Secretary of Legation 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 exchange 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 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 Antigua, and such other offices within the Leeward Islands, as may be hereafter designated by the Governor of the Leeward Islands; 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.

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 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 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.

## ARTICLE III.

Letters accompanying parcels.

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 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.

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.

Address.

ARTICLE IV.

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:

Rates 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 Leeward Islands, 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.

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 Form 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.

Customs declaration.

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 Form 2, annexed hereto.

Receipt.

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.

Registry.

ARTICLE VI.

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

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 Leeward Islands 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.

Delivery.

Charge.

ARTICLE VII.

The packages shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States and the Leeward Islands, 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

Transportation.

contain any other articles of mail matter, and to be securely sealed with wax, or otherwise, as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

**Return of sacks, etc.** 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.

**Packing.** 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.

**Descriptive list.** 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 Form 3 annexed hereto.)

#### ARTICLE VIII.

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

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

**Errors.** 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.

**Non-receipt of parcels.** 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.

**Insufficient postage.** 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.

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

**Correct mails.** 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.

**Failure to deliver.** 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.

**Redirection, etc.** 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.

**Disposition of perishable contents.** 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.

#### 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.

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.

Fees to be retained.

ARTICLE XII.

The Postmaster General of the United States of America, and the Governor of the Leeward Islands, 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.

Further regulations.

ARTICLE XIII.

This Convention shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on the first day of June, 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.

Commencement.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington, the third day of April, 1889.

{ Seal of Post-Office }  
{ Dep't of U. S. }

JNO. WANAMAKER,  
*Postmaster-General of the United States.*  
H. G. EDWARDES,  
*Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires,*  
*Secretary of Legation.*

Signatures.

The foregoing Parcels Post Convention between the United States of America and the Leeward Islands, 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.]

BENJ. HARRISON

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,  
*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, April 5th, 1889.

Form No. 1.  
Customs declaration.

FORM 1.

A.

*Parcel-Post between the United States and the Leeward Islands.*

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.....

B.

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

Date Stamp.
----------------

.....  
*Postmaster-General.*

FORM 2.

Form No. 2.

Parcel-Post.

Receipt.

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.

Form No. 3.

Parcel bill.

Date stamp of the United States Post-Office.

*Parcels from the United States for the Leeward Islands.*

Parcel Bill No. ...., dated .....18..; per S. S. "....."

Date stamp of the Leeward Islands Post-Office.

\*Sheet No. ....

Entry No.	Origin of parcel.	Name of addressee.	Address of parcel.	Declared contents.	Declared value.	Number of rates prepaid to the Leeward Islands.	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.

*lbs.*

\* Total number of parcels sent by the mail to the Leeward Islands .....

\* 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, Leeward Islands:

.....

January 4, 1890.

*Parcels Post Convention between the United States of America and Costa Rica.*

## Preamble.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, the undersigned, John Wanamaker, Postmaster General of the United States of America, by virtue of authority vested in him by law, and Federico Volio, chargé d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Costa Rica at Washington, duly empowered thereto by the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, 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 América y la República de Costa Rica, los infrascritos, John Wanamaker, Administrador General de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América, en ejercicio de las facultades que le concede la Ley, y Federico Volio, Encargado de Negocios ad interim de la República de Costa Rica en Washington, debidamente autorizado para ello por el Presidente de la República de Costa Rica, han convenido en los siguientes artículos para el establecimiento de un sistema de Paquetes Postales entre los dos países.

## ARTICLE I.

## ARTÍCULO 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 arrangements hereinafter contained apply exclusively to mails exchanged under these articles.

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 en nada afectarán los arreglos que ahora existen conforme á la Convencion de la Union Postal Universal que continuarán vijentes como lo estan ahora; y todas las estipulaciones contenidas en la presente Convencion se aplicarán exclusivamente á las balijas que se cambien conforme á estos artículos.

## ARTICLE II.

## ARTÍCULO 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 five kilograms or eleven pounds in weight, nor the follow-

1. Se admitirán en las balijas que se cambien conforme á esta Convencion, mercancias y objetos trasmisibles por el correo, de cualquiera género que sean, exceptuando cartas, tarjetas postales y todo papel escrito, que se admitan conforme á los reglamentos que rigen respecto de las balijas domésticas del país de origen, con tal de que ningun paquete exceda de

ing 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.

2. 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; 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 or immoral articles; other articles which may destroy or in any way damage the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

3. 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.

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

cinco kilogramos, ú once libras de peso, ni de las dimensiones siguientes: máximo de largo en cualquiera direccion, sesenta centímetros ó dos piés; máximo de perimetro, un metro veinte centímetros ó cuatro piés; y debiera envolverse ó cubrirse de manera que permita que su contenido sea facilmente examinado por los empleados del correo y de la aduana.

2. Será prohibida la admision en las balijas que se cambien entre los dos paises, conforme á esta Convencion, de los objetos siguientes:

Publicaciones que violen las leyes de propiedad literaria del país de destino; líquidos, venenos, materias explosivas ó inflamables, sustancias grasosas, las facilmente liquidables; animales vivos ó muertos, no disecados, insectos y reptiles; dulces, pastas, frutas y vegetales que puedan descomponerse facilmente, sustancias que exhale mal olor; billetes ó circulares de loteria; todo objeto obsceno ó inmoral; y otros artículos que puedan destruir ó de alguna manera dañar las balijas, ó causar perjuicio á las personas que los manejen.

3. 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 procedentes del otro, 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 despacharán á su destino por la via mas rapida, quedando sujetos en su trasmision á las leyes y reglamentos de cada país respectivamente.

ARTÍCULO III.

1. Ninguna carta ó comunicacion que tenga el carácter de correspondencia personal, podrá acompañar al paquete, ya sea que esté escrita sobre él, 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 inad-

Articles prohibited.

Freedom from inspection, etc.

Letters accompanying parcels.

will collect double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Union Convention.

vertidamente, el país de destino cobrará doble porte por ella, conforme á la Convencion de la Union Postal Universal.

Address.

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 parcels post rates.

3. Ningun paquete podrá contener bultos que tengan que entregarse á una direccion diferente de la que aparezca sobre el mismo paquete. Si se descubrieren tales bultos, se enviarán uno por uno cobrandose nuevo y distinto porte por cada uno de ellos.

#### ARTICLE IV.

#### ARTÍCULO IV.

Rates 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:

1. Se pagarán previamente y en su totalidad, en todo caso, los siguientes portes de correo en estampillas del correo del país de origen, á saber:

2. In the United States: 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; and in Costa Rica: for a parcel not exceeding four hundred and sixty grams or one pound in weight, twenty cents; and for each additional four hundred and sixty grams or one pound, or fraction thereof, twenty cents.

2. En los Estados Unidos; por un paquete que no exceda del peso de cuatrocientos sesenta gramos ó una libra, doce centavos, y por cada cuatrocientos sesenta gramos ó una libra adicionales, ó fraccion de este peso, doce centavos; y en Costa Rica, por un paquete que no exceda del peso de cuatrocientos sesenta gramos ó una libra, veinte centavos, y por cada cuatrocientos sesenta gramos ó una libra adicionales, ó fracción de este peso, veinte centavos.

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.

3. Los paquetes se entregarán prontamente á las personas á quienes se dirijan, en la oficina de Correos de su direccion, en el país de su destino, libres de todo recargo por porte de correo; pero el país 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 excediere de ese peso, se cobrará un centavo por cada ciento quince gramos ó cuatro onzas de peso, ó fracción de ese peso.

Charge.

#### ARTICLE V.

#### ARTÍCULO 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,

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 re-

on a form like Form I annexed hereto.

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.

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.

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.

cibió, conforme al modelo anexo No. I.

2. El remitente de un paquete podrá certificarlo, pagando el derecho de certificación que se cobre en el país de su origen.

3. Se enviará al remitente cuando así lo solicite, un documento que justifique la entrega de un objeto certificado; pero cada país puede exigir del remitente el pago previo de un derecho por ese servicio, que no exceda de cinco centavos.

4. Se informará á las personas á quienes se dirijan artículos certificados de la llegada de un paquete dirigido á ellas, por la oficina de correos de destino.

Registry.

Return receipt.

Notice to addressee.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTÍCULO 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 Form 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.

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, (Véase el modelo anexo No. 2) que contenga una descripcion general del paquete, una manifestacion exacta de su contenido y valor, fecha del envio, fecha y lugar de residencia del remitente y lugar de su destino.

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 customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination.

2. Estos paquetes quedarán sujetos en el país de su destino á todos los reglamentos y derechos aduanales que estuvieren vigentes en el mismo país, para proteger las rentas de sus aduanas; los derechos aduanales que debidamente corresponda cobrar sobre los mismos paquetes, serán cobrados al entregarse estos, de acuerdo con los reglamentos aduanales del país de destino.

Collection of duties.

ARTICLE VII.

ARTÍCULO 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.

Cada país retendrá para su propio uso, el total del porte de correo, de los derechos de certificación y de entrega que colecte sobre dichos paquetes; y en consecuencia, esta Convencion no motivará cuentas separadas entre los dos países.

Fees to be retained.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

1. The packages shall be considered as a component part of the

1. Los paquetes se considerarán como parte componente de las bali-

Transportation.

mails exchanged direct between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, 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.

Return of sacks, etc.

2. Each country shall return to the despatching office by next mail, all bags 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.

Descriptive list.

4. Each despatch of a parcels 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 Form 3, annexed hereto.

jas cambiadas directamente entre los Estados Unidos de América y la República de Costa Rica, y seran despachados por el país de su origen al otro, á su costo y por los medios que el provea, en sacos ordinarios de correspondencia que se marcarán: "Paquetes Postales" y se sellarán con la seguridad debida, con lacre, ó de alguna otra manera que se determine mutuamente por los reglamentos respectivos.

2. Cada país devolverá á la oficina de correo que los despache, por el próximo correo, todos los sacos usados en el cambio de paquetes.

3. Aunque los objetos admitidos conforme á esta Convencion se transmitirán en la forma designada, entre las oficinas de cambio, deberán 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.

4. 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 número 3, anexo á esta Convencion.

#### ARTICLE IX.

#### ARTÍCULO IX.

Exchange offices.

Exchanges of mails under this Convention shall, until otherwise mutually agreed upon, be effected through the Exchange Post Offices at New Orleans and Port Limon, 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.

El cambio de balijas conforme á esta Convencion, se verificará hasta que se acuerda otra cosa por las oficinas de correos de cambio de Nueva Orleans y Limón, 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.

#### ARTICLE X.

#### ARTÍCULO 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.

1. La oficina de correos del país del destino, anotará el contenido de la balija, tan luego como la reciba.



2. In the event of the Parcel Bill not having been received, a substitute should at once be prepared.

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 a 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 cancelled 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.

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. Los errores que puedan haberse cometido y se descubrieren en la lista de los paquetes enviados por el correo, se corregirán despues de haber sido rectificadlos por un segundo empleado, y se comunicarán á la oficina que envió 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 estado imperfecto, se comunicarán 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 encontró exacta bajo todos aspectos.

Parcel bill.

Errors.

Nonreceipt of parcels.

Damaged parcels.

Correct mails.

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.

ARTÍCULO 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 país 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.

ARTÍCULO XII.

El Departamento de Correos de cada uno de los países contratantes, no será responsable por la pérdida ó avería que sufra algun paquete, y no podrá reclamarse, por lo mismo, en ninguno de los dos países, indemnizacion alguna por quien lo envíe, ni por la persona á quien vaya dirigido.

Failure to deliver.

No responsibility for loss or damage.

## ARTICLE XIII.

## ARTÍCULO XIII.

Further regulations.

The Postmaster General of the United States of America, and the Director General of Posts of the Republic of Costa Rica, 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.

El Administrador general de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América y el Administrador general de Correos de la República de Costa Rica 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 podrán, por mútuo consentimiento, establecer condiciones para la admision en las balijas de cualquiera de los objetos prohibidos por el Artículo II.

## ARTICLE XIV.

## ARTÍCULO XIV.

Ratification.

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 within thirty days after the exchange, 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.

Esta Convencion se ratificará por los paises contratantes de acuerdo con sus respectivas leyes, y sus ratificaciones se canjearán en la ciudad de Washington, lo mas pronto que fuere posible. Una vez ratificado y canjeadas sus ratificaciones comenzará á tener efecto dentro de treinta dias despues del canje, 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 anticipation.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington the 4th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Hecho por duplicado y firmado en Washington el dia 4º de Enero, mil ochocientos y noventa.

Signatures.

[SEAL.]

JNO. WANAMAKER,  
*Postmaster-General of the United States of America.*

[SEAL.]

FEDERICO VOLIO,  
*Encargado de Negocios ad interim de la República de Costa Rica.*

Approval by President of United States.

The foregoing Parcels Post Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, 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.]

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,  
*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1890.

PALACIO NACIONAL,

*San José, tres de Febrero de mil ochocientos noventa.*

Approval by acting President of Costa Rica.

Encontrandose la presente Convención de paquetes postales de acuerdo con las instrucciones dadas al señor don Federico Volio,

Encargado de Negocios de Costa Rica en los Estados Unidos de América, el señor Designado en ejercicio de la Presidencia de la República.

Acuerda: Aprobarla y ratificarla en todas sus partes.

CARLOS DONAN.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores:

[Seal of the Republic  
of Costa Rica.]

RICARDO JIMENEZ.

The undersigned, John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General of the United States, of America, and Federico Volio, chargé d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Costa Rica 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 Republic of Costa Rica, and signed at Washington on the 4th day of January 1890, 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.

Done at Washington this first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

[Seal of Post office Dep. of U. S.]

*Postmaster General of the United States of America.*

[Seal of Costa Rican Legation.]

*Encargado de Negocios ad interim de la República de Costa Rica.*

Habiendose reunido los infrascritos, John Wanamaker, Administrador General de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América, y Federico Volio, Encargado de Negocios ad interim de la República de Costa Rica en Washington, en la Administracion General de Correos, con objeto de canjear las ratificaciones de la Convencion de paquetes postales celebrada entre los Estados Unidos de América y la República de Costa Rica, firmada en Washington el dia 4º de Enero de 1890, 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.

Exchange of ratifications.

En testimonio de lo cual han firmado el presente protocolo y lo han sellado con sus respectivos sellos de armas.

Hecho en la ciudad de Washington el dia primera de Abril de mil ochocientos y noventa.

JNO. WANAMAKER,

*United States of America.*

FEDERICO VOLIO,

Form No. 1.

FORM NO 1.

*Parcels Post.*

Receipt.

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 No. 2.

FORM NO. 2.

*Parcels post between the United States and Costa Rica.*

Customs declaration.

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.

Form No. 3.

Date stamp of the United States Post-Office. *Parcels from the United States for Costa Rica.* Date stamp of the Costa Rica Post-Office.

Parcel Bill No....., dated..... 18..; per S. S. "....."

\* Sheet No.....

Parcel bill.

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 Costa Rica..... *lbs.*

\* Total weight of mail.....

\* 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 mail.....

Signature of receiving officer at Costa Rica Post-Office.....

May 7, 1890.

*Parcels Post Convention between the United States of America and the Danish West India Islands.*

## Preamble

For the purpose of making better Postal Arrangements between the United States of America and the Danish West India Islands, the undersigned, John Wanamaker, Postmaster General of the United States of America, by virtue of authority vested in him by law, and Count de Sponneck, Royal Danish Minister Resident at Washington, duly empowered thereto by His Majesty the King of Denmark, have agreed upon the following articles for the establishment of a Parcels Post System of Exchanges between the United States and the above named islands.

Undertegnede, John Wanamaker, Generalpostmester i de Forenede Stater af Amerika, i Kraft af den ham ved Loven givne Myndighed, og Greve Sponneck, Kongelig Dansk Ministerresident i Washington tilbørlig befuldmægtiget af Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark, ere, for at forbedre Postordningen mellem de Forenede Stater af Amerika og de dansk vestindiske Øer, blevne enige om følgende Bestemmelser angaaende Indretningen af en Pakkepost-udvexling mellem de Forenede Stater og de nævnte Øer.

## ARTICLE I.

## ARTIKEL 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.

Denne Konventions Bestemmelser angaa alene Postpakker, der udvexles i Henhold til de i Konventionen givne Regler og berøre ikke den Ordning, der nu bestaar overensstemmende med Verdenspostkonventionen, hvilken Ordning forbliver i Kraft som hidtil; enhver af de følgende Bestemmelser sigter udelukkende til Udveksling af Post i Overensstemmelse med de nedenauførte Regler.

## ARTICLE II.

## ARTIKEL 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 condition to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that no packet may exceed eleven pounds (or five kilograms) in weight, nor the following dimensions: greatest length in any direction one

1. Med Undtagelse af Breve, Brevkort og skrevne Sager skal til Postudveksling i Henhold til denne Konvention modtages Varer og Postsager af enhver Art, som overhovedet modtages til Postbefordring i Afsendelseslandet—dog at ingen Pakke maa veje mere end elleve engelske Pund (5 Kilogram) eller være større end tre Fod. sex Tommer engelsk Maal (105 Centimeter) paa enhver Led og saaledes, at

hundred and five centimeters (or three feet, six inches); greatest length and girth combined one hundred and eighty centimeters (or six feet); and must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters and Customs Officers; and except that the following articles are prohibited admission to the mails exchanged under this Convention:

Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; 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.

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

3. No parcel may contain par-

Længde og Bredde tilsammen ikke udgjør mere end 180 Centimeter (6 Fod engelsk Maal); Pakkerne skulle derhos være indpakkede eller tillukkede saaledes, at deres Indhold let kan undersøges af Post og Toldvæsenets Funktionærer, hvorhos følgende Gjenstande ere udelukkede fra den heromhandlede Postudvexling:

Tryksager, der krænke Bestemmelserlandets Eftertrykslove; flydende Sager, Gifte, eksploderende og let antændelige Stoffer, Fedtstoffer, let smeltende Stoffer; levende og døde Dyr, ikke tørrede, Insekter og Krybdyr; Sukkervarer, klæbrige Sager, Frugter og Vegetabilier, der let gaa i Forraadnelse, ildelugtende Sager; Lotterisedler eller Cirkulærer; alle utugtige og umoralske Gjenstande; saa og Sager, som paa en eller anden Maade kunne ødelægge eller beskadige Posten eller forulempe dem, der have med denne at gjøre.

2. Alle tilladelige Varer, der afsendes eller modtages med Posten fra det ene Land til det andet skulle være fri for Tilbageholdelse og Undersøgelse af enhver Art med Undtagelse af den for Toldintradernes Oppebørsel fornødne; de skulle befordres hurtigst muligen til deres Bestemmelsted og ere ved deres Forsendelse de paagjeldende Landes Love og Anordninger undergivne.

### ARTIKEL III.

1. Breve eller private Meddelelser maa ikke ledsage, være skrevne paa eller indlagte i nogen Pakke.

2. Findes saadanne Breve eller Meddelelser, ville de, hvis de kunne udsøndres, blive overgivne til Brevposten, hvis ikke, vil hele Pakken blive nægtet Befordring.

Hvis alligevel sligt feilagtigen blive befordret, skal Bestemmelserlandet opkræve dobbelt Porto overensstemmende med Verdenspostkonventionen.

3. Ingen Pakke maa indeholde

Articles prohibited.

Freedom from inspection, etc.

Letters accompanying parcels.

Address.

cels 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 Parcels Post rates.

Pakker bestemte til Udlevering efter anden Adresse end Postpakkens egen. Dersom saadanne indlagte Pakker opdages, skulle de sendes enkeltvis med Beregning af ny Porto for hver enkelt Pakke.

## ARTICLE IV.

## ARTIKEL IV.

## Rates 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. In the United States: for a parcel not exceeding 453 grams (1 pound) in weight, 60 centimes (12 cents), and for each additional 453 grams (1 pound), or fraction thereof, 60 centimes (12 cents); and in the Danish West India Islands: for a parcel not exceeding 906 grams (2 pounds) in weight, 1 franc 25 centimes (25 cents), and for each additional 453 grams (1 pound), or fraction thereof, 60 centimes (12 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 the amount of which is to be fixed according to its own regulations, but which shall in no case exceed 50 centimes (10 cents) for each parcel, whatever its weight.

## Charge.

1. Følgende Portobeløb ville i alle Tilfælde være at opkræve og fuldt ud at forudbetale med Afsendelseslandets Postfrimærker, nemlig:

2. I de Forenede Stater for en Pakke, der ikke vejer over 453 Gram (1 engelsk Pund), 60 centimes (12 cents) og for hver yderligere 453 Gram (1 engelsk Pund) eller Del deraf, 60 centimes (12 cents), og paa de dansk vestindiske Øer for en Pakke, der ikke vejer over 906 Gram (2 engelske Pund), 1 Franc 25 centimes (25 cents), og for hver yderligere 453 grams (1 engelsk Pund) eller Del deraf, 60 centimes (12 cents).

3. Pakkerne skulle uden Ophold og uden at være belastede med nogen Porto udleveres til Adressaterne ved det i Adressen angivne Postkontor i Bestemmelseslandet; dog kan dette frit tage Beslutning om, at der for indre Tjeneste og Udlevering skal paalægges og hos Adressaten opkræves en Afgift, der fastsættes overensstemmende med Landets egne Anordninger, men ej i noget Tilfælde maa overstige 50 centimes (10 cents) for hver Pakke uden Hensyn til dens Vægt.

## ARTICLE V.

## ARTIKEL V.

## Receipt.

1. 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 Form 1 annexed hereto.

## Registry.

2. The sender of a package may have the same registered in accordance with the regulations of the country of origin.

## 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 repayment

1. Afsenderen modtager, naar han afgiver sin Pakke til Postbefordring, af Indleveringskontoret et Postbevis, affattet overensstemmende med den vedføjede Formular 1.

2. Afsenderen af en Pakke kan faa denne anbefalet overensstemmende med Afsendelseslandets Love.

3. En Tilstaaelse for Udleveringen af en anbefalet Forsendelse vil paa Forlangende blive tilstillet Afsenderen, men ethvert af de kontraherende Lande kan herfor



of a fee therefor not exceeding five cents (25 centimes).

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 at destination.

hos Afsenderen forud opkræve et Gebyr af ikke over 25 centimes (5 cents).

4. Om Ankomsten af en anbefalet Forsendelse skal Adressaten underrettes ved en Meddelelse fra Bestemmelsesstedets Postkontor.

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 Form 2 annexed hereto) giving a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of its contents and value, date of mailing, and the senders signature and place of residence, and place of address.

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; but neither sender nor addressee shall be subject to the payment of any charge for fines or penalties on account of failure to comply with any customs regulation.

1. Afsenderen af enhver Pakke skal udstede en Tolddeklaration, paaklæbet eller vedhæftet Pakken, affattet i den herfor bestemte Form (se den vedføjede Formular 2) og indeholdende en fuldstændig Beskrivelse af Pakken, en nøjagtig Angivelse af dens Indhold og Værdi, Datum for dens Indlevering til Postbesørgelse samt Afsenderens Underskrift og Bopæl tilligemed Pakkens Adresse.

Customs declaration.

2. Pakkerne skulle i Bestemmelseslandet svare all Toldafgifter og ere undergivne alle de Regler, der sigte til disse Afgifters rette Erlæggelse; den Pakkerne lovlig paahvilende Told skal opkræves ved Pakkernes Udlevering overensstemmende med Bestemmelseslandets Toldforskrifter, men der skal hverken kunne paalægges Afsender eller Adressat nogen Mulkt eller Bøde for Forseelse mod Toldanordningerne.

Collection of duties, etc.

#### 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.

#### ARTIKEL VII.

Porto Anbefalings og Udleverings-Gebyr for Pakkerne tilkomme med det fulde Beløb det Land, hvori de opkræves; følgelig vil denne Konvention ikke give Anledning til nogen særskilt Afregning mellem de tvende Lande.

Fees to be retained.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

1. The packages shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States of America and the Danish West India Islands, to be despatched 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 despatching office, either in

#### ARTIKEL VIII.

1. Pakkerne skulle betragtes som en Bestand del af de Poster, der udvexles direkte mellem de Forenede Stater af Amerika og de dansk vestindiske Øer; deskulde af Afsendelseslandet paa dettes Bekostning og paa den Maade, dette bestemmer, befordres til det andet Land, men Befordringen skal, efter Afsendelsespostkontorets Valg ske

Transportation.

boxes prepared expressly for the purpose, or 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.

Return of sacks, etc.

2. Each country shall return to the despatching office by next mail, all such bags and boxes.

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.

Descriptive list.

4. Each despatch of a Parcels-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, and the name of the addressee with address of destination; which list must be enclosed in one of the boxes or sacks of such despatch (under the Form of Form 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 affected 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 exchange 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

enten i særlig dertil bestemte Kasser eller i almindelige Postsække mærkede "Pakkepost" og behørig forseglede med Lak eller paa anden Maade efter herom gjensidig truffen Overenskomst.

2. Ethvert Land skal med første Post sende alle saadanne Sække og Kasser tilbage til Afsendelsespostkontoret.

3. Endskjønt Gjenstande, der falde ind under denne Konvention, ville blive forsendte paa foranførte Maade mellem Udvexlingspostkontorerne, skulle de dog være saa omhyggelig indpakkede, at de sikkert kunde forsendes i hvert Lands aabne Poster under Befordringen til Afsendelseslandets Udvexlingskontor og fra Bestemmelseslandets Udvexlingskontor til Udleveringskontoret.

4. Enhver Pakkepost skal ledsages af en Fortegnelse in duplo over alle de afsendte Pakker med tydelig Angivelse af hver Pakkes Løbe-N<sup>o</sup>, Afsenderens og Adressatens Navne samt Pakkens Bestemelsessted. Denne Fortegnelse skal være nedlagt i en af de Kasser eller Sække, hvori Forsendelsen foregaar (se den vedføjede Formular 3).

#### ARTIKEL IX.

Postudvexling i Medfør af denne Konvention fra Steder i det ene til Steder i det andet af de to Lande skal ske gennem de Postkontorer i hvert Land, der allerede ere eller senere maatte blive bestemte til Udvexlingskontorer under Iagttagelse af saadanne Regler med Hensyn til Udvexlingens Enkeltheder, som gjensidig maatte blive fastsatte som væsentlige for den sikre Expedition af Posten og Erlæggelse af Tolden.

#### ARTIKEL X.

1. Saasnart Posten har naaet Bestemmelseslandets Udvexlingskontor, skal dette efterse Postens Indhold.

2. Hvis Fortegnelsen over Pakkerne ikke modtages, vil der strax

substitute should be at once prepared.

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 a 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.

i dens Sted være at udfærdige en tilsvarende Fortegnelse.

3. Mulige Feil ved Udfyldningen af Fortegnelsen, skulle, efter at de ved Tilkaldelsen af endnu en Postfunktionær ere bevidnede, rettes og noteres til Underretning for Afsendelseskontoret i Form af et "Verifikations Certifikat," som skal sendes i særligt Omslag.

4. Dersom en Pakke der er optagen paa Fortegnelsen, ikke modtages, skal, efter at Ikke-Modtagelsen ved Tilkaldelsen af endnu en Postfunktionær bevidnet, den paa Fortegnelsen om Pakkens skete Tilførsel overstreges og Meddelelse herom strax gives.

5. Modtages en Pakke i beskadiget eller ufuldkommen Stand, skal fuldstændig Underretning gives paa den ovenfor angivne Maade.

6. Dersom intet "Verifikations Certifikat" eller ingen Meddelelse om forefundne Feil modtages, ansees en Pakkepost som rigtig afleveret og som efter stedfunden Undersøgelse i alle Maader rigtig befunden.

Errors.

Non-receipt of parcels.

Damaged parcels.

Correct mails.

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.

ARTIKEL XI.

Dersom en Pakke ikke kan udleveres efter Adressen eller dersom den nægtes Modtagelse skal den 30 Dage efter dens Modtagelse ved Udleveringskontoret tilbagesendes portofrit og direkte til det Udvekslingskontor, hvorfra den oprindelig er kommen; for Tilbagesendelsen af Pakken kan Afsendelseslandet hos Afsenderen opkræve et Beløb svarende til den Porto, der er erlagt ved Pakkens Indlevering til Postbesørgelse.

Failure to deliver.

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.

ARTIKEL XII.

Ingen af de kontraherende Landes Postbestyrelser vil være ansvarlig for Tab eller Beskadigelse af en Postpakke, og Skadeserstatning kan følgelig hverken af Afsenderen eller Adressaten forlanges i noget af de tvende Lande.

No responsibility for loss or damage.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Postmaster General of the United States of America, and His Majesty's Governor of the Danish West India Islands, shall

ARTIKEL XIII.

Generalpostmesteren i de Forenede Stater af Amerika, og Gouverneuren for de dansk vestindiske Øer, ere bemyndigede

Furtherregulations.

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.

til i Forening at fastsætte saadanne yderligere—nærmere og i Enkelthederne gaænde—Regler, som fra Tid til anden maatte ansees nødvendige for denne Konventions Virksomhed; de kunne derhos i Forening give Regler for Modtagelsen til Postbefordring af nogle af de i Artikel II som "udelukkede fra Befordring" nævnte Gjenstande.

## ARTICLE XIV.

## ARTIKEL XIV.

Ratification.

1. The present Convention shall be ratified by the contracting countries in accordance with their respective laws, and its ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Washington as early as possible.

1. Denne Konvention skal ratificeres af de kontraherende Lande i Overensstemmelse med disses Love, og Ratifikationerne skulle udvexles i Washington saa snart som muligt.

Commencement.

2. The Convention shall take effect, and operations thereunder shall begin upon the ninetieth day after the exchange of the Ratifications, 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.

2. Konventionen skal træde i Kraft, og Udvexlingen i Henhold til den tage sin Begyndelse paa den halvfemsindstyvende Dag efter Ratifikationernes Udvexling; den skal forblive i Kraft indtil den efter gjensidig Ovorenskomst bringes til Ophør; men den kan opsiges med sex Maaneders Varsel fra hver af Siderne.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington the seventh day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Udfærdiget in duplo og underskrevet i Washington den syvende Mai Et tusend otte hundrede og halvfemsindstyve.

