
TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS

CONCLUDED BY THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WITH

FOREIGN NATIONS.

1811

TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Orange Free State providing for the extradition of criminals. Signed at Washington, October 28, 1896; ratification, with amendments, advised by the Senate, January 28, 1897; ratified by the President of the United States, February 21, 1899; ratified by the State President of the Orange Free State, May 26, 1898; ratifications exchanged at Washington, April 20, 1899; proclaimed, April 21, 1899.

October 28, 1896.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and the Orange Free State providing for the extradition of criminals was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the 28th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, the original of which treaty as amended by the Senate of the United States, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

The Governments of the United States of America and of the Orange Free State, being desirous to confirm their friendly relations and to promote the cause of justice, have resolved to conclude a treaty for the extradition of fugitives from justice between the United States of America and the Orange Free State and have appointed for that purpose the following Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Richard Olney, Secretary of State of the United States, and

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the Orange Free State, Charles D. Pierce, Consul General of the Orange Free State in 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.

The Government of the United States and the Government of the Orange Free State 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:

Reciprocal delivery of persons charged with crime.

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.

Proviso. Evidence required

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 the Orange Free State as manslaughter.

2. Arson.

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, or public authorities, or of courts of justice, or the utterance of the thing forged or falsified.

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.

6. Embezzlement by public officers; embezzlement by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers; larceny; and receiving money, valuable securities or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen, when such act is made criminal by the laws of both countries and the amount of money or the value of the property stolen or received is not less than two hundred dollars (\$200) or forty pounds sterling (£40.); receiving in the Orange Free State a diamond or diamonds, cut or uncut, and of whatever value, knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen or received.

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 two hundred dollars (\$200) or forty pounds sterling (£40.)

8. Perjury; subornation of perjury.

9. Rape; abduction; kidnapping.

10. Willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life.

11. Crimes committed at sea:

(a.) Piracy, by 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.

Crimes committed
at sea.

Participation extra-
ditable.

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 the Orange Free State by imprisonment at hard labor.

ARTICLE III.

Requisitions.

Requisitions for 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.

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 of conviction to be produced.

The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of this Treaty shall be carried out in the United States and in the Orange Free State, 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.

Existing laws to govern extradition.

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 judge or other magistrates authorized to issue warrants of arrest in extradition cases, and present a complaint on oath, as provided by the Statutes of the United States.

Provisional arrest to await production of documents.

In the Orange Free State 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.

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.

In no case shall the nationality of the person accused be an impediment to his extradition, under the conditions stipulated by the present Treaty, but neither Government shall be bound to deliver its own citizens for extradition under this Convention; but either shall have the power to deliver them up, if, in its discretion, it be deemed proper to do so.

Neither country bound to deliver its own citizens, etc.

ARTICLE VI.

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 it shall be made to appear 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.

Political offenses not extraditable, etc.

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.

Political offenses prior to extradition.

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.

Decision.

ARTICLE VII.

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.

Limitation of time.

ARTICLE VIII.

Trial only for offense
for which surren-
dered

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 an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.

ARTICLE IX.

Disposal of articles
seized.

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.

Persons claimed by
two or more coun-
tries.

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.

ARTICLE XI.

Expenses.

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.

ARTICLE XII.

Effect.

The present Treaty shall take effect on the 30th day after the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall not operate retroactively. On the day on which it becomes operative however, the extradition articles in the Treaty of December 22, 1871, between the two High Contracting Parties which has been denounced to take effect in January, 1895, shall terminate.

Duration, etc.

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.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington, this 28th day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

Signatures.

RICHARD OLNEY [SEAL.]
CHARLES D. PIERCE. [SEAL.]

Proclamation.

And whereas the said treaty as amended by the Senate of the United States has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the City of Washington on the 20th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine;

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

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

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

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN HAY

Secretary of State.

February 22, 1899.

Treaty of extradition between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico. Concluded at the City of Mexico, February 22, 1899; ratification advised by the Senate, March 2, 1899; ratified by the President of the United States, March 8, 1899; ratified by the President of Mexico, April 13, 1899; ratifications exchanged at the City of Mexico, April 22, 1899; proclaimed, April 24, 1899.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION

Preamble.

Whereas, a Treaty between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico for the extradition of criminals was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Mexico on the twenty-second day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, the original of which treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages is, word for word as follows:

Contracting parties

The United States of America and the United States of Mexico having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes and offenses hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude a new convention for that purpose, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries—

Los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y los Estados Unidos de América, habiendo juzgado conveniente para la mejor administración de justicia y para prevenir los delitos en sus respectivos territorios y jurisdicciones, que los individuos, prófugos de la justicia, acusados ó condenados por los delitos que se especificarán más adelante sean recíprocamente entregados en determinadas circunstancias han resuelto ajustar un nuevo Tratado con ese objeto y han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America, Powell Clayton, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, of said United States, at Mexico, and the President of the United States of Mexico, Don Ignacio Mariscal, Secretary of Foreign Relations, 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:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos á Don Ignacio Mariscal, Secretario del Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América á Powell Clayton, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de los mismos Estados Unidos en México. Quienes, después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes y encontrádoslos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

ARTICLE I.

ARTÍCULO I.

Reciprocal delivery of persons charged with crime.

The Government of the United States of America and the Govern-

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y el Gobierno de

ment of the United States of Mexico 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 territory of the other.

ARTICLE II.

Persons shall be delivered up, according to the provisions of this convention, who shall have been charged with, or convicted of, any of the following crimes or offenses:

1. Murder, comprehending the crimes known as parricide, assassination, poisoning and infanticide.

2. Rape.

3. Bigamy.

4. Arson.

5. Crimes committed at sea:

(a) Piracy, as commonly known and defined by the laws of nations.

(b) Destruction or loss of a vessel, caused intentionally: or conspiracy and attempt to bring about such destruction or loss, when committed by any person or persons on board of said vessel on the high seas.

(c) Mutiny or conspiracy by two or more members of the crew or other persons on board of a vessel on the high seas, for the purpose of rebelling against the authority of the captain or commander of such vessel, or by fraud, or by violence, taking possession of such vessel.

6. Burglary, defined to be the act of breaking and entering into the house of another in the night time, with intent to commit a felony therein.

7. The act of breaking into and entering public offices, or the offices of banks, banking houses, savings banks, trust companies, or insurance companies, with intent to commit theft therein, and also the thefts resulting from such acts.

8. Robbery, defined to be the felonious and forcible taking from the person of another of goods or

los Estados Unidos de América convienen en entregarse mutuamente las personas que, habiendo sido acusadas ó sentenciadas por alguno de los delitos especificados en el artículo siguiente, cometido dentro de la jurisdicción de una de las Partes Contratantes, busquen asilo ó sean encontradas en el territorio de la otra.

ARTÍCULO II.

Conforme á las cláusulas de esta Convención, serán entregadas las personas acusadas ó condenadas por alguno de los delitos siguientes:

1. Homicidio, incluso los delitos conocidos con los nombres de parricidio, asesinato, envenenamiento é infanticidio.

2. Estupro y violación.

3. Bigamia.

4. Incendio.

5. Crímenes cometidos en el mar

(a) Piratería según se conoce y define comunmente en derecho internacional.

(b) Destrucción ó pérdida de un buque causadas intencionalmente ó conspiración y tentativa para conseguir dicha destrucción ó pérdida, cuando hubieren sido cometidas por alguna persona ó personas á bordo de dicho buque en alta mar.

(c) Motín ó conspiración por dos ó más individuos de la tripulación, ó por otras personas á bordo de un buque en alta mar, con el propósito de revelarse contra la autoridad del capitán ó comandante de dicho buque, ó con el de apoderarse por fraude ó violencia de dicho barco.

6. Allanamiento de morada, por el cual se entenderá el acto de asaltar la casa de otro y de entrar en ella durante la noche, con el fin de cometer un delito.

7. El acto de forzar la entrada á las oficinas públicas ó de banco, de casas de banco, cajas de ahorro, compañías de depósito ó de seguros, con el fin de cometer en ellas un robo, así como los robos que resulten de ese acto.

8. Robo con violencia, entendiéndose por tal la sustracción criminal y por la fuerza, de bienes ó

Extraditable crimes.

—murder, etc.

Crimes committed at sea.

Burglary.

Breaking into public offices, etc.

Robbery.

money, by violence or by putting the person in fear.

Forgery.

9. Forgery or the utterance of forged papers.

10. The forgery, or falsification of the official acts of the Government or public authority, including courts of justice, or the utterance or fraudulent use of any of the same.

Counterfeiting, etc.

11. The fabrication of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper, counterfeit titles or coupons of public debt, bank notes, or other instruments of public credit; of counterfeit seals, stamps, dies, and marks of State or public administration, and the utterance, circulation, or fraudulent use of any of the abovementioned objects.

12. The introduction of instruments for the fabrication of counterfeit coin or bank notes or other paper current as money.

Embezzlement, etc.

13. Embezzlement or criminal malversation of public funds committed within the jurisdiction of either party by public officers or depositaries.

14. Embezzlement of funds of a bank of deposit or savings bank, or trust company chartered under Federal or State laws.

15. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when the crime is subject to punishment by the laws of the place where it was committed.

Kidnapping, etc.

16. Kidnapping of minors or adults, defined to be the abduction or detention of a person or persons in order to exact money from them or from their families, or for any other unlawful end.

Mayhem.

17. Mayhem and any other willful mutilation causing disability or death.

Injuries to railways, etc.

18. The malicious and unlawful destruction or attempted destruction of railways, trains, bridges, vehicles, vessels, and other means

dinero ajenos, ejerciendo violencia ó intimidación.

9. La falsificación ó el expendio ó circulación de documentos falsificados.

10. La falsificación ó alteración de los actos oficiales del Gobierno ó de la autoridad pública incluso los tribunales ó el empleo ó uso fraudulento de alguno de los mismos actos.

11. La falsificación de moneda sea en metálico ó en papel, de títulos de cupones de deuda pública, de billetes de banco, ú otros títulos de crédito público, de sellos, timbres, cuños y marcas de la Nación ó de la Administración pública y el expendio, circulación ó uso fraudulento de alguno de los objetos antes mencionados.

12. Importación de instrumentos para falsificar moneda ó billetes de banco ú otro papel moneda.

13. Peculad o ó malversación criminal de fondos públicos, cometida dentro de la jurisdicción de cualquiera de las Partes contratantes por empleados ó depositarios públicos.

14. Abuso de confianza cometido con fondos de un banco de depósito ó de una caja de ahorros ó de una compañía de depósito, organizados conforme á las leyes federales ó de los Estados.

15. Abuso de confianza por una persona ó personas, á sueldo ó salario en perjuicio de aquel que los tiene á su servicio, cuando el delito está sujeto á una pena, conforme á las leyes del lugar donde fué cometido.

16. Plagio de menores ó adultos, entendiéndose por tal el hecho de apoderarse de una persona ó personas ó de detenerlas, para exigir dinero de ellas ó de sus familias, ó para cualquier otro fin ilegal.

17. La privación violenta de cualquier miembro necesario para la propia defensa ó protección y cualquiera otra mutilación voluntaria que cause incapacidad para trabajar, ó la muerte.

18. La destrucción maliciosa ó ilegal, ó la tentativa de destrucción de ferrocarriles, trenes, puentes, vehículos, buques y otros me-

of travel or of public edifices and private dwellings, when the act committed shall endanger human life.

19. Obtaining by threats of injury, or by false devices, money, valuables or other personal property, and the purchase of the same with the knowledge that they have been so obtained, when such crimes or offenses are punishable by imprisonment or other corporal punishment by the laws of both countries.

20. Larceny, defined to be the theft of effects, personal property, horses, cattle, or live stock, or money, of the value of twenty-five dollars or more, or receiving stolen property, of that value, knowing it to be stolen.

21. Extradition shall also be granted for the attempt to commit any of the crimes and offenses above enumerated, when such attempt is punishable as a felony by the laws of both contracting parties.

dios de comunicación, ó de edificios públicos y privados, cuando el acto cometido ponga en peligro la vida humana

19. Obtener por medio de amenazas de hacer daño, ó por maquinaciones ó artificios, dinero, valores ú otros bienes muebles, y la compra de los mismos, á sabiendas de como se han obtenido, cuando estos delitos estén penados con prisión ú otro castigo corporal por las leyes de ambos países.

20. Hurto ó robo sin violencia, entendiéndose por tal el apoderamiento de efectos, bienes muebles, caballos ganado vacuno ó de otra clase, ó de dinero por valor de veinticinco pesos ó más, ó recibir á sabiendas propiedades robadas de ese valor.

21. También se deberá conceder la extradición por el conato de alguno de los delitos antes enumerados, cuando este conato sea punible con prisión ú otra pena corporal por las leyes de ambas Partes Contratantes.

Obtaining money, etc., by threats.

Larceny.

Attempt to commit crime, etc.

ARTICLE III.

Extradition shall not take place in any of the following cases:

1. When the evidence of criminality presented by the demanding party would not justify, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, his or her apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offense had been there committed.

2. When the crime or offense charged shall be of a purely political character.

3. When the legal proceedings or the enforcement of the penalty for the act committed by the person demanded has become barred by limitation according to the laws of the country to which the requisition is addressed.

4. When the extradition is demanded on account of a crime or offense for which the person demanded is undergoing or has undergone punishment in the country from which the extradition is demanded, or in case he or she shall

ARTÍCULO III.

No se concederá la extradición en ninguno de los casos siguientes:

1. Cuando la prueba de la delincuencia presentada por la parte requerente, no justificare, conforme á las leyes del lugar donde se encuentra el prófugo ó acusado, su apprehensión y enjuiciamiento, en caso de que el delito se hubiere cometido allí

2. Cuando el delito imputado sea de carácter puramente político.

3. Cuando conforme á las leyes del país al que se hace el requerimiento, la prescripción impida los procedimientos legales ó la imposición de la pena, con motivo del acto cometido por la persona cuya entrega se pide.

4. Cuando se pide la extradición con motivo de un delito por el cual el individuo reclamado está sufriendo ó ha sufrido una pena en el país al que se pide la extradición, ó en caso de que allí haya sido juzgado y absuelto, con motivo de

When extradition not granted—insufficient evidence, etc.

—political offenses.

—barred by limitation.

—previous acquittal, etc.

have been prosecuted therein on the same charge and acquitted thereof; provided that, with the exception of the offenses included in clause 13 Article 2, of this convention, each contracting party agrees not to assume jurisdiction in the punishment of crimes committed exclusively within the territory of the other.

ARTICLE IV

Neither country bound to deliver its own citizens.

Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens under the stipulations of this convention, but the executive authority of each shall have the power to deliver them up, if, in its discretion, it be deemed proper to do so.

ARTICLE V

Deferring extradition, etc.

If the person whose surrender may be claimed pursuant to the stipulations of the present convention shall have been accused or arrested for the commission of any offense in the country where he or she has sought asylum, or shall have been convicted thereof, his or her extradition may be deferred until he or she is entitled to be liberated on account of the offense charged, for any of the following reasons: Acquittal; expiration of term of imprisonment; expiration of the period to which the sentence may have been commuted, or pardon.

ARTICLE VI.

Persons claimed by two or more countries.

If a fugitive criminal claimed by one of the parties hereto shall be also claimed by one or more powers, pursuant to treaty provisions on account of crimes or offenses committed within their jurisdiction, such criminals shall be delivered up in preference in accordance with that demand which is the earliest in date.

ARTICLE VII.

Trial for offense for which committed, etc.

A person who has been surrendered on account of one of the crimes or offenses mentioned in

la misma acusación; con tal que, exceptuando los delitos referidos en la fracción 13ª Artículo II de esta Convención, cada Parte contratante se comprometa á no ejercer jurisdicción para el castigo de delitos cometidos exclusivamente dentro del territorio de la otra.

ARTÍCULO IV.

Ninguna de las Partes Contratantes estará obligada á entregar, por virtud de las estipulaciones de esta Convención, a sus propios ciudadanos, pero el Poder Ejecutivo de cada una de ellas tendrá la facultad de entregarlos, si á su discreción lo creyere conveniente.

ARTÍCULO V.

Si la persona cuya entrega se pidiere conforme á las estipulaciones del presente Tratado, hubiere sido reducida á prisión por haber cometido un delito en el país donde se ha refugiado, ó hubiere sido condenada á causa del mismo, se puede diferir su extradición hasta que se la absuelva ó hasta que expire el tiempo de prisión á que se la haya condenado, ó reducidos su sentencia, ó bien se le indulte.

ARTÍCULO VI.

Si el reo prófugo reclamado por uno de las Partes Contratantes lo fuese también por uno ó más Gobiernos, á virtud de estipulaciones contenidas en Tratados por delitos cometidos en su jurisdicción, este reo será entregado de preferencia al que primero lo haya pedido.

ARTÍCULO VII.

La persona cuya extradición se haya concedido, con motivo de uno de los delitos mencionados en el

article 2 shall in no case be prosecuted and punished in the country in which his or her extradition has been granted, on account of a political crime or offense committed by him or her previous to his or her extradition, or on account of an act connected with such a political crime or offense, unless he or she has been at liberty to leave the country for one month after having been tried, and, in case of condemnation, for one month after having suffered his or her punishment, or having been pardoned.

An attempt against the life of the head of the Government shall not be considered a political offense.

ARTICLE VIII.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice, under this present convention, shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or, in the event of the absence of these from the country or from its seat of government, they may be made by superior consular officers.