Signatures.

[SEAL]

JOHN WANAMAKER,  
*Postmaster General of the United States of America.*

[SEAL]

W. SPONNECK,  
*Kongelig Dansk Ministerresident.*

Approval by President of the United States.

The foregoing Parcels Post Convention between the United States of America and the Danish West India Islands, 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]

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

J. B. MOORE,

*Acting Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23d, 1890.

Approval by King of Denmark.

Foranstaaende Pakkepostkonvention mellem de Forenede Stater af Amerika og de dansk vestindiske Øer er bleven forhandlet og afsluttet med Vort Raad og Samtykke, og bliver herved bifaldet, stadfæstet og ratificeret.

Til yderligere Vished have Vi denne Ratifikation egenhændigen underskrevet og ladet samme Vort store Kongelige Segl paatrykke.

Givet i Vor Hoved og Residentsstad Kjøbenhavn den 5<sup>te</sup> Juni 1890,  
i Vor Regjerings det 27<sup>de</sup> Aar.

I Kongens Navn

[SEAL]

O. D. ROSENØRN LEHN.

FREDERIK,

*Kronprinds.*

The undersigned, John Wanamaker, Postmaster General of the United States of America, and Count de Sponneck, Minister Resident of Denmark 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 Danish West India Islands, and signed at Washington on the seventh day of May 1890; 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; and pursuant to Article XIV, the Convention will go into operation on both sides on the fifth day of January 1891.

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

Done at Washington this seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

[SEAL]

*Postmaster General of the United States of America.*

[SEAL]

De undertegnede, John Wanamaker, Generalpostmester i de Forenede Stater af Amerika, og Greve Sponneck, Kongelig Dansk Ministerresident i Washington, mødte i Generalpostamtet for at udvexle Ratifikationerne af Pakkepostkonventionen afsluttet mellem de Forenede Stater af Amerika og de dansk vestindiske Øer, og undertegnet i Washington den syvende Mai 1890; og efter at de havde omhyggeligt, sammenlignet denne Konventions Ratifikationer, og fundet at de ere nøiagtigt overensstemmende fandt Udvekslingen Sted idag i sædvanlig Form; og ifølge Artikel XIV, skal Konventionen træde i Kraft fra begge Sider den femte Januar, 1891.

Exchange of ratifications.

Til Bekræftelse herpaa have de undertegnet denne Udvekslingsprotokol og paasat samme deres Segl.

Givet i Washington den syvende Oktober Et tusend otte hundrede og halvfemsindstyve.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

*Postmaster General of the United States of America.*

W. SPONNECK,

*Kongelig Dansk Ministerresident.*

Form No. 1

FORM 1.

Receipt.

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 No. 2.

FORM 2, A.

Customs declaration.

Parcel post between the United States and the Danish West India Islands.

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.....

FORM 2, 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.

.....  
*Customs Officer.*

FORM 2, 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 3.

Form No. 3.

Parcel bill.

Date stamp of the United States Post-Office.  <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<i>Parcels from the United States to the Danish West India Islands.</i>  Parcel Bill No. ...., dated ..... 18..; per S. S. "....."  *Sheet No....	Date stamp of the Danish West India Islands Post Office.  <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					
Entry No.	Origin of parcel.	Name of addressee.	Address of parcel.	Declared contents.	Declared value.	Number of rates prepaid.	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.							
*Total number of parcels sent by the mail to the Danish West India Islands..... *Number of boxes or other receptacles forming the mail..... Signature of dispatching officer at United States Post-Office.....				*Total weight of mail ..... *Deduct weight of receptacles..... *Net weight of parcels ..... Signature of receiving officer at Danish West India Islands Post-Office.....			

July 2, 1890.

*General act between the United States of America and other powers for the repression of the African slave trade and the restriction of the importation into, and sale in, a certain defined zone of the African continent, of firearms, ammunition and spirituous liquors. Signed July 2, 1890; ratification advised by the Senate January 11, 1892; ratification of protocol advised by the Senate January 11, 1892; ratified by the President January 19, 1892; ratification deposited with the Government of the King of the Belgians February 2, 1892; proclaimed April 2, 1892; act to take effect April 2, 1892.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a General Act for the repression of the African slave trade and the restriction of the importation into, and sale in, a certain defined zone of the African continent, of firearms, ammunition and spirituous liquors, was concluded and signed on the 2nd day of July, 1890, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the Independent State of the Congo, the French Republic, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Norway, the Ottoman Empire and Zanzibar, the original of which Act, being in the French language, is word for word as follows:

[Translation.]

<p><b>Contracting parties.</b> AU NOM DE DIEU TOUT-PUISSANT.</p> <p>Le Président des États-Unis d'Amérique;</p> <p>Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse, au nom de l'Empire Allemand;</p> <p>Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Autriche, roi de Bohême, etc., et Roi Apostolique de Hongrie;</p> <p>Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges;</p> <p>Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark;</p> <p>Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne et en Son Nom Sa Majesté la Reine Régente du Royaume;</p> <p>Sa Majesté le Roi Souverain de l'État Indépendant du Congo;</p> <p>Le Président de la République Française;</p> <p>Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-</p>	<p>IN THE NAME OF GOD ALMIGHTY.</p> <p>The President of the United States of America;</p> <p>His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire;</p> <p>His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &amp;c., and Apostolic King of Hungary;</p> <p>His Majesty the King of the Belgians;</p> <p>His Majesty the King of Denmark;</p> <p>His Majesty the King of Spain, and in his name Her Majesty the Queen Regent of the Kingdom;</p> <p>His Majesty the Sovereign of the Independent State of the Congo;</p> <p>The President of the French Republic;</p> <p>Her Majesty the Queen of the</p>
--	--



Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes;

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-Bas, Grand-Duc de Luxembourg, etc.;

Sa Majesté le Shah de Perse;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, etc., etc.;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège, etc., etc.;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans et

Sa Hautesse le Sultan de Zanzibar;

Également animés de la ferme volonté de mettre un terme aux crimes et aux dévastations qu'engendre la traite des esclaves africains, de protéger efficacement les populations aborigènes de l'Afrique et d'assurer à ce vaste continent les bienfaits de la paix et de la civilisation;

Voulant donner une sanction nouvelle aux décisions déjà prises dans le même sens et à diverses époques par les Puissances, compléter les résultats qu'elles ont obtenus et arrêter un ensemble de mesures qui garantissent l'accomplissement de l'œuvre qui fait l'objet de leur commune sollicitude;

Ont résolu, sur l'invitation qui leur a été adressée par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, d'accord avec le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, de réunir à cet effet une Conférence à Bruxelles, et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

LE PRÉSIDENT DES ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE,

le Sieur Edwin H. Terrell, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire des États-Unis d'Amérique près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges,

et

le Sieur Henry Shelton Sanford;  
SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR D'ALLEMAGNE, ROI DE PRUSSE, AU NOM DE L'EMPIRE ALLEMAND,

le Sieur Frédéric-Jean Comte d'Alvensleben, Son Chambel-

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India;

His Majesty the King of Italy;

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg;

His Majesty the Shah of Persia;

His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, &c.;

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias;

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, &c.;

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans; and

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar;

Being equally actuated by the firm intention of putting an end to the crimes and devastations engendered by the traffic in African slaves, of efficiently protecting the aboriginal population of Africa, and of securing for that vast continent the benefits of peace and civilization;

Wishing to give fresh sanction to the decisions already adopted in the same sense and at different times by the powers, to complete the results secured by them, and to draw up a body of measures guaranteeing the accomplishment of the work which is the object of their common solicitude;

Have resolved, in pursuance of the invitation addressed to them by the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, in agreement with the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, to convene for this purpose a conference at Brussels, and have named as their plenipotentiaries:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Mr. Edwin H. Terrell, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America near His Majesty the King of the Belgians, and

Mr. Henry Shelton Sanford;  
HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY, KING OF PRUSSIA, IN THE NAME OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE,

Frederic John, Count of Alvensleben, His Chamberlain and

Plenipotentiaries

- lan et Conseiller intime actuel,  
Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et  
Ministre Plénipotentiaire près  
Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges,  
et  
le Sieur Guillaume Göhring, Son  
Conseiller intime de Légation,  
Consul Général de l'Empire  
d'Allemagne, à Amsterdam;
- SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR D'AU-  
TRICHE, ROI DE BOHÊME ET  
ROI APOSTOLIQUE DE HON-  
GRIE,
- le Sieur Rodolphe Comte Khe-  
venhüller-Metsch, Son Cham-  
bellan, Son Envoyé Extraordi-  
naire et Ministre Plénipoten-  
tiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi  
des Belges,
- SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES BELGES,  
le Sieur Auguste Baron Lamber-  
mont, Son Ministre d'Etat, Son  
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Mi-  
nistre Plénipotentiaire,  
et  
le Sieur Émile Banning, Direc-  
teur Général au Ministère des  
Affaires Étrangères de Bel-  
gique;
- SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE DANE-  
MARK,
- le Sieur Frédéric-George  
Schack de Brockdorff, Consul  
Général de Danemark à An-  
vers;
- SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ESPAGNE,  
ET EN SON NOM SA MAJESTÉ  
LA REINE RÉGENTE DU ROY-  
AUME,
- Don José Gutierrez de Agüera,  
Son Envoyé Extraordinaire et  
Ministre Plénipotentiaire près  
Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges;
- SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI-SOUVERAIN  
DE L'ÉTAT INDÉPENDANT DU  
CONGO,
- le Sieur Edmond Van Eetvelde,  
Administrateur Général du  
Département des Affaires  
Étrangères de l'État Indé-  
pendant du Congo,  
et  
le Sieur Auguste Van Maldeghem,  
Conseiller à la Cour de  
Cassation de Belgique;
- LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPU-  
BLIQUE FRANÇAISE,
- le Sieur Albert Bourée, Envoyé  
Extraordinaire et Ministre plé-  
nipotentiaire de la République
- Actual Privy Councillor, His  
Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary near  
His Majesty the King of the  
Belgians, and  
Mr. William Goehring, His Privy  
Councillor of Legation, Con-  
sul-General of the German  
Empire at Amsterdam;
- HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF  
AUSTRIA, KING OF BOHEMIA  
AND APOSTOLIC KING OF  
HUNGARY,  
Rodolphe Count Khevenhüller-  
Metsch, His Chamberlain, His  
Envoy Extraordinary and Min-  
ister Plenipotentiary near his  
Majesty the King of the Bel-  
gians,
- HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE  
BELGIANS,  
Auguste Baron Lambermont,  
His Minister of State, His  
Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary, and  
M. Emile Banning, Director Gen-  
eral in the Department of For-  
eign Affairs of Belgium;
- HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF DEN-  
MARK,  
Mr. Frederic-George Schack de  
Brockdorff, Consul-General of  
Denmark at Antwerp;
- HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SPAIN,  
AND IN HIS NAME HER MAJ-  
ESTY THE QUEEN REGENT OF  
THE KINGDOM,  
Don José Gutierrez de Agüera,  
His Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary near  
His Majesty the King of the  
Belgians;
- HIS MAJESTY THE SOVEREIGN-  
KING OF THE INDEPENDENT  
STATE OF THE CONGO,  
Mr. Edmund Van Eetvelde, Ad-  
ministrator-General of the De-  
partment of Foreign Affairs of  
the Independent State of  
the Congo and  
Mr. Auguste Van Maldeghem,  
Councillor in the Belgian Court  
of Cassation;
- THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH  
REPUBLIC,  
M. Albert Bourée, Envoy Ex-  
traordinary and Minister Plen-  
ipotentiary of the French Re-

Française près Sa Majesté le  
Roi des Belges,

et

le Sieur George Cogordan, Mi-  
nistre Plénipotentiaire, Direc-  
teur du Cabinet du Ministre  
des Affaires Étrangères de  
France;

SA MAJESTÉ LA REINE DU  
ROYAUME-UNI DE LA  
GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET  
D'IRLANDE, IMPÉRATRICE  
DES INDES,

Lord Vivian, Pair du Royaume-  
Uni, Son Envoyé Extraordi-  
naire et Ministre Plénipoten-  
tiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi  
des Belges,

et

Sir John Kirk;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI D'ITALIE,  
le Sieur François de Renzis, Ba-  
ron de Montanaro, Son Envoyé  
Extraordinaire et Ministre Plé-  
nipotentiaire près Sa Majesté  
le Roi des Belges,

et

le Sieur Thomas Catalani, Son  
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Mi-  
nistre Plénipotentiaire;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DES PAYS-  
BAS, GRAND-DUC DE LUXEM-  
BOURG,

le Sieur Louis Baron Gericke  
de Herwynen, Son Envoyé  
Extraordinaire et Ministre  
Plénipotentiaire près Sa Ma-  
jesté le Roi des Belges;

SA MAJESTÉ IMPÉRIALE LE SHAH  
DE PERSE,

le Général Nazare Aga, Son  
Envoyé Extraordinaire et Mi-  
nistre Plénipotentiaire près Sa  
Majesté le Roi des Belges;

SA MAJESTÉ LE ROI DE PORTU-  
GAL ET DES ALGARVES,

le Sieur Henrique de Macedo  
Pereira Coutinho, Membre de  
Son Conseil, Pair du Royau-  
me, Ministre et Secrétaire  
d'État honoraire, Son Envoyé  
Extraordinaire et Ministre Plé-  
nipotentiaire près Sa Majesté  
le Roi des Belges;

SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR DE  
TOUTES LES RUSSIES,

le Sieur Léon Prince Ourous-  
soff, Maître de Sa Cour, Son  
Envoyé Extraordinaire et  
Ministre Plénipotentiaire près  
Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges,

et

public near His Majesty the  
King of the Belgians, and

M. George Cogordan, Minister  
Plenipotentiary, Director of  
the Office of the Minister of  
Foreign Affairs of France;

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF  
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF  
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRE-  
LAND, EMPRESS OF INDIA,

Lord Vivian, Peer of the United  
Kingdom, Her Envoy Extraor-  
dinary and Minister Plenipo-  
tentiary near His Majesty the  
King of the Belgians, and

Sir John Kirk;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY,  
Francis de Renzis, Baron of Mon-  
tanaro, His Envoy Extraordi-  
nary and Minister Plenipoten-  
tiary near His Majesty the  
King of the Belgians, and

Mr. Thomas Catalani, His Envoy  
Extraordinary and Minister  
Plenipotentiary;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE  
NETHERLANDS, GRAND DUKE  
OF LUXEMBURG,

Louis Baron Gericke de Herwynen,  
His Envoy Extraordinary and  
Minister Plenipotentiary near  
His Majesty the King of the  
Belgians;

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE  
SHAH OF PERSIA,

General Nazare Aga, His Envoy  
Extraordinary and Minister  
Plenipotentiary near His Maj-  
esty the King of the Belgians;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF POR-  
TUGAL AND OF THE AL-  
GARVES,

Mr. Henrique de Macedo Pereira  
Coutinho, Member of His Coun-  
cil, Peer of the Kingdom, Mi-  
nister and Honorary Secretary  
of State, His Envoy Extraor-  
dinary and Minister Plenipo-  
tentiary near His Majesty the  
King of the Belgians;

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF  
ALL THE RUSSIAS,

Leon Prince Ouroussoff, Master  
of His Court, His Envoy Ex-  
traordinary and Minister Plen-  
ipotentiary near His Majesty  
the King of the Belgians, and

le Sieur Frédéric de Martens,  
 Son Conseiller d'État actuel,  
 Membre permanent du Con-  
 seil du Ministère des Affaires  
 Étrangères de Russie;  
**SA MAJESTE LE ROI DE SUÈDE  
 ET DE NORVÈGE,**  
 le Sieur Charles de Burenstam,  
 Son Chambellan, Son Ministre  
 Plénipotentiaire près Sa Ma-  
 jesté le Roi des Belges et près  
 Sa Majesté le Roi des Pays-  
 Bas;  
**SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR DES  
 OTTOMANS,**  
 Étienne Carathéodory Efendi,  
 Haut Dignitaire de Son Em-  
 pire, Son Envoyé Extraordi-  
 naire et Ministre Plénipoten-  
 tiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi  
 des Belges;  
**SA HAUTESSE LE SULTAN DE  
 ZANZIBAR,**  
 Sir John Kirk,  
 et  
 le Sieur Guillaume Göhring;  
 Lesquels, munis de pleins pou-  
 voirs qui ont été trouvés en bonne  
 et due forme, ont adopté les dis-  
 positions suivantes:

**CHAPITRE I. Pays de traite.—Me-  
 sures à prendre aux lieux d'origine.**

**ARTICLE I.**

**Means to repress  
 slave trade.** Les Puissances déclarent que  
 les moyens les plus efficaces pour  
 combattre la traite à l'intérieur de  
 l'Afrique sont les suivants:  
**Protectorate estab-  
 lishments.** 1° Organisation progressive des  
 services administratifs, judiciaires,  
 religieux et militaires dans les ter-  
 ritoires d'Afrique placés sous la  
 souveraineté ou le protectorat des  
 nations civilisées;  
**Fortified stations.** 2° Établissement graduel, à l'in-  
 térieur, par les Puissances de qui  
 relèvent les territoires, de stations  
 fortement occupées, de manière que  
 leur action protectrice ou répres-  
 sive puisse se faire sentir avec effi-  
 cacité dans les territoires dévastés  
 par les chasses à l'homme;  
**Construction of  
 roads.** 3° Construction de routes et no-  
 tamment de voies ferrées reliant les  
 stations avancées à la côte et per-  
 mettant d'accéder aisément aux  
 eaux intérieures et sur le cours  
 supérieur des fleuves et rivières qui  
 seraient coupés par des rapides et

Mr. Frederic de Martens, His  
 Actual Councillor of State,  
 Permanent Member of the  
 Council of Foreign Affairs of  
 Russia;  
**HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWE-  
 DEN AND NORWAY,**  
 Mr. Charles de Burenstam, His  
 Chamberlain, His Minister  
 Plenipotentiary near His Maj-  
 esty the King of the Belgians  
 and near His Majesty the King  
 of the Netherlands;  
**HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF  
 THE OTTOMANS,**  
 Étienne Carathéodory Efendi,  
 High Dignitary of His Empire,  
 His Envoy Extraordinary and  
 Minister Plenipotentiary near  
 His Majesty the King of the  
 Belgians;  
**HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF  
 ZANZIBAR,**  
 Sir John Kirk, and  
 Mr. William Goehring;  
 Who, being furnished with full  
 powers, which have been found to  
 be in good and due form, have  
 adopted the following provisions:

**CHAPTER 1. Slave-trade countries.  
 —Measures to be taken in the  
 places of origin.**

**ARTICLE I.**

The powers declare that the  
 most effective means of counteract-  
 ing the slave-trade in the interior  
 of Africa are the following:  
 1. Progressive organization of  
 the administrative, judicial, reli-  
 gious, and military services in the  
 African territories placed under  
 the sovereignty or protectorate of  
 civilized nations.  
 2. The gradual establishment in  
 the interior, by the powers to  
 which the territories are subject,  
 of strongly occupied stations, in  
 such a way as to make their pro-  
 tective or repressive action effecti-  
 vely felt in the territories devas-  
 tated by slave hunting.  
 3. The construction of roads,  
 and in particular of railways, con-  
 necting the advanced stations with  
 the coast, and permitting easy ac-  
 cess to the inland waters, and to  
 such of the upper courses of the  
 rivers and streams as are broken

des cataractes, en vue de substituer des moyens économiques et accélérés de transport au portage actuel par l'homme;

4° Installation de bateaux à vapeur sur les eaux intérieures navigables et sur les lacs, avec l'appui de postes fortifiés établis sur les rives;

5° Établissement de lignes télégraphiques assurant la communication des postes et des stations avec la côte et les centres d'administration;

6° Organisation d'expéditions et de colonnes mobiles, qui maintiennent les communications des stations entre elles et avec la côte, en appuyant l'action répressive et assurent la sécurité des routes de parcours;

7° Restriction de l'importation des armes à feu, au moins des armes perfectionnées, et des munitions dans toute l'étendue des territoires atteints par la traite.

by rapids and cataracts, with a view to substituting economical and rapid means of transportation for the present system of carriage by men.

4. Establishment of steam-boats on the inland navigable waters and on the lakes, supported by fortified posts established on the banks.

5. Establishment of telegraphic lines, insuring the communication of the posts and stations with the coast and with the administrative centres.

6. Organization of expeditions and flying columns, to keep up the communication of the stations with each other and with the coast, to support repressive action, and to insure the security of high roads.

7. Restriction of the importation of fire-arms, at least of those of modern pattern, and of ammunition throughout the entire extent of the territory in which the slave-trade is carried on.

Steamboat service.

Telegraph lines.

Expeditions.

Restraining sale of firearms.

ARTICLE II.

Les stations, les croisières intérieures organisées par chaque Puissance dans ses eaux et les postes qui leur servent de ports d'attache, indépendamment de leur mission principale, qui sera d'empêcher la capture d'esclaves et d'intercepter les routes de la traite, auront pour tâche subsidiaire:

1° De servir de point d'appui et au besoin de refuge aux populations indigènes placées sous la souveraineté ou le protectorat de l'État de qui relève la station, aux populations indépendantes, et temporairement à toutes autres en cas de danger imminent; de mettre les populations de la première de ces catégories à même de concourir à leur propre défense; de diminuer les guerres intestines entre les tribus par la voie de l'arbitrage; de les initier aux travaux agricoles et aux arts professionnels, de façon à accroître leur bien-être, à les élever à la civilisation et à amener l'extinction des coutumes barbares, telles que le cannibalisme et les sacrifices humains;

2° De prêter aide et protection aux entreprises du commerce, d'en

ARTICLE II.

The stations, the inland cruisers organized by each power in its waters, and the posts which serve as ports of register for them shall, independently of their principal task, which is to prevent the capture of slaves and intercept the routes of the slave-trade, have the following subsidiary duties:

1. To support and, if necessary, to serve as a refuge for the native population, whether placed under the sovereignty or the protectorate of the State to which the station is subject, or independent, and temporarily for all other natives in case of imminent danger; to place the population of the first of these categories in a position to co-operate for their own defense; to diminish intestine wars between tribes by means of arbitration; to initiate them in agricultural labor and in the industrial arts so as to increase their welfare; to raise them to civilization and bring about the extinction of barbarous customs, such as cannibalism, and human sacrifices.

2. To give aid and protection to commercial enterprises; to watch

Duties of establishments, etc.

Protection and care of natives.

Aid to commerce.

surveiller la légalité en contrôlant notamment les contrats de service avec les indigènes et de préparer la fondation de centres de cultures permanents et d'établissements commerciaux;

Protection of mis-  
sions.

3° De protéger, sans distinction de culte, les missions établies ou à établir;

Hospitals, etc.

4° De pourvoir au service sanitaire et d'accorder l'hospitalité et des secours aux explorateurs et à tous ceux qui participent en Afrique à l'œuvre de la répression de la traite.

over their legality by especially controlling contracts for service with natives, and to prepare the way for the foundation of permanent centres of cultivation and of commercial settlements.

3. To protect, without distinction of creed, the missions which are already or that may hereafter be established.

4. To provide for the sanitary service and to extend hospitality and help to explorers and to all who take part in Africa in the work of repressing the slave-trade.

### ARTICLE III.

Measures by powers  
exercising sover-  
eignty.

Les Puissances qui exercent une souveraineté ou un protectorat en Afrique, confirmant et précisant leurs déclarations antérieures, s'engagent à poursuivre graduellement, suivant que les circonstances le permettront, soit par les moyens indiqués ci-dessus, soit par tous autres qui leur paraîtront convenables, la répression de la traite, chacune dans ses possessions respectives et sous sa direction propre. Toutes les fois qu'elles le jugeront possible, elles prêteront leurs bons offices aux Puissances qui, dans un but purement humanitaire, accompliraient en Afrique une mission analogue.

### ARTICLE III.

The powers exercising a sovereignty or a protectorate in Africa confirm and give precision to their former declarations, and engage to proceed gradually, as circumstances may permit, either by the means above indicated or by any other means that they may consider suitable, with the repressing of the slave-trade, each State in its respective possessions and under its own direction. Whenever they consider it possible, they shall lend their good offices to such powers as, with a purely humanitarian object, may be engaged in Africa in the fulfillment of a similar mission.

### ARTICLE IV.

Delegation of pow-  
ers to commercial com-  
panies.

Les Puissances exerçant des pouvoirs souverains ou des protectorats en Afrique pourront toutefois déléguer à des compagnies munies de chartes, tout ou partie des engagements qu'elles assument en vertu de l'article III. Elles demeurent néanmoins directement responsables des engagements qu'elles contractent par le présent Acte général et en garantissent l'exécution.

Les Puissances promettent accueil, aide et protection aux associations nationales et aux initiatives individuelles qui voudraient coopérer dans leurs possessions à la répression de la traite, sous la réserve de leur autorisation préalable et révocable en tout temps, de leur direction et contrôle, et à

### ARTICLE IV.

The States exercising sovereign powers or protectorates in Africa may in all cases delegate to companies provided with charters all or a portion of the engagements which they assume in virtue of Article III. They remain, nevertheless, directly responsible for the engagements which they contract by the present act, and guarantee the execution thereof. The powers promise to encourage, aid and protect such national associations and enterprises due to private initiative as may wish to co-operate in their possessions in the repressing of the slave-trade, subject to their receiving previous authorization, such authorization being revocable at any time, subject also to their being directed and controlled, and to the

l'exclusion de tout exercice des droits de la souveraineté.

exclusion of the exercise of rights of sovereignty.

#### ARTICLE V.

Les Puissances contractantes s'obligent, à moins qu'il n'y soit pourvu déjà par des lois conformes à l'esprit du présent article, à édicter ou à proposer à leurs législatures respectives, dans le délai d'un an au plus tard à partir de la date de la signature du présent Acte général, une loi rendant applicables, d'une part, les dispositions de leur législation pénale qui concernent les attentats graves envers les personnes, aux organisateurs et coopérateurs des chasses à l'homme, aux auteurs de la mutilation des adultes et enfants mâles et à tous individus participant à la capture des esclaves par violence;—et, d'autre part, les dispositions qui concernent les attentats à la liberté individuelle, aux convoyeurs, transporteurs et marchands d'esclaves.

The contracting powers pledge themselves, unless this has already been provided for by laws in accordance with the spirit of the present article, to enact or propose to their respective legislative bodies, in the course of one year at the latest from the date of the signing of the present general act, a law rendering applicable, on the one hand, the provisions of their penal laws concerning grave offenses against the person, to the organizers and abettors of slave-hunting, to those guilty of mutilating male adults and children, and to all persons taking part in the capture of slaves by violence; and, on the other hand, the provisions relating to offenses against individual liberty, to carriers and transporters of, and to dealers in, slaves.

Legislation to prevent slave-hunting etc.

Les co-auteurs et complices des diverses catégories spécifiées ci-dessus de capteurs et trafiquants d'esclaves seront punis de peines proportionnées à celles encourues par les auteurs.

The accessories and accomplices of the different categories of slave captors and dealers above specified shall be punished with penalties proportionate to those incurred by the principals.

Punishment of accomplices.

Les coupables qui se seraient soustraits à la juridiction des autorités du pays où les crimes ou délits auraient été commis seront mis en état d'arrestation, soit sur communication des pièces de l'instruction de la part des autorités qui ont constaté les infractions, soit sur toute autre preuve de culpabilité, par les soins de la Puissance sur le territoire de laquelle ils seront découverts, et tenus sans autre formalité à la disposition des tribunaux compétents pour les juger.

Guilty persons who may have escaped from the jurisdiction of the authorities of the country where the crimes or offenses have been committed shall be arrested either on communication of the incriminating evidence by the authorities who have ascertained the violation of the law, or on production of any other proof of guilt by the power in whose territory they may have been discovered, and shall be kept, without other formality, at the disposal of the tribunals competent to try them.

Arrest of fugitive offenders.

Les Puissances se communiqueront, dans le plus bref délai possible, les lois ou décrets existants ou promulgués en exécution du présent article.

The powers shall communicate to one another, with the least possible delay, the laws or decrees existing or promulgated in execution of the present Article.

Communication of laws.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Les esclaves libérés à la suite de l'arrestation ou de la dispersion d'un convoi à l'intérieur du continent seront renvoyés, si les circonstances le permettent, dans leur

Slaves liberated in consequence of the stoppage or dispersion of a convoy in the interior of the continent, shall be sent back, if circumstances permit, to their country

Return of slaves set free.

pays d'origine; sinon, l'autorité locale leur facilitera, autant que possible, les moyens de vivre, et, s'ils le désirent, de se fixer dans la contrée.

of origin; if not, the local authorities shall facilitate, as much as possible, their means of living, and if they desire it, help them to settle on the spot.

## ARTICLE VII.

## ARTICLE VII.

Protection of escaped slaves.

Tout esclave fugitif qui, sur le continent, réclamera la protection des Puissances signataires, devra l'obtenir et sera reçu dans les camps et stations officiellement établis par elles, ou à bord des bâtiments de l'État naviguant sur les lacs et rivières. Les stations et les bateaux privés ne sont admis à exercer le droit d'asile que sous la réserve du consentement préalable de l'État.

Any fugitive slave claiming, on the continent, the protection of the signatory powers, shall receive it, and shall be received in the camps and stations officially established by said powers, or on board of the vessels of the State plying on the lakes and rivers. Private stations and boats are only permitted to exercise the right of asylum subject to the previous consent of the State.