If a person whose extradition is asked for shall have been convicted of a crime or offense, a copy of the sentence of the court in which he was convicted, authenticated under its seal, with attestation of the official character of the Judge by the proper executive authority, and of the latter by the minister or consul of the respective contracting party, shall accompany the requisition.

When, however, the fugitives shall have been merely charged with a crime or offense, a similarly authenticated and attested copy of the warrant for his arrest in the country where the crime or offense is charged to have been committed, and of the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, must accompany the requisition as aforesaid.

Whenever, in the schedule of crimes and offenses of article 2nd, it is provided that surrender shall depend on the fact of the crime or offense charged being punishable by imprisonment or other corporal punishment according to the laws

artículo II, en ningún caso será juzgada y castigada en el país al que se ha concedido la extradición por un delito político cometido por ella antes de su extradición ni por un acto que tenga conexión con semejante delito político, á menos que haya tenido libertad para salir del país dentro de un mes de haber sido juzgada, y en caso de haber sido condenada, dentro de un mes después de haber sufrido la pena ó de haber sido indultada.

No se considerará delito político el atentado contra la vida del Jefe de un Gobierno.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

El pedimento para la entrega de los prófugos de la justicia en virtud de la presente Convención, se hará por los respectivos Agentes diplomáticos de las Partes Contratantes, ó en caso de estar ausentes del país ó de la residencia del Gobierno, podrá hacerse por los Agentes Consulares superiores.

Si la persona cuya extradición se pide ha sido condenada por un delito, se acompañarán al pedimento de extradición copia de la sentencia condenatoria del Tribunal. Esta copia estará legalizada con el sello del Tribunal, y con la certificación del carácter oficial del Juez, por el funcionario á quien corresponda, y el de éste por el Ministro ó Cónsul de la respectiva Parte Contratante. Sin embargo, cuando el prófugo esté simplemente acusado de un crimen ó delito se acompañará al pedimento copia tanto del mandamiento de prisión igualmente legalizada en el país en donde se imputa la comisión del delito, cuanto de las declaraciones en que se funde el mandamiento de prisión.

Quando en la clasificación de delitos contenida en el artículo II esté prevenido que el delito imputado sea punible con prisión ú otra pena corporal, conforme a las leyes de ambas Partes Contratantes, el que pida la extradición pre-

Attempted assassination of head of Government not political crime.

Requisitions.

Copy of sentence of conviction to accompany requisition.

—of warrant, etc., where only charged with crime.

Copy of laws to be furnished, etc.

of both contracting parties, the party making the demand for extradition shall furnish, in addition to the documents above stipulated, an authenticated copy of the law of the demanding country defining the crime or offense, and prescribing a penalty therefor.

The formalities being fulfilled, the proper executive authority of the United States of America, or of the United Mexican States, as the case may be, shall then cause the apprehension of the fugitive, in order that he or she may be brought before the proper judicial authority for examination. If it should then be decided that, according to the law and the evidence, the extradition is due pursuant to the terms of this convention, the fugitive may be given up according to the forms of law prescribed in such cases.

ARTICLE IX

Offenses committed
in frontier States, etc.

In the case of crimes or offenses committed or charged to have been committed in the frontier states or territories of the two contracting parties, requisitions may be made either, through their respective diplomatic or consular agents as aforesaid, or through the chief civil authority of the respective state or territory, or through such chief civil or judicial authority of the districts or counties bordering on the frontiers as may for this purpose be duly authorized by the said chief civil authority of the said frontier states or territories, or when, from any cause, the civil authority of such state or territory shall be suspended, through the chief military officer in command of such state or territory, and such respective competent authority shall thereupon cause the apprehension of the fugitive, in order that he may be brought before the proper judicial authority for examination; and the record of such examination, with the evidence, duly attested, shall be forwarded to the proper executive authority of the United States of America or of the United Mexican States, as the case may be; when it is

sentará además de los documentos antes estipulados, copia legalizada de la ley del país requeriente, que defina el delito y determine la pena correspondiente.

Cumplidas estas formalidades la autoridad á quien corresponda de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos ó de los Estados Unidos de América, según sea el caso, hará la aprehensión del prófugo, con el fin de que sea presentado ante la autoridad judicial competente para ser examinado.

Si se decidiere entonces que, conforme á las leyes y pruebas presentadas, procede la extradición con arreglo á las estipulaciones de este Tratado el prófugo podrá ser entregado en la forma prescrita para estos casos.

ARTÍCULO IX.

En el caso de delitos cometidos ó imputados en los Estados ó Territorios fronterizos de las dos Partes Contratantes, podrá hacerse el requerimiento por medio de los respectivos agentes diplomáticos ó consulares como se ha dicho, ó por medio de la principal autoridad civil del respectivo Estado ó Territorio, ó por medio de la principal autoridad civil ó judicial de los Distritos ó Condados fronterizos, que esté debidamente autorizada para ese objeto por la expresada principal autoridad civil de los Estados ó Territorios fronterizos; ó cuando por alguna causa, la autoridad civil de ese Estado ó Territorio esté suspensa, por medio del Jefe superior militar que tenga el mando del mismo Estado ó Territorio; y la respectiva autoridad competente ordenará en seguida la aprehension del prófugo para que sea presentado ante la autoridad judicial competente y ésta lo examine, y las actuaciones de este procedimiento con la prueba debidamente certificadas se enviarán á la autoridad correspondiente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos ó de los Estados Unidos de América, según sea, el caso. Si la expre-

found by such respective executive authority that, according to the law and the evidence, the extradition is due pursuant to the terms of this convention, the fugitive may be given up according to the forms of law prescribed in such cases.

ARTICLE X.

On being informed by telegraph or otherwise, through the diplomatic channel, that a warrant has been issued by competent authority for the arrest of a fugitive criminal charged with any of the crimes enumerated in the foregoing articles of this treaty, and on being assured from the same source that a requisition for the surrender of such criminal is about to be made accompanied by such warrant and duly authenticated depositions or copies thereof in support of the charge, each government shall endeavor to procure the provisional arrest of such criminal and to keep him in safe custody for such time as may be practicable, not exceeding forty days, to await the production of the documents upon which the claim for extradition is founded.

ARTICLE XI

In every case of a demand made by either of the two contracting parties for the arrest, detention, or extradition of fugitive criminals, in pursuance of the provisions of this convention, the legal officers or fiscal ministry of the country where the proceedings of extradition are had shall assist the officers of the government demanding the extradition, before the respective judges and magistrates, by every legal means within their or its power; and no claim whatever for compensation for any of the services so rendered shall be made against the government demanding the extradition; provided, however, that any officer or officers of the surrendering government so giving assistance, who shall in the usual course of their duties be

sada autoridad encontrase que, conforme á derecho y á las pruebas, procede la extradición con arreglo á las estipulaciones de este Tratado el prófugo será entregado en la forma legal prescrita para estos casos.

ARTÍCULO X.

Quando se dé aviso telegráficamente ó de otra manera, por el conducto diplomático, de que la autoridad competente, ha expedido una orden para la aprehensión de un reo prófugo acusado de alguno de los delitos enumerados en los artículos anteriores de este Tratado, y cuando se asegure por el mismo conducto que próximamente se hará el pedimento para la entrega de este reo, y que el pedimento estará acompañado de la orden de prisión y de las declaraciones ó copias de ellas debidamente legalizadas, en apoyo de la acusación, cada Gobierno procurará conseguir la aprehensión provisional del reo y mantenerlo bajo segura custodia por el tiempo que fuere posible, pero sin exceder de cuarenta días, en espera de la presentación de los documentos en que se funde el procedimiento de extradición.

ARTÍCULO XI.

En todo caso de pedimento hecho, de conformidad con las estipulaciones de esta Convención, por cualquiera de las dos Partes Contratantes, para la aprehensión, detención ó extradición de reos prófugos, los empleados de justicia ó el Ministerio público del país donde se practican las diligencias de extradición ayudarán á los empleados del Gobierno que pide la extradición, ante los respectivos Jueces y Magistrados, por todos los medios legales que estén á su alcance sin que estos servicios les den derecho á pretender remuneración alguna del Gobierno que pide la extradición. Sin embargo, cuando el empleado ó empleados del Gobierno han prestado su cooperación para la extradición y en el ejercicio ordinario de sus fun-

Provisional arrest to await production of documents.

Officers of surrendering government to assist, etc.

compensated by specific fees for services performed in lieu of salary therefor, shall be entitled to receive from the government demanding the extradition the customary fees for the acts of services performed by them, in the same manner and to the same amount as though such acts or services had been performed in ordinary criminal proceedings under the laws of the country of which they are officers.

ciones son remunerados en lugar de sueldo con honorarios por cada uno de los servicios prestados, tendrán derecho á recibir, por sus actos ó servicios del Gobierno que pide la extradición, los honorarios acostumbrados, de la misma manera y por la misma suma que si estos actos ó servicios hubieran sido desempeñados en procedimientos criminales ordinarios, conforme á las leyes del país de que son empleados.

ARTICLE XII

ARTÍCULO XII.

Consent of surrendering government necessary to a third power for trial for unenumerated, etc., crimes.

A person surrendered under this convention shall not be tried or punished in the country to which his or her extradition has been granted, nor given up to a third power, for a crime or offense not provided for by this convention and committed previous to his or her extradition, unless the consent of the surrendering government be given for such trial or such surrender to a third power.

La persona entregada conforme á este Tratado no podrá ser juzgada ni castigada en el país al cual se ha concedido la extradición ni entregada á una tercera Nación con motivo de un delito no comprendido en este Tratado y cometido antes de su extradición, á no ser que el Gobierno que hace la entrega dé su aquiescencia para el enjuiciamiento ó para la entrega á dicha tercera Nación.

Where consent not necessary.

But such consent shall not be necessary:

Sin embargo este consentimiento no será necesario.

(a) When the accused shall have voluntarily requested to be so tried or surrendered to a third power.

(a) Cuando el acusado haya pedido voluntariamente que se le juzgue ó se le entregue á la tercera Nación.

(b) When he or she shall have been free to leave the country during thirty days after discharge from custody because of the charge on which he or she was surrendered, or if convicted thereof during thirty days after having satisfied his or her penalty or having been pardoned.

(b) Cuando haya tenido libertad para ausentarse del país durante treinta días de haber sido puesto en libertad por falta de meritos para la acusación por la que fué entregado; ó en caso de haber sido condenado durante treinta días de haber cumplido su condena ó de haber sido indultado.

ARTICLE XIII

ARTÍCULO XIII.

Trial for offense other than that which gave rise to extradition, etc.

A person surrendered under this convention may be tried and punished in the country to which his extradition has been granted, or may be given up to a third power, for any crime or offense provided for by article 2 of this convention, and committed previous to his extradition, besides that which gave rise to the extradition. Notice of the purpose to so try or surrender him, with specification of the crime or offense charged, shall be given to the government which surren-

La persona entregada conforme á este Tratado puede ser juzgada y castigada en el país al cual se ha concedido la extradición ó puede ser entregada á una tercera Nación, por alguno de los delitos comprendidos en el artículo II de este Tratado anterior á su extradición y distinto del que dió motiva á esta. Se notificará al Gobierno que lo entregó la intención de entregarlo ó juzgarlo, especificando además el delito que se le imputa, y dicho Gobierno podrá exigir, si lo cree

dered him, which may, if it thinks proper, require the production of documentary evidence of the charge conformably to the prescription of article VIII hereof.

ARTICLE XIV

The expense of the arrest, detention, and transportation of the person claimed shall be paid by the government in whose name the requisition has been made.

ARTICLE XV.

All articles found in the possession of the accused party and obtained through the commission of the act with which he is charged, or that may be used as evidence of the crime or offense for which his extradition is demanded, shall be seized if the competent authority shall so order, and shall be surrendered with his person.

The rights of third parties to the articles so found shall nevertheless be respected.

ARTICLE XVI.

A person surrendered to or delivered up by either of the contracting parties by virtue of a convention of extradition with a third party and not being a citizen of the country of transit, may be conveyed in transit across the territory of the other, if the convenient course of travel from or to the country to which he has been surrendered shall lie in whole or part within such territory.

The contracting party delivering up or receiving such surrendered person shall make application for such purpose to the government of the country through which transit is desired, producing in support of such application a duly attested copy of the warrant of surrender issued by the government granting the extradition; and, thereupon, the proper executive authority of the country whose territory is to be so traversed may issue a warrant permitting the transit of the surrendered person transported. Such transit must be

conveniente la presentación de prueba instrumental de la acusación conforme á lo preceptuado en el artículo VIII de este Tratado.

ARTÍCULO XIV.

Los gastos de la aprehensión, detención y transporte de la persona reclamada se pagarán por el Gobierno en cuyo nombre se haya hecho el pedimento de extradición.

Expenses.

ARTÍCULO XV.

Todos los objetos encontrados en poder del acusado y obtenidos por medio de la comisión del acto de que se le acusa, ó que puedan servir de prueba del delito por el cual se pide su extradición, serán secuestrados y entregados con su persona si así lo ordena la autoridad competente.

Disposal of articles found with accused person.

Sin embargo, se respetarán los derechos de tercero respecto de estos objetos.

ARTÍCULO XVI.

La persona entregada por alguna de las Partes Contratantes, en virtud de un tratado de extradición por una tercera Nación y que no sea ciudadano del país por donde transite puede ser llevado de tránsito á través del territorio de la otra Parte Contratante, si el camino más conveniente para entrar al país al cual ha sido entregado ó para salir de él, está en todo ó en parte dentro de dicho territorio.

Transit of accused across territory of a third party, etc.

La Parte Contratante, que entregue ó reciba al individuo reclamado, pedirá permiso para tal objeto al Gobierno del país por el cual se desea el tránsito, presentando, en apoyo de esta petición, una copia debidamente autorizada del mandamiento de entrega, expedida por el Gobierno que concede la extradición, después de lo cual, la correspondiente autoridad del país cuyo territorio se debe atravesar, expedirá un mandamiento autorizando el tránsito de la persona entregada. El tránsito deberá terminarse dentro de treinta días,

wholly accomplished within thirty days, counting from the date of the entrance of such transported person within the territory of the country of transit, after which time said person may be set at liberty if there found.

This article shall not, however, take effect until the Congress of the respective countries shall by law authorize such transit, and the issue of a warrant therefor.

ARTICLE XVII.

Each of the contracting parties shall exercise due diligence in procuring the extradition and prosecution of its citizens who may be charged with the commission of any one of the crimes or offenses mentioned in article II, exclusively committed in its territory against the government or any of the citizens of the other contracting party, when the person accused may have taken refuge or be found within the territory of the latter, provided the said crime or offense is one that is punishable, as such, in the territory of the demanding country.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The present convention shall take effect from the date of the exchange of ratifications, but its provisions shall be applied to all cases of crimes or offenses enumerated in article II which may have been committed since the 24th day of January, 1899.

ARTICLE XIX.

The convention shall continue in effect until six months after a desire for its termination shall have been expressed in due form by one of the two governments to the other.

It shall be ratified by both contracting parties, and its ratifications shall be exchanged at the City of Mexico as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention both in the

contados desde la fecha de la entrada del individuo trasportado en el territorio del país de tránsito y después de ese término, dicho individuo podrá ser puesto en libertad, si se encontrare en dicho territorio.

Este artículo sin embargo, no se llevará á efecto hasta que el Congreso de los respectivos países autorice por ley este tránsito y la expedición del mandamiento correspondiente.

ARTÍCULO XVII.

Cada una de las Partes Contratantes procurará, con la diligencia debida, la extradición y enjuiciamiento de sus ciudadanos, que sean acusados de uno de los crímenes ó delitos mencionados en el artículo II y exclusivamente cometidos en su territorio contra el Gobierno ó uno de los ciudadanos de la otra Parte Contratante, cuando se haya refugiado ó se encuentre dentro del territorio de ésta la persona acusada con tal que dicho crimen ó delito sea punible en el territorio del país requeriente.

ARTÍCULO XVIII.

La presente convención tendrá efecto desde la fecha del cambio de ratificaciones; pero se aplicarán sus disposiciones á todos los casos de crímenes ó delitos enumerados en el artículo II, que se hayan cometido desde el veinticuatro de Enero de mil ochocientos noventa y nueve.

ARTÍCULO XIX.

Esta convención continuará vigente hasta seis meses después de que uno de los dos Gobiernos notifique al otro en debida forma su deseo de que termine.

Será ratificada por ambas Partes Contratantes y se cangearán las ratificaciones en la ciudad de México tan pronto como sea posible.

En fé de lo cual, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado la presente Convención en los idiomas

Diligence required of demanding country in extraditing its citizens for crimes committed in its territory against citizens, etc., of contracting country, etc.

Effect.

Duration, etc.

Signatures.

English and Spanish languages
and thereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the City of
Mexico this 22nd day of February,
1899.

POWELL CLAYTON [SEAL]
IGNO MARISCAL [SEAL]

español é inglés y la han sellado
con sus sellos.

Hecho por duplicado en la ciu-
dad de México el veintidos de Fe-
brero de mil ochocientos noventa y
nueve.

POWELL CLAYTON [SEAL]
IGNO MARISCAL [SEAL]

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 Mexico on the 22nd day of April, one thousand eight hundred
and ninety-nine

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, 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 24th day of April, in the year
of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine,
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States the one hun-
dred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN HAY

Secretary of State.

Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the German Empire.

August 26, 1899.
Preamble.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and the German Empire, the undersigned, Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and Privy Counselor of Legation Dr. jur Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Imperial German Minister in extraordinary mission 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 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 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 offices of Hamburg and Bremen, and such other offices within the German Empire as may be hereafter designated by the Secretary of State of the Imperial German Posts; 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.

Behufs Herstellung besserer Postverbindungen zwischen dem Deutschen Reiche und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika haben die unterzeichneten Bevollmächtigten, Geheimer Legationsrath Dr. jur. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Kaiserlich Deutscher Gesandter in ausserordentlicher Mission in Washington, und Charles Emory Smith, General-Postmeister der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, das folgende Abkommen betreffend den Austausch von Postpaketen zwischen den beiden Ländern abgeschlossen.

ARTIKEL I.

Die Bestimmungen dieses Abkommens betreffen ausschliesslich den Austausch von Postpaketen nach dem hier vorgeschriebenen System und berühren in keiner Weise die Bestimmungen des Weltpost-Vertrages, welche wie bisher in Kraft bleiben; alle in diesem Abkommen enthaltenen Vereinbarungen beziehen sich ausschliesslich auf den unmittelbaren Austausch von Kartenschlüssen, gemäss den Bestimmungen dieses Abkommens zwischen den Postämtern in Hamburg und Bremen sowie denjenigen Postämtern im Deutschen Reiche, die etwa späterhin durch den Staats-Sekretär des Reichs-Postamtes dazu bestimmt werden, und dem Postamt in New York sowie denjenigen Postämtern in den Vereinigten Staaten, die etwa späterhin durch den General-Postmeister der Vereinigten Staaten dazu bestimmt werden. Gemäss den Bestimmungen dieses Abkommens sollen in den Kartenschlüssen solche Pakete zugelassen werden, welche durch diese Auswechselungs-Postanstalten von irgend einem Ort in einem der beiden Länder nach irgend einem Ort in dem anderen Lande abgesandt werden.

ARTICLE II.

ARTIKEL II.

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 11 pounds [or 5 kilograms] in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length in any direction, three feet six inches [105 centimeters]; greatest length and girth combined, six feet [180 centimeters]; and must be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by customs officers and by postmasters duly authorized to do so; and except that the following articles are prohibited:

Zulässig in den, in Ausführung des gegenwärtigen Abkommens ausgetauschten Kartenschlüssen sind Waaren und Postsendungen—mit Ausnahme von Briefen, Postkarten und schriftlichen Mittheilungen irgend welcher Art—sofern jene Sendungen im inländischen Postverkehr des Ursprungslandes überhaupt zulässig sind. Kein Postpaket darf das Gewicht von 5 Kilogramm [11 Pfund englisch] noch folgende Maasse überschreiten: grösste Länge in irgend einer Richtung 105 Centimeter [drei Fuss sechs Zoll englisch]; grösste Länge und Umfang zusammen 180 Centimeter [sechs Fuss englisch]. Die Postpakete müssen ferner so verpackt sein, dass ihr Inhalt leicht von den Zollbeamten und den dazu berechtigten Postbeamten untersucht werden kann.

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 liquify; confections and pastes; live or dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements, or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may in any way damage or destroy the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

Von der Versendung in Postpaketen sind ausgeschlossen: Drucksachen, welche die im Bestimmungslande gültigen Gesetze über literarisches Eigenthumsrecht verletzen; Gifte und explodirende oder leicht entzündliche Stoffe; Fettkörper, Flüssigkeiten und Stoffe, welche leicht flüssig werden; Zuckerwerk, und Klebstoffe; lebende oder todte Thiere, mit Ausnahme von toden Insecten und Reptilien in vollständig getrocknetem Zustande; Früchte und Gemüse sowie übelriechende Stoffe; Lotterieloose, Lotterieanzeigen und Lotterie-Circulare; obscene oder unmoralische Gegenstände; Gegenstände, welche in irgend einer Weise die Postsendungen beschädigen oder verderben, oder die mit denselben beschäftigten Personen verletzen können.

Articles prohibited.

ARTICLE III.

ARTIKEL III.

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

Briefe oder Mittheilungen, welche die Eigenschaft einer Korrespondenz besitzen, dürfen nicht ein Postpaket begleiten, auf demselben geschrieben oder in demselben enthalten sein.

Letters must not accompany parcels.

If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails if separa-

Falls solche Briefe oder Mittheilungen entdeckt werden, so müs-

Rejection.

ble, 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 may collect double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Convention.

Address.

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

ARTICLE IV.

Customs duties.

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

Rates of postage.

In the United States; for a parcel not exceeding one pound [455 grams] in weight, 12 cents; and for each additional pound [455 grams] or fraction of a pound, 12 cents.

In the German Empire; for a parcel not exceeding five kilograms [11 pounds] in weight, a uniform rate of two Marks forty Pfennig; this rate, however, may be reduced to one Mark sixty Pfennig for parcels not exceeding one kilogram [2.205 pounds] in weight.

ARTICLE V.

Customs declaration.

The sender of each package must make a *Customs Declaration*, upon a special form provided for the pur-

sen dieselben, wenn sie vom Postpaket getrennt werden können, bei der Post zur Versendung aufgegeben werden; wenn die Briefe oder Mittheilungen nicht von dem Postpaket getrennt werden können, so wird die Beförderung des ganzen Packetes verweigert. Falls jedoch solche Briefe oder Mittheilungen unentdeckt in einem Postpakete befördert worden sind, so kann das Bestimmungsland die doppelte Portogebühr erheben gemäss den Bestimmungen des Weltpost-Vertrages.

Kein Postpaket darf Pakete enthalten, die eine andere Adresse tragen als diejenige des Postpaketes selbst. Werden solche Pakete in einem Postpaket entdeckt, so müssen sie einzeln unter Erhebung neuer Packetpost-Portosätze befördert werden.

ARTIKEL IV.

Postpakete unterliegen im Bestimmungslande den in diesem Lande gültigen Zollsätzen und Zollförmlichkeiten. Die folgenden Portosätze, die stets im Voraus bezahlt werden müssen, gelten für die in Frage stehenden Postpakete:

Im Deutschen Reiche für ein Packet, welches das Gewicht von 5 Kilogramm [11 Pfund englisch] nicht übersteigt, eine einheitlich bemessene Gebühr von 2 Mark 40 Pfennig; indessen kann diese Gebühr bis auf 1 Mark 60 Pfennig herabgesetzt werden für Pakete, deren Gewicht ein Kilogramm [2.205 Pfund englisch] nicht übersteigt;

In den Vereinigten Staaten, für ein Packet, welches das Gewicht von 455 Gramm [1 Pfund englisch] nicht übersteigt, 12 cents; und für jede weitere 455 Gramm, oder einen Bruchtheil davon weitere 12 cents.

ARTIKEL V.

Der Absender eines Postpaketes muss eine *Zollinhalts-Erklärung* ausfertigen auf einem Formular,

pose [see Form 1, "A", annexed hereto], giving the address, 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; which declaration must accompany the parcel to destination.

Either country may authorize the postoffice where the package is mailed to deliver to the sender of the package at the time of mailing, a certificate of mailing on a form like Form 2 annexed hereto.

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, on demand therefor, will receive a return receipt, without additional charge.

ARTICLE VI.

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

The packages shall be delivered to addressees in the country of destination free of charge *for postage*; but the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination; and the country of destination may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee for interior service and delivery a charge not exceeding five cents in the United States and 20 Pfennig in the German Empire, on each single parcel of whatever weight.

ARTICLE VII.

The packages shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the

welches von der Post zu diesem Zweck abgegeben wird [entsprechend dem Formular in Anlage I, "A"]. Diese Zollinhalts-Erklärung muss enthalten: die Adresse und eine allgemeine Beschreibung des Packetes, genaue Angabe des Inhaltes und Werthes, den Tag der Aufgabe, die Namensunterschrift und den Wohnort des Absenders. Die Zollinhalts-Erklärung muss das Postpaket bis zum Bestimmungsorte begleiten.

Jedes der beiden Länder kann das Aufgabe-Postamt ermächtigen, dem Absender eines Postpaketes bei der Aufgabe desselben eine Bescheinigung über die Aufgabe einzuhändigen auf einem Formulare, welches demjenigen in Anlage 2 entspricht.

Der Absender eines Postpaketes kann dasselbe als Einschreibesendung aufgeben gegen Erlegung der im Ursprungslande zur Erhebung gelangenden Einschreibegebühr; er erhält auf Verlangen einen Rückschein ohne weitere Gebühr.

ARTIKEL VI.

Die Adressaten eingeschriebener Postpakete werden vom Bestimmungs-Postamte von der Ankunft der Pakete schriftlich benachrichtigt.

Die Postpakete werden den Adressaten im Bestimmungslande ohne Erhebung von *Porto*-Gebühren zugestellt; die Zollgebühren jedoch, welche auf einem Postpakete lasten, müssen bei der Bestellung gemäss den Zollgesetzen des Bestimmungslandes erhoben werden; und dem Bestimmungslande steht es frei, für den inländischen Dienst und für die Bestellung von dem Empfänger eine Gebühr zu erheben, welche für jedes Packet ohne Rücksicht auf sein Gewicht folgende Beträge nicht überschreiten darf: im Deutschen Reiche 20 Pfennig; in den Vereinigten Staaten 5 cents.

ARTIKEL VII.

Die Postpakete werden als Bestandtheil der zwischen dem Deutschen Reiche und den Vereinigten

Receipt.

Registry.

Notice to addressee.

Collection of duties.

Transportation.

United States and the German Empire, 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 especially for the purpose or in ordinary mail sacks, to be marked "Parcels-post," and not to contain any other articles of mail matter, and to be securely sealed with wax, or otherwise, as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

Return of bags, 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 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 the declared contents and value; and must be inclosed in one of the boxes or sacks of such dispatch. [See Form 3 annexed hereto.]

Staaten ausgetauschten Kartenschlüsse betrachtet, welche von dem Ursprungslande auf seine Kosten und mittels der von ihm vorgesehenen Beförderungsgelegenheiten nach dem Bestimmungslande abgefertigt werden. Es steht der absendenden Postanstalt frei, die Postpakete zu versenden entweder in besonders zu diesem Zweck angefertigten Kisten oder in gewöhnlichen Briefbeuteln, welche die Aufschrift "Packet-Post" tragen müssen, keine anderen Postsachen enthalten dürfen und fest verschlossen sein müssen entweder durch Versiegelung oder in anderer Art gemäss gegenseitig verabredeten Ausführungsbestimmungen.

Jedes Land muss unverzüglich mit der nächsten Post alle diese Kisten und Beutel der absendenden Postanstalt *leer* zurücksenden gemäss weiteren zwischen den beiden Postverwaltungen getroffenen Vereinbarungen.

Obleich die nach den Bestimmungen dieses Abkommens zulässigen Postsendungen in der oben beschriebenen Weise zwischen den Auswechselungs-Postanstalten ausgetauscht werden, müssen sie doch so sorgfältig verpackt sein, dass sie sicher im Einzel-transit eines jeden der beiden Länder versendet werden können, sowohl bei ihrer Versendung an die Auswechselungs-Postanstalt im Ursprungslande, als auch auf dem Wege zu dem Bestimmungs-Postamt in dem Bestimmungslande.

Jeder Packetpost-Kartenschluss muss von einer Liste sämtlicher in demselben enthaltenen Postpakete—in doppelter Ausfertigung—begleitet sein, mit Angabe der Nummer jedes einzelnen Packetes, des Namens des Absenders, des Namens und der Adresse des Empfängers, sowie des angegebenen Inhaltes und Werthes. Diese Liste—nach Formular in Anlage 3—muss in eine der Kisten oder in einen der Beutel des Kartenschlusses gelegt werden.

ARTICLE VIII.

Receipt of mail.

As soon as the mail shall have reached the office of destination,

ARTIKEL VIII.

Sogleich nach Empfang eines Kartenschlusses muss die Bestim-

that office shall check the contents of the mail.

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE IX.

If the packages cannot be delivered as addressed, or if they are refused, they should be reciprocally returned without charge, directly to the dispatching 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.

When the contents of a parcel which cannot be delivered are liable to deterioration or corrup-

mungs-Postanstalt den Inhalt desselben prüfen.

Falls mit dem Kartenschlusse eine Packetliste nicht eingegangen sein sollte, muss die Bestimmungs-Postanstalt sofort eine solche Liste anfertigen.

Etwaige Irrthümer in den Eintragungen der Packetliste, die bei der Prüfung entdeckt werden, müssen—nach Feststellung durch einen zweiten Beamten—berichtigt und der absendenden Postanstalt gemeldet werden mittels eines Rückmeldungsscheines, welcher in einem besonderen Briefumschlag gesandt werden muss.

Falls ein in der Liste eingetragenes Packet nicht eingegangen ist, so muss noch ein zweiter Beamter diese Thatsache feststellen, worauf die Eintragung gestrichen und die absendende Postanstalt sofort davon benachrichtigt werden muss.

Trifft ein Packet in beschädigtem oder mangelhaften Zustand ein, so muss ein ausführlicher Bericht hierüber durch Rückmeldungsschein an die absendende Postanstalt erstattet werden.

Wenn die letztgenannte Postanstalt keinen Rückmeldungsschein und keine Meldung über vorgekommene Unregelmäßigkeiten erhält, so wird angenommen, dass der betreffende Postpacket-Kartenschluss bei Prüfung in Ordnung befunden und demgemäss regelmässig abgeliefert worden ist.

ARTIKEL IX.

Wenn Packete nicht an die angegebene Adresse bestellt werden können, oder wenn ihre Annahme verweigert wird, so müssen sie dreissig Tage nach ihrem Eingang an dem Bestimmungs-Postamt gegenseitig kostenfrei an die absendende Auswechslungs-Postanstalt zurückgesandt werden; dem Ursprungslande steht es in solchen Fällen frei, von dem Absender für die Rückbeförderung eine Gebühr zu erheben, welche dem bei der ursprünglichen Aufgabe des Packetes erhobenen Porto entspricht.

Wenn die Gefahr vorliegt, dass der Inhalt eines unbestellbaren Packetes verdirbt, so kann er,

Parcel bill.

Errors.

Nonreceipt of parcel.

Damaged parcels.

Correct mails.

Failure to deliver.

Disposal of perishable articles.

tion, 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 postoffice to the other.

wenn nöthwendig, sofort vernichtet oder, wenn dieses zweckmässig erscheint, ohne vorhergehende Anzeige oder gerichtliche Förmlichkeiten zum Besten desjenigen verkauft werden, der ein Anrecht auf das Packet bezw. dessen Inhalt hat; die näheren Umstände eines solchen Verkaufes müssen von einem Postamt dem anderen gemeldet werden.

ARTICLE X.

ARTIKEL X.

No responsibility for loss, etc.

The Post-Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package; but either country is at liberty to indemnify the sender of any package which may be lost or destroyed on its territory.

Die Postverwaltungen der dieses Abkommen schliessenden Länder sind nicht verantwortlich für den Verlust oder für die Beschädigung irgend eines Packetes; aber jedem der beiden Länder steht es frei, dem Absender eines Packetes, welches innerhalb seines Gebietes verloren oder verdorben wird, eine Entschädigung zu gewähren.

ARTICLE XI.

ARTIKEL XI.

No separate accounts.

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.

Jedes Land behält für seine eigene Rechnung sämtliche auf seine Postpakete erhobenen Porto-, Einschreibe- und Bestellgebühren. Dieses Abkommen wird somit zu keiner besonderen Abrechnung zwischen den beiden Ländern Anlass geben.

ARTICLE XII.

ARTIKEL XII.

Further regulations.

The Postmaster General of the United States of America, and the Secretary of State of the Imperial German Posts, 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.

Der Staatssekretar des Reichs-Postamtes und der General Postmeister der Vereinigten Staaten von America, sind befugt, gemeinschaftlich weitere Ausführungsbestimmungen zu treffen, die sich mit der Zeit etwa zur Ausführung des gegenwärtigen Abkommens als nothwendig erweisen; dieselben sind fernerhin ermächtigt, nach Vereinbarung Bedingungen festzusetzen, unter denen irgendwelche der durch Artikel II des gegenwärtigen Abkommens von der Beförderung durch die Packetpost ausgeschlossenen Gegenstände, zur Beförderung zugelassen werden können.

ARTICLE XIII.

ARTIKEL XIII.

Duration, etc.

This Convention shall take effect and operations thereunder shall

Dieses Abkommen tritt in Kraft und die Ausführung seiner Bestim-

begin on the first day of October 1899, 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.

mungen beginnt am 1. Oktober 1899. Dasselbe verbleibt in Kraft, bis es durch beiderseitiges Ueber-einkommen aufgehoben wird; unbeschadet des jedem Lande vorbehaltenen Rechtes, dieses Abkommen mit sechsmonatlicher Frist zu kündigen.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington, the twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

In doppelter Fassung ausgefertigt und unterzeichnet in Washington den sechszwanzigsten August des Jahres eintausend achthundert neunundneunzig.

Signatures.

[Seal of the Post-Office
Dep't of the U. S.]

CH. EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster General of the United States.

[SEAL.]

A. v. MUMM,
*Kaiserlich Deutscher Gesandter in ausserordentlicher Mission.
[Imperial German Minister in extraordinary mission.]*

The foregoing Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the German Empire 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.

[Great Seal of U. S.]

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President:

JOHN HAY, *Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2, 1899.

Form 1.

FORM 1.

A.

Parcels-Post between the United States and the German Empire.

Date Stamp.	FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION.	Place to which the parcel is addressed.
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Description of parcel: [State whether box, basket, bag, etc.]	Contents.	Value.	Per cent.	Total customs charges.
	Total.			

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

B.