## ARTICLE VIII.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Restriction of trade in firearms, etc.

L'expérience de toutes les nations qui ont des rapports avec l'Afrique ayant démontré le rôle pernicieux et prépondérant des armes à feu dans les opérations de traite et dans les guerres intestines entre tribus indigènes, et cette même expérience ayant prouvé manifestement que la conservation des populations africaines, dont les Puissances ont la volonté expresse de sauvegarder l'existence, est une impossibilité radicale si des mesures restrictives du commerce des armes à feu et des munitions ne sont établies, les Puissances décident, pour autant que le permet l'état actuel de leurs frontières, que l'importation des armes à feu, et spécialement des armes rayées et perfectionnées, ainsi que de la poudre, des balles et des cartouches, est, sauf dans les cas et sous les conditions prévus à l'article suivant, interdite dans les territoires compris entre le 20<sup>e</sup> parallèle nord et le 22<sup>e</sup> parallèle sud, et aboutissant vers l'ouest à l'océan Atlantique, vers l'est à l'océan Indien et ses dépendances, y compris les îles adjacentes au littoral jusqu'à 100 milles marins de la côte.

The experience of all nations that have intercourse with Africa having shown the pernicious and preponderating part played by firearms in operations connected with the slave-trade as well as internal wars between the native tribes; and this same experience having clearly proved that the preservation of the African population whose existence it is the express wish of the powers to protect, is a radical impossibility, if measures restricting the trade in fire-arms and ammunition are not adopted, the powers decide, so far as the present state of their frontiers permits, that the importation of fire-arms, and especially of rifles and improved weapons, as well as of powder, ball and cartridges, is, except in the cases and under the conditions provided for in the following Article, prohibited in the territories comprised between the 20th parallel of North latitude and the 22d parallel of South latitude, and extending westward to the Atlantic Ocean and eastward to the Indian Ocean and its dependencies, including the islands adjacent to the coast within 100 nautical miles from the shore.

## ARTICLE IX.

## ARTICLE IX.

Authorized introduction of firearms.

L'introduction des armes à feu et de leurs munitions, lorsqu'il y aura lieu de l'autoriser dans les

The introduction of fire-arms and ammunition, when there shall be occasion to authorize it in the pos-



possessions des Puissances signataires qui exercent des droits de souveraineté ou de protectorat en Afrique, sera réglée, à moins qu'un régime identique ou plus rigoureux n'y soit déjà appliqué, de la manière suivante, dans la zone déterminée à l'article VIII.

Toutes armes à feu importées devront être déposées, aux frais, risques et périls des importateurs, dans un entrepôt public placé sous le contrôle de l'administration de l'État. Aucune sortie d'armes à feu ni de munitions importées ne pourra avoir lieu des entrepôts sans l'autorisation préalable de l'administration. Cette autorisation sera, sauf les cas spécifiés ci-après, refusée pour la sortie de toutes armes de précision telles que fusils rayés, à magasin ou se chargeant par la culasse, entières ou en pièces détachées, de leurs cartouches, des capsules ou d'autres munitions destinées à les approvisionner.

Dans les ports de mer et sous les conditions offrant les garanties nécessaires, les Gouvernements respectifs pourront admettre aussi les entrepôts particuliers, mais seulement pour la poudre ordinaire et les fusils à silex et à l'exclusion des armes perfectionnées et de leurs munitions.

Indépendamment des mesures prises directement par les Gouvernements pour l'armement de la force publique et l'organisation de leur défense, des exceptions pourront être admises, à titre individuel, pour des personnes offrant une garantie suffisante que l'arme et les munitions qui leur seraient délivrées ne seront pas données, cédées ou vendues à des tiers, et pour les voyageurs munis d'une déclaration de leur Gouvernement constatant que l'arme et ses munitions sont exclusivement destinées à leur défense personnelle.

Toute arme, dans les cas prévus par le paragraphe précédent, sera enregistrée et marquée par l'autorité préposée au contrôle, qui délivrera aux personnes dont il s'agit des permis de ports d'armes, indiquant le nom du porteur et l'estampille de laquelle l'arme est marquée. Ces permis, révocables en cas d'abus constaté, ne seront

sessions of the signatory powers that exercise rights of sovereignty or of protectorate in Africa, shall be regulated, unless identical or stricter regulations have already been enforced, in the following manner in the zone defined in Article VIII:

All imported fire-arms shall be deposited, at the cost, risk and peril of the importers, in a public warehouse under the supervision of the State government. No withdrawal of fire-arms or imported ammunition shall take place from such warehouses without the previous authorization of the said government. This authorization shall, except in the cases hereinafter specified, be refused for the withdrawal of all arms for accurate firing, such as rifles, magazine guns, or breech-loaders, whether whole or in detached pieces, their cartridges, caps, or other ammunition intended for them.

In seaports, and under conditions affording the needful guarantees, the respective governments may permit private warehouses, but only for ordinary powder and for flint-lock muskets, and to the exclusion of improved arms and ammunition therefor.

Independently of the measures directly taken by governments for the arming of the public force and the organization of their defence, individual exceptions may be allowed in the case of persons furnishing sufficient guarantees that the weapon and ammunition delivered to them shall not be given, assigned or sold to third parties, and for travelers provided with a declaration of their government stating that the weapon and ammunition are intended for their personal defence exclusively.

All arms, in the cases provided for in the preceding paragraph, shall be registered and marked by the supervising authorities, who shall deliver to the persons in question permits to bear arms, stating the name of the bearer and showing the stamp with which the weapon is marked. These permits shall be revocable in case proof is

Place of deposit

Private warehouses  
on seacoast.

Use by individuals

Registry of arms

délivrés que pour cinq ans, mais pourront être renouvelés.

Warehousing powder.

La règle ci-dessus établie de l'entrée en entrepôt s'appliquera également à la poudre.

Class of guns, etc., which may be sold.

Ne pourront être retirés des entrepôts pour être mis en vente que les fusils à silex non rayés ainsi que les poudres communes dites de traite. A chaque sortie d'armes et de munitions de cette nature destinées à la vente, les autorités locales détermineront les régions où ces armes et munitions pourront être vendues. Les régions atteintes par la traite seront toujours exclues. Les personnes autorisées à faire sortir des armes ou de la poudre des entrepôts s'obligeront à présenter à l'administration, tous les six mois, des listes détaillées indiquant les destinations qu'ont reçues les dites armes à feu et les poudres déjà vendues, ainsi que les quantités qui restent en magasin.

furnished that they have been improperly used, and shall be issued for five years only, but may be renewed.

The above rule as to warehousing shall also apply to gunpowder.

Only flint-lock guns, with unrifled barrels, and common gunpowder known as trade powder, may be withdrawn from the warehouses for sale. At each withdrawal of arms and ammunition of this kind for sale, the local authorities shall determine the regions in which such arms and ammunition may be sold. The regions in which the slave-trade is carried on shall always be excluded. Persons authorized to take arms or powder out of the public warehouses, shall present to the State government, every six months, detailed lists indicating the destinations of the arms and powder sold, as well as the quantities still remaining in the warehouses.

#### ARTICLE X.

Government provisions to be made.

Les Gouvernements prendront toutes les mesures qu'ils jugeront nécessaires pour assurer l'exécution aussi complète que possible des dispositions relatives à l'importation, à la vente et au transport des armes à feu et des munitions, ainsi que pour en empêcher soit l'entrée et la sortie par leurs frontières intérieures, soit le passage vers les régions où sévit la traite.

Transit of arms, etc.

L'autorisation de transit, dans les limites de la zone spécifiée à l'article VIII, ne pourra être refusée lorsque les armes et munitions doivent passer à travers le territoire d'une Puissance signataire ou adhérente occupant la côte, vers des territoires à l'intérieur placés sous la souveraineté ou le protectorat d'une autre Puissance signataire ou adhérente, à moins que cette dernière Puissance n'ait un accès direct à la mer par son propre territoire. Si cet accès était complètement interrompu, l'autorisation de transit ne pourra non plus être refusée. Toute demande de transit doit être accompagnée d'une déclaration émanée

#### ARTICLE X.

The Governments shall take all such measures as they may deem necessary to insure as complete a fulfilment as possible of the provisions respecting the importation, sale and transportation of fire-arms and ammunition, as well as to prevent either the entry or exit thereof via their inland frontiers, or the passage thereof to regions where the slave-trade is rife.

The authorization of transit within the limits of the zone specified in Article VIII shall not be withheld when the arms and ammunition are to pass across the territory of the signatory or adherent power occupying the coast, towards inland territories under the sovereignty or protectorate of another signatory or adherent power, unless this latter power have direct access to the sea through its own territory. If this access be wholly interrupted, the authorization of transit can not be withheld. Any application for transit must be accompanied by a declaration emanating from the government of the power having

du Gouvernement de la Puissance ayant des possessions à l'intérieur, et certifiant que les dites armes et munitions ne sont pas destinées à la vente, mais à l'usage des autorités de la Puissance ou de la force militaire nécessaire pour la protection des stations de missionnaires ou de commerce, ou bien des personnes désignées nominativement dans la déclaration. Toutefois, la Puissance territoriale de la côte se réserve le droit d'arrêter, exceptionnellement et provisoirement, le transit des armes de précision et des munitions à travers son territoire si, par suite de troubles à l'intérieur ou d'autres graves dangers, il y avait lieu de craindre que l'envoi des armes et munitions ne pût compromettre sa propre sûreté.

## ARTICLE XI.

Les Puissances se communiqueront les renseignements relatifs au trafic des armes à feu et des munitions, aux permis accordés ainsi qu'aux mesures de répression appliquées dans leurs territoires respectifs.

## ARTICLE XII.

Les Puissances s'engagent à adopter ou à proposer à leurs législatures respectives les mesures nécessaires afin que les contrevenants aux défenses établies par les articles VIII et IX soient partout punis, ainsi que leurs complices, outre la saisie et la confiscation des armes et munitions prohibées, soit de l'amende, soit de l'emprisonnement, soit de ces deux peines réunies, proportionnellement à l'importance de l'infraction et suivant la gravité de chaque cas.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Les Puissances signataires qui ont en Afrique des possessions en contact avec la zone spécifiée à l'article VIII, s'engagent à prendre les mesures nécessaires pour empêcher l'introduction des armes à feu et des munitions, par leurs frontières intérieures, dans les régions de la dite zone, tout au moins celle des armes perfectionnées et des cartouches.

the inland possessions, and certifying that the said arms and ammunition are not intended for sale, but are for the use of the authorities of such power, or of the military forces necessary for the protection of the missionary or commercial stations, or of persons mentioned by name in the declaration. Nevertheless, the territorial power of the coast retains the right to stop, exceptionally and provisionally, the transit of improved arms and ammunition across its territory, if, in consequence of inland disturbances or other serious danger, there is ground for fearing lest the despatch of arms and ammunition may compromise its own safety.

## ARTICLE XI.

The powers shall communicate to one another information relating to the traffic in fire-arms and ammunition, the permits granted, and the measures of repression in force in their respective territories.

Information to be communicated.

## ARTICLE XII.

The powers engage to adopt or to propose to their respective legislative bodies the measures necessary everywhere to secure the punishment of infringers of the prohibitions contained in Articles VIII and IX, and that of their accomplices, besides the seizure and confiscation of the prohibited arms and ammunition, either by fine or imprisonment, or by both of these penalties, in proportion to the importance of the infraction and in accordance with the gravity of each case.

Legislation to be enacted.

## ARTICLE XIII.

The signatory powers that have possessions in Africa in contact with the zone specified in Article VIII, bind themselves to take the necessary measures for preventing the introduction of fire-arms and ammunition across their inland frontiers into the regions of said zone, at least that of improved arms and cartridges.

Preventing importation of firearms by interior frontiers.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Duration of stipulations.

Le régime stipulé aux articles VIII à XIII inclusivement restera en vigueur pendant douze ans. Dans le cas où aucune des Parties contractantes n'aurait, douze mois avant l'expiration de cette période, notifié son intention d'en faire cesser les effets, ni demandé la révision, il continuera de rester obligatoire pendant deux ans, et ainsi de suite, de deux en deux ans.

CHAPITRE II. *Route des caravanes et transports d'esclaves par terre.*

## ARTICLE XV.

Stoppage of convoys, etc.

Indépendamment de leur action répressive ou protectrice aux foyers de la traite, les stations, croisières et postes dont l'établissement est prévu à l'article II et toutes autres stations établies ou reconnues aux termes de l'article IV par chaque Gouvernement dans ses possessions, auront en outre pour mission de surveiller, autant que les circonstances le permettront, et au fur et à mesure du progrès de leur organisation administrative, les routes suivies sur leur territoire par les trafiquants d'esclaves, d'y arrêter les convois en marche ou de les poursuivre partout où leur action pourra s'exercer légalement.

## ARTICLE XVI.

Posts on caravan routes.

Dans les régions du littoral connues comme servant de lieux habituels de passage ou de points d'aboutissement aux transports d'esclaves venant de l'intérieur, ainsi qu'aux points de croisement des principales routes de caravanes traversant la zone voisine de la côte déjà soumise à l'action des Puissances souveraines ou protectrices, des postes seront établis dans les conditions et sous les réserves mentionnées à l'article III, par les autorités dont relèvent les territoires, à l'effet d'intercepter les convois et de libérer les esclaves.

## ARTICLE XVII.

Prevention of sales, etc., on the coast.

Une surveillance rigoureuse sera organisée par les autorités locales

## ARTICLE XIV.

The system stipulated in Articles VIII to XIII, shall remain in force for twelve years. In case none of the contracting parties shall have given notice twelve months before the expiration of this period, of its intention to put an end to it, or shall have demanded its revision, it shall remain obligatory for two years longer, and shall thus continue in force from two years to two years.

CHAPTER II. *Caravan Routes and Transportation of Slaves by land.*

## ARTICLE XV.

Independently of the repressive or protective action which they exercise in the centres of the slave-trade, it shall be the duty of the stations, cruisers and posts, whose establishment is provided for in Article II, and of all other stations established or recognized by Article IV, by each government in its possessions, to watch, so far as circumstances shall permit, and in proportion to the progress of their administrative organization, the roads traveled in their territory by slave-dealers, to stop convoys on their march, or to pursue them wherever their action can be legally exercised.

## ARTICLE XVI.

In the regions of the coasts known to serve habitually as places of passage or terminal points for slave-traffic coming from the interior, as well as at the points of intersection of the principal caravan routes crossing the zone contiguous to the coast already subject to the control of the sovereign or protective powers, posts shall be established under the conditions and with the reservations mentioned in Article III, by the authorities to which the territories are subject, for the purpose of intercepting the convoys and liberating the slaves.

## ARTICLE XVII.

A strict watch shall be organized by the local authorities at the ports

dans les ports et les contrées avoisinant la côte, à l'effet d'empêcher la mise en vente et l'embarquement des esclaves amenés de l'intérieur, ainsi que la formation et le départ vers l'intérieur de bandes de chasseurs à l'homme et de marchands d'esclaves.

Les caravanes débouchant à la côte ou dans son voisinage, ainsi que celles aboutissant à l'intérieur dans une localité occupée par les autorités de la Puissance territoriale, seront, dès leur arrivée, soumises à un contrôle minutieux quant à la composition de leur personnel. Tout individu qui serait reconnu avoir été capturé ou enlevé de force ou mutilé, soit dans son pays natal, soit en route, sera mis en liberté.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

Dans les possessions de chacune des Puissances contractantes, l'administration aura le devoir de protéger les esclaves libérés, de les repatrier, si c'est possible, de leur procurer des moyens d'existence et de pourvoir en particulier à l'éducation et à l'établissement des enfants délaissés.

## ARTICLE XIX.

Les dispositions pénales prévues à l'article V seront rendues applicables à tous les actes criminels ou délictueux accomplis au cours des opérations qui ont pour objet le transport et le trafic des esclaves par terre, à quelque moment que ces actes soient constatés.

Tout individu qui aurait encouru une pénalité, à raison d'une infraction prévue par le présent Acte général, sera soumis à l'obligation de fournir un cautionnement avant de pouvoir entreprendre une opération commerciale dans les pays où se pratique la traite.

CHAPITRE III. *Répression de la traite sur mer.*I.—*Dispositions Générales.*

## ARTICLE XX.

Les Puissances signataires reconnaissent l'opportunité de prendre

and places near the coast, with a view to preventing the sale and shipment of slaves brought from the interior, as well as the formation and departure landwards of bands of slave-hunters and dealers.

Caravans arriving at the coast or in its vicinity, as well as those arriving in the interior at a locality occupied by the territorial power, shall, on their arrival, be subjected to a minute inspection as to the persons composing them. Any such person being ascertained to have been captured or carried off by force, or mutilated, either in his native place or on the way, shall be set free.

Inspection of caravans.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

In the possessions of each of the contracting powers, it shall be the duty of the government to protect liberated slaves, to return them, if possible, to their country, to procure means of subsistence for them, and, in particular, to take charge of the education and subsequent employment of abandoned children.

Disposition of liberated slaves.

## ARTICLE XIX.

The penal arrangements provided for by Article V shall be applicable to all offences committed in the course of operations connected with the transportation of and traffic in slaves on land whenever such offences may be ascertained to have been committed.

Any person having incurred a penalty in consequence of an offence provided for by the present general act, shall incur the obligation of furnishing security before being able to engage in any commercial transaction in countries where the slave-trade is carried on.

Application of punishments.

CHAPTER III. *Repression of the Slave-trade by Sea.*SECTION I. *General provisions.*

## ARTICLE XX.

The signatory powers recognize the desirability of taking steps in

Repression of slave trade by sea.

d'un commun accord des dispositions ayant pour objet d'assurer plus efficacement la répression de la traite dans la zone maritime où elle existe encore.

common for the more effective repression of the slave-trade in the maritime zone in which it still exists.

## ARTICLE XXI.

## ARTICLE XXI.

Extent of maritime zone affected.

Cette zone s'étend entre, d'une part, les côtes de l'océan Indien (y compris celles du golfe Persique et de la mer Rouge), depuis le Belouchistan jusqu'à la pointe de Tangalane (Quilimane), et, d'autre part, une ligne conventionnelle qui suit d'abord le méridien de Tangalane jusqu'au point de rencontre avec le 26° degré de latitude sud; se confond ensuite avec ce parallèle, puis contourne l'île de Madagascar par l'est en se tenant à 20 milles de la côte orientale et septentrionale, jusqu'à son intersection avec le méridien du cap d'Ambre. De ce point, la limite de la zone est déterminée par une ligne oblique qui va rejoindre la côte du Belouchistan, en passant à 20 milles au large du cap Raz-el-Had.

This zone extends, on the one hand, between the coasts of the Indian Ocean (those of the Persian Gulf and of the Red Sea included), from Beloochistan to Cape Tangalane (Quilimane); and, on the other hand, a conventional line which first follows the meridian from Tangalane till it intersects the 26th degree of South latitude; it is then merged in this parallel, then passes round the Island of Madagascar by the east, keeping 20 miles off the east and north shore, till it intersects the meridian at Cape Ambre. From this point the limit of the zone is determined by an oblique line, which extends to the coast of Beloochistan, passing 20 miles off Cape Ras-el-Had.

## ARTICLE XXII.

## ARTICLE XXII.

Restriction of right of search, etc.

Les Puissances signataires du présent Acte général, entre lesquelles il existe des conventions particulières pour la suppression de la traite, se sont mises d'accord pour restreindre les clauses de ces conventions concernant le droit réciproque de visite, de recherche et de saisie des navires en mer, à la zone susdite.

The signatory powers of the present general act,—among whom exist special conventions for the suppression of the slave-trade, have agreed to restrict the clauses of those conventions concerning the reciprocal right of visit, of search and of seizure of vessels at sea, to the above mentioned zone.

## ARTICLE XXIII.

## ARTICLE XXIII.

Vessels of less than 500 tons only liable.

Les mêmes Puissances sont également d'accord pour limiter le droit susmentionné aux navires d'un tonnage inférieur à 500 tonneaux.

The same powers also agree to limit the above mentioned right to vessels whose tonnage is less than 500 tons. This stipulation shall be revised as soon as experience shall have shown the necessity thereof.

Cette stipulation sera révisée dès que l'expérience en aura démontré la nécessité.

## ARTICLE XXIV.

## ARTICLE XXIV.

Special conventions to remain in force.

Toutes les autres dispositions des conventions conclues entre les dites Puissances pour la suppression de la traite, restent en vigueur pour autant qu'elles ne sont pas modifiées par le présent Acte général.

All other provisions of the conventions concluded for the suppression of the slave-trade between the aforesaid powers shall remain in force provided they are not modified by the present general act.

## ARTICLE XXV.

Les Puissances signataires s'engagent à prendre des mesures efficaces pour prévenir l'usurpation de leur pavillon et pour empêcher le transport des esclaves sur les bâtiments autorisés à arborer leurs couleurs.

## ARTICLE XXV.

The signatory powers engage to adopt efficient measures to prevent the unlawful use of their flag, and to prevent the transportation of slaves on vessels authorized to fly their colors.

Unlawful use of flag.

## ARTICLE XXVI.

Les Puissances signataires s'engagent à prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires pour faciliter le prompt échange des renseignements propres à amener la découverte des personnes qui se livrent aux opérations de la traite.

## ARTICLE XXVI.

The signatory powers engage to adopt all measures necessary to facilitate the speedy exchange of information calculated to lead to the discovery of persons taking part in operations connected with the slave-trade.

Information for discovery of slave-traders.

## ARTICLE XXVII.

Un bureau international au moins sera créé; il sera établi à Zanzibar. Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à lui faire parvenir tous les documents spécifiés à l'article XLI, ainsi que les renseignements de toute nature susceptibles d'aider à la répression de la traite.

## ARTICLE XXVII.

At least one international bureau shall be created; it shall be established at Zanzibar. The high contracting parties engage to forward to it all the documents specified in Article XLI, as well as all information of any kind likely to assist in the suppression of the slave-trade.

International bureau at Zanzibar.

## ARTICLE XXVIII.

Tout esclave qui se sera réfugié à bord d'un navire de guerre sous pavillon d'une des Puissances signataires sera immédiatement et définitivement affranchi, sans que cet affranchissement puisse le soustraire à la juridiction compétente, s'il a commis un crime ou délit de droit commun.

## ARTICLE XXVIII.

Any slave who has taken refuge on board a ship of war bearing the flag of one of the signatory powers, shall be immediately and definitively set free. Such freedom, however, shall not withdraw him from the competent jurisdiction if he has been guilty of any crime or offense at common law.

Freedom to slaves escaping to ships of war.

## ARTICLE XXIX.

Tout esclave retenu contre son gré à bord d'un bâtiment indigène aura le droit de réclamer sa liberté.

Son affranchissement pourra être prononcé par tout agent d'une des Puissances signataires, à qui le présent Acte général confère le droit de contrôler l'état des personnes à bord des dits bâtiments, sans que cet affranchissement puisse le soustraire à la juridiction compétente, si un crime ou délit de droit commun a été commis par lui.

## ARTICLE XXIX.

Any slave detained against his will on board of a native vessel shall have the right to demand his liberty. His release may be ordered by any agent of any of the signatory powers on whom the present general act confers the right of ascertaining the status of persons on board of such vessels, although such release shall not withdraw him from the competent jurisdiction if he has committed any crime or offense at common law.

Release of slaves detained on native vessels.

§ II.—*Règlement concernant l'usage du pavillon et la surveillance des croiseurs.*SECTION II. *Regulation concerning the use of the flag and supervision by cruisers.*

- 1.—Règles pour la concession du pavillon aux bâtiments indigènes, le rôle d'équipage et le manifeste des passagers noirs.

1. Rules for granting the flag to native vessels, and as to crew lists and manifests of black passengers on board.

## ARTICLE XXX.

## ARTICLE XXX.

Les Puissances signataires s'engagent à exercer une surveillance rigoureuse sur les bâtiments indigènes autorisés à porter leur pavillon dans la zone indiquée à l'article XXI, et sur les opérations commerciales effectuées par ces bâtiments.

The signatory powers engage to exercise a strict surveillance over native vessels authorized to carry their flag in the zone mentioned in Article XXI, and over the commercial operations carried on by such vessels.

## ARTICLE XXXI.

## ARTICLE XXXI.

La qualification de bâtiment indigène s'applique aux navires qui remplissent une des deux conditions suivantes:

The term "native vessel" applies to vessels fulfilling one of the following conditions:

1° Présenter les signes extérieurs d'une construction ou d'un gréement indigène;

1. It shall present the outward appearance of native build or rigging.

2° Être montés par un équipage dont le capitaine et la majorité des matelots soient originaires d'un des pays baignés par les eaux de l'Océan Indien, de la mer Rouge ou du golfe Persique.

2. It shall be manned by a crew of whom the captain and the majority of the seamen belong by origin to one of the countries on the coast of the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, or the Persian Gulf.

## ARTICLE XXXII.

## ARTICLE XXXII.

L'autorisation d'arborer le pavillon d'une des dites Puissances ne sera accordée à l'avenir qu'aux bâtiments indigènes qui satisferont à la fois aux trois conditions suivantes:

The authorization to carry the flag of one of the said powers shall in future be granted only to such native vessels as shall satisfy at the same time the three following conditions:

1° Les armateurs ou propriétaires devront être sujets ou protégés de la Puissance dont ils demandent à porter les couleurs;

1. Fitters-out or owners of ships must be either subjects of or persons protected by the power whose flag they ask to carry.

2° Ils seront tenus d'établir qu'ils possèdent des biens-fonds dans la circonscription de l'autorité à qui est adressée leur demande, ou de fournir une caution solvable pour la garantie des amendes qui pourraient être éventuellement encourues;

2. They shall be obliged to prove that they possess real estate situated in the district of the authority to whom their application is addressed, or to furnish *bona fide* security as a guaranty of the payment of such fines as may be incurred.

3° Les dits armateurs ou propriétaires, ainsi que le capitaine du bâtiment, devront fournir la preuve qu'ils jouissent d'une bonne réputation et notamment n'avoir jamais

3. The above-named fitters-out or owners of ships, as well as the captain of the vessel, shall prove that they enjoy a good reputation, and that in particular they have

Control over native vessels under flag of powers.

Definition of native vessel.

Authorized carrying of flag of powers by native vessels.

Conditions.



été l'objet d'une condamnation pour faits de traite.

never been sentenced to punishment for acts connected with the slave-trade.

## ARTICLE XXXIII.

L'autorisation accordée devra être renouvelée chaque année. Elle pourra toujours être suspendue ou retirée par les autorités de la Puissance dont le bâtiment porte les couleurs.

This authorization granted shall be renewed every year. It may at any time be suspended or withdrawn by the authorities of the power whose colors the vessel carries.

Renewal of authority.

## ARTICLE XXXIV.

L'acte d'autorisation portera les indications nécessaires pour établir l'identité du navire. Le capitaine en sera détenteur. Le nom du bâtiment indigène et l'indication de son tonnage devront être incrustés et peints en caractères latins à la poupe, et la ou les lettres initiales de son port d'attache, ainsi que le numéro d'enregistrement dans la série des numéros de ce port, seront imprimés en noir sur les voiles.

The act of authorization shall contain the statements necessary to establish the identity of the vessel. The captain shall have the keeping thereof. The name of the native vessel and the amount of its tonnage shall be cut and painted in Latin characters on the stern, and the initial or initials of the name of the port of registry, as well as the registration number in the series of the numbers of that port, shall be printed in black on the sails.

Act of authority.

## ARTICLE XXXV.

Un rôle d'équipage sera délivré au capitaine du bâtiment au port de départ par l'autorité de la Puissance dont il porte le pavillon. Il sera renouvelé à chaque armement du bâtiment ou, au plus tard, au bout d'une année, et conformément aux dispositions suivantes :

A list of the crew shall be issued to the captain of the vessel at the port of departure by the authorities of the power whose colors it carries. It shall be renewed at every fresh venture of the vessel, or, at the latest, at the end of a year, and in accordance with the following provisions :

Crew list.

1° Le rôle sera, au moment de départ, visé par l'autorité qui l'a délivré ;

1. The list shall be visaed at the departure of the vessel by the authority that has issued it.

Visa.

2° Aucun noir ne pourra être engagé comme matelot sur un bâtiment sans qu'il ait été préalablement interrogé par l'autorité de la Puissance dont ce bâtiment porte le pavillon ou, à défaut de celle-ci, par l'autorité territoriale, à l'effet d'établir qu'il contracte un engagement libre ;

2. No negro can be engaged as a seaman on a vessel without having previously been questioned by the authority of the power whose colors it carries, or, in default thereof, by the territorial authority, with a view to ascertaining the fact of his having contracted a free engagement.

Examination.

3° Cette autorité tiendra la main à ce que la proportion des matelots ou mousses ne soit pas anormale par rapport au tonnage ou au grément des bâtiments ;

3. This authority shall see that the proportion of seamen and boys is not out of proportion to the tonnage or rigging.

4° L'autorité qui aura interrogé les hommes préalablement à leur départ les inscrira sur le rôle d'équipage, où ils figureront avec

4. The authorities who shall have questioned the men before their departure shall enter them on the list of the crew in which they shall be

le signalement sommaire de chacun d'eux en regard de son nom;

5° Afin d'empêcher plus sûrement les substitutions, les matelots pourront, en outre, être pourvus d'une marque distinctive.

#### ARTICLE XXXVI.

Carriage of negro passengers.

Lorsque le capitaine d'un bâtiment désirera embarquer des passagers noirs, il devra en faire la déclaration à l'autorité de la Puissance dont il porte le pavillon ou, à défaut de celle-ci, à l'autorité territoriale. Les passagers seront interrogés et, quand il aura été constaté qu'ils s'embarquent librement, ils seront inscrits sur un manifeste spécial donnant le signalement de chacun d'eux en regard de son nom, et indiquant notamment le sexe et la taille. Les enfants noirs ne pourront être admis comme passagers qu'autant qu'ils seront accompagnés de leurs parents ou de personnes dont l'honorabilité serait notoire. Au départ, le manifeste des passagers sera visé par l'autorité indiquée ci-dessus, après qu'il aura été procédé à un appel. S'il n'y a pas de passagers à bord, mention expresse en sera faite sur le rôle d'équipage.

#### ARTICLE XXXVII.

Entry of vessels.