Parcels-Post from [country of origin.]
 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 [country of origin.]
 This parcel has been passed by an officer of customs and must be delivered
 FREE OF CHARGE.

Date Stamp.

.....

FORM 2.

Form 2.

Parcels-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 Postal Administration.

FORM 3.

Date stamp of dispatching exchange Post-Office. [country of origin.] [country of destination.]
 Parcels from..... for.....
 Date stamp of 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.	Observations.
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 Total weight of mail

[country or destination.]

16.....

Number of boxes or other receptacles Deduct weight of receptacles

forming the mail.....

Signature of postal official at the dispatching exchange post-office. Net weight of parcels

.....

Signature of postal official at the receiving exchange post-office.

.....

December 6, 1898.

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile.

Preamble.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, the undersigned, Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General of the United States of America, and Cárlos Morla Vicuña, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile to the United States of America, 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 two countries.

Con el objeto de establecer mejores arreglos postales entre los Estados Unidos de América y la República de Chile, los infrascritos, Charles Emory Smith, Administrador General de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América, y Cárlos Morla Vicuña, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Chile en los Estados Unidos de América, en virtud de la autorización de que están investidos, han convenido en los siguientes artículos para establecer el cambio 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 Convention, which will continue as heretofore; and all the agreements hereinafter contained apply exclusively to mails exchanged under these Articles.

Las estipulaciones de esta Convención se refieren únicamente á las encomiendas que se remitan de conformidad con el plan que en ella se establece, y en nada afectarán los arreglos que ahora existen bajo la Convención de la Unión Postal Universal, los cuales continuarán vijentes como lo están ahora; y todas las estipulaciones contenidas en la presente Convención 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 may exceed eleven pounds (or five kilograms)

1. Se admitirán en las balijas que se cambien conforme á esta Convención, 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

in weight, nor the following dimensions: greatest length in any direction, three feet six inches (or one hundred and five centimeters); greatest length and girth combined, six feet (or one hundred and eighty centimeters); 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 copy-right laws of the country of destination; poisons and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances, liquids and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes, live and dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables which will easily decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; 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 on, or enclosed with a parcel.

2. If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable, and if the communication

que ningún paquete exceda de once libras (ó cinco kilogramos) de peso, ni de las dimensiones siguientes: mayor longitud en cualquiera dirección, tres pies seis pulgadas (ó ciento cinco centímetros); mayor longitud y grosor combinados, seis pies (ó ciento ochenta centímetros); debiendo estar envueltos ó cubiertos de manera que permitan que su contenido sea fácilmente examinado por los administradores de correos y de aduanas; y exceptuándose, además, los artículos que siguen, cuya admisión queda prohibida en las balijas que se cambien entre los dos países, conforme á esta Convención, á saber:

Publicaciones que violen las leyes de propiedad literaria del país de destino; venenos y materias explosivas ó inflamables; sustancias grasosas, líquidas ó de fácil liquefacción, dulces y pastas; animales vivos ó muertos, exceptuando insectos y reptiles perfectamente desecados; frutas y vegetales que puedan descomponerse fácilmente, sustancias que exhale mal olor; billetes, noticias ó circulares de lotería; objetos obscenos ó inmorales, artículos que puedan destruir ó de alguna manera dañar las balijas, ó causar perjuicio á las personas que los manejen.

2. Todos los artículos admisibles de mercancías que se depositen en el correo de un país con destino al otro, ó que se reciban en un país procedentes del otro, no estarán sujetos á otra detención ó inspección sino solamente á la que fuere necesaria para cobrar los derechos aduaneros, y se despacharán á su destino por la vía más rápida, quedando sujetos en su transmisión á las leyes y reglamentos de cada país respectivamente.

ARTÍCULO III.

1. Ninguna carta ó comunicación 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 la comunicación

Prohibited articles.

Admissible articles free from detention, etc.

Personal correspondence excluded.

—penalty.

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.

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 Convención Postal Universal.

Addresses.

3. No parcel may contain packages intended for delivery at an address other than the one 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.

3. Ningún paquete podrá contener encomiendas con dirección diferente de la que aparezca en la cubierta de aquél. Si se encontrasen tales encomiendas, deberán remitirse separadamente cobrando 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 exigirá, en todo caso, el pago previo y total del porte en estampillas del correo del país de origen, como siguen:

2. In the United States; for a parcel not exceeding one pound or four hundred and sixty grams in weight, twenty cents, and for each additional one pound or four hundred and sixty grams or fraction thereof, twenty cents; and in the Republic of Chile: for a parcel not exceeding one pound (or four hundred and sixty grams) in weight, fifty centavos, and for each additional one pound (or four hundred and sixty grams), or fraction thereof, fifty centavos.

2. En los Estados Unidos; por un paquete que no exceda del peso de una libra (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos) y por cada libra adicional (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos), ó fracción de este peso, veinte cents; y en la República de Chile, por un paquete que no exceda del peso de una libra (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos) cincuenta centavos, y por cada libra adicional (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos adicionales), ó fracción de este peso, cincuenta centavos.

Delivery.

3. 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 ten centavos) for each parcel whatever its weight.

3. Los paquetes se entregarán sin tardanza á las personas á quienes se dirijan, en la oficina de Correos á donde fueren dirigidos, en el país de su destino, libres de todo recargo por porte de correo; pero el país del destino puede imponer y cobrar á la persona á quien se dirija el paquete, y en compensación del servicio interior y de entrega, un recargo cuyo monto se fijará según sus propios reglamentos; pero el cual en ningún caso excederá de cinco cents (ó diez centavos) por cada paquete, cualquiera que fuere su peso.

ARTICLE V.

ARTÍCULO V.

Receipt.

1. The sender will, at the time of mailing the parcel, receive from the post office where the parcel is

1. Al depositar en el correo un paquete, se entregará al remitente un "Certificado de Envío" de la

mailed, a "certificate of mailing" on a form like Form I annexed hereto.

oficina de correos que lo recibió, conforme al modelo anexo No. I.

2. The sender of a parcel may have the same registered by paying, in addition to the postage, the registration fee required for registered articles in the country of origin.

2. El remitente de un paquete podrá certificarlo, pagando, además del porte de correo, el valor de la certificación que por artículos certificados se cobre en el país de su origen.

Registry.

3. An acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered parcel 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 ten centavos.

3. Se enviará al remitente cuando así lo solicite, una constancia de la entrega hecha del paquete certificado; pero cada país puede exigir del remitente el pago previo de un derecho por ese servicio, que no exceda de cinco *cents* (ó diez centavos).

Return receipt.

4. The addressees of a registered parcel shall be advised of the arrival of the parcel by a notice from the post office of destination.

4. La oficina de correos de destino dará aviso de la llegada del paquete certificado á la persona á quien fuere dirigido.

Notice to addressee.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTÍCULO VI.

1. The sender of each parcel shall make a Customs Declaration, pasted upon or attached to the parcel, upon a special Form provided for the purpose (See Form 2 annexed hereto) giving a general description of the parcel, its address, an accurate statement of the contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence.

1. El remitente de cada paquete hará una declaración aduanera que se fijará ó adherirá sobre la cubierta del mismo según la formula especial que se le suministrara para ese objeto, (Véase el modelo anexo No. 2) dando en ella una descripción general del paquete, una manifestación exacta de su contenido y valor, fecha del envío, firma y lugar de residencia del remitente.

Customs declaration.

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.

2. Estos paquetes quedarán sujetos en el país de su destino á todos los reglamentos y derechos aduaneros que estuvieren vigentes en el mismo país, para proteger las rentas de sus aduanas; y los derechos aduaneros que debidamente correspondan cobrar sobre los mismos paquetes, serán cobrados al entregarse estos, de acuerdo con los reglamentos aduaneros del país de destino; pero ni el remitente ni el destinatario podrán ser obligados al pago de multas ó penas por haberse dejado de cumplir algún reglamento aduanero.

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 parcels; consequently, this Convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

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

Fees to be retained.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

Transportation.

1. The parcels shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, 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 service, or in ordinary mail sacks marked "Parcels-Post" and securely sealed with wax or otherwise as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

1. Los paquetes se considerarán como parte integrante de las balijas cambiadas directamente entre los Estados Unidos de América y la República de Chile, y serán despachados á su destino por el país de su origen al otro, á su costo y por los medios que el provea; pero deben despacharse, á opción de la oficina que los envíe en cajas expresamente preparadas para el servicio, ó 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 empty to the despatching office by next mail, all such boxes or sacks.

2. Cada país devolverá á la oficina de origen por el próximo correo, todas las cajas ó sacos recibidos.

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 ordinary 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 paquetes admitidos conforme á esta Convención se transmitirán en la forma designada, entre las oficinas de cambio, deberán empaquetarse cuidadosamente, á fin de que puedan transmitirse con debida seguridad en las balijas abiertas de un país, tanto á la oficina de correo de cambio en el país de su origen, como á la oficina de correo á donde se dirijan, en el país de su destino.

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 the declared contents and value; and must be enclosed in one of the boxes or sacks of such despatch (See Form 3, annexed hereto).

4. Cada envío de paquetes postales deberá ser acompañado de una lista descriptiva, hecha por duplicado, de todos los paquetes enviados, que exprese claramente el número de lista de cada paquete, el nombre del remitente, el nombre y dirección de la persona á quien se dirige y el contenido y valor declarado, y deberá incluirse en una de las cajas ó sacos del mismo envío. (Véase el modelo anexo No. 3).

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 York, New Orleans, and San Francisco, and Valparaiso, under such regulations relative to the details of the exchange as

El cambio de balijas conforme á esta Convencion, se verificará mientras no se acuerde otra cosa por las oficinas de correos de Nueva York, Nueva Orleans y San Francisco, y de Valparaiso, de conformidad con los reglamentos relativos á los detalles de cambio que

may be mutually determined to be essential to the security and expedition of the mails and the protection of the Customs Revenues.

por mútuo convenio se determinen y se consideren como esenciales á la seguridad y expedición en el envío de las balijas y á la protección de los derechos aduaneros.

ARTICLE X.

ARTÍCULO X.

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, verificará 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 at once be prepared.

2. En el caso de que no se recibiere la lista de los paquetes enviados por el correo, se hará inmediatamente una que la sustituya.

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 "Verification Certificate," which should be sent in a special envelope.

3. Los errores que puedan haberse cometido y se descubrieren en la lista de los paquetes enviados por el correo, deben anotarse y corregirse despues de haber sido verificados por un segundo empleado, y se comunicarán á la oficina remitente en el "Certificado de Comprobacion", que le enviará bajo 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 likewise reported at once.

4. Si no se recibiere algun paquete de los consignados en la lista, despues de confirmada la omision por un segundo empleado se cancelará la anotacion respectiva de la lista, y se informará de igual manera lo ocurrido.

Nonreceipt of parcel.

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.

5. Si apareciere un paquete insuficientemente franqueado, no deberá cargarse la insuficiencia, pero se dará cuenta del hecho en el "Certificado de Comprobacion."

Insufficient postage.

6. Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars shall be reported in the same manner.

6. Cuando se recibiere un paquete averiado ó en mal estado, se comunicarán en la misma manera detalles completos acerca de ello.

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.

7. Si no se recibiere "Certificado de Comprobacion", ó aviso de error, se considerará que la balija de paquetes fué debidamente recibida y que habiendo sido examinada, se encontró exacta bajo todos aspectos.

Correct mails.

ARTICLE XI.

ARTÍCULO XI.

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

1. Si no pudiese entregarse un paquete á la persona á quien se dirige, ó si esta rehusare recibirlo, se devolverá directamente y sin recargo, á la oficina que lo despachó, á la espiracion de treinta dias contados desde su recibo, por

Failure to deliver.

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 articles.

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.

ARTICLE XII.

Nonresponsibility for loss, etc.

The Post-Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel. Consequently, no indemnity can 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 Director General of Posts of the Republic of Chile, may, by agreement, except, on account of insecurity in the conveyance, or for other causes, certain post offices in either country from receiving or despatching parcels of merchandise as provided 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.

ARTICLE XIV.

Duration, etc.

This Convention shall be ratified by the contracting countries in accordance with their respective

la oficina de destino, y el país de origen puede cobrar al remitente por la devolucion del paquete, una suma igual al porte que pagó cuando lo puso primitivamente en el correo.

2. Si el contenido de un paquete, que no fuere posible entregar pudiese deteriorarse ó descomponerse podrá destruirse inmediatamente, si esa medida fuere necesaria; ó si se pudiese, se venderá, sin necesidad de aviso previo ó de formalidad judicial, para beneficio de la persona interesada; y los detalles de la venta se comunicarán por una oficina de correos á la otra.

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. Por consiguiente no podrá reclamarse, por lo mismo, en ninguno de los dos países, indemnizacion alguna por parte del remitente, ni de la persona á quien vaya dirigido.

ARTÍCULO XIII.

El Administrador general de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América y el Administrador general de Correos de la República de Chile, pueden convenir en exceptuar algunas oficinas postales de recibir ó despachar paquetes de mercaderías, segun el presente Convenio, por falta de seguridad en la conduccion, ó por otras causas, y tendrán autoridad para hacer de comun acuerdo y de tiempo en tiempo, aquellos reglamentos de orden y detalle que crean necesarios para cumplir debidamente las prescripciones de la presente Convencion, asi como para establecer la admision en las balijas de cualquiera de los artículos prohibidos por el Artículo II de esta Convencion.

ARTÍCULO XIV.

Esta Convencion se ratificará por los países contratantes de acuerdo con sus respectivas leyes. Una

laws. Once ratified, it shall take effect, and operations thereunder shall begin on the first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine; 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 sixth day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

[L. s.]

CHARLES EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster-General of the United States of America.

[L. s.]

CÁRLOS MORLA VICUÑA,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile to the United States of America.

vez ratificada, comenzará á tener efecto el dia primero de Abril de mil ochocientos noventa y nueve, 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 dia seis de Diciembre de mil echo cientos noventa y echo.

Signatures.

The foregoing Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile 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.

[Great Seal of U. S.]

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President:

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 7th, 1898.*

EL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.

Por cuanto el Congreso Nacional ha prestado su aprobación á la precedente Convencion sobre cambio de encomiendas postales celebrada entre Chile í los Estados Unidos de América el día 6 diciembre de 1898. Por tanto, í en uso de la facultad que me confiere la parte 19 del artículo 73 de la Constitución Política del Estado, he venido en aceptarla, aprobarla í ratificarla, teniéndola como lei de la República í comprometiendo para su observancia el Honor Nacional. En fe de lo cual firma la presente Ratificación, sellada con el sello de las armas de la República í refrendada por el Ministro de Estado en el Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores, en Santiago, á 2 de febrero de 1899.

[L. s.]

FEDERICO ERRAZURÍZ.

V. BLANCO.

FORM No. 1.

Parcels-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.

Parcels post between the United States and the Republic of Chile.

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

Description of parcel: [State whether box, bag, basket, etc.]	Contents.	Value.	Percent.	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 3.

Date stamp of the United States Post-Office.	<i>Parcels from the United States for the Republic of Chile.</i>	Date stamp of the Chile 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.
					\$		
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	Total weight and mail.....	<i>lbs.</i>
Number of boxes or other receptacles forming the mail.....	Deduct weight of receptacles..
Signature of dispatching officer at United States Post-Office.....	Net weight of parcels.....
Signature of receiving officer at Chile Post-Office:	

September 2, 1899.

September 20, 1899.

Convention for the exchange of Money Orders between the Post Office Department of the United States of America and the postal administration of Mexico.

ARTICLE 1.—*Exchange.*

Exchange of money orders.

There shall be a regular exchange of Money Orders between the United States of America and Mexico.

ARTICLE 2.—*Conversion.*

To be expressed in United States money, etc.

1. The amounts of Orders issued either in Mexico or in the United States shall be expressed in money of the United States; and, in view of the frequent fluctuation of exchange between the two countries, it is agreed that the amount of each Money Order shall be converted into the proper equivalent by the Mexican postal administration; that is to say: the amounts received by the Mexican postal administration for Money Orders payable in the United States shall be converted into the money of the United States at the rate of exchange current at the time of issue, in the City of Mexico, and the amounts of Money Orders issued in the United States on Mexico shall be converted in like manner by the Mexican postal administration into Mexican money at the rate of exchange current at the City of Mexico on the day on which the Exchange Office designated by Mexico receives the list referred to in Article 9 of this Convention.

2. The postal administration of Mexico may, however, modify, when it deems it advisable, the mode of procedure indicated in the preceding paragraph for the conversion of the Orders issued in Mexico on the United States, in such wise that the amount of such Orders shall be expressed in Mexican money at the time of their issue in Mexico, and the conversion into the money of the United States shall be made by the Exchange Office designated by Mexico, at the rate of exchange current there on the day on which the list of such Orders is dispatched to the Exchange Office of the United States. In order to adopt this modification it will be necessary for the postal administration of Mexico to notify the Post Office Department of the United States six months in advance. († See note.)

ARTICLE 3.—*Maximum amount.*

Maximum amount.

1. The maximum amount for which a Money Order may be drawn in either country upon the other shall be one hundred dollars, or the equivalent in Mexican money.

Fractions.

2. No Money Order shall contain a fractional part of a cent or of a centavo.

ARTICLE 4.—*Currency.*

Payment in legal money, etc.

1. The amounts of Money Orders shall be deposited by the remitters and paid to the payees in gold coin or in any other legal money of the same current value.

2. However, in case there should be in circulation in either country currency of legal tender, but of less value than gold, the administration of that country shall have the right to receive and employ the same in its relations with the public, taking into account the difference of value.