A l'arrivée dans tout port de relâche ou de destination, le capitaine du bâtiment produira devant l'autorité de la Puissance dont il porte le pavillon ou, à défaut de celle-ci, devant l'autorité territoriale, le rôle d'équipage et, s'il y a lieu, les manifestes de passagers antérieurement délivrés. L'autorité contrôlera les passagers arrivés à destination ou s'arrêtant dans un port de relâche, et fera mention de leur débarquement sur le manifeste. Au départ, la même autorité apposera de nouveau son visa au rôle et au manifeste, et fera l'appel des passagers.

#### ARTICLE XXXVIII.

No negro passengers allowed on native vessels.

Sur le littoral africain et dans les îles adjacentes, aucun passager noir ne sera embarqué à bord d'un bâtiment indigène en dehors des

mentioned with a summary description of each of them alongside his name.

5. In order the more effectively to prevent any substitution, the seamen may, moreover, be provided with a distinctive mark.

#### ARTICLE XXXVI.

When the captain of a vessel shall desire to take negro passengers on board, he shall make his declaration to that effect to the authority of the power whose colors he carries, or in default thereof, to the territorial authority. The passengers shall be questioned, and after it has been ascertained that they embarked of their own free will, they shall be entered in a special manifest, bearing the description of each of them alongside of his name, and specially sex and height. Negro children shall not be taken as passengers unless they are accompanied by their relations, or by persons whose respectability is well known. At the departure, the passenger roll shall be visaed by the aforesaid authority after it has been called. If there are no passengers on board, this shall be specially mentioned in the crew-list.

#### ARTICLE XXXVII.

At the arrival at any port of call or of destination, the captain of the vessel shall show to the authority of the power whose flag he carries, or, in default thereof, to the territorial authority, the crew-list, and, if need be, the passenger-roll previously delivered. The authority shall check the passengers who have reached their destination or who are stopping in a port of call, and shall mention their landing in the roll. At the departure of the vessel the same authority shall affix a fresh *visé* to the list and roll, and call the roll of the passengers.

#### ARTICLE XXXVIII.

On the African coast and on the adjacent islands, no negro passengers shall be taken on board of a native vessel, except in localities

localités où réside une autorité relevant d'une des Puissances signataires.

Dans toute l'étendue de la zone prévue à l'article XXI, aucun passager noir ne pourra être débarqué d'un bâtiment indigène hors d'une localité où réside une autorité relevant d'une des Hautes Parties contractantes et sans que cette autorité assiste au débarquement.

Les cas de force majeure qui auraient déterminé l'infraction à ces dispositions devront être examinés par l'autorité de la Puissance dont le bâtiment porte les couleurs, ou, à défaut de celle-ci, par l'autorité territoriale du port dans lequel le bâtiment inculpé fait relâche.

#### ARTICLE XXXIX.

Les prescriptions des articles XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII et XXXVIII ne sont pas applicables aux bateaux non pontés entièrement, ayant un maximum de dix hommes d'équipage et qui satisferont à l'une des deux conditions suivantes :

1° S'adonner exclusivement à la pêche dans les eaux territoriales ;

2° Se livrer au petit cabotage entre les différents ports de la même Puissance territoriale, sans s'éloigner de la côte à plus de 5 milles.

Ces différents bateaux recevront, suivant les cas, de l'autorité territoriale ou de l'autorité consulaire, une licence spéciale renouvelable chaque année et révocable dans les conditions prévues à l'article XL, et dont le modèle uniforme, annexé au présent Acte général, sera communiqué au Bureau international de renseignements.

#### ARTICLE XL.

Tout acte ou tentative de traite, légalement constaté à la charge du capitaine, armateur ou propriétaire d'un bâtiment autorisé à porter le pavillon d'une des Puissances signataires, ou ayant obtenu la licence prévue à l'article XXXIX, entraînera le retrait immédiat de cette

where there is a resident authority belonging to one of the signatory powers.

Throughout the extent of the zone mentioned in Article XXI no negro passenger shall be landed from a native vessel except at a place in which there is a resident officer belonging to one of the high contracting powers, and unless such officer is present at the landing.

Cases of *vis major* that may have caused an infraction of these provisions shall be examined by the authority of the power whose colors the vessel carries, or, in default thereof, by the territorial authority of the port at which the vessel in question calls.

#### ARTICLE XXXIX.

The provisions of Articles XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII, and XXXVIII are not applicable to vessels only partially decked, having a crew not exceeding ten men, and fulfilling one of the two following conditions :

1. That it be exclusively used for fishing within the territorial waters.

2. That it be occupied in the petty coasting trade between the different ports of the same territorial power, without going further than 5 miles from the coast.

These different boats shall receive, as the case may be, a special license from the territorial or consular authority, which shall be renewed every year, and subject to revocation as provided in Article XL, the uniform model of which license is annexed to the present general act and shall be communicated to the international information office.

#### ARTICLE XL.

Any act or attempted act connected with the slave-trade that can be legally shown to have been committed by the captain, fitter-out, or owner of a ship authorized to carry the flag of one of the signatory powers, or having procured the license provided for in Article

Negro passengers to be landed only at designated places.

Cases of *vis major*.

Exemptions of small vessels.

Fishing vessels.

Coast-trade vessels.

Special license.

License to be forfeited for slave-trading.

autorisation ou de cette licence. Toutes les infractions aux prescriptions du paragraphe 2 du chapitre III seront punies en outre des pénalités édictées par les lois et ordonnances spéciales à chacune des Puissances contractantes.

## ARTICLE XLI.

Specimen forms to be deposited.

Les Puissances signataires s'engagent à déposer au Bureau international de renseignements les modèles types des documents ci-après :

1° Titre autorisant le port du pavillon;

2° Rôle d'équipage;

3° Manifeste des passagers noirs.

Ces documents, dont la teneur peut varier suivant les règlements propres à chaque pays, devront renfermer obligatoirement les renseignements suivants, libellés dans une langue européenne :

License to carry flag.

I. En ce qui concerne l'autorisation de porter le pavillon :

a) Le nom, le tonnage, le gréement et les dimensions principales du bâtiment;

b) Le numéro d'inscription et la lettre signalétique du port d'attache;

c) La date de l'obtention du permis et la qualité du fonctionnaire qui l'a délivré.

Crew list.

II. En ce qui concerne le rôle d'équipage :

a) Le nom du bâtiment, du capitaine et de l'armateur ou des propriétaires;

b) Le tonnage du bâtiment;

c) Le numéro d'inscription et le port d'attache du navire, sa destination, ainsi que les renseignements spécifiés à l'article XXV.

Negro passenger list.

III. En ce qui concerne le manifeste des passagers noirs :

Le nom du bâtiment qui les transporte et les renseignements indiqués à l'article XXXVI, et destinés à bien identifier les passagers.

Les Puissances signataires prendront les mesures nécessaires pour que les autorités territoriales ou leurs consuls envoient au même Bureau des copies certifiées de toute autorisation d'arborer leur

XXXIX, shall entail the immediate withdrawal of the said authorization or license. All violations of the provisions of Section 2 of Chapter III shall render the person guilty thereof liable to the penalties provided by the special laws and ordinances of each of the contracting powers.

## ARTICLE XLI.

The signatory powers engage to deposit at the international information office the specimen forms of the following documents :

1. License to carry the flag;

2. The crew-list;

3. The negro passenger list.

These documents, the tenor of which may vary according to the different regulations of each country, shall necessarily contain the following particulars, drawn up in one of the European languages :

1. As regards the authorization to carry the flag :

(a) The name, tonnage, rig, and the principal dimensions of the vessel;

(b) The register number and the signal letter of the port of registry;

(c) The date of obtaining the license, and the office held by the person who issued it.

2. As regards the list of the crew :

(a) The name of the vessel, of the captain and of the fitter-out or owner;

(b) The tonnage of the vessel;

(c) The register number and the port of registry, its destination, as well as the particulars specified in Article XXV.

3. As regards the list of negro passengers :

The name of the vessel which conveys them, and the particulars indicated in Article XXXVI, for the proper identification of the passengers.

The signatory powers shall take the necessary measures so that the territorial authorities or their consuls may send to the same office certified copies of all authorizations to carry their flag as soon as such

pavillon, dès qu'elle aura été accordée, ainsi que l'avis du retrait dont ces autorisations auraient été l'objet.

Les dispositions du présent article ne concernent que les papiers destinés aux bâtiments indigènes.

2.—De l'arrêt des bâtiments suspects.

ARTICLE XLII.

Lorsque les officiers commandant les bâtiments de guerre de l'une des Puissances signataires auront lieu de croire qu'un bâtiment d'un tonnage inférieur à 500 tonneaux et rencontré dans la zone ci-dessus indiquée, se livre à la traite ou est coupable d'une usurpation de pavillon, ils pourront recourir à la vérification des papiers de bord.

Le présent article n'implique aucun changement à l'état de choses actuel en ce qui concerne la juridiction dans les eaux territoriales.

ARTICLE XLIII.

Dans ce but, un canot commandé par un officier de vaisseau en uniforme, pourra être envoyé à bord du navire suspect, après qu'on l'aura hélé pour lui donner avis de cette intention.

L'officier envoyé à bord du navire arrêté devra procéder avec tous les égards et tous les ménagements possibles.

ARTICLE XLIV.

La vérification des papiers de bord consistera dans l'examen des pièces suivantes :

1° En ce qui concerne les bâtiments indigènes, les papiers mentionnés à l'article XXI;

2° En ce qui concerne les autres bâtiments, les pièces stipulées dans les différents traités ou conventions maintenus en vigueur.

La vérification des papiers de bord n'autorise l'appel de l'équipage et des passagers que dans les cas et suivant les conditions prévus à l'article suivant.

authorizations shall have been granted, as well as notices of the withdrawal of any such authorization.

The provisions of the present article have reference only to papers intended for native vessels.

2. The stopping of suspected vessels.

ARTICLE XLII.

When the officers in command of war-vessels of any of the signatory powers have reason to believe that a vessel whose tonnage is less than 500 tons, and which is found navigating in the above-named zone, is engaged in the slave-trade or is guilty of the fraudulent use of a flag, they may examine the ship's papers.

Examination of papers of suspected vessel.

The present article does not imply any change in the present state of things as regards jurisdiction in territorial waters.

ARTICLE XLIII.

To this end, a boat commanded by a naval officer in uniform may be sent to board the suspected vessel after it has been hailed and informed of this intention.

Boarding.

The officers sent on board of the vessel which has been stopped shall act with all possible consideration and moderation.

ARTICLE XLIV.

The examination of the ship's papers shall consist of the examination of the following documents :

Papers to be examined.

1. As regards native vessels, the papers mentioned in Article XXI.

2. As regards other vessels, the documents required by the different treaties or conventions that are in force.

The examination of the ship's papers only authorizes the calling of the roll of the crew and passengers in the cases and in accordance with the conditions provided for in the following article.

## ARTICLE XLV.

Examination of cargo.

L'enquête sur le chargement du bâtiment ou la visite ne peut avoir lieu qu'à l'égard des bâtiments naviguant sous le pavillon d'une des Puissances qui ont conclu ou viendraient à conclure les conventions particulières visées à l'article XXII, et conformément aux prescriptions de ces conventions.

## ARTICLE XLVI.

Minute by boarding officer.

Avant de quitter le bâtiment arrêté, l'officier dressera un procès-verbal suivant les formes et dans la langue en usage dans le pays auquel il appartient.

Ce procès-verbal doit être daté et signé par l'officier, et constater les faits.

Le capitaine du navire arrêté, ainsi que les témoins, auront le droit de faire ajouter au procès-verbal toutes explications qu'ils croiront utiles.

## ARTICLE XLVII.

Report of each detention.

Le commandant d'un bâtiment de guerre qui aurait arrêté un navire sous pavillon étranger doit, dans tous les cas, faire un rapport à son gouvernement en indiquant les motifs qui l'ont fait agir.

## ARTICLE XLVIII.

Summary of report to international office.

Un résumé de ce rapport, ainsi qu'une copie du procès-verbal dressé par l'officier envoyé à bord du navire arrêté, seront, le plus tôt possible, expédiés au Bureau international de renseignements, qui en donnera communication à l'autorité consulaire ou territoriale la plus proche de la Puissance dont le navire arrêté en route a arboré le pavillon. Des doubles de ce document seront conservés aux archives du Bureau.

## ARTICLE XLIX.

Disposition of seized vessel.

Si, par suite de l'accomplissement des actes de contrôle mentionnés dans les articles précédents, le croiseur est convaincu qu'un fait de traite a été commis à bord durant la traversée ou qu'il existe des preuves irrécusables

## ARTICLE XLV.

The examination of the cargo or the search can only take place in the case of vessels sailing under the flag of one of the powers that have concluded, or may hereafter conclude the special conventions provided for in Article XXII, and in accordance with the provisions of such conventions.

## ARTICLE XLVI.

Before leaving the detained vessel, the officer shall draw up a minute according to the forms and in the language in use in the country to which he belongs.

This minute shall be dated and signed by the officer, and shall recite the facts.

The captain of the detained vessel, as well as the witnesses, shall have the right to cause to be added to the minutes any explanations they may think expedient.

## ARTICLE XLVII.

The commander of a man-of-war who has detained a vessel under a foreign flag shall, in all cases, make a report thereof to his own government, and state the grounds upon which he has acted.

## ARTICLE XLVIII.

A summary of this report, as well as a copy of the minute drawn up by the officer on board of the detained vessel, shall be sent, as soon as possible, to the international information office, which shall communicate the same to the nearest consular or territorial authority of the power whose flag the vessel in question has shown. Duplicates of these documents shall be kept in the archives of the bureau.

## ARTICLE XLIX.

If, in performing the acts of supervision mentioned in the preceding articles, the officer in command of the cruiser is convinced that an act connected with the slave-trade has been committed on board during the passage, or that

contre le capitaine ou l'armateur pour l'accuser d'usurpation de pavillon, de fraude ou de participation à la traite, il conduira le bâtiment arrêté dans le port de la zone le plus rapproché où se trouve une autorité compétente de la Puissance dont le pavillon a été arboré.

Chaque Puissance signataire s'engage à désigner dans la zone et à faire connaître au Bureau international de renseignements les autorités territoriales ou consulaires, ou les délégués spéciaux qui seraient compétents dans les cas visés ci-dessus.

Le bâtiment soupçonné peut également être remis à un croiseur de sa nation, si ce dernier consent à en prendre charge.

### 3.—De l'enquête et du jugement des bâtiments saisis.

#### ARTICLE L.

L'autorité visée à l'article précédent, à laquelle le navire arrêté a été remis, procédera à une enquête complète, selon les lois et règlements de sa nation, en présence d'un officier du croiseur étranger.

#### ARTICLE LI.

Si'il résulte de cette enquête qu'il y a eu usurpation de pavillon, le navire arrêté restera à la disposition du capteur.

#### ARTICLE LII.

Si l'enquête établit un fait de traite défini par la présence à bord d'esclaves destinés à être vendus ou d'autres faits de traite prévus par les conventions particulières, le navire et sa cargaison demeurent sous séquestre, à la garde de l'autorité qui a dirigé l'enquête.

Le capitaine et l'équipage seront déferés aux tribunaux désignés aux articles LIV et LVI. Les esclaves seront mis en liberté après qu'un jugement aura été rendu.

irrefutable proofs exist against the captain, or fitter-out, for accusing him of fraudulent use of the flag, or fraud, or participation in the slave-trade, he shall conduct the arrested vessel to the nearest port of the zone where there is a competent magistrate of the power whose flag has been used.

Each signatory power engages to appoint in the zone, and to make known to the international information office, the territorial or consular authorities or special delegates who are competent in the above-mentioned cases.

A suspected vessel may also be turned over to a cruiser of its own nation, if the latter consents to take charge of it.

### 3. Of the examination and trial of vessels seized.

#### ARTICLE L.

The magistrate referred to in the preceding article, to whom the arrested vessel has been turned over, shall proceed to make a full investigation, according to the laws and rules of his country, in the presence of an officer belonging to the foreign cruiser.

Trial of charges against arrested vessel.

#### ARTICLE LI.

If it is proved by the inquiry that the flag has been fraudulently used, the arrested vessel shall remain at the disposal of its captor.

Disposition of vessel illegally carrying flag.

#### ARTICLE LII.

If the examination shows an act connected with the slave-trade, proved by the presence on board of slaves destined for sale, or any other offense connected with the slave-trade for which provision is made by special convention, the vessel and cargo shall remain sequestered in charge of the magistrate who shall have conducted the inquiry.

Condemnation of slave-trading vessel.

The captain and crew shall be turned over to the tribunals designated by Articles LIV and LVI. The slaves shall be set at liberty as soon as judgment has been pronounced.

Captain and crew.

Disposal of liberated slaves.

Dans les cas prévus par cet article, il sera disposé des esclaves libérés conformément aux conventions particulières conclues ou à conclure entre les Puissances signataires. A défaut de ces conventions, les dits esclaves pourront être remis à l'autorité locale, pour être renvoyés, si c'est possible, dans leur pays d'origine; sinon cette autorité leur facilitera, autant qu'il dépendra d'elle, les moyens de vivre, et, s'ils le désirent, de se fixer dans la contrée.

In the cases provided for by this article, liberated slaves shall be disposed of in accordance with the special conventions concluded, or to be concluded, between the signatory powers. In default of such conventions, the said slaves shall be turned over to the local authority, to be sent back, if possible, to their country of origin; if not, this authority shall facilitate to them, in so far as may be in its power, the means of livelihood, and, if they desire it, of settling on the spot.

#### ARTICLE LIII.

Indemnity for illegal arrest.

Si l'enquête prouve que le bâtiment est arrêté illégalement, il y aura lieu de plein droit à une indemnité proportionnelle au préjudice éprouvé par le bâtiment détourné de sa route.

La quotité de cette indemnité sera fixée par l'autorité qui a dirigé l'enquête.

If it shall be proved by the inquiry that the vessel has been illegally arrested, there shall be clear title to an indemnity in proportion to the damages suffered by the vessel being taken out of its course.

The amount of this indemnity shall be fixed by the authority that has conducted the inquiry.

#### ARTICLE LIII.

#### ARTICLE LIV.

Dispute of decision of inquiry.

Dans le cas où l'officier du navire capturé n'accepterait pas les conclusions de l'enquête effectuée en sa présence, la cause serait, de plein droit, déferée au tribunal de la nation dont le bâtiment capturé aurait arboré les couleurs.

Il ne sera fait d'exception à cette règle que dans le cas où le différend porterait sur le chiffre de l'indemnité stipulée à l'article LIII, lequel sera fixé par voie d'arbitrage, ainsi qu'il est spécifié à l'article suivant.

In case the officer of the capturing vessel does not accept the conclusions of the inquiry held in his presence, the matter shall be turned over to the tribunal of the nation whose flag the captured vessel has borne.

No exception shall be made to this rule, unless the disagreement arises in respect of the amount of the indemnity stipulated in Article LIII, and this shall be fixed by arbitration, as specified in the following article.

#### ARTICLE LIV.

#### ARTICLE LV.

Arbitration.

L'officier capteur et l'autorité qui aura dirigé l'enquête désigneront, chacun dans les quarante-huit heures, un arbitre, et les deux arbitres choisis auront eux-mêmes vingt-quatre heures pour désigner un sur-arbitre. Les arbitres devront être choisis, autant que possible, parmi les fonctionnaires diplomatiques, consulaires ou judiciaires des Puissances signataires. Les indigènes se trouvant à la solde des Gouvernements contractants

#### ARTICLE LV.

The capturing officer and the authority which has conducted the inquiry shall each appoint a referee within forty-eight hours, and the two arbitrators shall have twenty-four hours to choose an umpire. The arbitrators shall, as far as possible, be chosen from among the diplomatic, consular, or judicial officers of the signatory powers. Natives in the pay of the contracting Governments are formally excluded. The decision shall be by



sont formellement exclus. La décision est prise à la majorité des voix. Elle doit être reconnue comme définitive.

Si la juridiction arbitrale n'est pas constituée dans les délais indiqués, il sera procédé, pour l'indemnité comme pour les dommages-intérêts, conformément aux dispositions de l'article LVIII, paragraphe 2.

ARTICLE LVI.

Les causes sont déferées, dans le plus bref délai possible, au tribunal de la nation dont les prévenus ont arboré les couleurs. Cependant les consuls ou toute autre autorité de la même nation que les prévenus, spécialement commissionnés à cet effet, peuvent être autorisés par leur gouvernement à rendre les jugements aux lieu et place des tribunaux.

ARTICLE LVII.

La procédure et le jugement des infractions aux dispositions du chapitre III auront toujours lieu aussi sommairement que le permettent les lois et règlements en vigueur dans les territoires soumis à l'autorité des Puissances signataires.

ARTICLE LVIII.

Tout jugement du tribunal national ou des autorités visées à l'article LVI déclarant que le navire arrêté ne s'est point livré à la traite sera exécuté sur-le-champ, et pleine liberté sera rendue au navire de continuer sa route.

Dans ce cas, le capitaine ou l'armateur du navire arrêté sans motif légitime de suspicion ou ayant été soumis à des vexations, aura le droit de réclamer des dommages-intérêts dont le montant serait fixé de commun accord entre les gouvernements directement intéressés ou par voie d'arbitrage, et payé dans le délai de six mois à partir de la date du jugement qui a acquitté la prise.

a majority of votes, and be considered as final.

If the court of arbitration is not constituted in the time indicated, the procedure in respect of the indemnity, as in that of damages, shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article LVIII, paragraph 2.

ARTICLE LVI.

The cases shall be brought with the least possible delay before the tribunal of the nation whose flag has been used by the accused. However, the consuls or any other authority of the same nation as the accused, specially commissioned to this end, may be authorized by their Government to pronounce judgment instead of the tribunal.

Trial.

ARTICLE LVII.

The procedure and trial of violations of the provisions of Chapter III shall always be conducted in as summary a manner as is permitted by the laws and regulations in force in the territories subject to the authority of the signatory powers.

Summary proceedings.

ARTICLE LVIII.

Any decision of the national tribunal or authorities referred to in Article LVI, declaring that the seized vessel did not carry on the slave-trade, shall be immediately enforced, and the vessel shall be at perfect liberty to continue on its course.

Enforcement of decisions.

In this case, the captain or owner of any vessel that has been seized without legitimate ground of suspicion, or subjected to annoyance, shall have the right of claiming damages, the amount of which shall be fixed by agreement between the Governments directly interested, or by arbitration, and shall be paid within a period of six months from the date of the judgment acquitting the captured vessel.

Damages for erroneous seizures.

## ARTICLE LIX.

Seized vessels.

En cas de condamnation, le navire séquestré sera déclaré de bonne prise au profit du capteur.

Punishment of captain, crew, etc.

Le capitaine, l'équipage et toutes autres personnes reconnues coupables seront punis, selon la gravité des crimes ou délits commis par eux, et conformément à l'article V.

## ARTICLE LX.

Jurisdiction of special tribunals not affected.

Les dispositions des articles L à LIX ne portent aucune atteinte ni à la compétence, ni à la procédure des tribunaux spéciaux existants ou de ceux à créer pour connaître des faits de traite.

## ARTICLE LXI.

Instructions to be communicated to other powers.

Les Hautes Parties contractantes s'engagent à se communiquer réciproquement les instructions qu'elles donneront, en exécution des dispositions du chapitre III, aux commandants de leurs bâtiments de guerre naviguant dans les mers de la zone indiquée.

**CHAPITRE IV. Pays de destination dont les institutions comportent l'existence de l'esclavage domestique.**

## ARTICLE LXII.

Slave-holding countries to prohibit importation, etc.

Les Puissances contractantes dont les institutions comportent l'existence de l'esclavage domestique et dont, par suite de ce fait, les possessions situées dans ou hors l'Afrique servent, malgré la vigilance des autorités, de lieux de destination aux esclaves africains, s'engagent à en prohiber l'importation, le transit, la sortie ainsi que le commerce. La surveillance la plus active et la plus sévère possible sera organisée par elles sur tous les points où s'opèrent l'entrée, le passage et la sortie des esclaves africains.

## ARTICLE LXIII.

Disposition of liberated slaves.

Les esclaves libérés en exécution de l'article précédent seront, si les

## ARTICLE LIX.

In case of condemnation, the sequestered vessel shall be declared lawfully seized for the benefit of the captor.

The captain, crew, and all other persons found guilty shall be punished according to the gravity of the crimes or offenses committed by them, and in accordance with Article V.

## ARTICLE LX.

The provisions of Articles L to LIX do not in any way affect the jurisdiction or procedure of existing special tribunals, or of such as may hereafter be formed to take cognizance of offenses connected with the slave-trade.

## ARTICLE LXI.

The high contracting parties engage to make known to one another, reciprocally, the instructions which they shall give, for the execution of the provisions of Chapter III, to the commanders of their men-of-war navigating the seas of the zone referred to.

**CHAPTER IV. Countries to which slaves are sent, whose institutions recognize the existence of domestic slavery.**

## ARTICLE LXII.

The contracting powers whose institutions recognize the existence of domestic slavery, and whose possessions, in consequence thereof, in or out of Africa, serve, in spite of the vigilance of the authorities, as places of destination for African slaves, pledge themselves to prohibit their importation, transit and departure, as well as the trade in slaves. The most active and the strictest supervision shall be enforced at all places where the arrival, transit, and departure of African slaves take place.

## ARTICLE LXIII.

Slaves set free under the provisions of the preceding article shall,

circonstances le permettent, renvoyés dans leur pays d'origine. Dans tous les cas, ils recevront des lettres d'affranchissement des autorités compétentes et auront droit à leur protection et à leur assistance afin de trouver des moyens d'existence.

## ARTICLE LXIV.

Tout esclave fugitif arrivant à la frontière d'une des Puissances mentionnées à l'article LXII sera réputé libre et sera en droit de réclamer des autorités compétentes des lettres d'affranchissement.

## ARTICLE LXV.

Toute vente ou transaction dont les esclaves visés aux articles LXIII et LXIV auraient été l'objet par suite de circonstances quelconques, sera considérée comme nulle ou non avenue.

## ARTICLE LXVI.

Les navires indigènes portant le pavillon d'un des pays mentionnés à l'article LXII, s'il existe des indices qu'ils se livrent à des opérations de traite, seront soumis par les autorités locales, dans les ports qu'ils fréquentent, à une vérification rigoureuse de leur équipage et des passagers, tant à l'entrée qu'à la sortie. En cas de présence à bord d'esclaves africains, il sera procédé judiciairement contre le bâtiment et contre toutes personnes qu'il y aura lieu d'inculper. Les esclaves trouvés à bord recevront des lettres d'affranchissement par les soins des autorités qui auront opéré la saisie des navires.

## ARTICLE LXVII.

Des dispositions pénales en rapport avec celles prévues par l'article V seront édictées contre les importateurs, transporteurs et marchands d'esclaves africains, contre les auteurs de mutilation d'enfants ou d'adultes mâles et ceux qui en trafiquent, ainsi que contre leurs co-auteurs et complices.

if circumstances permit, be sent back to the country from whence they came. In all cases they shall receive letters of liberation from the competent authorities, and shall be entitled to their protection and assistance for the purpose of obtaining means of subsistence.

## ARTICLE LXIV.

Any fugitive slave arriving at the frontier of any of the powers mentioned in Article LXII shall be considered free, and shall have the right to claim letters of release from the competent authorities.

Freedom to fugitive slaves.

## ARTICLE LXV.

Any sale or transaction to which the slaves referred to in Articles LXIII and LXIV may have been subjected through circumstances of any kind whatsoever, shall be considered as null and void.

Sales declared void.

## ARTICLE LXVI.

Native vessels carrying the flag of one of the countries mentioned in Article LXII, if there is any indication that they are employed in operations connected with the slave-trade, shall be subjected by the local authorities in the ports frequented by them to a strict examination of their crews and passengers both on arrival and departure. If African slaves are found on board, judicial proceedings shall be instituted against the vessel and against all persons who may be implicated. Slaves found on board shall receive letters of release through the authorities who have seized the vessels.

Examination of native vessels.

## ARTICLE LXVII.

Penal provisions similar to those provided for by Article V shall be enacted against persons importing, transporting, and trading in African slaves, against the mutilators of male children or adults, and those who traffic in them, as well as against their associates and accomplices.

Penal punishments.

## ARTICLE LXVIII.

Turkish law.

Les Puissances signataires reconnaissent la haute valeur de la loi sur la prohibition de la traite des noirs, sanctionnée par Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans le 4/16 décembre 1889 (22 Rebi-ul-Akhir 1307), et elles sont assurées qu'une surveillance active sera organisée par les autorités ottomanes, particulièrement sur la côte occidentale de l'Arabie et sur les routes qui mettent cette côte en communication avec les autres possessions de Sa Majesté impériale en Asie.

## ARTICLE LXIX.

Assistance by Shah of Persia.

Sa Majesté le Shah de Perse consent à organiser une surveillance active dans les eaux territoriales et sur celles des côtes du golfe Persique et du golfe d'Oman qui sont placées sous sa souveraineté, ainsi que sur les routes intérieures qui servent au transport des esclaves. Les magistrats et les autres autorités recevront à cet effet les pouvoirs nécessaires.

## ARTICLE LXX.

Assistance by Sultan of Zanzibar.

Sa Hautesse le Sultan de Zanzibar consent à prêter son concours le plus efficace pour la répression des crimes et délits commis par les trafiquants d'esclaves africains sur terre comme sur mer. Les tribunaux institués à cette fin dans le Sultanat de Zanzibar appliqueront strictement les dispositions pénales prévues à l'article V. Afin de mieux assurer la liberté des esclaves libérés, tant en vertu des dispositions du présent Acte général que des décrets rendus en cette matière par Sa Hautesse et ses prédécesseurs, un bureau d'affranchissement sera établi à Zanzibar.

## ARTICLE LXXI.

Assistance of diplomatic and consular officers.

Les agents diplomatiques et consulaires, et les officiers de marine des Puissances contractantes prêteront, dans les limites des conventions existantes, aux autorités locales leur concours, afin d'aider à réprimer la traite là où elle existe

## ARTICLE LXVIII.

The signatory powers recognize the great importance of the law respecting the prohibition of the slave-trade sanctioned by His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans on the 4th (16th) of December, 1889 (22 Rebi-ul-Akhir, 1307), and they are assured that an active surveillance will be organized by the Ottoman authorities, especially on the west coast of Arabia and on the routes which place that coast in communication with the other possessions of His Imperial Majesty in Asia.

## ARTICLE LXIX.

His Majesty the Shah of Persia consents to organize an active surveillance in the territorial waters and those off the coast of the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman which are under his sovereignty, and on the inland routes which serve for the transportation of slaves. The magistrates and other authorities shall, to this effect, receive the necessary powers.

## ARTICLE LXX.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar consents to give his most effective support to the repression of crimes and offences committed by African slave-traders on land as well as at sea. The tribunals created for this purpose in the Sultanate of Zanzibar shall rigorously enforce the penal provisions mentioned in Article V. In order to render more secure the freedom of liberated slaves, both in virtue of the provisions of the present general act and of the decrees adopted in this matter by His Highness and his predecessors, a liberation office shall be established at Zanzibar.

## ARTICLE LXXI.

The diplomatic and consular agents and the naval officers of the contracting powers shall, within the limits of existing conventions, give their assistance to the local authorities in order to assist in repressing the slave-trade where it

encore; ils auront le droit d'assister aux procès de traite qu'ils auront provoqués, sans pouvoir prendre part à la délibération.

## ARTICLE LXXII.

Des bureaux d'affranchissement ou des institutions qui en tiennent lieu seront organisés par les administrations des pays de destination des esclaves africains, aux fins déterminées à l'article XVIII.

## ARTICLE LXXIII.

Les Puissances signataires s'étant engagées à se communiquer tous les renseignements utiles pour combattre la traite, les Gouvernements que concernent les dispositions du présent chapitre échangeront périodiquement avec les autres Gouvernements les données statistiques relatives aux esclaves arrêtés et libérés, ainsi que les mesures législatives ou administratives prises afin de réprimer la traite.

CHAPITRE V. *Institutions destinées à assurer l'exécution de l'Acte général.*

§ I.—*Du bureau international maritime.*

## ARTICLE LXXIV.

Conformément aux dispositions de l'article XXVII, il est institué à Zanzibar un bureau international où chacune des Puissances signataires pourra se faire représenter par un délégué.

## ARTICLE LXXV.

Le Bureau sera constitué dès que trois Puissances auront désigné leur représentant.

Il élaborera un règlement fixant le mode d'exercice de ses attributions. Ce règlement sera immédiatement soumis à la sanction des Puissances signataires qui auront notifié leur intention de s'y faire représenter et qui statueront à cet égard dans le plus bref délai possible.

still exists. They shall be entitled to be present at trials for slave-trading brought about at their instance, without, however, being entitled to take part in the deliberations.

## ARTICLE LXXII.

Liberation offices, or institutions in lieu thereof, shall be organized by the governments of the countries to which African slaves are sent, for the purposes specified by Article XVIII.

Liberation offices.

## ARTICLE LXXIII.

The signatory powers having undertaken to communicate to one another all information useful for the repression of the slave-trade, the Governments whom the present chapter concerns shall periodically exchange with the other Governments statistical data relating to slaves intercepted and liberated, and to the legislative and administrative measures which have been taken for suppressing the slave-trade.

Exchange of statistics.

CHAPTER V. *Institutions intended to insure the execution of the general act.*

SECTION I. *Of the international maritime office.*

## ARTICLE LXXIV.

In accordance with the provisions of Article XXVII, an international office shall be instituted at Zanzibar, in which each of the signatory powers may be represented by a delegate.

International office at Zanzibar.

## ARTICLE LXXV.

The office shall be constituted as soon as three powers have appointed their representatives.

Organization.

It shall draw up regulations fixing the manner of exercising its functions. These regulations shall immediately be submitted to the approval of such signatory powers as shall have signified their intention of being represented in this office. They shall decide in this respect within the shortest possible time.

## ARTICLE LXXVI.

Expenses.

Les frais de cette institution seront répartis, à parts égales, entre les Puissances signataires mentionnées à l'article précédent.

## ARTICLE LXXVII.

Objects.

Le Bureau de Zanzibar aura permission de centraliser tous les documents et renseignements qui seraient de nature à faciliter la répression de la traite dans la zone maritime. A cet effet, les Puissances signataires s'engagent à lui faire parvenir, dans le plus bref délai possible:

1° Les documents spécifiés à l'article XLI;

2° Le résumé des rapports et la copie des procès-verbaux visés à l'article XLVIII;

3° La liste des autorités territoriales ou consulaires et des délégués spéciaux compétents pour procéder à l'égard des bâtiments arrêtés, aux termes de l'article XLIX;

4° La copie des jugements et arrêts de condamnation rendus conformément à l'article LVIII;

5° Tous les renseignements propres à amener la découverte des personnes qui se livrent aux opérations de la traite dans la zone susdite.

## ARTICLE LXXVIII.

Archives.

Les archives du Bureau seront toujours ouvertes aux officiers de la marine des Puissances signataires autorisés à agir dans les limites de la zone définie à l'article XXI, de même qu'aux autorités territoriales ou judiciaires et aux consuls spécialement désignés par leurs gouvernements.

Translations.

Le Bureau devra fournir aux officiers et agents étrangers autorisés à consulter ses archives, les traductions en une langue européenne des documents qui seraient rédigés dans une langue orientale.

Il fera les communications prévues à l'article XLVIII.

## ARTICLE LXXVI.

The expenses of this institution shall be divided in equal parts among the signatory powers mentioned in the preceding article.

## ARTICLE LXXVII.

The object of the office at Zanzibar shall be to centralize all documents and information of a nature to facilitate the repression of the slave-trade in the maritime zone. For this purpose the signatory powers engage to forward within the shortest time possible:

1. The documents specified in Article XLI;

2. Summaries of the reports and copies of the minutes referred to in Article XLVIII;

3. The list of the territorial or consular authorities and special delegates competent to take action as regards vessels seized according to the terms of Article XLIX;

4. Copies of judgments and condemnations in accordance with Article LVIII;

5. All information that may lead to the discovery of persons engaged in the slave-trade in the above-mentioned zone.

## ARTICLE LXXVIII.

The archives of the office shall always be open to the naval officers of the signatory powers authorized to act within the limits of the zone defined by Article XXI, as well as to the territorial or judicial authorities, and to consuls specially designated by their Governments.

The office shall supply to foreign officers and agents authorized to consult its archives, translations into a European language of documents written in an Oriental language.

It shall make the communications provided for in Article XLVIII.

## ARTICLE LXXIX.

Des Bureaux auxiliaires en rapport avec le Bureau de Zanzibar pourront être établis dans certaines parties de la zone, en vertu d'un accord préalable entre les Puissances intéressées.

Ils seront composés des délégués de ces Puissances et établis conformément aux articles LXXV, LXXVI et LXXVIII.

Les documents et renseignements spécifiés à l'article LXXVII, en tant qu'ils concernent la partie afférente de la zone, leur seront envoyés directement par les autorités territoriales et consulaires de cette région, sans préjudice de la communication au Bureau de Zanzibar prévue par le même article.

## ARTICLE LXXX.

Le Bureau de Zanzibar dressera, dans les deux premiers mois de chaque année, un rapport sur ses opérations et celles des bureaux auxiliaires pendant l'année écoulée.

§ II.—*De l'échange entre les gouvernements des documents et renseignements relatifs à la traite.*

## ARTICLE LXXXI.

Les Puissances se communiqueront, dans la plus large mesure et le plus bref délai qu'elles jugeront possibles:

1° Le texte des lois et règlements d'administration existants ou édictés par application des clauses du présent Acte général;

2° Les renseignements statistiques concernant la traite, les esclaves arrêtés et libérés, le trafic des armes, des munitions et des alcools.

## ARTICLE LXXXII.

L'échange de ces documents et renseignements sera centralisé dans un bureau spécial rattaché au département des Affaires Étrangères à Bruxelles.

## ARTICLE LXXIX.

Auxiliary offices in communication with the office at Zanzibar may be established in certain parts of the zone, in pursuance of a previous agreement between the interested powers.

They shall be composed of delegates of these powers, and established in accordance with Articles LXXV, LXXVI, and LXXVIII.

The documents and information specified in Article LXXVII, so far as they may relate to a part of the zone specially concerned, shall be sent to them directly by the territorial and consular authorities of the region in question, but this shall not exempt the latter from the duty of communicating the same to the office at Zanzibar, as provided by the same article.

Branch offices.

## ARTICLE LXXX.

The office at Zanzibar shall prepare in the first two months of every year, a report of its own operations and of those of the auxiliary offices, during the past twelve months.

Annual report.

SECTION II. *Of the exchange between the Governments of documents and information relating to the slave-trade.*

## ARTICLE LXXXI.

The powers shall communicate to one another, to the fullest extent and with the least delay that they shall consider possible:

1. The text of the laws and administrative regulations, existing or enacted by application of the clauses of the present general act;

2. Statistical information concerning the slave-trade, slaves arrested and liberated, and the traffic in fire-arms, ammunition, and alcoholic liquors.

Exchange of information.

## ARTICLE LXXXII.

The exchange of these documents and information shall be centralized in a special office attached to the foreign office at Brussels.

Central exchange office.

## ARTICLE LXXXIII.

Report from Zanzibar office.

Le Bureau de Zanzibar lui fera parvenir, chaque année, le rapport mentionné à l'article LXXX sur ses opérations pendant l'année écoulée et sur celles des bureaux auxiliaires qui viendraient à être établis conformément à l'article LXXIX.

## ARTICLE LXXXIII.

The office at Zanzibar shall forward to it every year the report mentioned in Article LXXX, concerning its operations during the past year, and concerning those of the auxiliary offices that may have been established in accordance with Article LXXIX.

## ARTICLE LXXXIV.

Publication.

Les documents et renseignements seront réunis et publiés périodiquement et adressés à toutes les Puissances signataires. Cette publication sera accompagnée, chaque année, d'une table analytique des documents législatifs, administratifs et statistiques mentionnés aux articles LXXXI et LXXXIII.

## ARTICLE LXXXIV.

The documents and information shall be collected and published periodically, and addressed to all the signatory powers. This publication shall be accompanied every year by an analytical table of the legislative, administrative, and statistical documents mentioned in Articles LXXXI and LXXXIII.

## ARTICLE LXXXV.

Expenses.

Les frais de bureau, de correspondance, de traduction et d'impression qui en résulteront, seront supportés par toutes les Puissances signataires et recouverts par les soins du département des Affaires Étrangères à Bruxelles.

## ARTICLE LXXXV.

The office expenses as well as those incurred in correspondence, translation, and printing, shall be shared by all the signatory powers, and shall be collected through the agency of the department of the foreign office at Brussels.

§ III.—*De la protection des esclaves libérés.*SECTION III. *Of the protection of liberated slaves.*

## ARTICLE LXXXVI.

Establishment of offices for liberation of slaves.

Les Puissances signataires ayant reconnu le devoir de protéger les esclaves libérés dans leurs possessions respectives s'engagent à établir, s'il n'en existe déjà, dans les ports de la zone déterminée à l'article XXI et dans les endroits de leurs dites possessions qui seraient des lieux de capture, de passage et d'arrivée d'esclaves africains, des bureaux ou des institutions en nombre jugé suffisant par elles et qui seront chargés spécialement de les affranchir et de les protéger, conformément aux dispositions des articles VI, XVIII, LII, LXIII et LXVI.

## ARTICLE LXXXVI.

The signatory powers having recognized the duty of protecting liberated slaves in their respective possessions, engage to establish, if they do not already exist, in the ports of the zone determined by Article XXI, and in such parts of their said possessions as may be places for the capture, passage and arrival of African slaves, such offices and institutions as may be deemed sufficient by them, whose business shall specially consist in liberating and protecting them in accordance with the provisions of Articles VI, XVIII, LII, LXIII, and LXVI.

## ARTICLE LXXXVII.

Registry of releases.

Les bureaux d'affranchissement ou les autorités chargées de ce ser-

## ARTICLE LXXXVII.

The liberation offices or the authorities charged with this service



vice délivreront les lettres d'affranchissement et en tiendront registre.

En cas de dénonciation d'un fait de traite ou de détention illégale, ou sur le recours des esclaves eux-mêmes, les dits bureaux ou autorités feront toutes les diligences nécessaires pour assurer la libération des esclaves et la punition des coupables.

La remise des lettres d'affranchissement ne saurait, en aucun cas, être retardée, si l'esclave est accusé d'un crime ou délit de droit commun. Mais, après la délivrance des dites lettres, il sera procédé à l'instruction en la forme établie par la procédure ordinaire.

#### ARTICLE LXXXVIII.

Les Puissances signataires favoriseront, dans leurs possessions, la fondation d'établissements de refuge pour les femmes et d'éducation pour les enfants libérés.

#### ARTICLE LXXXIX.

Les esclaves affranchis pourront toujours recourir aux Bureaux pour être protégés dans la jouissance de leur liberté.

Quiconque aura usé de fraude ou de violence pour enlever à un esclave libéré ses lettres d'affranchissement, ou pour le priver de sa liberté, sera considéré comme marchand d'esclaves.

#### CHAPITRE VI. *Mesures restrictives du trafic des spiritueux.*

##### ARTICLE XC.

Justement préoccupées des conséquences morales et matérielles qu'entraîne pour les populations indigènes l'abus des spiritueux, les Puissances signataires sont convenues d'appliquer les dispositions des articles XCI, XCII et XCIII dans une zone délimitée par le 20° degré latitude nord et par le 22° degré latitude sud, et aboutissant vers l'ouest à l'océan Atlantique et vers l'est à l'océan Indien et à ses dépendances, y compris les îles adjacentes au littoral jusqu'à 100 milles marins de la côte.

shall deliver letters of release and shall keep a register thereof.

In case of the denunciation of an act connected with the slave-trade, or one of illegal detention, or on application of the slaves themselves, the said offices or authorities shall exercise all necessary diligence to insure the release of the slaves and the punishment of the offenders.

The delivery of letters of release shall in no case be delayed, if the slave be accused of a crime or offence against the common law. But after the delivery of the said letters an investigation shall be proceeded with in the form established by the ordinary procedure.

#### ARTICLE LXXXVIII.

The signatory powers shall favor, in their possessions, the foundation of establishments of refuge for women and of education for liberated children. Refuge for women and children.

#### ARTICLE LXXXIX.

Freed slaves may always apply to the offices for protection in the enjoyment of their freedom. Protection of freed slaves.

Whoever shall have used fraudulent or violent means to deprive a freed slave of his letters of release or of his liberty, shall be considered as a slave-dealer.

#### CHAPTER VI. *Measures to restrict the traffic in spirituous liquors.*

##### ARTICLE XC.

Being justly anxious concerning the moral and material consequences to which the abuse of spirituous liquors subjects the native population, the signatory powers have agreed to enforce the provisions of Articles XCI, XCII and XCIII within a zone extending from the 20th degree of North latitude to the 22d degree of South latitude, and bounded on the west by the Atlantic Ocean and on the east by the Indian Ocean and its dependencies, including the islands adjacent to the mainland within 100 nautical miles from the coast. Control of liquor traffic in central Africa.

## ARTICLE XCI.

Localities where liquor traffic is prohibited.

Dans les régions de cette zone où il sera constaté que, soit à raison des croyances religieuses, soit pour d'autres motifs, l'usage des boissons distillées n'existe pas ou ne s'est pas développé, les Puissances en prohiberont l'entrée. La fabrication des boissons distillées y sera également interdite.

Chaque Puissance déterminera les limites de la zone de prohibition des boissons alcooliques dans ses possessions ou protectorats, et sera tenue d'en notifier le tracé aux autres Puissances dans un délai de six mois.

Il ne pourra être dérogé à la susdite prohibition que pour des quantités limitées, destinées à la consommation des populations non indigènes et introduites sous le régime et dans les conditions déterminées par chaque gouvernement.

## ARTICLE XCII.

Localities where duty is to be enforced.

Les Puissances ayant des possessions ou exerçant des protectorats dans les régions de la zone qui ne sont pas placées sous le régime de la prohibition et où les spiritueux sont actuellement importés librement ou soumis à un droit d'importation inférieur à 15 francs par hectolitre à 50° centigrades, s'engagent à établir sur ces spiritueux un droit d'entrée qui sera de 15 francs par hectolitre à 50° centigrades, pendant les trois années qui suivront la mise en vigueur du présent Acte général. A l'expiration de cette période, le droit pourra être porté à 25 francs pendant une nouvelle période de trois années. Il sera, à la fin de la sixième année, soumis à révision, en prenant pour base une étude comparative des résultats produits par ces tarifications, à l'effet d'arrêter alors, si faire se peut, une taxe minima dans toute l'étendue de la zone où n'existerait pas le régime de la prohibition visé à l'article XCI.

Les Puissances conservent le droit de maintenir et d'élever les taxes au delà du minimum fixé par le présent article dans les régions où elles le possèdent actuellement.

## ARTICLE XCI.

In the districts of this zone where it shall be ascertained that, either on account of religious belief or from some other causes, the use of distilled liquors does not exist or has not been developed, the powers shall prohibit their importation. The manufacture of distilled liquors shall be likewise prohibited there.

Each power shall determine the limits of the zone of prohibition of alcoholic liquors in its possessions or protectorates, and shall be bound to make known the limits thereof to the other powers within the space of six months.

The above prohibition can only be suspended in the case of limited quantities intended for the consumption of the non-native population and imported under the regime and conditions determined by each Government.

## ARTICLE XCII.

The powers having possessions or exercising protectorates in those regions of the zone which are not subjected to the regime of the prohibition, and into which alcoholic liquors are at present either freely imported or pay an import duty of less than 15 francs per hectolitre at 50 degrees centigrade, engage to levy on such alcoholic liquors an import duty of 15 francs per hectolitre at 50 degrees centigrade, for three years after the present general act comes into force. At the expiration of this period the duty may be increased to 25 francs during a fresh period of three years. At the end of the sixth year it shall be submitted to revision, the average results produced by these tariffs being taken as a basis, for the purpose of then fixing, if possible, a minimum duty throughout the whole extent of the zone where the prohibition referred to in Article XCI is not in force.

The powers retain the right of maintaining and increasing the duties beyond the minimum fixed by the present article in those regions where they already possess that right.

## ARTICLE XCIII.

Les boissons distillées qui seraient fabriquées dans les régions visées à l'article XCII et destinées à être livrées à la consommation intérieure, seront grevées d'un droit d'accise.

Ce droit d'accise, dont les Puissances s'engagent à assurer la perception dans la limite du possible, ne sera pas inférieur au minimum des droits d'entrée fixé par l'article XCII.

## ARTICLE XCIV.

Les Puissances signataires qui ont en Afrique des possessions en contact avec la zone spécifiée à l'article XC s'engagent à prendre les mesures nécessaires pour empêcher l'introduction des spiritueux, par leurs frontières intérieures, dans les territoires de la dite zone.

## ARTICLE XCV.

Les Puissances se communiqueront, par l'entremise du Bureau de Bruxelles, dans les conditions indiquées au chapitre V, les renseignements relatifs au trafic des spiritueux dans leurs territoires respectifs.

CHAPITRE VII. *Dispositions finales.*

## ARTICLE XCVI.

Le présent Acte général abroge toutes stipulations contraires des conventions antérieurement conclues entre les Puissances signataires.

## ARTICLE XCVII.

Les Puissances signataires, sans préjudice de ce qui est stipulé aux articles XIV, XXIII et XCII, se réservent d'introduire au présent Acte général, ultérieurement et d'un commun accord, les modifications ou améliorations dont l'utilité serait démontrée par l'expérience.

## ARTICLE XCIII.

Distilled liquors manufactured in the regions referred to in Article XCII, and intended for inland consumption, shall be subject to an excise duty.

Excise duty.

This excise duty, the collection of which the powers engage to secure, as far as possible, shall not be less than the minimum import duty fixed by Article XCII.

## ARTICLE XCIV.

The signatory powers having possessions in Africa contiguous to the zone specified in Article XC engage to adopt the necessary measures for preventing the introduction of spirituous liquors within the territories of the said zone via their inland frontiers.

Prevention of inland introduction of liquors.

## ARTICLE XCV.

The powers shall communicate to one another, through the office at Brussels, and according to the terms of Chapter V, information relating to the traffic in alcoholic liquors within their respective territories.

Information to be communicated.

CHAPTER VII. *Final provisions.*

## ARTICLE XCVI.

The present general act repeals all contrary stipulations of conventions previously concluded between the signatory powers.

Contrary stipulations repealed.

## ARTICLE XCVII.

The signatory powers, without prejudice to the stipulations contained in Articles XIV, XXIII and XCII, reserve the right of introducing into the present general act, hereafter and by common consent, such modifications or improvements as experience may prove to be useful.

Modifications.

## ARTICLE XCVIII.

## ARTICLE XCVIII.

Adherence of other powers.

Les Puissances qui n'ont pas signé le présent Acte général pourront être admises à y adhérer.

Powers who have not signed the present general act shall be allowed to adhere to it.

Unconditional adhesion.

Les Puissances signataires se réservent de mettre à cette adhésion telles conditions qu'elles jugeraient nécessaires.

The signatory powers reserve the right to impose such conditions as they may deem necessary to their adhesion.

Securing adhesion by other countries.

Si aucune condition n'est stipulée, l'adhésion emporte de plein droit l'acceptation de toutes les obligations et l'admission à tous les avantages stipulés par le présent Acte général.

If no conditions shall be stipulated, adhesion implies acceptance of all the obligations and admission to all the advantages stipulated by the present general act.

Les Puissances se concerteront sur les démarches à faire pour amener l'adhésion des États dont le concours serait nécessaire ou utile pour assurer l'exécution complète de l'Acte général.

The powers shall agree among themselves as to the steps to be taken to secure the adhesion of states whose cooperation may be necessary or useful in order to insure complete execution of the general act.

Manner of adhesion.

L'adhésion se fera par un acte séparé. Elle sera notifiée par la voie diplomatique au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, et par celui-ci à tous les États signataires et adhérents.

Adhesion shall be effected by a separate act. Notice thereof shall be given through the diplomatic channel to the Government of the King of the Belgians, and by that Government to all the signatory and adherent states.

## ARTICLE XCIX.

## ARTICLE XCIX.

Ratification.

Le présent Acte général sera ratifié dans un délai qui sera le plus court possible et qui, en aucun cas, ne pourra excéder un an.

The present general act shall be ratified within the shortest possible period, which shall not in any case exceed one year.

Chaque Puissance adressera sa ratification au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, qui en donnera avis à toutes les autres Puissances signataires du présent Acte général.

Each power shall address its ratification to the Government of the King of the Belgians, which shall give notice thereof to all the other powers that have signed the present general act.

Les ratifications de toutes les Puissances resteront déposées dans les archives du royaume de Belgique.

The ratifications of all the powers shall remain deposited in the archives of the Kingdom of Belgium.

Aussitôt que toutes les ratifications auront été produites, ou au plus tard un an après la signature du présent Acte général, il sera dressé acte du dépôt dans un Protocole qui sera signé par les Représentants de toutes les Puissances qui auront ratifié.

As soon as all the ratifications shall have been furnished, or at the latest one year after the signature of the present general act, their delivery shall be recorded in a protocol which shall be signed by the representatives of all the powers that have ratified.

Une copie certifiée de ce Protocole sera adressée à toutes les Puissances intéressées.

A certified copy of this protocol shall be forwarded to all the powers interested.

## ARTICLE C.

## ARTICLE C.

Duration.

Le présent Acte général entrera en vigueur dans toutes les posses-

The present general act shall come into force in all the posses-

sions des Puissances contractantes le soixantième jour à partir de celui où aura été dressé le protocole de dépôt prévu à l'article précédent.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent Acte général et y ont apposé leur cachet.

Fait à Bruxelles, le deuxième jour du mois de juillet mil huit cent quatre-vingt-dix.

sions of the contracting powers on the sixtieth day, reckoned from the day on which the protocol provided for in the preceding article shall have been drawn up.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present general act, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Brussels the 2nd day of the month of July, 1890.

L. S. EDWIN H. TERRELL.  
 L. S. H. S. SANFORD.  
 L. S. ALVENSLEBEN.  
 L. S. GÖHRING.  
 L. S. R. KHEVENHÜLLER.  
 L. S. LAMBERMONT.  
 L. S. E. BANNING.  
 L. S. SCHACK DE BROCKDORFF.  
 L. S. J. G. DE AGÜERA.  
 L. S. EDM. VAN EETVELDE.  
 L. S. A. VAN MALDEGHEM.  
 L. S. A. BOURÉE.  
 L. S. G. COGORDAN.  
 L. S. VIVIAN.  
 L. S. JOHN KIRK.  
 L. S. F. DE RENZIS.  
 L. S. T. CATALANI.  
 L. S. L. GERICKE.  
 L. S. NAZARE AGA.  
 L. S. HENRIQUE DE MACEDO  
 PEREIRA COUTINHO.

L. S. L. OUROUSSOFF.  
 L. S. MARTENS.  
 L. S. BURENSTAM.  
 L. S. ET. CARATHÉODORY.  
 L. S. JOHN KIRK.  
 L. S. GÖHRING.

SEAL EDWIN H. TERRELL.  
 SEAL H. S. SANFORD.  
 SEAL ALVENSLEBEN.  
 SEAL GOEHRING.  
 SEAL R. KHEVENHÜLLER.  
 SEAL LAMBERMONT.  
 SEAL E. BANNING.  
 SEAL SCHACK DE BROCKDORFF.  
 SEAL J. G. DE AGÜERA.  
 SEAL EDM. VAN EETVELDE.  
 SEAL A. VAN MALDEGHEM.  
 SEAL A. BOURÉE.  
 SEAL G. COGORDAN.  
 SEAL VIVIAN.  
 SEAL JOHN KIRK.  
 SEAL F. DE RENZIS.  
 SEAL T. CATALANI.  
 SEAL L. GERICKE.  
 SEAL NAZARE AGA.  
 SEAL HENRIQUE DE MACEDO  
 PEREIRA COUTINHO.

SEAL L. OUROUSSOFF.  
 SEAL MARTENS.  
 SEAL BURENSTAM.  
 SEAL ET. CARATHÉODORY.  
 SEAL JOHN KIRK.  
 SEAL GOEHRING.

Signatures.

**ANNEXE à l'Acte général. (ARTICLE XXXIX.)**

*Autorisation de naviguer au petit cabotage sur la côte orientale d'Afrique conformément à l'article XXXIX.*

Nom du bateau avec indication du genre de construction et de grément.	Natio- nali- té.	Tonnage.	Port d'attache.	Nom du capitaine.	Nombre des hommes d'équi- page.	Nombre maximum de passagers.	Parages dans lesquels le bateau doit naviguer.	Observa- tions géné- rales.

La présente autorisation doit être renouvelée le \_\_\_\_.  
Qualité du fonctionnaire qui a délivré le permis: \_\_\_\_.

**ARTICLE XXXIX.**

**Annex to the General Act.**

*License to ply the coasting trade on the East Coast of Africa in conformity with Article XXXIX.*

Name of vessel, with description of form of build and rig.	Nation- ality.	Tonnage.	Port of register.	Name of captain.	Number of crew.	Maximum number of passen- gers.	Limits within which ves- sel is enti- tled to ply.	General remarks.

The present license must be renewed on the \_\_\_\_.  
Rank of official who has issued the permit: \_\_\_\_.

License.

And whereas a protocol was signed at Brussels, on the 2nd. of January, 1892, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers aforesaid, providing for the partial ratification of the said General Act on the part of the French Republic, the original draft of which protocol, being in the French language, is word for word as follows:

**Projet de Protocole.**

**Draft of a Protocol.**

Les soussignés \_\_\_\_\_ se sont réunis au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères à Bruxelles, conformément à l'article XCIX de l'Acte Général du 2 juillet 1890, et en exécution du Protocole du 2 juillet 1891, afin de dresser acte du dépôt des ratifications de celles des Puissances signataires qui n'avaient pas été en mesure d'opérer ce dépôt à la réunion du 2 juillet 1891.

The undersigned, \_\_\_\_\_ met at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Brussels, in pursuance of Article XCIX of the General Act of July 2, 1890, and in execution of the Protocol of July 2, 1891, with a view to preparing a certificate of the deposit of the ratifications of such of the signatory powers as were unable to make such deposit at the meeting of July 2, 1891.

Draft of protocol.

S. E. le Ministre de France déclare que le Président de la République, dans ses ratifications sur l'Acte Général de Bruxelles, a provisoirement réservé, jusqu'à une entente ultérieure, les articles XXI, XXII et XXIII, ainsi que les articles XLII à LXI.

His Excellency the Minister of France declared that the President of the Republic, in his ratification of the Brussels General Act had provisionally reserved, until a subsequent understanding should be reached, Articles XXI, XXII, XXIII, and XLII to LXI.

Les Représentants \_\_\_\_\_ don-

The representatives \_\_\_\_\_,

nent acte à M. le Ministre de France du dépôt des ratifications du Président de la République Française, ainsi que de l'exception portant sur les articles XXI XXII et XXIII et sur les articles XLII à LXI.

Il est entendu que les Puissances ayant ratifié l'Acte Général dans son entier se reconnaissent réciproquement liées entre elles pour toutes ses clauses.

Il est également entendu que ces Puissances ne seront tenues à l'égard de celles qui auront ratifié partiellement que dans la limite des engagements souscrits par ces dernières.

Enfin, il reste bien entendu qu'à l'égard de la Puissance ayant ratifié partiellement, les matières faisant l'objet des articles XLII à LXI continueront jusqu'à un accord ultérieur à être régies par les stipulations et arrangements actuellement en vigueur.