ARTICLE 5.—*Fees.*

Fees.

The Post Office Department of Mexico and the Post Office Department of the United States shall each have power to fix, from time to

time, the fees to be charged on all Money Orders they may respectively issue. This commission shall belong to the issuing postal administration.

ARTICLE 6.—*Names.*

1. No Money Order shall be issued unless the applicant furnish in full the surname, and at least the initial of one first name, both of the remitter and the payee, or the name of the firm or company who are the remitters or payees, together with the address of the remitter and that of the payee.

Names.

2. If, however, any applicant for a Money Order shall tender the name of either the remitter or payee at greater length, such particulars shall be received and entered in the list.

ARTICLE 7.—*Exchange offices.*

The service of the Postal Money Order System between the two countries shall be performed exclusively by the agency of the offices of exchange. On the part of Mexico the office of exchange shall be Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and on the part of the United States, Laredo, Texas.

Exchange offices.

ARTICLE 8.—*Exchange lists.*

1. The particulars of all Money Orders drawn in the United States upon Mexico shall be entered at the Exchange Office of Laredo in a list similar to the form marked "A" (in the appendix), in which list shall be shown the amount of each Order in United States money. Such list, after having received the impression of the Laredo date stamp, shall be forwarded, in duplicate, to the Exchange Office at Nuevo Laredo, where both copies shall be impressed with the date stamp of that office, where the rate of conversion and the amount to be paid on each Order in the money of Mexico shall be noted on both copies of the list, and where the requisite arrangements for effecting payment of the Orders shall be carried out.

Lists.

2. In like manner the particulars of Money Orders drawn in Mexico upon the United States shall be entered at the Exchange Office at Nuevo Laredo in a list similar to the form marked "B," in which shall be shown the rate of conversion and the amount of each Order in the money of both countries. Such list, after having received the impression of the date stamp of that office, shall be forwarded in duplicate to the Exchange Office at Laredo, where it shall receive the impression of the date stamp in use at that office, and where inland (*re-issued*) Orders and Advices corresponding to the entries in the list shall be issued, to effect payment in accordance with the regulations of the Post Office Department of the United States.

3. The lists as well as the entries in the lists shall be numbered consecutively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., in the order of dispatch, commencing on July 1st of each calendar year, and the receipt of each list shall be acknowledged on either side by means of the first subsequent list forwarded in the opposite direction.

Lists to be numbered, etc.

4. Such lists shall be transmitted by each mail dispatched from Nuevo Laredo to Laredo, and *vice-versa*, and shall be written in copying ink.

5. One copy of each exchange list shall be returned by the receiving Exchange Office to the dispatching Exchange Office; but, before returning such copy, the receiving Exchange Office shall enter therein the names of the respective offices of payment of the Orders enumerated in the list.

6. Should it happen that on the day when the list is to be dispatched there are no Orders to be communicated for payment, the list must nevertheless be sent; but, in that event, the Exchange Office will write across the list the words: "No Money Orders."

ARTICLE 9.—*Internal orders issued.*

Receipt of list from
dispatching office, etc.

1. As soon as the list of the dispatching office shall have reached the receiving office of exchange, the latter shall forward, free of postage, the internal (*re-issued*) Money Orders drawn in favor of the payees for the amounts specified in the list, to the respective payees, or to the offices of destination, in conformity with the regulations existing in each country for the payment of Money Orders.

2. When the lists shall show irregularities which the receiving office shall not be able to rectify, that office shall demand an explanation with as little delay as possible. Pending the receipt of the explanation the issue of internal (*re-issued*) Money Orders of payment relating to the entries in the list found to be erroneous should be suspended.

ARTICLE 10.—*Issue and payment.*

Issue and payment.

1. The Money Orders issued by each country on the other shall be subject, as regards issue and payment, to the regulations which govern the payment of Domestic Money Orders in the country of issue or of payment, respectively.

2. It is agreed that all Money Orders paid in either country shall be retained by the country in which they are paid.

ARTICLE 11.—*Duplicates, etc.*

Errors, etc.

1. When it is desired that any error in the name of the payee or remitter shall be corrected, or that the amount of a Money Order shall be repaid to the remitter, application must be made by the remitter to the postal administration of the country in which the Order was issued.

Duplicates, etc.

2. Duplicate Orders shall only be issued by the postal administration of the country of payment, and in conformity with the regulations established or to be established in that country.

ARTICLE 12.—*Repayments.*

Repayments.

Repayment, whether of an original or by means of a duplicate Order, shall not be made to the remitter until it has been ascertained, through the postal administration of the country on which the original order was drawn, that the Order has not been paid and will not be paid in the country of payment.

ARTICLE 13.—*Void orders.*

Void orders.

1. Orders which shall not have been paid within twelve calendar months from the month of issue shall become void, and the sums received shall accrue to and be at the disposal of the country of origin.

2. The Post Office Department of Mexico shall, therefore, enter to the credit of the United States, in the quarterly account, the amount of all Money Orders entered in the lists received from the United States which remain unpaid at the end of the period specified.

3. On the other hand, the Post Office Department of the United States shall, at the close of each month, transmit to the postal administration of Mexico, for entry in the quarterly account, a detailed statement of all Orders included in the lists dispatched from Mexico, which, under this article, become void.

ARTICLE 14.—*Accounts.*

Accounts.

1. At the close of each quarter an account shall be prepared by the postal administration of Mexico, showing, in detail, the total of the lists containing the particulars of Orders issued in either country during the quarter and the balance resulting from such transactions.

2. Two copies of the account shall be transmitted to the Post Office Department of the United States, at Washington, and the balance,

which must always be stated in United States money, shall, after proper verification, if due by the postal administration of Mexico, be paid at Washington, in the money of the United States, by a sight bill of exchange on New York, N. Y., sent by that administration at the same time that it transmits the account; and, if due by the Post Office Department of the United States, it shall be paid at the same time that the latter returns the accepted copy of the account, by means of a sight bill of exchange on the City of Mexico, D. F., drawn in United States money.

3. For this quarterly account forms shall be used in conformity with the patterns "C," "D," "E" and "F" in the appendix.

4. If, pending the settlement of an account, one of the two postal administrations shall ascertain that it owes the other a balance exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), the indebted administration shall promptly remit to the other the approximate amount of such balance.

ARTICLE 15.—*Detailed regulations.*

The Postmaster General, in either country, shall be authorized to adopt any additional rules, not repugnant to the foregoing, for the greater security against fraud or for the better working of the system generally. All such additional rules, however, must be communicated to the Postmaster General of the other country.

Additional rules.

ARTICLE 16.—*Suspension of convention.*

Each administration is authorized, in extraordinary circumstances that would justify the measure, to suspend temporarily the Money Order service in whole or in part, upon condition of giving notice of such suspension immediately to the other country, and, if deemed necessary, by means of the telegraph.

Temporary suspension of service.

ARTICLE 17.—*Date of taking effect.*

This convention shall come into operation on the * second day of October, 1899, and shall continue in force until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have notified the other of its intention to terminate it. The date in effect shall, however, be postponed at the request of either of the respective administrations.*

Duration.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington, on the second day of September, 1899, and at Mexico, on the twentieth day of September, 1899.

Signature.

[SEAL.] (Signed) CH. EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster General of the United States.

[SEAL.] (Signed) M. DE ZAMACONA E INCLAN,
Director General of Posts of the United States of Mexico.

Approved:
[SEAL.] FRANCISCO Z. MENA.

NOTES.

ART. 2. † By telegram of October 31st, from the Mexican postal administration, the mode of procedure indicated in Sec. 2 of this article is accepted by that administration, to have effect Jan. 1st, 1900, and the consent of this department was given thereto under date of Nov. 1st. It is therefore understood that the method described in Sec. 2 shall be followed in carrying out this convention.

ART. 17. * In the correspondence between the respective postal administrations it was stipulated by Mexico that this convention, although according to its text in effect on October 2d, should not come into operation until duly ratified by the Mexican Senate. Notice of such ratification was given the Post Office Department of the United States, by telegraph, on October 2d, coupled, however, with a request that the date of operation be postponed until January 1st, 1900. To this request affirmative response was made, on October 6th, and the date of operation, as mutually agreed upon, is therefore fixed for January 1st, 1900.

A.

List No.

Exchange Office Stamp.

List of Money Orders issued in the United States of America and payable in Mexico.

Blanks to be filled by the United States Exchange Office.							Blanks to be filled by the Mexican Exchange Office.					
Current International No. of Order.	Number of Original Order.	Date of Original Money Order.	Post Office issuing original Money Order.	Full Name and Address of Remitter of the Order.	Full Name of Payee.	Full Address of Payee.	Rate of Conversion.	Amount payable in Mexican Money.		Number of Inland Order issued by Mexico Office.	Post Office at which Payment is to be made.	Remarks.
								Pesos.	Centavos.			
							\$	c.				

Lista No.

Stamp of Laredo Exchange Office.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER EXCHANGE OFFICE,

Laredo, Texas, 190..

Sir—I have received the List No., from your office, dated on the

The examination of the said list has demonstrated the correctness of the totals therein set forth, to wit: amounts paid indollarscents.

In turn, I transmit to you, herewith (in duplicate), my List No., of International Money Orders, amounting in the aggregate todollarscents.

Please examine, complete, and return to me the original of the said List with your acknowledgement of receipt endorsed thereon.

.....
Postmaster
of International Money Order Exchange Office.

To the Postmaster,
International Money Order Exchange Office,
Nuevo Laredo (Taumaulipas).

List No.

Sello de la Oficina de cambio de Nuevo Laredo.

OFICINA DE CAMBIO INTERNACIONAL DE GIROS POSTALES,

Nuevo Laredo, 190..

Señor—He examinado la lista que se halla en el anverso marcada No., fecha de de 19....., que arroja un importe total dedollars ycents.

Encuentro dicha lista exacta con las excepciones siguientes.

.....
El Administrador de Correos
de la Oficina de Cambio Internacional de giros postale..

Al Administrador de Correos
de la Oficina de Cambio Internacional de giros postales,
Laredo, Texas.

B.

Lista No.

Lista de Giros postales librados en Mexico, y pagaderos en los Estados Unidos de America.

Estas columnas deben llenarse por la Oficina de Cambio de Mexico.										Estas columnas deben llenarse por la Oficina de Cambio de los Estados Unidos.						
Número de orden internacional del Giro.	Número del giro original.	Fecha del giro original.	Oficina de correos que expidió el giro original.	Nombre y dirección del remitente.	Nombre del tenedor.	Dirección del Tenedor.		Importe recibido en Mexico en moneda mexicana.		Tipo del cambio corriente.	Importe que debe pagarse en los Estados Unidos.		Número del giro del servicio interior.	Punto de destino. (Oficina y Estado).	Observaciones.	
						Oficina de correos.	Estado.									Pesos.

Lista No.

Sello de la Oficina de Nuevo Laredo.

OFICINA DE CAMBIO INTERNACIONAL DE GIROS POSTALES,
Nuevo Laredo, 190..

Señor—He recibido la lista No. de esa Oficina de cambio internacional de giros postales fechada el de de 190.., que llego a mis manos el día de de 190..

El examen que de dicha lista se ha hecho, demuestra la exactitud de los datos consignados en ella (* y cuyo resultado es el siguiente. Total pagados..... dollars y..... cents.

A mi vez, remito á Ud, con ésta (por duplicado) una lista de giros postales internacionales, marcado con el numero..... y cuyo importe total asciende a..... dollars y..... cents.

Sírvase Ud., examinar, completar, y devolverme el original de esta lista, haciendo constar en ella el acuse de recibo correspondiente.

Al Administrador de correos
de la Oficina de cambio internacional
de giros postales
a Laredo, Texas.

El Administrador de la Oficina
de cambio de giros postales.

* Si se encontraren diferencias, se harán constar á continuacion.

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER EXCHANGE OFFICE,

Laredo, Texas, 190..

Stamp of the Exchange Office of Laredo.

Sir—I have examined your list of Money Orders, No. dated....., showing a total of..... dollars..... cents.

The said list has been found correct with the following exceptions:

Postmaster at Laredo, Texas.

To the Postmaster
at the International Money Order Exchange Office,
Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

C.

.....trimestre de 190.....

Estado detallado de Listas.

Giros librados en Mexico.			Giros librados en los Estados Unidos.		
Número de la lista.	Fecha de la lista.	Importe.	Número de la lista.	Fecha de la lista.	Importe.
		\$ c.			\$ c.

D.

.....trimestre de 190.....

Giros cuyo importe se ha reintegrado.

Giros librados en Mexico.				Giros librados en los Estados Unidos.			
No. internacional del Giro.	Lista.		Importe.	No. internacional del Giro.	Lista.		Importe.
	No.	Fecha.			No.	Fecha.	
			\$ c.				\$ c.
		Total				Total	

E.

.....trimestre de 190.....

Giros caducos.

Giros librados en Mexico.				Giros librados en los Estados Unidos.			
No. internacional del giro.	Lista.		Importe.	No. internacional del giro.	Lista.		Importe.
	No.	Fecha.			No.	Fecha.	
			\$ c.				\$ c.
		Total				Total	

F.

.....trimestre de 190.....

ESTADO GENERAL

que manifiesta el resultado del cambio de giros postales entre Mexico, y los Estados Unidos.

Á favor de Mexico.			Á favor de los Estados Unidos.		
Giros expedidos en los Estados Unidos y pagaderos en Mexico segun el Estado detallado (C)			Giros expedidos en Mexico y pagaderos en los Estados Unidos, segun el Estado detallado (C)		
Giros cuyo importe se ha reintegrado é (D)			Giros cuyo importe se ha reintegrado (D)		
Giros caducos (E)			Giros caducos (E)		
Pagado en cuenta por la Administracion General de Correos de Mexico..			Pagado en cuenta por el Departamento de Correos de los Estados Unidos..		
.....190..		190..		
.....190..		190..		
.....190..		190..		
.....190..		190..		
Crédito total de Mexico.....			Crédito total de los Estados Unidos.....		
Saldo á favor de los Estados Unidos			Saldo á favor de Mexico.....		

Se declara aceptada la cuenta anterior, reconociéndose el saldo de
dollars yá favor del correo de

Mexico,

.....190

EXAMINADO Y ACEPTADO.

Washington, D. C.,
.....

Auditor por el Departamento de Correos
de los Estados Unidos.

December 4, 1899.

Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Guatemala.

Preamble,

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and the Republic of Guatemala, the undersigned, Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General of the United States of America, and Antonio Lazo Arriaga, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala, 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 two countries.

Con el objeto de establecer mejores arreglos postales entre la República de Guatemala y los Estados Unidos de América, los infrascritos, Antonio Lazo Arriaga, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Guatemala, y Charles Emory Smith, Administrador General de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América, en virtud de la autorizacion de que están investidos, han convenido en los siguientes artículos para establecer el cambio 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 Convention, which will continue as heretofore; and all the agreements hereinafter contained apply exclusively to mails exchanged under these Articles.

Las estipulaciones de esta Convencion se refieren unicamente á las encomiendas que se remitan de conformidad con el plan que en ella se establece, y en nada afectarán los arreglos que ahora existen conforme á la Convencion de la Union Postal Universal, los cuales continuarán vigentes 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 may exceed eleven pounds (or five kilograms) in weight, nor the following dimensions: greatest length in any direc-

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 que ningun paquete exceda de once libras (ó cinco kilogramos) de peso,

tion, three feet six inches (or one hundred and five centimeters); greatest length and girth combined, six feet (or one hundred and eighty centimeters); 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 copy-right laws of the country of destination; poisons, and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances, liquids and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes, live and dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables which will easily decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; 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 on, or enclosed with any parcel.

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, how-

ni de las dimensiones siguientes: mayor longitud en cualquiera direccion, tres piés seis pulgadas (ó ciento cinco centímetros); mayor longitud y grosor combinados, seis piés (ó ciento ochenta centímetros); debiendo estar envueltos ó cubiertos de manera que permitan que su contenido sea facilmente examinado por los administradores de correos y de aduanas; y exceptuándose, ademas, los artículos que siguen, cuya admision queda prohibida en las balijas que se cambien entre los dos paises, conforme á esta Convencion, á saber:

Publicaciones que violen las leyes de propiedad literaria del país de destino; venenos y materias explosivas ó inflamables; sustancias grasosas, líquidas ó de fácil liquefaccion, dulces y pastas; animales vivos ó muertos, exceptuando insectos y reptiles perfectamente desecados; frutas y vegetales que puedan descomponerse facilmente, sustancias que exhalen mal olor; billetes de lotería, noticias ó circulares de lotería; objetos obscenos ó inmorales, artículos que puedan destruir ó de alguna manera dañar las balijas, ó causar perjuicio á las personas que los manejen.

2. Todos los artículos admisibles de mercancías que se depositen en el correo de un país con destino al otro, ó que se reciban en un país procedentes del otro, no estarán sujetos á otra detencion ó inspeccion sino solamente á la que fuere necesaria para cobrar los derechos aduaneros, y se despacharán á su destino por la via mas rápida, 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 la comunicacion estuviere adherida de manera que no se pueda separar, se desechará

Articles prohibited.

Speedy forwarding of merchandise.

Letters must not accompany parcels.

—rejection.

ever, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect upon the letter or letters double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Convention.

Address.