En foi de quoi \* \* \*

acknowledge to the Minister of France the deposit of the ratifications of the President of the French Republic, as well as of the exception bearing upon Articles XXI, XXII, XXIII, and XLII to LXI.

It is understood that the powers which have ratified the General Act in its entirety acknowledge that they are reciprocally bound as regards all its clauses.

It is likewise understood that these powers shall not be bound toward those which shall have ratified it partially, save within the limits of the engagements assumed by the latter powers.

Finally, it is understood that, as regards the powers that have partially ratified, the matters forming the subject of Articles XLII to LXI shall continue, until a subsequent agreement is adopted, to be governed by the stipulations and arrangements now in force.

In testimony whereof \* \* \*

And whereas the said General Act of July 2, 1890, and the said Protocol of January 2, 1892, were duly ratified by the Governments of the United States of America and of the other Powers aforesaid;

Ratification.

And whereas, in pursuance of the stipulations of Article XCIX of the said General Act and of stipulations subsequently agreed upon by the signatories thereof, the ratifications of the said General Act were deposited with the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians on the 2nd day of July, 1891, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the Independent State of the Congo, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Persia, Sweden and Norway and Zanzibar; on the 3rd day of July, 1891, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Austria-Hungary; on the 2nd day of January, 1892, by the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of Russia, the Ottoman Porte and the French Republic; on the 2nd day of February, 1892, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of the United States of America; and on the 30th day of March, 1892, by the Plenipotentiary of the Government of Portugal:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, have caused the said General Act of July 2, 1890, and the said Protocol of January 2, 1892, 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 to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixteenth.

[SEAL.]

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,

*Secretary of State.*

BENJ. HARRISON.

January 24, 1891.

*Treaty between the United States of America and the Independent State of the Congo of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded at Brussels, January 24, 1891; ratification advised by the Senate January 11, 1892; ratified by the President January 19, 1892; ratified by the Sovereign King of the Independent State of the Congo February 2, 1892; ratifications exchanged February 2, 1892; proclaimed April 2, 1892.*

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 Independent State of the Congo, was signed by their Plenipotentiaries at the City of Brussels, on the 24th day of January, 1891, the original of which Treaty, being in the English and French languages, and as amended by the Senate of the United States, is word for word as follows:

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE NAVIGATION, AND EXTRADITION.

The United States of America, and

Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, et

Contracting parties.

His Majesty Leopold II, King of the Belgians, Sovereign of the Independent State of the Congo, desiring to perpetuate, confirm and encourage the relations of commerce and of good understanding existing already between the two respective countries by the conclusion of a treaty of amity, commerce, navigation and extradition, have for this purpose named as their respective plenipotentiaries, viz:

Sa Majesté Léopold II, Roi des Belges, Souverain de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo, désirant consacrer, confirmer et encourager les rapports de commerce et de bonne intelligence existant déjà entre les deux pays respectifs par la conclusion d'un traité d'amitié, de commerce, de navigation et d'extradition, ont, à cet effet, nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires respectifs, savoir:

Plenipotentiaries.

His Excellency, the President of the United States of America, Edwin H. Terrell, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America near His Majesty the King of the Belgians; and

Son Excellence, le Président des Etats Unis d'Amérique,

Edwin H. Terrell, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire des Etats-Unis d'Amérique près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, et

His Majesty, Leopold II King of the Belgians, Sovereign of the Independent State of the Congo,

Sa Majesté, Léopold II, Roi des Belges, Souverain de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo,

Edm. Van Eetvelde, Administrator General of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Officer of His Order of Leopold,

Edm. Van Eetvelde, Administrateur Général du Département des Affaires Etrangères, Officier de Son Ordre de Léopold,

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

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



## ARTICLE I.

There shall be full, entire and reciprocal liberty of commerce, establishment and navigation between the citizens and inhabitants of the two High Contracting Parties.

The citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America in the Independent State of the Congo and those of the Independent State of the Congo in the United States of America shall have reciprocally the right, on conforming to the laws of the country, to enter, travel and reside in all parts of their respective territories; to carry on business there; and they shall enjoy in this respect for the protection of their persons and their property the same treatment and the same rights as the natives, or the citizens and inhabitants of the most favored nation.

They can freely exercise their industry or their business, as well wholesale as retail, in the whole extent of the territories, without being subjected, as to their persons or their property, or by reason of their business, to any taxes, general or local, imposts or conditions whatsoever other or more onerous than those which are imposed or may be imposed upon the natives other than non-civilized aborigines, or upon the citizens and inhabitants of the most favored nation.

In like manner they will enjoy reciprocally the treatment of the most favored nation in all that relates to rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities whatsoever concerning their person or their property, and in the matter of commerce, industry and navigation.

## ARTICLE II.

In all that concerns the acquisition, succession, possession and alienation of property, real and personal, the citizens and inhabitants of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other all the rights which the respective laws accord or shall accord in those territories

## ARTICLE I.

Il y aura liberté pleine, entière et réciproque de commerce, d'établissement et de navigation entre les citoyens et habitants des deux Hautes Parties contractantes.

Liberty of commerce and navigation.

Les citoyens et habitants des Etats-Unis d'Amérique dans l'Etat Indépendant du Congo, et ceux de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo dans les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, auront réciproquement la faculté, en se conformant aux lois du pays, d'entrer, voyager et séjourner dans toutes les parties de leurs territoires respectifs; d'y faire le commerce; et ils jouiront, à cet égard, pour la protection de leurs personnes et de leurs biens, du même traitement et des mêmes droits que les nationaux ou les citoyens et habitants de la nation la plus favorisée.

Ils pourront librement exercer leur industrie ou leur commerce, tant en gros qu'en détail, dans toute l'étendue des territoires, sans être assujettis, en ce qui concerne leurs personnes ou leurs propriétés, ou à raison de leurs affaires, à des taxes, générales ou locales, impôts ou conditions quelconques, autres ou plus onéreux que ceux qui se perçoivent ou pourront être perçus sur les nationaux autres que les indigènes non-civilisés, ou sur les citoyens et habitants de la nation la plus favorisée.

De même, ils jouiront réciproquement du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée pour tout ce qui touche aux droits, privilèges, exemptions et immunités quelconques en ce qui concerne leurs personnes et leurs propriétés, et en matière de commerce, d'industrie et de navigation.

Most favored nation privileges.

## ARTICLE II.

Pour tout ce qui concerne l'acquisition, la succession, la possession et l'aliénation des propriétés mobilières et immobilières, les citoyens et habitants de chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes jouiront dans les territoires de l'autre de tous les droits que les lois respectives accordent ou

Property rights.

to the citizens and inhabitants of the most favored nation.

accorderont, dans ces territoires, aux citoyens et habitants de la nation la plus favorisée.

### ARTICLE III.

### ARTICLE III.

Exemption from military and civil service.

The citizens and inhabitants of each of the High contracting Parties shall be exempt, in the territories of the other, from all personal service in the army, navy or militia and from all pecuniary contributions in lieu of such, as well as from all obligatory official functions whatever, except the obligation of sitting, within a radius of one hundred kilometres from the place of their residence, as a juror in judicial proceedings; furthermore, their property shall not be taken for the public service without an ample and sufficient compensation.

Les citoyens et habitants de chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes seront exempts, dans les territoires de l'autre, de tout service personnel dans l'armée, la marine ou les milices, et de toutes contributions pécuniaires qui en tiendraient lieu, ainsi que de toutes fonctions officielles obligatoires quelconques, sauf l'obligation de siéger, dans un rayon de cent kilomètres du lieu de leur résidence, comme juré dans les procédures judiciaires; en outre, leurs biens ne pourront pas être requis pour le service public sans une compensation ample et suffisante.

Access to courts.

They shall have free access to the courts of the other, on conforming to the laws regulating the matter, as well for the prosecution as for the defense of their rights, in all the degrees of jurisdiction established by law. They can be represented by lawyers, and they shall enjoy, in this respect, and in what concerns domiciliary visits to their houses, manufactories, stores, warehouses, etc., the same rights and the same advantages which are or shall be granted to the citizens and inhabitants of the most favored nation, or to natives.

Ils auront un libre accès auprès des tribunaux de l'autre, en se conformant aux lois régissant la matière, tant pour la poursuite que pour la défense de leurs droits, à tous les degrés de juridiction établis par la loi. Ils pourront se faire représenter par des avocats, et ils jouiront, à cet égard et en ce qui concerne les visites domiciliaires dans leurs maisons, fabriques, magasins, dépôts, etc., des mêmes droits et des mêmes avantages qui sont ou seront accordés aux citoyens et habitants de la nation la plus favorisée, ou aux nationaux.

### ARTICLE IV.

### ARTICLE IV.

Freedom of worship.

The citizens and inhabitants of the two countries shall enjoy, in the territory of the other, a full and entire liberty of conscience. They shall be protected in the free exercise of their worship; they shall have the right to erect religious edifices and to organize and maintain missions.

Les citoyens et habitants des deux Etats jouiront, sur le territoire de l'autre, d'une liberté de conscience pleine et entière. Ils seront protégés dans le libre exercice de leur culte; ils auront la faculté d'ériger des édifices religieux et d'organiser et de maintenir des missions.

### ARTICLE V.

### ARTICLE V.

Consuls.

It will be lawful for the two High contracting Parties to appoint and establish consuls, vice-consuls, deputy-consuls, consular agents and commercial agents in the territories of the other; but none of these agents can exercise his func-

Il sera loisible aux deux Hautes Parties contractantes de nommer et établir des consuls, vice-consuls, consuls suppléants, agents consulaires et agents commerciaux dans les territoires de l'autre; mais aucun de ces agents ne pourra

tions before having received the necessary exequatur from the Government to which he is delegated.

The said agents of each of the two High contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the territories of the other, upon the footing of a complete reciprocity, all the privileges, immunities and rights which are actually granted to those of the most favored nation or which may be accorded to them hereafter.

The said agents, citizens of inhabitants of the State by which they are appointed, shall not be subject to preliminary arrest, except in the case of acts qualified as crimes by the local legislation and punished as such. They shall be exempt from military billeting and from service in the army, navy or militia, as well as from all direct taxes, unless these should be due on account of real estate, or unless the said agents should exercise a profession or business of any kind.

The said agents can raise their national flag over their offices.

The consular offices shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities can not invade them under any pretext. They can not in any case examine or seize the papers which shall be there deposited. The consular office can not, on the other hand, serve as place of asylum, and if an agent of the consular service is engaged in business, commercial or other, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept separate.

The said agents shall have the right to exercise all the functions generally appertaining to consuls, especially in what concerns the legalization of private and public documents, of invoices and commercial contracts, the taking of depositions and the right of authenticating legal acts and documents.

The said agents shall have the right to address the administrative and judicial authorities of the country in which they exercise their functions in order to complain of any infraction of the treaties or

entrer en fonctions avant d'avoir reçu l'exequatur nécessaire du Gouvernement auprès duquel il est délégué.

Les dits agents de chacune des deux Hautes Parties contractantes jouiront, dans les territoires de l'autre, sur le pied d'une complète réciprocité, de tous les privilèges, immunités et droits qui sont actuellement accordés à ceux de la nation la plus favorisée ou qui pourront leur être accordés dans la suite.

Les dits agents, citoyens ou habitants de l'Etat par lequel ils sont nommés, ne seront passés à la détention préventive, sauf dans le cas de faits qualifiés crimes par la législation locale et punis comme tels. Ils seront exempts du logement militaire et du service dans l'armée, la marine ou les milices, ainsi que de toutes contributions directes, à moins que celles-ci ne soient dues à raison de propriétés immobilières, ou, à moins que les dits agents n'exercent une profession, ou commerce quelconque.

Les dits agents pourront arborer leur pavillon national sur leurs chancelleries.

Les chancelleries consulaires seront en tout temps inviolables. Les autorités locales ne pourront y pénétrer sous aucun prétexte. Elles ne pourront, dans aucun cas, visiter ni saisir les papiers qui y seront déposés. Les chancelleries consulaires ne pourront, d'autre part, servir de lieu d'asile, et si un agent du service consulaire est engagé dans des affaires commerciales ou autres, les papiers se rapportant au consulat seront tenus séparément.

Les dits agents auront le droit d'exercer toutes les fonctions appartenant généralement aux consuls, spécialement en ce qui concerne la légalisation de documents privés et publics, de factures et de contrats commerciaux, la réception de dépositions et la faculté de conférer l'authenticité aux actes et documents légaux.

Les dits agents auront le droit de s'adresser aux autorités administratives et judiciaires du pays dans lequel ils exercent leurs fonctions pour se plaindre de toute infraction aux traités ou conventions

Privileges.

Exemption from arrest, etc.

Flag.

Office inviolable.

Functions.

conventions existing between the two Governments, and for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of the citizens and inhabitants of their country. They shall have also the right to settle all differences arising between the captains or the officers and the sailors of the sea-vessels of their nation. The local authorities shall abstain from interfering in these cases unless the maintenance of the public tranquility requires it, or, unless their assistance should be asked by the consular authority in order to assure the execution of its decisions.

Deserting sailors.

The local authorities will give to the said agents and, on their default to the captains or their casual representatives, all aid for the search and arrest of sailor-deserters, who shall be kept and guarded in the prisons of the State upon the requisition and at the expense of the consuls or of the captains during a maximum delay of two months.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Navigation on interior waters.

The citizens and inhabitants of each of the High contracting Parties shall have reciprocally, according to the same rights and conditions and with the same privileges as those of the most favored nation, the right to enter with their vessels and cargos into all the ports and to navigate upon all the rivers and interior waters of the other State.

Charges.

The vessels of each of the contracting Parties and of its citizens or inhabitants can freely navigate upon the waters of the territory of the other, without being subject to any other tolls, charges or obligations than those which the vessels belonging to the citizens or inhabitants of the most favored nation would have to bear.

Tonnage, etc., taxes.

There will not be imposed by either of the contracting Parties upon the vessels belonging to the other or to the citizens or inhabitants of the other, in the matter of tonnage, port charges, pilotage, lighthouse and quarantine dues, salvage of vessels and other administrative expenses whatsoever concerning navigation, any taxes or charges whatever, other or higher

existant entre les deux Gouvernements, et dans le but de protéger les droits et intérêts des citoyens et habitants de leur pays. Ils auront aussi le droit de régler tous les différends surgissant entre les capitaines ou les officiers du bord et les matelots des navires de mer de leur nation. Les autorités locales s'abstiendront d'intervenir dans ces cas, à moins que le maintien de la tranquillité publique ne l'exige, ou à moins que leur assistance ne soit demandée par l'autorité consulaire pour assurer l'exécution de ses décisions.

Les autorités locales donneront aux dits agents et, à leur défaut, aux capitaines ou à leurs mandataires éventuels, toute aide pour la recherche et l'arrestation des marins déserteurs, qui seront détenus et gardés dans les prisons de l'Etat, à la réquisition et aux frais des consuls ou des capitaines pendant un délai maximum de deux mois.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Les citoyens et habitants de chacune des Hautes Parties contractantes auront réciproquement, aux mêmes titre et conditions et avec les mêmes privilèges que ceux de la nation la plus favorisée, la faculté d'entrer avec leurs navires et chargements dans tous les ports et de naviguer sur toutes les rivières et les eaux intérieures de l'autre Etat.

Les navires de chacune des Parties contractantes ou de ses citoyens ou habitants pourront naviguer librement sur les eaux dépendant du territoire de l'autre, sans être soumis à d'autres péages, charges ou obligations que ceux qu'auraient à supporter les navires appartenant aux citoyens ou habitants de la nation la plus favorisée.

Il ne sera imposé par aucune des Parties contractantes aux navires appartenant à l'autre ou aux citoyens ou habitants de l'autre, en matière de tonnage, de droits de port, de pilotage, de droits de phare et de quarantaine, de sauvetage de navires ou d'autres dépenses administratives quelconques concernant la navigation, de taxes ni charges quelconques, autres ou

than those which are or shall be imposed upon the public or private vessels of the most favored nation.

It is agreed that every vessel belonging to one of the High contracting Parties or to a citizen or inhabitant of one of them, having the right to bear the flag of that country and having the right to its protection, both according to the laws of that country, shall be considered as a vessel of that nationality.

## ARTICLE VII.

In what concerns the freight and facilities of transportation, and tolls, the merchandise belonging to the citizens or inhabitants of one of the contracting States transported over the roads, railroads and waterways of the other State, shall be treated on the same footing as the merchandise belonging to the citizens or inhabitants of the most favored nation.

## ARTICLE VIII.

In the territories of neither of the High contracting Parties shall there be established or enforced a prohibition against the importation, exportation or transit of any article of legal commerce, produced or manufactured in the territories of the other, unless this prohibition shall equally and at once be extended to all other nations.

## ARTICLE IX.

[Extradition.]

[Stricken out by the Senate.]

## ARTICLE X.

The Republic of the United States of America, recognizing that it is just and necessary to facilitate to the Independent State of the Congo the accomplishment of the obligations which it has contracted by virtue of the General Act of Brussels of July 2nd, 1890, admits, so far as it is concerned, that import duties may be collected upon merchandise imported into the said State.

The tariff of these duties can not go beyond 10% of the value of the merchandise at the port of impor-

plus élevées que celles qui sont ou seront imposées aux bâtiments publics ou privés de la nation la plus favorisée.

Il est convenu que tout navire appartenant à l'une des Hautes Parties contractantes ou à un citoyen ou habitant de l'une d'elles, ayant le droit de porter le pavillon de ce pays et ayant droit à sa protection, le tout conformément aux lois de ce pays, sera considéré comme un navire de sa nationalité.

Recognition of flag

## ARTICLE VII.

En ce qui concerne les tarifs et les facilités de transport et les péages, les marchandises appartenant aux citoyens ou habitants de l'un des Etats contractants, transportées sur les routes, chemins de fer et voies navigables de l'autre Etat, seront traitées sur le même pied que les marchandises appartenant aux citoyens ou habitants de la nation la plus favorisée.

Merchandise in transit.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Dans les territoires d'aucune des Hautes Parties contractantes, il ne sera établi ni mis en vigueur de prohibition à l'égard de l'importation, de l'exportation ou du transit d'aucun article d'un commerce légal, produit ou manufacturé dans les territoires de l'autre, à moins que cette prohibition ne soit étendue également et en même temps à toutes les autres nations.

No discriminating prohibitions.

## ARTICLE X.

La République des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, reconnaissant qu'il est juste et nécessaire de faciliter à l'Etat Indépendant du Congo l'accomplissement des obligations qu'il a contractées en vertu de l'Acte Général de Bruxelles du 2 juillet 1890, admet, pour ce qui la concerne, que des droits d'entrée soient perçus sur les marchandises importées dans le dit Etat.

Agreement to Congo import duties.

Le tarif de ces droits ne pourra dépasser 10% de la valeur des marchandises au port d'importa-

Rates.

tation, during fifteen years to date from July 2nd, 1890, except for spirits, which are regulated by the provisions of Chapter VI of the General Act of Brussels.

At the expiration of this term of fifteen years, and in default of a new accord, the United States of America will be replaced, as to the Independent State of the Congo, in the situation which existed prior to July 2nd, 1890; the right to impose import duties to a maximum of 10% upon merchandise imported into the said State remaining acquired to it, on the conditions and within the limitations determined in articles XI and XII of this treaty.

#### ARTICLE XI.

The United States shall enjoy in the Independent State of the Congo, as to the import duties, all the advantages accorded to the most favored nation.

It has been agreed besides:

1. That no differential treatment nor transit duty can be established;
2. That, in the application of the tariff *régime* which will be introduced, the Congo State will apply itself to simplify as far as possible, the formalities and to facilitate the operations of commerce.

#### ARTICLE XII.

Considering the fact that in Article X of the present treaty the United States of America have given their assent to the establishment of import duties in the Independent State of the Congo under certain conditions, it is well understood that the said Independent State of the Congo assures to the flag, to the vessels, to the commerce and to the citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America, in all parts of the territories of that State, all the rights, privileges and immunities concerning import and export duties, tariff *régime*, interior taxes and charges and, in a general manner, all commercial interests, which are or shall

tion, pendant quinze ans à partir du 2 juillet 1890, sauf pour les spiritueux, qui sont régis par les dispositions du chapitre VI de l'Acte Général de Bruxelles.

A l'expiration de ce terme de quinze ans, et, à défaut d'un nouvel accord, les Etats-Unis d'Amérique se retrouveront, vis-à-vis de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo, dans la situation qui existait antérieurement au 2 juillet 1890, la faculté d'imposer des droits d'entrée à un maximum de 10% sur les marchandises importées dans le dit Etat lui restant acquise, aux conditions et dans les limites déterminées aux articles XI et XII de ce traité.

#### ARTICLE XI.

Les Etats-Unis jouiront dans l'Etat Indépendant du Congo, quant aux droits d'entrée, de tous les avantages accordés à la nation la plus favorisée.

Il a été convenu en outre:

- 1°. Qu'aucun traitement différentiel ni droit de transit ne pourra être établi;
- 2°. Que dans l'application du régime douanier qui sera introduit, l'Etat du Congo s'attachera à simplifier, autant que possible, les formalités et à faciliter les opérations du commerce.

#### ARTICLE XII.

Eu égard au fait que dans l'article X du présent traité, les Etats-Unis d'Amérique ont donné leur assentiment à l'établissement de droits d'entrée dans l'Etat Indépendant du Congo sous certaines conditions, il est bien entendu que le dit Etat Indépendant du Congo assure au pavillon, aux navires, au commerce et aux citoyens et habitants des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, dans toutes les parties des territoires de cet Etat, tous les droits, privilèges et immunités concernant les droits d'entrée et de sortie, le régime douanier, les taxes et charges intérieures et, d'une manière générale, tous les intérêts commerciaux qui sont ou seront

Most favored nation  
rights under Congo  
import duties.

United States to en-  
joy all rights of other  
nations.

be accorded to the signatory Powers of the Act of Berlin, or to the most favored nation.

accordés aux Puissances signataires de l'Acte de Berlin, ou à la nation la plus favorisée.

## ARTICLE XIII.

## ARTICLE XIII.

In case a difference should arise between the two High contracting Parties as to the validity, interpretation, application or enforcement of any of the provisions contained in the present treaty, and it could not be arranged amicably by diplomatic correspondence between the two Governments, these last agree to submit it to the judgment of an arbitration tribunal, the decision of which they bind themselves to respect and execute loyally.

Dans le cas où un différend s'éleverait entre les deux Hautes Parties contractantes quant à la validité, l'interprétation, l'application ou la mise en vigueur d'une des dispositions contenues dans le présent traité, et qu'il ne pourrait être arrangé amicalement par correspondance diplomatique entre les deux Gouvernements, ces derniers conviennent de le soumettre au jugement d'un tribunal arbitral dont ils s'engagent à respecter et à exécuter loyalement la décision.

Settlement of differences.

The tribunal will be composed of three members. Each of the two High contracting Parties will designate one of them, selected outside of the citizens and the inhabitants of either of the contracting States and of Belgium. The High contracting Parties will ask, by common accord, a friendly Government to appoint the third arbitrator, to be selected equally outside of the two contracting States and of Belgium.

Le tribunal sera composé de trois membres. Chacune des deux Hautes Parties contractantes en désignera un, choisi en dehors des citoyens et des habitants de l'un ou l'autre des Etats contractants et de la Belgique. Les Hautes Parties contractantes demanderont, de commun accord, à un Gouvernement ami de nommer le troisième arbitre, à choisir également en dehors des deux Etats contractants et de la Belgique.

Arbitration.

If an arbitrator should be unable to sit by reason of death, resignation or for any other cause, he shall be replaced by a new arbitrator whose appointment shall be made in the same manner as that of the arbitrator whose place he takes.

Si un arbitre était dans l'impossibilité de siéger par suite de décès, de démission ou pour toute autre cause, il serait remplacé par un nouvel arbitre dont la nomination sera faite de la même manière que celle de l'arbitre dont il prend la place.

Substitution of arbitrators.

The majority of arbitrators can act in case of the intentional absence or formal withdrawal of the minority. The decision of the majority of the arbitrators will be conclusive upon all questions to be determined.

La majorité des arbitres peut statuer en cas d'absence intentionnelle ou de retraite formelle de la minorité. La décision de la majorité des arbitres sera définitive sur toutes les questions à résoudre.

Decision.

The general expenses of the arbitration procedure will be borne, in equal parts, by the two High contracting Parties; but the expenses made by either of the parties for preparing and setting forth its case will be at the cost of that party.

Les dépenses générales de la procédure arbitrale seront supportées, à parties égales, par les deux Hautes Parties contractantes; mais les dépenses faites par l'une ou l'autre des Parties pour préparer et pour exposer sa cause seront à la charge de cette Partie.

Expenses.

## ARTICLE XIV.

## ARTICLE XIV.

It is well understood that if the declaration on the subject of the import duties, signed July 2nd,

Il est bien entendu que, si la déclaration au sujet des droits d'entrée, signée le 2 juillet 1890 par les

Treaty dependent on declaration as to import duties.

1890, by the signatory Powers of the Act of Berlin, should not enter into force, in that case, the present treaty would be absolutely null and without effect.

Puissances signataires de l'Acte de Berlin, ne devait pas entrer en vigueur, en ce cas, le présent traité serait absolument nul et sans effet.

## ARTICLE XV.

## ARTICLE XV.

## Ratification.

The present treaty shall be subjected to the approval and the ratification, on the one hand, of the President of the United States, acting by the advice and with the consent of the Senate, and, on the other hand, of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, Sovereign of the Independent State of the Congo.

Le présent traité sera soumis à l'approbation et à la ratification, d'une part, du Président des Etats-Unis, agissant de l'avis et avec le consentement du Sénat, et d'autre part, de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, Souverain de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo.

The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged at the same time as those of the General Act of Brussels of July 2nd, 1890, and it will enter into force at the same date as the latter.

Les ratifications du présent traité seront échangées en même temps que celles de l'Acte Général de Bruxelles du 2 juillet 1890, et il entrera en vigueur à la même date que celui-ci.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries of the High contracting Parties have signed the present treaty in duplicate, in English and in French, and have attached thereto their seals.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs des Hautes Parties contractantes ont signé le présent traité en double, en anglais et en français, et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Done at Brussels the twenty-fourth day of the month of January of the year Eighteen hundred and ninety one.

Fait à Bruxelles, le vingt quatrième jour du mois de janvier de l'an mil huit cent quatre-vingt-onze.

## Signatures.

[SEAL.] EDWIN H. TERRELL.

[SCEAU.] EDM. VAN EETVELDE.

## Exchange of ratifications.

And whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Brussels, on the 2nd day of February, 1892:

## Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Benjamin Harrison, 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.

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 second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundredth and sixteenth.

[SEAL.]

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE

*Secretary of State.*



*Parcels-post Convention between the United States of America and British Guiana.*

February 3, 1892.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and British Guiana, the undersigned, John Wanamaker, Postmaster General of the United States of America, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, by virtue of authority vested in them, have agreed upon the following articles for the establishment of a parcels-post system of exchanges between the United States and British Guiana.

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.

Extent of convention.

## ARTICLE II.

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 may 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 enclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers; and except that the following articles are prohibited admission to the mails exchanged under this convention:

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.

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.

Freedom from inspection.

## 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 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.

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

#### ARTICLE IV.

- Address.** 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. 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.
- Rates of postage.** 3. In British Guiana, for a parcel not exceeding one pound in weight, six pence; and for each additional pound, or fraction of a pound, six pence.
- Delivery.** 4. The parcels 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 the amount of which is to be fixed according to its own regulations, but which shall in no case exceed 5 cents or two and one-half pence for each parcel, whatever its weight.
- Charge.**

#### ARTICLE V.

- Receipt.** 1. 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 Form 1 annexed hereto.
- Registry.** 2. The sender of a package may have the same registered in accordance with the regulations of the country of origin.
- 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 or two and one-half pence.
- Notice to addressee.** 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.

#### ARTICLE VI.

- Customs declaration.** 1. The sender of each parcel shall make a customs declaration, pasted upon or attached to the package, upon a special form provided for the purpose (see Form 2 annexed hereto) giving a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of its contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence, and place of address.
- Collection of duties.** 2. The parcels 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; but neither sender or addressee shall be subject to the payment of any charge for fines or penalties on account of failure to comply with any customs regulation.

#### 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 parcels; consequently, this convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

ARTICLE VIII.

1. The parcels shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged *direct* between the United States and British Guiana, to be despatched to destination by the country of origin at its cost and by such means as it provides; but must be forwarded, at the option of the despatching office, either in boxes prepared expressly for the purpose or in ordinary mail sacks, marked "parcels post," and securely sealed with wax, or otherwise, as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

Transportation.

2. Each country shall promptly return *empty* to the despatching office by next mail, all such bags and boxes.

Return of sacks, etc.

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.

Packing.

4. Each despatch of a parcels-post mail must be accompanied by a descriptive list, in duplicate, of all the parcels 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 enclosed in one of the boxes or sacks of such despatch (see Form 3 annexed hereto).

Descriptive list.

ARTICLE IX.

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 exchange as may be mutually determined to be essential to the security and expedition of the mails and the protection of the customs revenues.

Exchange office.

ARTICLE X.

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

Receipt of mail.

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

Parcel bill.

3. 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 despatching office on a form "Verification Certificate," which should be sent in a special envelope.

Errors.

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.

Nonreceipt of parcels.

5. 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.

Insufficient postage.

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

Damaged parcels.

7. 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.

Correct mails.

ARTICLE XI.

1. If a parcel can not be delivered as addressed, or is refused, it must be returned without charge, directly to the despatching office of exchange, at the expiration of thirty days from its 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.

Failure to deliver.

Disposition of perishable contents.

2. 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.

Redirection, etc.

3. 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.

## ARTICLE XII.

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 parcel, and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Further regulations

The Postmaster General of the United States of America, and the Postmaster General of British Guiana, 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.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Commencement.