3. No parcel may contain packages intended for delivery at an address other than the one 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 or four hundred and sixty grams in weight, twelve cents, and for each additional one pound or four hundred and sixty grams or fraction thereof, twelve cents; and in the Republic of Guatemala; for a parcel not exceeding one pound (or four hundred and sixty grams) in weight, twenty-five centavos, and for each additional one pound (or four hundred and sixty grams) or fraction thereof, twenty-five centavos.

Charge for interior service.

3. 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 ten centavos) for each parcel whatever its weight.

ARTICLE V.

Receipt

1. The sender will, at the time of mailing the parcel, receive from the post office where the parcel is mailed, a "certificate of mailing" on a form like Form I annexed hereto.

el paquete entero. Sin embargo, si alguna carta fuere enviada inadvertidamente, el país de destino cobrará doble porte por ella, conforme á la Convencion Postal Universal.

3. Ningun paquete podrá contener encomiendas con direccion diferente de la que aparezca en la cubierta de aquel. Si se encontraren tales encomiendas, deberán remitirse separadamente cobrando nuevo y distinto porte por cada uno de ellos.

ARTÍCULO IV.

1. Se exigirá, en todo caso, el pago previo y total del porte en estampillas del correo del país de origen, como siguen:

2. En la Republica de Guatemala; por un paquete que no exceda del peso de una libra (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos) veinticinco centavos y por cada libra adicional (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos adicionales), ó fracción de este peso, veinticinco centavos; y en los Estados Unidos, por un paquete que no exceda del peso de una libra (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos), y por cada libra adicional (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos), ó fracción de este peso, doce cents.

3. Los paquetes se entregarán sin tardanza á las personas á quienes se dirijan, en la oficina de Correos á donde fueren dirigidos, en el país de su destino, libres de todo recargo por porte de correo; pero el país del destino puede imponer y cobrar á la persona á quien se dirija el paquete, y en compensacion del servicio interior y de entrega, un recargo cuyo monto se fijará segun sus propios reglamentos; pero el cual en ningun caso excederá de cinco cents (ó diez centavos) por cada paquete, cualquiera que fuere su peso.

ARTÍCULO V.

1. Al depositar en el correo un paquete. se entregará al remitente un "Certificado de Envío" de la oficina de correos que lo recibió, conforme al modelo anexo No. I.

2. The sender of a parcel may have the same registered by paying, in addition to the postage, the registration fee required for registered articles in the country of origin.

3. An acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered parcel 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 ten centavos.

4. The addressees of a registered parcel shall be advised of the arrival of the parcel by a notice from the post office of destination.

2. El remitente de un paquete podrá certificarlo, pagando, además del porte de correo, el valor de la certificación que por artículos certificados se cobre en el país de su origen.

3. Se enviará al remitente cuando así lo solicite, una constancia de la entrega hecha del paquete certificado; pero cada país puede exigir del remitente el pago previo de un derecho por ese servicio, que no exceda de cinco cents (ó diez centavos).

4. La oficina de correos de destino dará aviso de la llegada del paquete certificado á la persona á quien fuere dirigido.

Registry.

Acknowledgment of delivery of registered package.

Notice to addressees.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTÍCULO VI.

1. The sender of each parcel shall make a Customs Declaration, pasted upon or attached to the parcel, upon a special Form provided for the purpose (See Form 2 annexed hereto) giving a general description of the parcel, its address, an accurate statement of the contents and value, date of mailing and the sender's signature and place of residence.

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.

1. El remitente de cada paquete hará una declaración aduanal que se fijará ó adherirá sobre la cubierta del mismo segun la fórmula especial que se le suministrara para ese objeto, (Véase el modelo anexo No. 2) dando en ella una descripción general del paquete, una manifestación exacta de su contenido y valor, fecha del envío, firma y lugar de residencia del remitente.

2. Estos paquetes quedarán sujetos en el país de su destino á todos los reglamentos y derechos aduaneros que estuvieren vigentes en el mismo país, para proteger las rentas de sus aduanas; y los derechos aduaneros que debidamente corresponda cobrar sobre los mismos paquetes, serán cobrados al entregarse estos, de acuerdo con los reglamentos aduaneros del país de destino; pero ni el remitente ni el destinatario podrán ser obligados al pago de multas ó penas por haberse dejado de cumplir algun reglamento aduanero.

Customs declaration.

Customs duties, etc

ARTICLE VII.

ARTÍCULO VII.

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

Cada país percibirá para si, 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.

No separate accounts.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

Transportation.

1. The parcels shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States of America and the Republic of Guatemala, 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 service, or in ordinary mail sacks marked "Parcels-Post" and securely sealed with wax or otherwise as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

1. Los paquetes se considerarán como parte integrante de las balijas cambiadas directamente entre la República de Guatemala y los Estados Unidos de América, y serán despachados á su destino por el país de su origen al otro á su costo y por los medios que el provea; pero deben despacharse, á opcion de la oficina que los envíe en cajas expresamente preparadas para el servicio, ó en sacos ordinarios de correspondencia que se macarán: "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 bags, etc.

2. Each country shall return empty to the despatching office by next mail, all such boxes or sacks.

2. Cada país devolverá á la oficina de origen por el próximo correo, todas las cajas ó sacos recibidos.

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 ordinary 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 paquetes admitidos conforme á esta Convencion se transmitirán en la forma designada, entre las oficinas de cambio, deberán empaquetarse cuidadosamente, á fin de que puedan transmitirse con debida seguridad en las balijas ordinarias de un país, tanto á la oficina de correo de cambio en el país de su origen como á la oficina de correo á donde se dirijan, en el país de su destino.

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 the declared contents and value; and must be enclosed in one of the boxes or sacks of such despatch (See Form 3, annexed hereto).

4. Cada envío de paquetes postales deberá ser acompañado de una lista descriptiva, hecha por duplicado, de todos los paquetes enviados, que exprese claramente el número de lista de cada paquete, el nombre del remitente, el nombre y direccion de la persona á quien se dirige y el contenido y valor declarado, y deberá incluirse en una de las cajas ó sacos del mismo envío. (Véase el modelo anexo No. 3).

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 York, New Orleans, and San Francisco, and Guatemala City, Retalhuleu and Puerto Barrios, under such regulations rela-

El cambio de balijas conforme á esta Convencion, se verificará mientras no se acuerde otra cosa por las oficinas de correos de Nueva York, Nueva Orleans y San Francisco, y Guatemala la Nueva, Retalhuleu y Puerto Barrios, de conformidad con los reglamentos

tive 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.

relativos á los detalles de cambio que por mútuo conversio se determinen y se consideren como esenciales á la seguridad y expedicion en el envío de las balijas y á la proteccion de los derechos aduaneros.

ARTICLE X.

ARTÍCULO X.

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, verificará 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 at once be prepared.

2. En el caso de que no se recibiere la lista de los paquetes enviados por el correo, se hará inmediatamente una que la sustituya.

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 "Verification Certificate," which should be sent in a special envelope.

3. Los errores que puedan haberse cometido y se descubrieren en la lista de los paquetes enviados por el correo, deben anotarse y corregirse despues de haber sido verificados por un segundo empleado, y se comunicarán á la oficina remitente en el "Certificado de Comprobacion," que le enviará bajo 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 likewise reported at once.

4. Si no se recibiere algun paquete de los consignados en la lista, despues de confirmada la omision por un segundo empleado, se cancelará la anotacion respectiva de la lista, y se informará de igual manera lo ocurrido.

Nonreceipt of parcel.

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.

5. Si apareciere un paquete insuficientemente franqueado, no deberá cargarse la insuficiencia, pero se dará cuenta del hecho en el "Certificado de Comprobacion."

Insufficient postage

6. Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars shall be reported in the same manner.

6. Cuando se recibiere un paquete averiado ó en mal estado, se comunicarán en la misma manera detalles completos acerca de ello.

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.

7. Si no se recibiere "Certificado de Comprobacion", ó aviso de error, se considerará que la balija de paquetes fué debidamente recibida y que habiendo sido examinada, se encontró exacta bajo todos aspectos.

Correct mails.

ARTICLE XI.

ARTÍCULO XI.

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

1. Si no pudiese entregarse un paquete á la persona á quien se dirige, ó si esta rehusare recibirlo, se devolverá directamente y sin recargo, á la oficina que lo despachó, á la espiracion de treinta dias contados desde su recibo, por

Failure to deliver.

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 articles.

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.

ARTICLE XII.

No responsibility for loss, etc.

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

ARTICLE XIII.

Further regulations, etc.

The Postmaster General of the United States of America, and the Director General of Posts of the Republic of Guatemala, may, by agreement, except, on account of insecurity in the conveyance or for other causes, certain post offices in either country from receiving or despatching parcels of merchandise as provided 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.

ARTICLE XIV.

Duration, etc.

This Convention shall be ratified by the contracting countries in accordance with their respective

la oficina de destino, y el país de origen puede cobrar al remitente por la devolución del paquete, una suma igual al porte que pagó cuando lo puso primitivamente en el correo.

2. Si el contenido de un paquete, que no fuere posible entregar pudiese deteriorarse ó descomponerse podrá destruirse inmediatamente, si esa medida fuere necesaria; ó si se pudiere, se venderá, sin necesidad de aviso previo ó de formalidad judicial, para beneficio de la persona interesada; y los detalles de la venta se comunicarán por una oficina de correos á la otra.

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. Por consiguiente no podrá reclamarse, por lo mismo, en ninguno de los dos países, indemnización alguna por parte del remitente, ni de la persona á quien vaya dirigido.

ARTÍCULO XIII.

El Administrador general de Correos de la República de Guatemala, y el Administrador general de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América, pueden convenir en exceptuar algunas oficinas postales de recibir ó despachar paquetes de mercaderías, segun el presente Convenio, por falta de seguridad en la conduccion, ó por otras causas, y tendrán autoridad para hacer de comun acuerdo y de tiempo en tiempo, aquellos reglamentos de orden y detalle que crean necesarios para cumplir debidamente las prescripciones de la presente Convencion, así como para establecer la admision en las balijas de cualquiera de los artículos prohibidos por el Artículo II de esta Convencion.

ARTÍCULO XIV.

Esta Convencion se ratificará por los países contratantes de acuerdo con sus respectivas leyes. Una

laws. Once ratified, it shall take effect and operations thereunder shall begin on the first day of January, nineteen hundred; 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 4th day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine.

[L. S.]

CHARLES EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster-General of the United States of America.

[L. S.]

ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA,
Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Guatemala.

vez ratificada, comenzará á tener efecto el dia primero de Enero de mil novecientos, 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 dia cuarto de Diciembre de mil ochocientos y noventa y nueve.

Signatures.

The foregoing Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Guatemala 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.

[Great Seal of U. S.]

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President:

JOHN HAY,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4, 1899.

PALACIO NACIONAL,
Guatemala, 14 de Diciembre de 1899.

El Presidente Constitucional de la República acuerda aprobar los catorce artículos de que consta la Convención de Paquetes Postales entre esta República y los Estados Unidos, celebrada en Washington el cuarto del corriente y firmada por el Representante de Guatemala y el Director General de Correos.

Comuníquese.

[L. S.]

MANUEL ESTRADA.

El Secretario de Estado:

F. ANGNIANO.

[Translation.]

NATIONAL PALACE,
Guatemala, December 14, 1899.

The Constitutional President of the Republic agrees to approve the fourteen articles of which the parcels-post convention between this Republic and the United States consists; which convention was concluded at Washington on the 4th instant, and was signed by the Representative of Guatemala and the Postmaster-General.

To be published.

Form 1

FORM NO. 1.

Parcels-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 Postal Administration.

Form 2.

FORM NO. 2.

Parcels-post between the United States and the Republic of Guatemala.

<p>Date. Stamp.</p>	<p>FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION.</p>	<p>Place to which the parcel is addressed.</p>
-------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------

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

Date of posting: 19...; 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 3.

Form 3.

Parcels-Post.

Date stamp of the dispatching exchange Post-Office	[Country of origin.] [Country of destination.] <i>Parcels from</i> ----- <i>for</i> -----	Date stamp of the receiving exchange Post-Office.
	Parcel Bill No. dated 19...; per S. S. "....."	

* Sheet No.

Entry No.	Origin of parcel.	Name of sender.	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 [Country of destination.] to.....	Total weight of mail.....
Number of boxes or other receptacles forming the mail.....	Deduct weight of receptacles.....
Signature of postal official at the dispatching exchange Post-Office.....	Net weight of parcels.....
Signature of postal official at the receiving exchange Post-Office:	

May 24, 1897.

Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, to revive the Convention of August 7, 1892, to adjust amicably the claims of citizens of either country against the other. Signed at Washington, May 24, 1897; ratification with amendment advised by the Senate, February 28, 1899; ratified by the President, March 1, 1899; Ratified by the President of Chile; ratifications exchanged, March 12, 1900; proclaimed, March 12, 1900.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To All to Whom these Presents shall Come, Greeting:

Preamble.

Know Ye, that whereas a Convention between the United States of America, and the Republic of Chile to revive the Convention of August 7, 1892, between the two countries, to adjust amicably the claims of citizens of either country against the Government of the other, was concluded at Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, the original of which Convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, as amended by the Senate of the United States, word for word as follows:

Former treaty revived, vol. 27, p. 965.

The Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, signed August 7, 1892, having expired, and the Commission thereunder established to adjust amicably the claims made by the citizens of either country against the Government of the other having failed, through limitation, to conclude its task, leaving certain claims duly presented to the said commission unadjudicated, the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Chile, desiring to remove every cause of difference in the friendly relations that happily exist between the two Nations, have agreed to revive the said convention of August 7, 1892, and for that purpose have named as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America, the Honorable John Sherman, Secretary of State of the United States; and

Habiendo expirado la Convencion suscrita entre los Estados Unidos de América i la República de Chile el 7 de agosto de 1892, sin que la Comision establecida por ella para resolver amistosamente los reclamos de ciudadanos de uno i otro país contra el Gobierno del otro hubiera alcanzado, por limitacion de tiempo, á concluir su tarea, i habiendo quedado sin fallar ciertas reclamaciones que fueron debidamente presentadas ante dicha Comision, los Gobiernos de los Estados Unidos de América i la República de Chile, deseando remover toda causa de dificultad en las amistosas relaciones que felizmente existen entre ambas Naciones, han convenido en hacer revivir la referida Convencion de 7 de agosto de 1892, i al efecto han designado por sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, al Honorable John Sherman, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, i

The President of the Republic of Chile, Señor Don Domingo Gana, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile in the United States of America:

Who have agreed upon the articles following:

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties agree to revive the Convention of August 7, 1892, between the United States of America and the Republic of Chile, and that the commission thereunder created shall be allowed for the transaction of its business a period of four months, to be reckoned from the day of its first meeting for business, and conforming, in other respects, with the provisions of the second paragraph of Article VIII of the said Convention. Nevertheless, if the period of four months before stipulated shall prove insufficient for the settlement of the claims, the Commissioners are authorized to extend, at their discretion, such period to one or two months more.

It is expressly stipulated that this article shall in no wise extend or change the period designated by the first paragraph of Article VIII of the said Convention for the presentation of the claims; so that the new Commission shall be limited to considering the claims duly presented to the former Commission in conformity with the terms of the Convention and with the Rules that governed its labors, excepting claim No. 7, of the North and South American Construction Company, which was subsequently withdrawn, a direct and final settlement thereof having been arrived at by the interested parties.

ARTICLE II.

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 the President of the Republic of Chile, with the approbation of the National

El Presidente de la República de Chile al señor don Domingo Gana, Enviado Extraordinario i Ministro Plenipotenciario de Chile en los Estados Unidos de América;

Quienes han convenido en lo siguiente:

ARTICULO I.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en hacer revivir la Convencion de 7 agosto de 1892 suscrita entre los Estados Unidos de América i la República de Chile, i en que la Comision que ella establece tenga para el desempeño de sus funciones un plazo de cuatro meses contados desde el dia de su primera reunion de trabajo, i de acuerdo, en lo demás, con lo dispuesto en el inciso segundo del Artículo VIII de dicha Convencion. No obstante, si el plazo de cuatro meses, ántes estipulado, fuese insuficiente para la decision de las reclamaciones, los Comisionados están autorizados para prorrogar, á su discreción, por uno ó dos meses más, el indicado plazo.

Queda claramente estipulado que el presente artículo no altera ó estiene en manera alguna el plazo que señaló el inciso primero del Artículo VIII de dicha Convencion para la presentacion de los reclamos; de manera que la nueva Comision habrá de limitarse á resolver sólo las reclamaciones que fueron debidamente presentadas ante la Comision anterior en conformidad con los términos de la Convencion i del Reglamento que gobernaron sus trabajos, exceptuando el reclamo No. 7 de la North and South American Construction Company que ha sido más tarde retirado por haberse arribado á un arreglo directo i final entre las partes interesadas.

ARTÍCULO II.

La presente Convencion será ratificada por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, con el consejo i acuerdo del Senado, i por el Presidente de la República de Chile, con la aprobacion del Congreso Nacional, i las ratifica-

Four months allowed commission for transacting business, etc.

Vol. 27, p. 969.

—extension.

Time for presenting claims not extended, etc.

Ratification.

Congress thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, at as early a day as possible.

Signatures.

In testimony whereof we have signed the present convention in the English and Spanish languages, in duplicate, affixing thereto our respective seals, the Plenipotentiary of Chile declaring that he signs the same "*ad referendum*".

Done at the city of Washington, the 24th day of May in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

JOHN SHERMAN [L. S.]
DOMINGO GANA [L. S.]

ciones serán canjeadas en Washington en el plazo más breve.