This convention shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on the first day of April, 1892, 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.

Signatures.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington, the third day of February, 1892.

[SEAL.]

JOHN WANAMAKER,  
*Postmaster General of the United States of America.*

[SEAL.]

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE,  
*H. B. M. Minister.*

Approval.

The foregoing parcels-post convention between the United States of America and British Guiana 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.]

By the President:

BENJ. HARRISON.

JAMES G. BLAINE,  
*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, *February 4th, 1892.*

FORM 1.  
*Parcel Post.*

Form No. 1.

Receipt.

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 2.

Form No. 2.

A.

*Parcel post between the United States and British Guiana.*

Customs declaration.

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. ....

**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.

.....  
*Customs Officer.*

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

Date  
 Stamp.

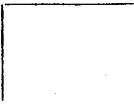
.....  
*Postmaster-General.*

Form No. 3.

FORM 3.

Parcel bill.

Date stamp of the dispatching exchange Post Office.      *Parcels from ..... for .....*      Date stamp of the receiving exchange 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 ....	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 .....      \* Total weight of mail .....

\* Number of boxes or other receptacles forming the mail .....      \* Deduct weight of receptacles .....

Signature of dispatching officer at .....      \* Net weight of parcels .....

Post-Office: .....

Signature of receiving officer at ..... Post Office: .....

*Parcels-post Convention between the United States of America and the  
Windward Islands.* February 24, 1892.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and the Windward Islands, the undersigned, John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, by virtue of authority vested in them, have agreed upon the following articles for the establishment of a Parcels-Post system of exchanges between the United States and the Windward Islands.

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.

Extent of convention.

ARTICLE II.

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 may exceed eleven pounds (or five 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 enclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers; and except that the following articles are prohibited admission to the mails exchanged under this Convention:

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.

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.

Freedom from inspection.

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 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.

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

#### ARTICLE IV.

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

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

Delivery.

4. The parcels 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 the amount of which is to be fixed according to its own regulations, but which shall in no case exceed five cents or two and one-half pence for each parcel, whatever its weight.

#### ARTICLE V.

Receipt.

1. 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 Form 1 annexed hereto.

Registry.

2. The sender of a package may have the same registered in accordance with the regulations of the country of origin.

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 or two and one-half pence.

Notice to addressee.

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 at destination.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Customs declaration.

1. The sender of each parcel shall make a Customs Declaration, pasted upon or attached to the package, upon a special Form provided for the purpose (see Form 2 annexed hereto) giving a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of its contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence, and place of address.

Collection of duties.

2. The parcels 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; but neither sender nor addressee shall be subject to the payment of any charge for fines or penalties on account of failure to comply with any customs regulation.



ARTICLE VII.

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

Fees to be retained.

ARTICLE VIII.

1. The parcels shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged *direct* between the United States and the Windward Islands, to be despatched to destination by the country of origin at its cost and by such means as it provides; but must be forwarded, at the option of the despatching office, either in boxes prepared expressly for the purpose or in ordinary mail sacks, marked "Parcels-Post," and securely sealed with wax, or otherwise, as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

Transportation.

2. Each country shall promptly return *empty* to the despatching office by next mail, all such bags and boxes.

Return of sacks, etc.

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.

Packing.

4. Each despatch of a Parcels-Post mail must be accompanied by a descriptive list, in duplicate, of all the parcels 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 enclosed in one of the boxes or sacks of such despatch (See Form 3 annexed hereto).

Descriptive list.

ARTICLE IX.

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 exchange as may be mutually determined to be essential to the security and expedition of the mails and the protection of the customs revenues.

Exchange offices.

ARTICLE X.

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

Receipt of mails.

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

Parcel bill.

3. 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 despatching office on a form "Verification Certificate", which should be sent in a special envelope.

Errors.

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.

Nonreceipt of parcels.

5. 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.

Insufficient postage.

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

Damaged parcels.

7. 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.

Correct mails.

## ARTICLE XI.

- Failure to deliver.** 1. If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, it must be returned without charge, directly to the despatching office of exchange, at the expiration of thirty days from its 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.
- Disposal of perishable contents.** 2. 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.
- Redirection, etc.** 3. 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.

## ARTICLE XII.

- 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 parcel, and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

## ARTICLE XIII.

- Further regulations.** The Postmaster General of the United States of America, and the Governor of the Windward Islands, 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.

## ARTICLE XIV.

- Duration.** This Convention shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on the first day of April, 1892, 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.
- Signatures.** Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington, the twenty-fourth day of February, 1892.

[SEAL.]

JOHN WANAMAKER,  
*Postmaster General of the United States of America.*

[SEAL.]

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE,  
*H. B. M. Minister.*

- Approval.** The foregoing Parcels Post Convention between the United States of America and the Windward Islands 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, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1892.

[SEAL.]

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:  
JAMES G. BLAINE,  
*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, *February 24, 1892.*

FORM 1.

Form No. 1.

*Parcels-Post.*

Receipt.

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 2.

Form No. 2.

A.

*Parcels-Post between the United States and Windward Islands.*

Customs declaration.

Date. Stamp.	<b>FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION.</b>	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. ....

B.

Parcels 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.

.....  
*Customs Officer.*

C.

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

Date  
Stamp.

.....  
*Postmaster-General.*

Form No. 3.

FORM 3.

Parcel bill.

Date stamp of the dispatching exchange Post-Office.	<i>Parcels from ..... for .....</i>	Date stamp of the receiving exchange Post-Office.					
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 60px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	Parcel Bill No. ...., dated ..... 18..; per S. S. "....."	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 60px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>					
* Sheet No. ....							
Entry No.	Origin of parcel.	Name of addressee.	Address of parcel.	Declared contents.	Declared value.	Number of rates prepaid to .....	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 .....				*Total weight of mail .....			
*Number of boxes or other receptacles forming the mail.....				*Deduct weight of receptacles .....			
Signature of dispatching officer at .....				*Net weight of parcels .....			
Post-Office .....				Signature of receiving officer at ..... Post-Office.			

*A Convention between the Governments of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty submitting to arbitration the questions which have arisen between those Governments concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the waters of the Behring Sea; concluded at Washington February 29, 1892; ratification advised by the Senate March 29, 1892; ratified by the President April 22, 1892; ratifications exchanged May 7, 1892; proclaimed May 9, 1892.*

February 29, 1892.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and Great Britain providing for an amicable settlement of the questions which have arisen between those Governments concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the waters of the Behring Sea, and concerning also the preservation of the fur-seal in, or habitually resorting to, the said Sea, and the rights of the citizens and subjects of either country as regards the taking of fur-seal in, or habitually resorting to, the said waters, was signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at the City of Washington, on the twenty-ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, the original of which Convention, being in the English language and as amended by the Senate of the United States, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

The United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to provide for an amicable settlement of the questions which have arisen between their respective governments concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the waters of Behring's Sea, and concerning also the preservation of the fur-seal in, or habitually resorting to, the said Sea, and the rights of the citizens and subjects of either country as regards the taking of fur-seal in, or habitually resorting to, the said waters, have resolved to submit to arbitration the questions involved, and to the end of concluding a convention for that purpose have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States of America, JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State of the United States; and

Plenipotentiaries.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir JULIAN PAUNCECOTE, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles.

## ARTICLE I.

Rights of United States in Bering Sea, and seal fisheries referred to tribunal of arbitration.

The questions which have arisen between the Government of the United States and the Government of Her Britannic Majesty concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the waters of Behring's Sea, and concerning also the preservation of the fur-seal in, or habitually resorting to, the said Sea, and the rights of the citizens and subjects of either country as regards the taking of fur-seal in, or habitually resorting to, the said waters, shall be submitted to a tribunal of Arbitration, to be composed of seven Arbitrators, who shall be appointed in the following manner, that is to say: Two shall be named by the President of the United States; two shall be named by Her Britannic Majesty; His Excellency the President of the French Republic shall be jointly requested by the High Contracting Parties to name one; His Majesty the King of Italy shall be so requested to name one; and His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway shall be so requested to name one. The seven Arbitrators to be so named shall be jurists of distinguished reputation in their respective countries; and the selecting Powers shall be requested to choose, if possible, jurists who are acquainted with the English language.

Appointment.

Substitution.

In case of the death, absence or incapacity to serve of any or either of the said Arbitrators, or in the event of any or either of the said Arbitrators omitting or declining or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States, or Her Britannic Majesty, or His Excellency the President of the French Republic, or His Majesty the King of Italy, or His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, as the case may be, shall name, or shall be requested to name forthwith another person to act as Arbitrator in the place and stead of the Arbitrator originally named by such head of a State.

And in the event of the refusal or omission for two months after receipt of the joint request from the High Contracting Parties of His Excellency the President of the French Republic, or His Majesty the King of Italy, or His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, to name an Arbitrator, either to fill the original appointment or to fill a vacancy as above provided, then in such case the appointment shall be made or the vacancy shall be filled in such manner as the High Contracting Parties shall agree.

## ARTICLE II.

Meeting of arbitrators.

The Arbitrators shall meet at Paris within twenty days after the delivery of the counter cases mentioned in Article IV, and shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide the questions that have been or shall be laid before them as herein provided on the part of the Governments of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty respectively. All questions considered by the tribunal, including the final decision, shall be determined by a majority of all the Arbitrators.

Agent.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall also name one person to attend the tribunal as its Agent to represent it generally in all matters connected with the arbitration.

## ARTICLE III.

Printed case to be submitted.

The printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence, and other evidence on which each relies, shall be delivered in duplicate to each of the Arbitrators and to the Agent of the other party as soon as may be after the appointment of the members of the tribunal, but within a period not exceeding four months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

## ARTICLE IV.

Within three months after the delivery on both sides of the printed case, either party may, in like manner deliver in duplicate to each of the said Arbitrators, and to the Agent of the other party, a counter case, and additional documents, correspondence, and evidence, in reply to the case, documents, correspondence, and evidence so presented by the other party.

Counter case to be submitted.

If, however, in consequence of the distance of the place from which the evidence to be presented is to be procured, either party shall, within thirty days after the receipt by its agent of the case of the other party, give notice to the other party that it requires additional time for the delivery of such counter case, documents, correspondence and evidence, such additional time so indicated, but not exceeding sixty days beyond the three months in this Article provided, shall be allowed.

Additional time.

If in the case submitted to the Arbitrators either party shall have specified or alluded to any report or document in its own exclusive possession, without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof; and either party may call upon the other, through the Arbitrators, to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance notice thereof within thirty days after delivery of the case; and the original or copy so requested shall be delivered as soon as may be and within a period not exceeding forty days after receipt of notice.

Copies of reports.

## ARTICLE V.

It shall be the duty of the Agent of each party, within one month after the expiration of the time limited for the delivery of the counter case on both sides, to deliver in duplicate to each of the said Arbitrators and to the agent of the other party a printed argument showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his Government relies, and either party may also support the same before the Arbitrators by oral argument of counsel; and the Arbitrators may, if they desire further elucidation with regard to any point, require a written or printed statement or argument, or oral argument by counsel, upon it; but in such case the other party shall be entitled to reply either orally or in writing, as the case may be.

Arguments.

## ARTICLE VI.

In deciding the matters submitted to the Arbitrators, it is agreed that the following five points shall be submitted to them, in order that their award shall embrace a distinct decision upon each of said five points, to wit:

Points for decision by arbitrators.

1. What exclusive jurisdiction in the sea now known as the Behring's Sea, and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein, did Russia assert and exercise prior and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States?

2. How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?

3. Was the body of water now known as the Behring's Sea included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean", as used in the Treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia; and what rights, if any, in the Behring's Sea were held and exclusively exercised by Russia after said Treaty?

4. Did not all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction, and as to the seal fisheries in Behring's Sea east of the water boundary, in the Treaty between the United States and Russia of the 30th March, 1867, pass unimpaired to the United States under that Treaty?

5. Has the United States any right, and if so, what right of protection or property in the fur-seals frequenting the islands of the United

States in Behring Sea when such seals are found outside the ordinary three-mile limit?

#### ARTICLE VII.

Adoption of regulations to preserve seals.

If the determination of the foregoing questions as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States shall leave the subject in such position that the concurrence of Great Britain is necessary to the establishment of Regulations for the proper protection and preservation of the fur-seal in, or habitually resorting to, the Behring Sea, the Arbitrators shall then determine what concurrent Regulations outside the jurisdictional limits of the respective Governments are necessary, and over what waters such Regulations should extend, and to aid them in that determination the report of a Joint Commission to be appointed by the respective Governments shall be laid before them, with such other evidence as either Government may submit.

The High Contracting Parties furthermore agree to cooperate in securing the adhesion of other Powers to such Regulations.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Liabilities for injuries.

The High Contracting Parties having found themselves unable to agree upon a reference which shall include the question of the liability of each for the injuries alleged to have been sustained by the other, or by its citizens, in connection with the claims presented and urged by it; and, being solicitous that this subordinate question should not interrupt or longer delay the submission and determination of the main questions, do agree that either may submit to the Arbitrators any question of fact involved in said claims and ask for a finding thereon, the question of the liability of either Government upon the facts found to be the subject of further negotiation.

#### ARTICLE IX.

Commissioners to report investigation.

The High Contracting Parties have agreed to appoint two Commissioners on the part of each Government to make the joint investigation and report contemplated in the preceding Article VII, and to include the terms of the said Agreement in the present Convention, to the end that the joint and several reports and recommendations of said Commissioners may be in due form submitted to the Arbitrators should the contingency therefor arise, the said Agreement is accordingly herein included as follows:

Each Government shall appoint two Commissioners to investigate conjointly with the Commissioners of the other Government all the facts having relation to seal life in Behring's Sea, and the measures necessary for its proper protection and preservation.

The four Commissioners shall, so far as they may be able to agree, make a joint report to each of the two Governments, and they shall also report, either jointly or severally, to each Government on any points upon which they may be unable to agree.

These reports shall not be made public until they shall be submitted to the Arbitrators, or it shall appear that the contingency of their being used by the Arbitrators can not arise.

#### ARTICLE X.

Expenses.

Each Government shall pay the expenses of its members of the Joint Commission in the investigation referred to in the preceding Article.

#### ARTICLE XI.

Decision of arbitrators.

The decision of the tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the argument on both sides.



It shall be made in writing and dated, and shall be signed by the Arbitrators who may assent to it.

The decision shall be in duplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the Agent of the United States for his Government, and the other copy shall be delivered to the Agent of Great Britain for his Government.

ARTICLE XII.

Each Government shall pay its own Agent and provide for the proper remuneration of the counsel employed by it and of the Arbitrators appointed by it, and for the expense of preparing and submitting its case to the tribunal. All other expenses connected with the Arbitration shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal moieties.

Payment of arbitration expenses.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Arbitrators shall keep an accurate record of their proceedings, and may appoint and employ the necessary officers to assist them.

Record.

ARTICLE XIV.

The High Contracting Parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the tribunal of arbitration, as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all the questions referred to the Arbitrators.

Result to be a final settlement.

ARTICLE XV.

The present treaty shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty; and the ratification shall be exchanged either at Washington or at London within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

Ratification.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington the twenty-ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

JAMES G. BLAINE [SEAL]  
 JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE [SEAL]

Signatures.

Exchange of ratifications.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the City of London, on the seventh day of May, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, BENJAMIN HARRISON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention 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 to be affixed.

[SEAL] Done at the City of Washington, this ninth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixteenth.

BENJ HARRISON

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE  
*Secretary of State.*

April 18, 1892.

*Convention between the Governments of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty for the renewal of the existing modus vivendi in Behring Sea. Concluded at Washington April 18, 1892; ratification advised by the Senate April 19, 1892; ratified by the President April 22, 1892; ratifications exchanged May 7, 1892; proclaimed May 9, 1892.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and Great Britain for the renewal of the existing *modus vivendi* in Behring's Sea was signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at the City of Washington, on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, the original of which Convention, being in the English language, is word for word as follows:

*CONVENTION between the United States of America and Great Britain for the renewal of the existing "modus vivendi" in Behring's Sea.*

Ante, p. 101

Whereas by a Convention concluded between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the twenty-ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, the High Contracting Parties have agreed to submit to Arbitration, as therein stated, the questions which have arisen between them concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the waters of Behring's Sea and concerning also the preservation of the fur-seal in, or habitually resorting to, the said sea, and the rights of the citizens and subjects of either country as regards the taking of the fur-seal in, or habitually resorting to, the said waters; and whereas the High Contracting Parties, having differed as to what restrictive Regulations for seal-hunting are necessary, during the pendency of such Arbitration, have agreed to adjust such difference in manner hereinafter mentioned, and without prejudice to the rights of either party:

Post Procs., p. 2

Plenipotentiaries.

The said High Contracting Parties have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Convention for this purpose, that is to say:

The President of the United States of America, JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State of the United States;

And Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to the United States;

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

ARTICLE I.

Her Majesty's Government will prohibit, during the pendency of the Arbitration, seal killing in that part of Behring Sea lying eastward of the line of demarcation described in Article No. I of the Treaty of 1867

Seal killing prohibited by Great Britain during pendency of arbitration.

between the United States and Russia, and will promptly use its best efforts to ensure the observance of this prohibition by British subjects and vessels.

#### ARTICLE II

The United States Government will prohibit seal-killing for the same period in the same part of Behring's Sea, and on the shores and islands thereof, the property of the United States (in excess of seven thousand five hundred to be taken on the islands for the subsistence of the natives), and will promptly use its best efforts to ensure the observance of this prohibition by United States citizens and vessels.

Seal-killing prohibited by United States during pendency of arbitration.

#### ARTICLE III

Every vessel or person offending against this prohibition in the said waters of Behring Sea outside of the ordinary territorial limits of the United States, may be seized and detained by the naval or other duly commissioned officers of either of the High Contracting Parties, but they shall be handed over as soon as practicable to the authorities of the Nation to which they respectively belong, who alone shall have jurisdiction to try the offence and impose the penalties for the same. The witnesses and proof necessary to establish the offence shall also be sent with them.

Seizure of offenders.

#### ARTICLE IV.

In order to facilitate such proper inquiries as Her Majesty's Government may desire to make with a view to the presentation of the case and arguments of that Government before the Arbitrators, it is agreed that suitable persons designated by Great Britain will be permitted at any time, upon application, to visit or remain upon the Seal Islands during the sealing season for that purpose.

Inquiries by British agents.

#### ARTICLE V.

If the result of the Arbitration be to affirm the right of British sealers to take seals in Behring Sea within the bounds claimed by the United States, under its purchase from Russia, then compensation shall be made by the United States to Great Britain (for the use of her subjects) for abstaining from the exercise of that right during the pendency of the Arbitration upon the basis of such a regulated and limited catch or catches as in the opinion of the Arbitrators might have been taken without an undue diminution of the seal-herds; and, on the other hand, if the result of the Arbitration shall be to deny the right of British sealers to take seals within the said waters, then compensation shall be made by Great Britain to the United States (for itself, its citizens and lessees) for this agreement to limit the island catch to seven thousand five hundred a season, upon the basis of the difference between this number and such larger catch as in the opinion of the Arbitrators might have been taken without an undue diminution of the seal-herds.

Compensation for not taking seals.

The amount awarded, if any, in either case shall be such as under all the circumstances is just and equitable, and shall be promptly paid.

#### ARTICLE VI.

This Convention may be denounced by either of the High Contracting Parties at any time after the thirty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, on giving to the other Party two months notice of its termination; and at the expiration of such notice the Convention shall cease to be in force.

Duration.

## ARTICLE VII.

## Ratification.

The present Convention shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged either at Washington or at London as early as possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention and have hereunto affixed our Seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, this eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

## Signatures.

JAMES G. BLAINE [SEAL]  
JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE. [SEAL]

## Exchange of ratifications.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the City of London, on the seventh day of May, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two;

## Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, BENJAMIN HARRISON, 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 in 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 ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixteenth.

BENJ HARRISON

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE

*Secretary of State.*

*Convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for a joint survey of the territory adjacent to the boundary line of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada dividing the Territory of Alaska from the Province of British Columbia and the Northwest Territory of Canada. Concluded at Washington July 22, 1892; ratification advised by the Senate July 25, 1892; ratified by the President of the United States, July 29, 1892; ratified by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, August 5, 1892; ratifications exchanged at Washington, August 23, 1892; proclaimed August 26, 1892.*

July 22, 1892.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and Great Britain providing for the delimitation of the existing boundary between the United States and Her Majesty's possessions in North America in respect to such portions of said boundary as may not in fact have been permanently marked in virtue of treaties heretofore concluded, was signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at the City of Washington, on the twenty-second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, the original of which Convention, being in the English language, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

The United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being equally desirous to provide for the removal of all possible cause of difference between their respective governments hereafter in regard to the delimitation of the existing boundary between the United States and Her Majesty's possessions in North America in respect to such portions of said boundary as may not in fact have been permanently marked in virtue of treaties heretofore concluded; have resolved to conclude a Convention in furtherance of these ends, and for that purpose have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries;

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States, John W. Foster, Secretary of State of the United States, and

Plenipotentiaries

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Honorable Michael H. Herbert, Charge d'Affaires *ad interim* of Great Britain,

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

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties agree that a coincident or joint survey (as may be found in practice most convenient) shall be made of the territory adjacent to that part of the boundary line of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada dividing the Territory of Alaska from the Province of British Columbia and the Northwest Territory of Canada, from the latitude of 54° 40' North to the point where the said boundary line encounters the 141st degree of longitude

Survey of territory adjacent to boundary line of Alaska to be made.

## Commissions.

westward from the meridian of Greenwich, by Commissions to be appointed severally by the High Contracting Parties, with a view to the ascertainment of the facts and data necessary to the permanent delimitation of said boundary line in accordance with the spirit and intent of the existing treaties in regard to it between Great Britain and Russia and between the United States and Russia.

Application will be made without delay to the respective legislative bodies for the appropriations necessary for the prosecution of the survey, and the Commissions to be appointed by the two governments shall meet at Ottawa within two months after said appropriation shall have been made, and shall proceed as soon as practicable thereafter to the active discharge of their duties.

## Final reports.

The respective Commissions shall complete the survey and submit their final reports thereof within two years from the date of their first meeting.

The Commissions shall, so far as they may be able to agree, make a joint report to each of the two governments, and they shall also report, either jointly or severally, to each government on any points upon which they may be unable to agree.

Each government shall pay the expenses of the Commission appointed by it.

Each government engages to facilitate in every possible way any operations which, in pursuance of the plan to be agreed upon by the Commissions, may be conducted within its territory by the Commission of the other.

The High Contracting Parties agree that, as soon as practicable after the report or reports of the Commissions shall have been received, they will proceed to consider and establish the boundary line in question.

## ARTICLE II.

Commission to mark boundary in Passamaquoddy Bay, at Eastport, Me.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the Governments of the United States and of Her Britannic Majesty in behalf of the Dominion of Canada, shall, with as little delay as possible, appoint two Commissioners, one to be named by each party, to determine upon a method of more accurately marking the boundary line between the two countries in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay in front of and adjacent to Eastport, in the State of Maine, and to place buoys or fix such other boundary marks as they may determine to be necessary.

## Expenses.

Each Government shall pay the expenses of its own Commissioner, and cost of marking the boundary in such manner as shall be determined upon shall be defrayed by the High Contracting Parties in equal moieties.

## ARTICLE III.

## Ratification.

The present Convention shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within twelve months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Convention and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington the 22nd day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

JOHN W. FOSTER [SEAL.]  
MICHAEL H. HERBERT [SEAL.]

Exchange of ratifications.

And Whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington, on the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two;

Now therefore, be it known that I, Benjamin Harrison, 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 to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-sixth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [SEAL.] ninety-two and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

BENJ HARRISON

By the President:

JOHN W. FOSTER,  
*Secretary of State.*

April 15, 1891.

*Supplemental Convention between the United States, Belgium, Brazil, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Tunis, amendatory of the convention of March 20, 1883, for the protection of industrial property. Concluded at Madrid April 15, 1891; ratification advised by the Senate March 2, 1892; ratified by the President March 30, 1892; ratifications exchanged June 15, 1892; proclaimed June 22, 1892.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas Protocol 3, amendatory of the Convention of March 20, 1883, for the Protection of Industrial Property was signed at Madrid on the fifteenth day of April, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-one by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States and other Powers, a certified copy of which Protocol 3, in the French language, is word for word as follows:

[Translation.]

Protocol 3.

TROISIÈME PROTOCOLE.

THIRD PROTOCOL.

Support of International Bureau of Union for Protection of Industrial Property.

Protocole concernant la dotation du Bureau International de L'Union pour la Protection de la Propriété Industrielle conclu entre la Belgique, le Brésil, l'Espagne, les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, la France, la Grande Bretagne, le Guatemala, l'Italie, la Norvège, les Pays-Bas, le Portugal, la Suède, la Suisse et la Tunisie.

Les soussignés Plénipotentiaires des Gouvernements ci-dessus énumérés,

Vu la Déclaration adoptée le 12 Mars 1883 par la Conférence internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle réunie à Paris,

Ont, d'un commun accord, et sous réserve de ratifications, arrêté le Protocole suivant:

ARTICLE PREMIER.

Le premier alinéa du chiffre 6 du Protocole de clôture annexé à la Convention internationale du 20

Annual expenses of Bureau.

Protocol concerning the dotation of the International Bureau of the Union for the protection of Industrial Property between Belgium, Brazil, Spain, The United States of America, France, Great Britain, Guatemala, Italy, Norway, The Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunis.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries of the Governments above named,

In view of the declaration adopted March 12, 1883, by the International Conference for the Protection of Industrial Property convened at Paris,

Have, with one accord and subject to ratification, concluded the following Protocol:

ARTICLE 1.

The first paragraph of No. 6 of the final Protocol annexed to the International Convention of March



Mars 1883 pour la protection de la propriété industrielle est abrogé et remplacé par la disposition suivante :

“Les dépenses du Bureau international institué par l'article 13 seront supportées en commun par les Etats contractants. Elles ne pourront, en aucun cas, dépasser la somme de soixante mille francs par année.”

ARTICLE 2.

Le présent Protocole sera ratifié, et les ratifications en seront échangées à Madrid dans le délai de six mois au plus tard.

Il entrera en vigueur un mois à partir de l'échange des ratifications, et aura la même force et durée que la Convention du 20 Mars 1883 dont il sera considéré comme faisant partie intégrante.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires des Etats ci-dessus énumérés ont signé le présent Protocole à Madrid le quinze Avril mil huit-cent-quatre-vingt-onze.

Pour la Belgique, TH. DE BOUNDER DE MELS BROECK.

“ le Brésil, LUIS F. D'ABREU.

“ l'Espagne, S. MORET, MARQUÉS DE AGUILAR, ENRIQUE CALLEJA, LUIS MARIANO DE LARRA.

“ les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, E. BURD GRUBB.

“ la France et la Tunisie, P. CAMBON.

“ la Grande Bretagne, FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

“ le Guatémala, J. CARRERA.

“ l'Italie, MAFFEI.

“ la Norvège, ARILD HUITFELDT.

“ les Pays-Bas, GERICKE.

“ le Portugal, COMTE DE CASAL RIBEIRO.

“ la Suède, ARILD HUITFELDT.

“ la Suisse, CH. E. LARDET.

“ “ MOREL.

20, 1883, for the Protection of Industrial Property is annulled and replaced by the following provision.

“The expenses of the International Bureau instituted by Article 13 shall be supported by the contracting States in common. They cannot in any event exceed the sum of sixty thousand francs per annum.”

ARTICLE 2.

The present Protocol shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Madrid, within a period of six months at the latest.

It shall take effect one month after the exchange of ratifications, and shall have the same force and duration as the Convention of March 20, 1883, of which it shall be considered as forming an integral part.

In testimony whereof, the Plenipotentiaries of the States above named have signed the present Protocol at Madrid, the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

For Belgium, TH. DE BOUNDER DE MELS BROECK.

“ Brazil, LUIS F. D'ABREU.

“ Spain, S. MORET, MARQUIS DE AGUILAR, ENRIQUE CALLEJA, LUIS MARIANO DE LARRA.

“ The United States of America, E. BURD GRUBB.

“ France and Tunis, P. CAMBON.

“ Great Britain, FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

“ Guatemala, J. CARRERA.

“ Italy, MAFFEI.

“ Norway, ARILD HUITFELDT.

“ The Netherlands, GERICKE.

“ Portugal, COUNT DE CASAL RIBEIRO.

“ Sweden, ARILD HUITFELDT.

“ Switzerland, CH. E. LARDET.

“ “ MOREL.

Ratification.

Effect.

Signatures.

And whereas the said Protocol 3 has been duly ratified by the signatory Powers, and the ratifications thereof were exchanged at the City of Madrid, on the fifteenth day of June, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two;

Exchange of ratifications.

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Protocol 3 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 22nd day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixteenth.

BENJ HARRISON

By the President:

WILLIAM F WHARTON

*Acting Secretary of State.*

NOTE.—Ratifications of Protocol 4 were not exchanged. The Protocol was referred to the next Conference to be held at Brussels. See telegram from United States Chargé at Madrid, June 15, 1892.

*Treaty between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the recovery of persons who may desert from the merchant vessels of either country while in the ports of the other. Concluded at Washington June 3, 1892; ratification advised by the Senate June 30, 1892; ratified by the President of the United States July 14, 1892; ratified by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland July 9, 1892; ratifications exchanged at Washington August 1, 1892; proclaimed August 1, 1892.*

June 3, 1892.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the recovery of persons who may desert from the merchant vessels of either country while in the ports of the other, was signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries on the 3rd of June, 1892, the original of which Treaty, being in the English language, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

*Treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the recovery of persons who may desert from the merchant vessels of either country while in the ports of the other.*

Whereas the Governments of the United States of America and of Great Britain are desirous to make provision for the apprehension, recovery and restoration of persons who may desert from merchant vessels of their respective countries while in the ports of the other country, and to conclude a treaty for the above purpose, the High Contracting Parties have accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude the said treaty, that is to say:

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States of America, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State of the United States; and

Plenipotentiaries.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Julian Pauncefote, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States;

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

ARTICLE I.

The Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents of either of the High Contracting Parties, residing in the dominions, possessions or colonies of the other, shall have power to require from the proper authorities the assistance provided by law for the apprehension, recovery and restoration of seamen who may desert from any ship belonging to a citizen or subject of their respective countries, while in the ports of the other country. If, however, any such deserter shall have committed any crime or offense in the country where he is found, his surrender or restoration may be delayed until the proper tribunal before which the case shall be pending or may be cognizable, shall have pronounced its sentence and the sentence shall have been carried into effect.

Assistance to consular officers to arrest, etc., deserting seamen.

Punishment for crimes.

It is understood that the preceding stipulations shall not apply to the citizens or subjects of the country where the desertion shall take place.

ARTICLE II.

Ratification.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or at London without delay.

ARTICLE III.

Effect.

The present Treaty shall come into operation at the expiration of thirty days from the date of the exchange of ratifications. It shall remain in force for five years after that date and thereafter until terminated by a twelve months' notice to be given by either High Contracting Party to the other.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty and have hereunto affixed our Seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, this third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Signatures.

JAMES G. BLAINE [SEAL.]  
 JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE [SEAL.]

Exchange of ratification.

And whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the city of Washington, on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two;

Proclamation

Now, therefore, be it known that I, BENJAMIN HARRISON, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof 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 first day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and [SEAL.] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

BENJ HARRISON.

By the President:

JOHN W. FOSTER,  
*Secretary of State.*

*Convention between the United States and Denmark for the reciprocal protection of trade-marks and trade labels. Concluded at Copenhagen June 15, 1892; ratification advised by the Senate July 21, 1892; ratified by the President of the United States July 29, 1892; ratified by the King of Denmark September 23, 1892; ratifications exchanged at Copenhagen September 28, 1892; proclaimed October 12, 1892.*

June 15, 1892.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Denmark for the reciprocal protection of Trade-Marks and Trade-Labels was signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at the City of Copenhagen, on the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, the original of which Convention, being in the English and Danish languages, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

CONVENTION.

KONVENTION.

With a view to secure for the manufacturers in the United States of America, and those in Denmark, the reciprocal protection of their Trade Marks and Trade Labels, the Undersigned, duly authorised to that effect, have agreed on the following dispositions.

For at sikre Industridrivende i de Forenede Stater af Amerika og i Danmark gjensidig Beskyttelse af deres Fabrik- og Varemærker, have undertegnede, efter dertil at have erholdt behørig Bemyndigelse, vedtaget følgende Bestemmelser.

Trade-Marks in Denmark and United States.

ARTICLE I.

ARTIKEL I.

The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall in the Dominions and Possessions of the other have the same rights as belong to native subjects or citizens, in everything relating to Trade Marks and Trade Labels of every kind.

Enhver af de høje kontraherende Parters Undersaatter eller Borgere skulle paa den anden Parts Territorier og Besiddelser nyde samme Rettigheder som Landets egne Undersaatter eller Borgere med Hensyn til Alt, hvad der vedrører Fabrik- eller Varemærker.

Reciprocal rights to citizens of each country.

Provided, always, that in the United States the subjects of Denmark, and in Denmark, the citizens of the United States of America, cannot enjoy these rights to a greater extent or for a longer period of time than in their native country.

Dog kunne Danske Undersaatter i de Forenede Stater og bemeldte Staters Borgere i Danmark ikke nyde disse Rettigheder i et større Omfang eller i et længere Tidsrum end i deres eget Land.

ARTICLE II.

ARTIKEL II.

Any person in either country desiring protection of his Trade Mark in the Dominions of the other must

En Person i et af de to Lande, der maatte ønske Beskyttelse for sit Varemærke paa det andets Ter-

Registration.

fulfil the formalities required by the law of the latter; but no person, being a subject or citizen of one of the contracting States, shall be entitled to claim protection in the other by virtue of the provisions of this convention, unless he shall have first secured protection in his own country in accordance with the laws thereof.

ritorium maa opfylde de lovbestemte Formaliteter i dette sidste; men ingen Person, som er Under-saat eller Borger i en af de kontraherende Stater skal have Ret til at fordrø Beskyttelse i den anden Stat i Kraft af denne Konventions Bestemmelser, medmindre han først har sikket sig Beskyttelse i sit eget Land i Overensstemmelse med dettes Love.

## ARTICLE III.

## ARTIKEL III.

Effect.

This arrangement shall go into effect immediately on or after the exchange of the ratifications and shall be in force until a year after it has been recalled by the one or the other of the two High Parties.

Denne Overenskomst træder i Virksomhed umiddelbart ved Udvexlingen af Ratifikationerne og forbliver i Kraft indtil 1 Aar efter at den er opsagt af en af de høje kontraherende Parter.

## ARTICLE IV.

## ARTIKEL IV.

Ratification.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof and by His Majesty the King of Denmark, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Copenhagen as soon as may be within ten months from the date hereof.

Nærværende Konvention skal ratificeres af Præsidenten for de Forenede Stater af Amerika med Senatets Raad og Samtykke og af Hans Majestæt Kongen af Danmark og Ratifikationerne skulle udvexles i Kjøbenhavn, saasnart som muligt, i Løbet af 10 Maaneder fra Dags Dato at regne.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Til Bekæftelse heraf have de Undertegnede underskrevet nærværende Konvention og paatrykt samme deres Vaabensegl.

Done at Copenhagen in double expedition the 15. June 1892.

Skeet i Kjøbenhavn i dobbelt Udfærdigelse den 15. Juni 1892.

Signatures.

[SEAL.] CLARK E. CABR.

[SEAL.] REEDTZ THOTT.

Exchange of ratifications.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the City of Copenhagen, on the twenty-eighth day of September, one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two;

Proclamation.

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

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

Done at the City of Washington, this 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

BENJ HARRISON.

By the President:  
JOHN W. FOSTER,  
*Secretary of State.*

*Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, for the settlement of certain claims of the citizens of either country against the other. Signed at Santiago, August 7, 1892; ratification advised by the Senate, December 8, 1892; ratified by the President of the United States, December 16, 1892; ratified by the President of Chile, December 23, 1892; ratifications exchanged, January 26, 1893; proclaimed, January 28, 1893.*

August 7, 1892.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, for the settlement of certain claims of the citizens of either country against the other, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Santiago, on the seventh day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, which Convention is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

The United States of America and the Republic of Chile, animated by the desire to settle and adjust amicably the claims made by the citizens of either country against the government of the other, growing out of acts committed by the civil or military authorities of either country, have agreed to make arrangements for that purpose, by means of a Convention, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereupon as follows:

Los Estados Unidos de América i la República de Chile animados del deseo de arreglar i concluir amigablemente los reclamos hechos por ciudadanos de cualquiera de los dos países contra el Gobierno del otro, provenientes de actos cometidos por las autoridades civiles o militares de cualquiera de los dos países, han convenido en hacer un arreglo con ese fin, por medio de una Convencion i han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios para tratar i convenir sobre lo espuesto, a saber:

Contracting parties.

The President of the United States of America, Patrick Egan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Santiago, and the President of the Republic of Chile, Isidoro Errázuriz, Minister of Foreign Relations of Chile;

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos al Señor don Patricio Egan, Enviado Estraordinario i Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos en Santiago; i el Presidente de la República de Chile al Señor don Isidoro Errázuriz, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile.

Plenipotentiaries.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and true form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Quienes, despues de haberse comunicado recíprocamente sus respectivos Plenos Poderes, i encontrádolos en buena i debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

ARTICLE I.

ARTÍCULO I.

All claims on the part of corporations, companies or private individuals, citizens of the United

Todos los reclamos entablados por corporaciones, compañías o individuos privados, ciudadanos de

Mutual claims of citizens against United States and Chile referred to three commissioners.

States, upon the Government of Chile, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of citizens of the United States not in the service of the enemies of Chile, or voluntarily giving aid and comfort to the same, by the civil or military authorities of Chile; and on the other hand, all claims on the part of corporations, companies or private individuals, citizens of Chile, upon the Government of the United States, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of citizens of Chile, not in the service of the enemies of the United States, or voluntarily giving aid and comfort to the same, by the civil or military authorities of the Government of the United States, shall be referred to three Commissioners, one of whom shall be named by the President of the United States, and one by the President of the Republic of Chile, and the third to be selected by mutual accord between the President of the United States and the President of Chile. In case the President of the United States and the President of Chile shall not agree within three months from the exchange of the ratifications of this Convention to nominate such third Commissioner then said nomination of said third Commissioner shall be made by the President of the Swiss Confederation.

Selection.

#### ARTICLE II.

The said Commission, thus constituted, shall be competent and obliged to examine and decide upon all claims of the aforesaid character presented to them by the citizens of either country.

#### ARTICLE III.

In case of the death, prolonged absence or incapacity to serve of one of the said Commissioners, or in the event of one Commissioner omitting, or declining, or ceasing to act as such, then the President of the United States, or the President of the Republic of Chile, or the President of the Swiss Confed-

Authority of Commission.

Vacancies on the Commission to be filled.

los Estados Unidos, contra el Gobierno de Chile, derivados de actos cometidos por las autoridades civiles o militares de Chile contra las personas o propiedad de ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos que no estén al servicio de los enemigos de Chile, ni hayan prestado a estos voluntariamente ayuda i auxilio, i por la otra parte, todos los reclamos de corporaciones, compañías o individuos privados, ciudadanos de Chile, contra el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, derivados de actos cometidos por las autoridades civiles o militares de los Estados Unidos contra las personas o propiedad de ciudadanos de Chile, que no estén al servicio de los enemigos de los Estados Unidos ni hayan prestado a estos voluntariamente ayuda i auxilio, serán sometidos a tres Comisionados, de los cuales uno será nombrado por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, otro por el Presidente de la República de Chile i el tercero será elegido por mútuo acuerdo entre el Presidente de los Estados Unidos i el Presidente de Chile. En caso de que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos i el Presidente de Chile no se pusieren de acuerdo, dentro de los tres meses subsiguientes al canje de las ratificaciones de esta Convencion, acerca del nombramiento del tercer Comisionado, el nombramiento de este tercer Comisionado será hecho por el Presidente de la Confederacion Suiza.

#### ARTÍCULO II.

La espresada Comision formada así, tendrá facultad i obligacion de examinar i decidir todos los reclamos de la naturaleza antes indicada que le fueren presentados por los ciudadanos de uno i otro pais.

#### ARTÍCULO III.

En caso de muerte, ausencia prolongada o incapacidad para servir de uno de los referidos Comisionados, o en el evento de que un Comisionado rehuse o cese de obrar como tal, el Presidente de los Estados Unidos o el Presidente de Chile o el Presidente de la Confederacion Suiza, segun fuere el caso, proce-



eration, as the case may be, shall forthwith proceed to fill the vacancy so occasioned by naming another Commissioner within three months from the occurrence of the vacancy.

ARTICLE IV.

The Commissioners named as hereinbefore provided shall meet in the City of Washington at the earliest convenient time within six months after the exchange of ratifications of this Convention, and shall, as their first act in so meeting, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment and according to public law, justice and equity, without fear, favor or affection, all claims within the description and true meaning of Articles I and II., which shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and of Chile respectively; and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings; Provided, however, that the concurring judgment of any two Commissioners shall be adequate for every intermediate decision arising in the execution of their duty and for every final award.

ARTICLE V.

The Commissioners shall, without delay, after the organization of the Commission, proceed to examine and determine the claims specified in the preceding articles, and notice shall be given to the respective Governments of the day of their organization and readiness to proceed to the transaction of the business of the Commission. They shall investigate and decide said claims in such order and in such manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of the respective Governments. They shall be bound to receive and consider all written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of the respective Governments in support of, or in answer to, any claim, and to

derá sin demora a llenar la vacante así ocasionada, nombrando otro Comisionado dentro de los tres meses contados desde que ocurrió la vacante.

ARTÍCULO IV.

Los Comisionados nombrados en la forma antes establecida se reunirán en la ciudad de Washington a la mayor brevedad posible i dentro de los seis meses posteriores al canje de las ratificaciones de esta Convencion i como primer acto en esa reunion formularán i suscribirán una solemne declaracion de que ellos examinarán imparcial i cuidadosamente, segun su mejor entender, i, de acuerdo con el derecho público, la justicia i la equidad, sin temor, favor, ni afeccion, todos los reclamos comprendidos en la enumeracion i verdadero significado de los artículos I i II, que les fueren presentados de parte de los Gobiernos de los Estados Unidos i de Chile, respectivamente; i tal declaracion será anotada en el acta; entendiéndose sin embargo que el juicio uniforme de dos Comisionados bastará para tomar cualquiera resolucion interlocutoria que se produzca en el ejercicio de sus funciones i para cualquiera sentencia definitiva.

ARTÍCULO V.

Los Comisionados procederán sin tardanza, una vez organizada la Comision a examinar i ordenar los reclamos especificados en los artículos precedentes i darán aviso a sus Gobiernos respectivos del día de su organizacion i de hallarse prontos para iniciar los trabajos de la Comision. Ellos investigarán i decidirán los indicados reclamos en el órden i forma que juzguen propios, pero solo en vista de las pruebas o informaciones que les serán suministradas por o de la parte de los Gobiernos respectivos. Estarán obligados a recibir i tomar en cuenta todo documento o exposicion escritos que se les presentare por o de parte de los respectivos Gobiernos en apoyo o en contestacion a algun reclamo, i a oír, si se creyese necesario en todos o en cada uno de los reclamos sepa-

Meeting of Commission.

Decision.

Organization, hearings, etc.

Evidence.

Counsel.

hear, if required, one person on each side whom it shall be competent for each Government to name as its Counsel or Agent to present and support claims on its behalf, on each and every separate claim. Each Government shall furnish at the request of the Commissioners, or of any two of them, the papers in its possession which may be important to the just determination of any of the claims laid before the Commission.

## ARTICLE VI.

Decisions of two commissioners conclusive.

The concurring decisions of the Commissioners, or of any two of them, shall be conclusive and final. Said decisions shall in every case be given upon each individual claim, in writing, stating in the event of a pecuniary award being made, the amount or equivalent value of the same in gold coin of the United States; and in the event of interest being allowed on such award, the rate thereof and the period for which it is to be computed shall be fixed, which period shall not extend beyond the close of the Commission; and said decision shall be signed by the Commissioners concurring therein.

To be in writing.

## ARTICLE VII.

Decisions binding on the two Governments.

The High Contracting Parties hereby engage to consider the decision of the Commissioners, or of any two of them, as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them, and to give full effect to such decisions without any objections, evasions, or delay whatever.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Time for presenting claims.

Every claim shall be presented to the Commissioners within a period of two months reckoned from the day of their first meeting for business, after notice to the respective Governments as prescribed in Article V of this Convention. Nevertheless, where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, or of any two of them, the

radamente, a una persona de cada lado que cada Gobierno está facultado para nombrar como su abogado o agente para presentar i sostener reclamos de su parte. Cada uno de los Gobiernos suministrará, a petición de los Comisionados, o de cualesquiera dos de ellos, los papeles que posea i que sean de importancia para la justa apreciación de algunos de los reclamos presentados a la Comisión.

## ARTÍCULO VI.

Las resoluciones unánimes de los Comisionados o de cualquiera dos de ellos serán concluyentes i definitivas. Tales decisiones serán pronuncianadas en cada caso sobre cada reclamo en particular, por escrito, estableciendo, en el caso de que se dé una sentencia que importe un pago, el monto o valor equivalente de la suma en moneda de oro de los Estados Unidos, i en el caso de que en tal sentencia se concedan intereses deberá fijarse el tipo de estos i el período durante el cual deban ser computados, período que no deberá extenderse mas allá de la clausura de la Comisión, i el referido fallo será suscrito por los Comisionados que hubieren tomado parte en él.

## ARTÍCULO VII.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes se comprometen a considerar la decision de los Comisionados o de cualesquiera dos de ellos, como absolutamente final i concluyente sobre cada reclamo resuelto por ellos i a dar cumplido efecto a cada sentencia sin objeciones, evasivas o dilatorias de cualquiera clase.—

## ARTÍCULO VIII.

Cada reclamo será presentado a los Comisionados dentro del período de dos meses contados desde el día de su primera sesión de trabajo, despues de haber comunicado el hecho a los respectivos Gobiernos, como lo prescribe el artículo V de esta convencion. Sin embargo, si se alegaren, en favor del retardo, razones satisfactorias para los Comisionados o para cuales-

period for presenting the claim may be extended by them to any time not exceeding two months longer.

The Commissioners shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within six months from the day of their first meeting for business as aforesaid; which period shall not be extended except only in case of the proceedings of the Commission shall be interrupted by the death, incapacity, retirement or cessation of the functions of any one of the Commissioners, in which event the period of six months herein prescribed shall not be held to include the time during which such interruption may actually exist.

It shall be competent in each case for the said Commissioners to decide whether any claim has, or has not, been duly made, preferred, and laid before them, either wholly, or to any and what extent, according to the true intent and meaning of this Convention.

ARTICLE IX.

All sums of money which may be awarded by the Commissioners as aforesaid, shall be paid by the one Government to the other, as the case may be, at the capital of the Government to receive such payment, within six months after the date of the final award, without interest, and without any deduction save as specified in Article X.

ARTICLE X.

The Commissioners shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof; and the Governments of the United States and of Chile may each appoint and employ a Secretary versed in the languages of both countries, and the Commissioners may appoint any other necessary officer or officers to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them.

Each Government shall pay its own Commissioner, Secretary and Agent or Counsel, and at the same

quiera dos de ellos, el plazo para presentar el reclamo puede ser estendido por ellos dentro de un período que no exeda de dos meses.

Los Comisionados estarán obligados a examinar i resolver cada reclamo dentro de los seis meses contados desde el día de su primera reunion de trabajo, como antes se ha dicho, cuyo período no será ampliado escepto solamente en el caso de que los trabajos de la Comision fueran interrumpidos por la muerte, incapacidad, retiro o cesacion de funciones de algunos de los Comisionados, i, en este caso, el período de seis meses aquí prescrito no se entenderá que abraza el tiempo durante el cual tal interrupcion pueda durar.

Los referidos Comisionados están facultados para decidir en cada caso si un reclamo ha sido ó no debidamente hecho, espuesto, presentado i sostenido ante ellos, ya fuese en el todo ó en alguna parte, de acuerdo con el verdadero propósito e intelijencia de esta Convencion.

Examinations.

Decision as to claims being presented to Commission.

ARTÍCULO IX.

Todas las sumas en dinero que los Comisionados ordenaren pagar, en la forma anterior, serán cubiertas por un Gobierno al otro, segun fuere el caso, de manera que el Gobierno pueda recibir en su capital dicho pago, dentro de los seis meses posteriores a la fecha de la sentencia definitiva, sin intereses i sin otra deduccion que la especificada en el artículo X.

Payment of awards.

ARTÍCULO X.

Los Comisionados llevaran un prolijo registro i correctas actas o notas de todos los procedimientos con sus respectivas fechas, i los Gobiernos de los Estados Unidos i de Chile pueden cada cual nombrar i ocupar un Secretario versado en el idioma de ambos países, i los Comisionados pueden nombrar algun otro empleado o empleados necesarios que les ayuden en el despacho de los asuntos que pendieren ante ellos.

Record of proceedings.

Cada Gobierno pagará su propio Comisionado, Secretario y Ajente o abogado, i la remuneracion será

Expenses.

or equivalent rates of compensation, as near as may be, for like officers on the one side as on the other. All other expenses, including the compensation of the third Commissioner, which latter shall be equal or equivalent to that of the other Commissioners shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal moieties.

Deduction from awards.

The whole expenses of the Commission, including contingent expenses, shall be defrayed by a ratable deduction on the amount of the sums awarded by the Commissioners, provided always that such deduction shall not exceed the rate of five per centum on the sum so awarded. If the whole expenses shall exceed this rate, then the excess of expense shall be defrayed jointly by the two Governments in equal moieties.

#### ARTICLE XI.

Result to be a final adjustment of claims, etc.

The High Contracting Parties agree to consider the result of the proceedings of the Commission provided for by this Convention as a full, perfect and final settlement of any and every claim upon either Government within the description and true meaning of Articles I and II; and that every such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred or laid before the said Commission, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of the said Commission, be treated and considered as finally settled, concluded and barred.

#### ARTICLE XII.

Ratification.

The present Convention shall be 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 Chile, with the consent and approbation of the Congress of the same, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, at as early a day as may be possible within six months from the date hereof.

Signatures.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, in the English and Spanish languages,

tan equivalente cuanto fuere posible para los empleados de una u otra parte.

Todos los demas gastos, incluyendo la remuneracion del tercer Comisionado, la cual será igual o equivalente a la de los otros Comisionados, será pagado por los dos Gobiernos por mitad.

Todos los gastos de la Comision, incluyendo desembolsos imprevistos, serán pagados con una deduccion a prorrata del monto de las sumas falladas por la Comision, con tal que dicha deduccion no exceda la cuota del cinco por ciento de las sumas falladas. Si el valor total de los gastos excediere esta cantidad, el exceso de gastos será pagado juntamente i por mitad por los dos Gobiernos.

#### ARTÍCULO XI.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en considerar el resultado de los trabajos de la Comision establecida por esta Convencion como un arreglo completo, perfecto i final de todos i de cada uno de los reclamos contra uno i otro Gobierno, dentro de la prescripcion i verdadera intelijencia de los articulos I i II; i que cada reclamo, ya sea que se haya o no elevado a conocimiento, formulado, sometido i sostenido ante la referida Comision, será desde la conclusion de los trabajos de la Comision, considerado i tenido como finalmente resuelto, concluido i finiquitado.

#### ARTÍCULO XII.

La presente Convencion será ratificada por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, con el consejo i acuerdo del Senado, i por el Presidente de la República de Chile, con el consentimiento i aprobacion del Congreso de la misma, i las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en Washington en el mas breve plazo posible dentro de los seis meses contados desde esta fecha.

En testimonio de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado la presente Convencion en los idiomas inglés i español, por

in duplicate, and hereunto affixed their respective seals.

duplicado i le han puesto aquí sus sellos respectivos.

Done at the city of Santiago the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Hecha en la ciudad de Santiago el dia siete de Agosto de 1892.

[SEAL.] PATRICK EGAN.  
[SEAL.] ISIDORO ERRÁZURIZ.

PATRICK EGAN. [SEAL]  
ISIDORO ERRÁZURIZ. [SEAL]

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the twenty-sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Exchange of ratifications.

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

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

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

[SEAL.]

BENJ HARRISON

By the President:

JOHN W. FOSTER,  
*Secretary of State.*

January 14, 1893.

*Treaty between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Sweden for the extradition of criminals. Concluded at Washington January 14, 1893; ratification advised by the Senate February 2, 1893; ratified by the President February 8, 1893; ratified by the King February 10, 1893; ratifications exchanged at Washington, March 18, 1893; proclaimed March 18, 1893.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

### A PROCLAMATION

Preamble.

Whereas, a Treaty between the United States and Sweden for the extradition of criminals was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Washington, on the fourteenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, which Treaty is word for word as follows:

Contracting parties

The United States of America and His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, being desirous to confirm their friendly relations and to promote the cause of justice, have resolved to conclude a new treaty for the extradition of fugitives from justice between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Sweden, and have appointed for that purpose the following Plenipotentiaries:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America, John W. Foster, Secretary of State of the United States; and

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, J. A. W. Grip, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States;

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

#### ARTICLE I.

Reciprocal delivery of persons charged with crime.

The Government of the United States and the Government of Sweden mutually agree to deliver up persons who, having been charged with or convicted of any of the crimes and offenses specified in the following article, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, shall seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: *Provided*, that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offense had been there committed.

#### ARTICLE II.

Extraditable crimes

Murder, etc.

Extradition shall be granted for the following crimes and offenses:  
1. Murder, comprehending assassination, parricide, infanticide and poisoning; attempt to commit murder; the killing of a human being, when such act is punishable in the United States as voluntary manslaughter, and in Sweden as manslaughter.

Arson.

2. Arson.

Robbery.

3. Robbery, defined to be the act of feloniously and forcibly taking from the person of another money or goods, by violence or putting him in fear; burglary; also house-breaking or shop-breaking.

4. Forgery, or the utterance of forged papers; the forgery or falsification of official acts of government, of public authorities, or of courts of justice, or the utterance of the thing forged or falsified.

Forgery.

5. The counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of money, whether coin or paper, or of instruments of debt created by national, state, provincial, or municipal governments, or of coupons thereof, or of bank-notes, or the utterance or circulation of the same; or the counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of seals of state.

Counterfeiting, etc.

6. Embezzlement by public officers; embezzlement by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers; larceny; obtaining money, valuable securities or other property by false pretenses, or receiving money, valuable securities or other property knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen or fraudulently obtained, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries and the amount of money or the value of the property fraudulently obtained or received is not less than \$200 or kronor 740.

Embezzlement, etc.

7. Fraud or breach of trust by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity, or director or member or officer of any company, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries and the amount of money or the value of the property misappropriated is not less than \$200 or kronor 740.

Breach of trust, etc.

8. Perjury; subornation of perjury.

Perjury.

9. Rape; abduction; kidnapping.

Rape, etc.

10. Willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life.

Injuries to railroads, etc.

11. Crimes committed at sea:

Crimes committed at sea.

a. Piracy, by statute or by the law of nations;

b. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas, against the authority of the master;

c. Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so;

d. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

12. Crimes and offenses against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading.

Slave trading, etc.

Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes and offenses mentioned in this treaty, provided such participation may be punished, in the United States as a felony, and in Sweden by imprisonment at hard labor.

Complicity.

### ARTICLE III.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or in the absence of these from the country or its seat of government, may be made by the superior consular officers.

Requisitions

If the person whose extradition is requested shall have been convicted of a crime or offense, a duly authenticated copy of the sentence of the court in which he was convicted, or if the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country where the crime has been committed, and of the depositions or other evidence upon which such warrant was issued, shall be produced.

Copy of sentence or warrant.

The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of this Treaty shall be carried out in the United States and Sweden, respectively, in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being in force in the state on which the demand for surrender is made.

Proceedings.

### ARTICLE IV.

Where the arrest and detention of a fugitive are desired on telegraphic or other information in advance of the presentation of formal proofs, the proper course in the United States shall be to apply to the

Applications for provisional arrest.

judge or other magistrate authorized to issue warrants of arrest in extradition cases, and present a complaint on oath, as provided by the statutes of the United States.

In the Kingdom of Sweden the proper course shall be to apply to the Foreign Office, which will immediately cause the necessary steps to be taken in order to secure the provisional arrest and detention of the fugitive.

Discharge on failure to make formal requisition in two months.

The provisional detention of a fugitive shall cease and the prisoner be released, if a formal requisition for his surrender, accompanied by the necessary evidence of his criminality, has not been produced, under the stipulations of this Treaty, within two months from the date of his provisional arrest or detention.

#### ARTICLE V.

Neither country bound to deliver its own citizens.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this Treaty.

#### ARTICLE VI.

No surrender for political offenses.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offense in respect of which his surrender is demanded be of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offense of a political character.

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall be triable or tried or be punished for any political crime or offense, or for any act connected therewith, committed previously to his extradition.

Decision.

If any question shall arise as to whether a case comes within the provisions of this article, the decision of the authorities of the government on which the demand for surrender is made, or which may have granted the extradition shall be final.

#### ARTICLE VII.

No delivery if trial barred by limitation.

Extradition shall not be granted, in pursuance of the provisions of this Treaty, if legal proceedings or the enforcement of the penalty for the act committed by the person claimed has become barred by limitation, according to the laws of the country to which the requisition is addressed.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Trials to be only for offenses for which extradited.

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall, without his consent, freely granted and publicly declared by him, be triable or tried or be punished for any crime or offense committed prior to his extradition, other than that for which he was delivered up, until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.

#### ARTICLE IX.

Disposition of articles seized with person.

All articles seized which are in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, whether being the proceeds of the crime or offense charged, or being material as evidence in making proof of the crime or offense, shall, so far as practicable and in conformity with the laws of the respective countries, be given up when the extradition takes place. Nevertheless, the rights of third parties with regard to such articles shall be duly respected.



## ARTICLE X.

If the individual claimed by one of the high contracting parties, in pursuance of the present Treaty, shall also be claimed by one or several other powers on account of crimes or offenses committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to the state whose demand is first received: Provided, that the government from which extradition is sought is not bound by Treaty to give preference otherwise.

Persons claimed by two or more countries.

## ARTICLE XI.

The expenses incurred in the arrest, detention, examination and delivery of fugitives under this Treaty shall be borne by the state in whose name the extradition is sought: Provided, that the demanding government shall not be compelled to bear any expense for the services of such public officers of the government from which extradition is sought as receive a fixed salary; and, Provided, that the charge for the services of such public officers as receive only fees or perquisites shall not exceed their customary fees for the acts or services performed by them had such acts or services been performed in ordinary criminal proceedings under the laws of the country of which they are officers.

Expenses.

## ARTICLE XII.

The present treaty shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall not operate retroactively. On the day on which it takes effect the convention of March 21st. 1860, shall, as between the Governments of the United States and of Sweden cease to be in force except as to crimes therein enumerated and committed prior to that day.

Effect.

The ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible, and it shall remain in force for a period of six months after either of the contracting Governments shall have given notice of a purpose to terminate it.

Former treaty abrogated.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Exchange of ratifications.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington this fourteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

JOHN W. FOSTER. [SEAL.]  
J. A. W. GRIP. [SEAL.]

Signatures.

And whereas the said Treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 18th. day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three;

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, 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 to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 18th. day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

W. Q. GRESHAM  
*Secretary of State.*