En testimonio de lo cual, i con la declaracion del Plenipotenciario de Chile de que suscribe "*ad referendum*", la presente Convencion, la firmamos i sellamos con nuestros respectivos sellos, en doble ejemplar, i en los idiomas ingles y español.

Hecha en la ciudad de Washington, á 24 dias de mayo del año de Nuestro Señor mil ochocientos noventa i siete.

JOHN SHERMAN
DOMINGO GANA

Proclamation,

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified, as amended, on both parts and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the twelfth day of March, one thousand nine hundred:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention, as amended, to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States 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 twelfth day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and of the [SEAL.] Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN HAY
Secretary of State.

Convention between the United States of America and Russia, including Finland, for the Exchange of Postal Money Orders.

The undersigned, CHARLES EMORY SMITH, Postmaster General of the United States, acting by virtue of the authority vested in him by law, and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs of the Russian Empire, under reserve of approval by the competent authorities, have concluded the following convention:

February 1, 1899.

January 11, 1900.
23.

ARTICLE I.—*Exchange.*

1. There is established between the United States and Russia, including Finland, a regular exchange of Postal Money Orders.
2. This exchange is to be effected by the offices to be designated by each of the two contracting administrations.
3. These (*Exchange**) Offices shall notify each other, by means of lists, of the Orders drawn in each country upon the other.

Exchange of Money Orders.

Offices.

Lists.

ARTICLE II.—*Currency.*

The amount of each Money Order shall be expressed by the remitter in the money of his country, and shall be converted by the dispatching (*Exchange*) Office into the money of the country where payment is to be effected, on the basis that 1 rouble is equal to 51.46 cents, and one dollar equal to 1 rouble, 94.33 copecks.

To be expressed in money of country of remitter, etc.

ARTICLE III.—*Maximum amount.*

1. No (*single*) Money Order shall exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, or a corresponding amount in roubles.
2. In issuing Money Orders no account shall be taken of fractions of copecks or of cents.

Maximum amount.

Fractions.

ARTICLE IV.—*Endorsements.*

The administration of each of the contracting countries reserves the right to provide for the transfer by means of endorsement, within its territory, of the ownership of Money Orders originating in the other country.

Endorsements.

ARTICLE V.—*Fees.*

1. Each of the two administrations shall fix the fees to be charged for Money Orders drawn upon the other country.
2. This fee shall, however, not exceed one per centum upon the (*round sums*) amounts constituting the divisions in the scale of fees.
3. The two administrations shall communicate to each other the fees which they shall have established and the changes which they may subsequently make therein.

Fees.

NOTE.—* Italicized words, in parentheses, when inserted, are intended to be explanatory of the text.

No additional tax.

4. The Money Orders, and the receipts given upon such Orders, as well as the receipts to be delivered to the remitters, shall not be subjected, at the expense of the remitters or payees of the amounts, to any charge or tax whatsoever, in addition to the fees to be collected by virtue of paragraphs 1 and 2, above.

ARTICLE VI.—*Commission.*

Commission.

The postal administration by which the Money Orders are issued shall credit the administration of the country of payment with the total amount of the Orders which it has certified to the other, in addition to one-half of one per centum on the difference between the total amount of the Orders certified and the amount of void and repaid Orders.

ARTICLE VII.—*Guarantee.*

Guarantee.

1. The sums converted into Postal Money Orders are guaranteed to the remitters until they shall have been regularly paid to the payees, or to the representatives of the latter, or shall have been refunded to the remitters.

2. The sums received by each administration for Postal Money Orders, the amounts of which shall not have been claimed by the persons entitled to payment before the expiration of the periods fixed by the laws or regulations of the country of destination, become the absolute property of the administration which has issued the Orders, which (*administration*) shall take the necessary measures to provide for repayment of these Orders to the remitters.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Accounts.*

Accounts.

At the end of each quarter the Russian postal administration shall prepare an account of the amounts received by the offices of the two countries and the credits to be given to each administration, as well as a statement of the Orders refunded by each administration.

ARTICLE IX.—*Balances.*

Balances.

1. The postal administration of the United States shall examine this account, correct it, if necessary, and, if the balance is in favor of Russia, shall transmit such balance within one month, at the latest, after the receipt of the account.

2. If the account shows a balance to the credit of the administration of the United States, the postal administration of Russia shall transmit the amount of such balance to the former within one month, at the latest, after the receipt of notice of the acceptance or correction of the account.

—payment of.

3. Payment of balances shall be effected in the following manner:

(a) If the balance is in favor of the postal administration of Russia, the postal administration of the United States shall deposit the amount of the balance with such (*bank or*) banking house at New York as may be designated by the Russian postal administration.

(b) If the balance is in favor of the postal administration of the United States, the postal administration of Russia shall deposit the equivalent of the amount of the balance, converted into pounds sterling, with such (*bank or*) banking house in London as may be designated by the Post Office Department of the United States.

(c) The conversion into pounds sterling of the amount above mentioned shall be effected on the basis that one pound sterling is equal to four dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$4.87).

4. The expenses which may result from the payment of balances shall always be borne by the administration by which the payment is made. Expense of payment of balances.

ARTICLE X.—*Ascertainment of balance.*

1. To ascertain the amount of the balance to be paid, the smaller credit is to be converted into the money of the country which has the larger credit. Ascertainment of balance.

2. This conversion shall be made upon the basis that one rouble is equal to fifty-one and forty-six hundredths cents (51.46) and one dollar is equal to one rouble, ninety-four and thirty-three hundredths copecks (1 R. 94.33 cop).

ARTICLE XI.—*Payments on account.*

Whenever, during the course of a quarter, it is found that the amount of Orders drawn upon either of the two administrations exceeds by five thousand dollars, or ten thousand roubles, the amount of Orders drawn upon the other administration, the latter shall transmit to the former the approximate amount of the ascertained difference, in a round sum, as a payment on account, in the manner in which the payment of balances is to be effected (Art. IX, par. 3). Payments on account.

ARTICLE XII.—*Conditions of issue and payment.*

1. The form, and the conditions of issue of Postal Money Orders in each country are subject to the regulations in force in the country of origin. Conditions of issue and payment.

2. The form, as well as the conditions of payment of Postal Money Orders, including those relating to the suspension of payment, the renewing of Orders, the issue of duplicates, and all other matters concerning payment, are subject to the regulations in force in the country of destination.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Suspension of service.*

1. Each administration is authorized to suspend, temporarily, the exchange of Money Orders, whenever the course of exchange or any other circumstance may give rise to abuses or cause detriment to the revenues. Suspension of service.

2. Notice of such action must be communicated immediately to the other administration, and, if deemed necessary, by means of the telegraph. Notice.

ARTICLE XIV.—*Detailed regulations.*

The postal administrations of the two countries shall have power, by mutual agreement, to arrange detailed regulations for the execution of the present Convention, and to modify them at any time, according to the requirements of the service. Detailed regulations.

ARTICLE XV.—*Date of taking effect.*

The present Convention shall take effect on the nineteenth of March (first of April), one thousand nine hundred. It shall remain in force until the expiration of a period of one year after the date upon which one of the two (*contracting*) administrations shall have notified the other of its intention to terminate it. Effect.

ARTICLE XVI.—*Ministerial declarations.*

Ministerial declarations.

This Convention shall be approved by an exchange of ministerial declarations, which shall take place as soon as practicable.

Signatures.

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

Executed in duplicate and signed at Washington the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and at Saint Petersburg ^{eleventh} ~~twenty-third~~ January, one thousand nine hundred.

[L. s.] (Signed)

CH. EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster General of the United States.

[L. s.] (Signed)

Lieutenant General N. PETROFF,
*Director General of Posts and Telegraphs
of the Russian Empire.*

Convention between the United States of America, Germany, and Great Britain, relating to the settlement of certain claims in Samoa by arbitration. Signed at Washington, November 7, 1899; ratified by the Emperor, February 18, 1900; ratification advised by the Senate, February 21, 1900; ratified by the Queen, February 22, 1900; ratified by the President, March 5, 1900; ratifications exchanged, March 7, 1900; proclaimed, March 8, 1900.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

To All to Whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, that whereas a Convention between the United States of America, Germany and Great Britain, relating to the settlement of certain claims in Samoa by arbitration, was concluded at Washington, on the seventh of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, the original of which Convention, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

CONVENTION.

ABKOMMEN.

CONVENTION.

RELATING TO THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CLAIMS IN SAMOA BY ARBITRATION.

BEHUF S CHIEDSGERICHTLICHER REGELUNG GEWISSER SCHADENERSATZ-ANSPRÜCHE AUF SAMOA.

RELATING TO THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN CLAIMS IN SAMOA BY ARBITRATION.

The President of the United States of America, His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of effecting a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the claims of the citizens and subjects of their respective countries resident in the Samoan Islands on account of recent military operations conducted there, and having resolved to conclude a Convention for the accomplishment of this end by means of arbitration, have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, Seine Majestät der Deutsche Kaiser, König von Preussen, im Namen des Deutschen Reiches, und Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, geleitet von dem Wunsche, die durch die jüngst auf den Samoa-Inseln staatgefundenen militärischen Aktionen veranlassten Schadens-Ersatz-Ansprüche der dort selbst ansässigen Angehörigen der beteiligten Reiche und Staaten baldigst und allseitig zufriedenstellend zu erledigen, und entschlossen, ein Abkommen behufs schiedsgerichtlicher Regelung dieser Fragen abzuschliessen, haben zu Ihren Bevollmächtigten ernannt:

The President of the United States of America, His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of effecting a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the claims of the citizens and subjects of their respective countries resident in the Samoan Islands on account of recent military operations conducted there, and having resolved to conclude a Convention for the accomplishment of this end by means of arbitration, have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, The Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States;

Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika den Staatssekretär der Vereinigten Staaten, The Honorable John Hay;

The President of the United States of America, The Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States;

Plenipotentiaries.

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, His Minister in Extraordinary Mission, *Dr. Jur. Mumm von Schwarzenstein*, Privy Councillor of Legation; and

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. Reginald Tower, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Arbitration of claims.

All claims put forward by American citizens or Germans or British subjects respectively, whether individuals or companies, for compensation on account of losses which they allege that they have suffered in consequence of unwarranted military action, if this be shown to have occurred, on the part of American, German or British officers between the first of January last and the arrival of the Joint Commission in Samoa shall be decided by arbitration in conformity with the principles of International Law or considerations of equity.

ARTICLE II.

Arbitrator. Scope of arbitration.

The three Governments shall request His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway to accept the office of Arbitrator. It shall also be decided by this arbitration whether, and eventually to what extent, either of the three Governments is bound, alone or jointly with the others, to make good these losses.

ARTICLE III.

Claims of persons not natives.

Either of the three Governments may, with the consent of the others, pre-

Seine Majestät der Deutsche Kaiser, König von Preussen, Allerhöchstihren Gesandten in ausserordentlicher Mission, den Geheimen Legationsrath *Dr. jur. Mumm von Schwarzenstein*;

Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland Allerhöchstihren Geschäftsträger *ad interim*, Mr. Reginald Tower; welche, nach gegenseitiger Mittheilung ihrer in guter und gehöriger Form befundenen Vollmachten, folgende Bestimmungen vereinbart und ausgemacht haben:

ARTIKEL I.

Alle Ansprüche, welche von Amerikanischen Bürgern, von Deutschen oder von Britischen Unterthanen und zwar sowohl von Einzelpersonen wie auch von Gesellschaften, wegen Ersatzes von Schäden geltend gemacht werden, welche sie in Folge der ungerechtfertigten militärischen Aktion amerikanscher, deutscher oder englischer Offiziere, sofern eine solche nachgewiesen wird, in dem Zeitabschnitt vom 1. Januar d. J. bis zu dem Tage erlitten zu haben vorgeben, am welchem die Ankunft der Kommission auf Samoa erfolgt ist, sollen durch einen nach Grundsätzen des Rechts oder nach Erwägungen der Billigkeit zu fällenden Schiedsspruch erledigt werden.

ARTIKEL II.

Seine Majestät der König von Schweden und Norwegen wird seitens der drei Regierungen ersucht werden, das Amt des Schiedsrichters anzunehmen. Durch diesen Schiedsspruch soll ferner entschieden werden, ob die eine oder die andere der drei Regierungen, allein oder in Verbindung mit einer der anderen Regierungen, oder in Verbindung mit beiden anderen Regierungen diese Schäden zu ersetzen hat und eventuell in welchem Umfange.

ARTIKEL III.

Jeder der drei Regierungen soll es, nachdem sie in jedem Falle die vorherge-

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, His Minister in Extraordinary Mission, *Dr. Jur. Mumm von Schwarzenstein*, Privy Councillor of Legation; and

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Mr. Reginald Tower, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*;

Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

All claims put forward by American citizens or Germans or British subjects respectively, whether individuals or companies, for compensation on account of losses which they allege that they have suffered in consequence of unwarranted military action, if this be shown to have occurred, on the part of American, German or British officers between the first of January last and the arrival of the Joint Commission in Samoa shall be decided by arbitration in conformity with the principles of International Law or considerations of equity.

ARTICLE II.

The three Governments shall request His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway to accept the office of Arbitrator. It shall also be decided by this arbitration whether, and eventually to what extent, either of the three Governments is bound, alone or jointly with the others, to make good these losses.

ARTICLE III.

Either of the three Governments may, with the consent of the others, pre-

viously obtained in every case, submit to the King for arbitration, similar claims of persons not being natives, who are under the protection of that Government; and who are not included in the above mentioned categories

hende Zustimmung der anderen Regierungen erlangt hat, gestattet sein, dem Schieds spruche des Königs auch ähnliche Ansprüche von solchen nicht eingeborenen Personen zu unterbreiten, welche unter dem Schutze der betreffenden Macht stehen und nicht den oben erwähnten Kategorien angehören.

viously obtained in every case, submit to the King for arbitration, similar claims of persons not being natives, who are under the protection of that Government, and who are not included in the above mentioned categories.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTIKEL IV.

ARTICLE IV.

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 His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia; and by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington four months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

Das gegenwärtige Abkommen soll von dem Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika unter Zuziehung und mit Zustimmung des Senates der Vereinigten Staaten, von Seiner Majestät dem Deutschen Kaiser, König von Preussen und von Ihrer Majestät der Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland ratifizirt werden; und die Ratifikationsurkunden sollen in vier Monaten von dem heutigen Tage an gerechnet oder wenn möglich früher in Washington ausgetauscht werden.

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 His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia; and by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington four months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

Ratification.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Convention and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Zu Urkund dessen haben wir, die unterfertigten Bevollmächtigten, dieses Abkommen unterzeichnet und unsere Siegel beige drückt.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Convention and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Signatures.

Done in triplicate at Washington the seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

So geschehen in dreifacher Ausfertigung zu Washington, den siebenten November eintausend acht hundert neunundneunzig.

Done in triplicate at Washington the seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

JOHN HAY [SEAL.]
A v MUMM [SEAL.]
REGINALD TOWER [SEAL.]

And Whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on the three parts and the ratifications of the three Governments were exchanged in the City of Washington on the seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred:

Proclamation

Now, Therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, 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 eighth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN HAY

Secretary of State.

Convention between the United States, Germany, and Great Britain to adjust amicably the questions between the three Governments in respect to the Samoan group of islands. Signed, December 2, 1899; ratification advised by the Senate, January 16, 1900; ratified by the President, February 13, 1900; ratifications exchanged, February 16, 1900; proclaimed, February 16, 1900.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

Preambles.

Whereas, the Convention between the United States of America, Germany and Great Britain, to adjust amicably the questions which have arisen between the three governments in respect to the Samoan group of Islands and to avoid all future misunderstanding in respect to their joint or several rights and claims of possession or jurisdiction therein, was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at the City of Washington, on the second day of December, 1899, the original of which Convention, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America, His Imperial Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, desiring to adjust amicably the questions which have arisen between them in respect to the Samoan group of Islands, as well as to avoid all future misunderstanding in respect to their joint or several rights and claims of possession or jurisdiction therein, have agreed to establish and regulate the same by a special convention; and whereas the Governments of Germany and Great Britain have, with the concurrence of that of the United States, made an agreement regarding their respective rights and interests in the aforesaid group, the three Powers before named in furtherance of the ends above mentioned have appointed respectively their Plenipotentiaries as follows:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America, The Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States;

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Herr von Holleben; and

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Honorable Lord Pauncefoot of Preston, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary:

who, after having communicated each to the other their respective full powers which were found to be in proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

General act, etc.,
annulled.

The General Act concluded and signed by the aforesaid Powers at Berlin on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1889, and all previous treaties, conventions and agreements relating to Samoa. are annulled.

ARTICLE II.

Germany renounces in favor of the United States of America all her rights and claims over and in respect to the Island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of Longitude 171° west of Greenwich.

Renunciation to United States of claim to Tutuila, etc.

Great Britain in like manner renounces in favor of the United States of America all her rights and claims over and in respect to the Island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of Longitude 171° west of Greenwich.

Reciprocally, the United States of America renounce in favor of Germany all their rights and claims over and in respect to the Islands of Upolu and Savaii and all other Islands of the Samoan group west of Longitude 171° west of Greenwich.

—to Germany as to Upolu and Savaii, etc.

ARTICLE III.

It is understood and agreed that each of the three signatory Powers shall continue to enjoy, in respect to their commerce and commercial vessels, in all the islands of the Samoan group privileges and conditions equal to those enjoyed by the sovereign Power, in all ports which may be open to the commerce of either of them.

Equal commercial privileges.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible, and shall come into force immediately after the exchange of ratifications.

Effect, etc.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Convention and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Signatures.

Done in triplicate, at Washington, the second day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

JOHN HAY [SEAL.]
 HOLLEBEN [SEAL.]
 PAUNCEFOTE. [SEAL.]

Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, Seine Majestät der Deutsche Kaiser, König von Preussen, im Namen des Deutschen Reiches, und Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland, Kaiserin von Indien, von dem Wunsche geleitet, auf freundschaftlichem Wege die Fragen, welche in Betreff der Samoa-Inseln sich ergeben haben, zu erledigen, und allen künftigen Missverständnissen über gemeinschaftliche oder besondere Besitzrechte und Ansprüche oder über Ausübung der Gerichtsbarkeit auf diesen Inseln vorzubeugen, sind übereingekommen, Alles dies durch eine besondere Convention zu ordnen und festzulegen. Nachdem zwischen den Regierungen Deutschlands und Englands, mit Uebereinstimmung derjenigen der Vereinigten Staaten, über ihre wechselseitigen Rechte und Interessen an diesen Inseln bereits ein Uebereinkommen getroffen worden ist, haben die drei vorgenannten Mächte im Hinblick auf das vorerwähnte Ziel nachstehende Bevollmächtigte ernannt:

Preamble.

Der Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika den Staatssekretär der Vereinigten Staaten The Honorable John Hay;

Plenipotentiaries.

Seine Majestät der Deutsche Kaiser, König von Preussen, Allerhöchstihren ausserordentlichen und bevollmächtigten Botschafter, Wirklichen Geheimen Rath, Dr. von Holleben;

Ihre Majestät die Königin des Vereinigten Königreichs von Grossbritannien und Irland Allerhöchstihren ausserordentlichen und bevollmächtigten Botschafter The Right Honorable Lord Pauncefote of Preston, G. C. B., G. C. M. G.;

welche nach gegenseitiger Mittheilung ihrer in guter und gehöriger Form befundenen Vollmachten folgende Bestimmungen vereinbart und ausgemacht haben:

ARTIKEL I.

General act, etc.,
annulled.

Die von den vorgenannten Mächten am 14. Juni 1889 in Berlin abgeschlossene und unterzeichnete Generalacte wird hiermit aufgehoben; desgleichen werden alle dieser Acte vorausgegangenen Verträge, Abkommen und Vereinbarungen aufgehoben.

ARTIKEL II

Renunciation to
United States of claim
to Tutuila, etc.

Deutschland verzichtet zu Gunsten der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika auf alle seine Rechte und Ansprüche an der Insel Tutuila und an allen anderen östlich des 171sten Längengrades westlich von Greenwich gelegenen Inseln der Samoa-Gruppe.

In gleicher Weise verzichtet Grossbritannien zu Gunsten der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika auf alle seine Rechte und Ansprüche an der Insel Tutuila und an allen anderen östlich des 171sten Längengrades westlich von Greenwich gelegenen Inseln der Samoa-Gruppe.

—to Germany as to
Upolu and Savaii, etc.

In gleicher Weise verzichten die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika zu Gunsten Deutschlands auf alle ihre Rechte und Ansprüche auf die Inseln Upolu und Savaii und alle anderen westlich des 171sten Längengrades westlich von Greenwich gelegenen Inseln der Samoa-Gruppe.

ARTIKEL III.

Equal commercial
privileges.

Es wird ausdrücklich ausgemacht und vereinbart, dass jede der drei unterzeichneten Mächte auch fernerhin für ihren Handel und ihre Handelsschiffe in allen Inseln der Samoa-Gruppe die gleichen Vorrechte und Zugeständnisse geniessen soll, welche die Souveräne Macht in allen den Häfen geniesst, die dem Handel einer dieser Mächte offen stehen.

ARTIKEL IV.

Effect, etc.

Die vorliegende Convention soll sobald als möglich ratifizirt werden und unmittelbar nach Austausch der Ratifikationen in Kraft treten.

Zu Urkund dessen haben die Unterzeichneten sie vollzogen und ihre Siegel beigedrückt.

Signatures.

So geschehen in dreifacher Ausfertigung zu Washington, den 2. Dezember 1899.

JOHN HAY (SEAL)
HOLLEBEN (SEAL)
PAUNCEFOTE. (SEAL)

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on the part of each Government and the ratifications of the three Governments were exchanged in the Cities of Washington, Berlin and London on the sixteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred, in the following manner, to wit, each Government handing to the Ambassadors of the other two, at its capital, its ratification:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, William McKinley, 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 in the City of Washington, this sixteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and of the [SEAL.] Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN HAY
Secretary of State.

Protocol of agreement extending, as to the Philippine Islands, for six months from April 11, 1900, the period fixed in Article IX of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain, signed at Paris December 10, 1898, during which Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, may declare their intention to retain their Spanish nationality. Signed at Washington, March 29, 1900; advice and consent of the Senate, April 27, 1900; proclaimed, April 28, 1900.

March 29, 1900.

Philippine Islands,
registration of Spanish
subjects in.
Vol. 30, p. 1759.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a protocol of agreement extending, as to the Philippine Islands, for six months from April 11, 1900, the period fixed in Article IX of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain, signed at Paris on the tenth day of December, 1898, during which Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, may declare before a court of record their intention to retain their Spanish nationality, was signed at Washington on March 29, 1900, by the Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Duke de Arcos, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Spain at Washington, the original of which protocol of agreement being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Preamble.

Whereas by the ninth Article of the Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, signed at Paris on December 10, 1898, it was stipulated and agreed that Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, remaining in the territory over which Spain by Articles I and II of the said treaty relinquished or ceded her sovereignty could preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making before a court of record within a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of said treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance;

And whereas the two High Contracting Parties are desirous of extending the time within which such declaration may be made by Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, remaining in the Philippine Islands;

Habiendose estipulado y convenido en el Artículo 9º del Tratado de Paz, firmado en Paris el día 10 de Diciembre de 1898, entre los Estados Unidos de América y España, que los súbditos españoles, naturales de la Península, que permanecieran en los territorios cuyo Soberanía España renunció ó cedió por los Artículos 1º y 2º del referido Tratado, podrán conservar su nacionalidad Española, haciendo ante una oficina de registro, dentro de un año despues del cambio de ratificaciones del Tratado, una declaración de su propósito de conservar dicha nacionalidad:

Y deseando las dos Altas Partes Contratantes extender el plazo dentro del cual los súbditos Españoles, naturales de la Península, residentes en las Islas Filipinas, puedan hacer tal declaración:

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries, in virtue of their full powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following article:

Los infrascritos, Plenipotenciarios, en virtud de sus plenos poderes, han convenido y concluido el siguiente artículo:

SOLE ARTICLE.

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO.

Time extended to Spanish subjects for declaration of intention to retain Spanish nationality.

The period fixed in Article IX of the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Spain, signed at Paris on the tenth day of December, 1898, during which Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, may declare before a court of record their intention to retain their Spanish nationality, is extended as to the Philippine Islands for six months beginning April 11, 1900.

El plazo fijado en el Artículo IX del Tratado de Paz entre los Estados Unidos y España, firmado en Paris el 10 de Diciembre de 1898, durante el cual los súbditos Españoles, naturales de la Península, pueden declarar, ante una oficina de registro, su propósito de conservar su nacionalidad Española, se extiende en cuanto á las Islas Filipinas por seis meses, empezando el 11 de Abril de 1900.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have thereunto affixed their seals.

En fé de lo cual, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios firman y sellan este artículo.

Done in duplicate at Washington the 29th day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

Hecho por duplicado á Washington, al dia 29 de Martes, del año de Nuestro Señor, mil nueve cientos.

Signatures.

JOHN HAY
ARCOS

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

Proclamation.

And whereas the Senate of the United States, by its resolution of April 27, 1900, (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein,) did advise and consent to the proclamation of the said protocol of agreement:

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the said protocol of agreement to be made public to the end that every article and clause thereof may be observed in good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

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

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fourth.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN HAY

Secretary of State.

Convention between the United States of America and the Argentine Republic, providing for the extradition of criminals. Signed at Buenos Aires September 26, 1896; ratification, with amendments, advised by the Senate January 28, 1891; ratification advised February 5, 1900; ratified by the President April 7, 1900; ratifications exchanged in Buenos Aires June 2, 1900; proclaimed June 5, 1900.

September 26, 1896.

Extradition convention with the Argentine Republic.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, that whereas a Convention between the United States of America and the Argentine Republic for the extradition of criminals, was concluded at Buenos Aires, on the 26th of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, the original of which Convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, as amended by the Senate of the United States and by the Congress of the Argentine Republic, word for word as follows:

Preamble.

The President of the United States of America and the President of the Argentine Republic, interested in the improvement of the administration of justice and in the prevention of crime within their respective territories, have agreed to celebrate a treaty by which fugitives from justice will be, in determined circumstances, reciprocally delivered up, to which effect they have named as their plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States of America, William I. Buchanan, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, to the Argentine Republic, and the President of the Argentine Republic, H. E. Señor Doctor Don Amancio Alcorta, Minister of Foreign Relations, who, after communicating to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE 1.

The Government of the United States of America and the Govern-

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América y el Presidente de la República Argentina, interesados en mejorar la administración de justicia y en prevenir la criminalidad dentro de sus respectivos territorios, han convenido en celebrar un tratado para que los fugados de la justicia sean recíprocamente entregados, en determinadas circunstancias, á cuyo efecto nombraron sus plenipotenciarios á saber:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América á William I. Buchanan, su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en la República Argentina y el Presidente de la República Argentina á S. E. el Señor Doctor Don Amancio Alcorta, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, quienes, después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes, hallándolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los siguientes artículos:

ARTÍCULO I.

El Gobierno de la República Argentina y el Gobierno de los

Plenipotenciaries.

Extradition.

ment of the Argentine Republic mutually agree to deliver up those persons found accused of, or convicted of having committed, in the territory of one of the high contracting parties, any of the crimes or offenses specified in the following article, who shall take refuge or be found within the territory of the other.

Evidencenecessary.

This will only take place when the evidence of criminality is of such a character that according to the laws of the country where the fugitive or person so accused is found, would legally justify his arrest and commitment for trial, if the crime or offense had been there committed.

ARTICLE 2.

Extraditable crimes specified.

Extradition will be granted for the following crimes and offenses.

1. Homicide (comprehending assassination, parricide, poisoning infanticide, manslaughter, when voluntary), or the attempt to commit any of these crimes.

2. Arson.

3. Burglary, house-breaking, shop-breaking, robbery committed with violence, actual attempted or threatened. Larceny of property of the value of two hundred dollars, or upwards.

4. Forgery, or the utterance of forged papers; the forgery of official acts of government, of public authorities, or of courts of justice, or the utterance of the thing forged or falsified.

5. The counterfeiting, or falsifying 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 these; the counterfeiting, falsifying or altering of seals of State.

6. Embezzlement of public moneys, committed within the jurisdiction of either of the high contracting parties by public functionaries or depositaries; embezzlement committed by one or more persons, hired or salaried, to the detriment

Estados Unidos de América, convienen mutuamente en la entrega de las personas que hallándose acusadas ó convictas de haber cometido en el territorio de una de las altas partes contratantes, cualquiera de los crímenes ó delitos que se especifican en el artículo siguiente, se refugiaren ó fuesen encontradas en el territorio de la otra.

Esto solo tendrá lugar cuando la evidencia de la criminalidad sea tal, que según las leyes del país donde se encuentre la persona fugitiva ó acusada, justificará legalmente su detención ó sometimiento á juicio, si en él hubiere cometido el crimen ó delito.

ARTÍCULO II.

La extradición se concederá por los siguientes crímenes ó delitos:

1. Homicidio, comprendidos el asesinato, el parricidio, envenenamiento, infanticidio, homicidio voluntario, ó la tentativa de cometer cualquiera de estos crímenes.

2. Incendio.

3. Robo, violación de casas ó negocios, con fractura; robo con violencia ó intimidación. Hurto por un valor de 200 dollars ó más.

4. Falsificación de papeles, ó circulación de papeles falsos, falsificación de actos oficiales de gobierno, de las autoridades públicas ó de tribunales de justicia, ó circulación de lo falsificado.

5. Adulteración ó falsificación de moneda, ya sea metálica ó de papel ó de títulos de alguna deuda nacional, de Estado ó Provincia ó Municipal, ó de cupones de ella, ó de billetes de banco ó la emisión ó circulación de estos, imitación, falsificación ó alteración de sellos de Estado.

6. Peculado de caudales públicos, cometido dentro de la jurisdicción de cualquiera de las altas partes contratantes, por funcionarios públicos ó depositarios, malversación cometida por una ó más personas, jornaleras ó asalariadas,

of their employers or principals; where in either class of cases the embezzlement exceeds the sum of two hundred dollars.

7. Fraud, or breach of trust, committed by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member or public officer of any company, when such act is punishable by the laws of both contracting parties, and the amount of money or the value of the property misappropriated is not less than two hundred dollars.

8. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.

9. Rape, abduction, kidnapping and child-stealing.

10. Any act, committed with criminal intent, the object of which is to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon a railway.

11. Crimes and offenses committed at sea:

(a) Piracy 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 authorities of the ship.

(c) Wrongfully sinking or destroying a ship at sea, or attempting to do so.

(d) Assaults on board a ship at sea with intent to do serious bodily harm.

12. Trading in slaves when the offense is declared criminal by the laws of both countries.

In all cases the extradition of agents, participants, or cooperators in any of the crimes or offenses enumerated herein, or attempts thereof, will be granted when the punishment fixed for the crime or offense is greater than one year's imprisonment.

ARTICLE 3.

In no case shall the nationality of the person accused be an impediment to his extradition, under

en perjuicio de sus patrones ó principales, cuando en cualquiera de estos casos la malversación exceda de 200 dollars

7. Fraude ó abuso de confianza cometido por un depositario, banquero, agente, comisionado, fideicomisario, director, miembro ó empleado público de cualquiera compañía, siempre que sea punible por las leyes de ambas partes contratantes, y que la cantidad de dinero ó el valor de la propiedad falsamente apropiada no sea menor de 200 dollars.

8. Perjurio ó soborno para conseguirlo.

9. Estupro, rapto, robo y secuestro de una persona y sustracción de niños.

10. Cualquier acto hecho con intención criminal y que tenga por objeto poner en peligro la seguridad de una persona que viaje en un ferrocarril ó que se encuentre sobre una línea férrea.

11. Crímenes y delitos cometidos en el mar.

(a) Piratería, según las leyes de las naciones.

(b) Insurrección ó conspiración de dos ó más personas que se hallen á bordo de un buque en alta mar, para sublevarse contra las autoridades del mismo.

(c) Echar ilegalmente á pique ó destruir un buque en alta mar ó sus tentativas.

(d) Ataque contra las personas á bordo de un buque en alta mar, con la intención de inferir lesiones ó daño corporal grave.

12. Comercio de esclavos, siempre que este hecho sea declarado criminal por las leyes de ambos países.

En todos los casos de los crímenes y delitos enumerados en este artículo, ó en sus tentativas, se concederá la extradición de los agentes, partícipes ó cooperadores, siempre que la pena fijada por el crimen ó delito sea superior á un año de prisión.

ARTÍCULO III.

En ningún caso la nacionalidad de la persona acusada podrá impedir su entrega en las condiciones

Offenses committed at sea.

Accessories.

Government not bound to deliver its own citizens, etc.

the conditions stipulated by the present treaty, but neither Government shall be bound to deliver its own citizens for extradition under this Convention; but either shall have the power to deliver them up, if, in its discretion, it be deemed proper to do so.

ARTICLE 4.

Requisition papers.

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the diplomatic agents of the high contracting parties or, in case of their defect, by the superior consular officers thereof, accompanied by a legalized copy of the sentence of the judge, or of the warrant of arrest; issued in the country where the crime or offense may have been committed, as also the depositions or other testimony by virtue of which the warrant of arrest was issued.

Accompanying evidence required.

Besides the sentence of the judge, or the warrant of arrest, it will be necessary in the formal request for extradition, to accompany it with such evidence as may be necessary to establish the identity of the person demanded, together with a duly certified copy of the law applicable to the act charged, as shown by statute or judicial decision.

Procedure.

For the purpose of extradition the two high contracting parties will proceed, in accordance with this treaty, in conformity with the laws regulating judicial proceedings at the time being in force in the country to which the demand for extradition shall be directed.

ARTICLE 5.

Provisional arrest.

In urgent cases the two high contracting parties may request, by mail or telegraph, the provisional arrest of the person accused and the retention of the objects relating to the crime or offense, in each case setting forth the existence of a sentence, or warrant of arrest, and clearly stating the nature of the crime or offense charged.

estipuladas por el presente tratado, pero ningún gobierno estará obligado á conceder, de acuerdo con este tratado, la extradición de sus propios ciudadanos, sino que cada gobierno podrá entregarlo cuando á su juicio juzgue conveniente proceder en esta forma.

ARTÍCULO IV.

Los pedidos de extradición se introducirán por los agentes diplomáticos de las altas partes contratantes, ó en su defecto por los funcionarios consulares superiores, acompañándose copia legalizada de la sentencia del juez ó del auto de prisión dictado en el país donde se hubiera cometido el crimen ó delito, así como de las declaraciones ú otros testimonios en cuya virtud se dictara el auto.

Además de la sentencia del juez ó del auto de prisión, será necesario acompañar el pedido formal de extradición, con todas las pruebas que sean necesarias para justificar la identidad de la persona requerida y la copia auténtica de las disposiciones legales, aplicables al hecho acusado, según la legislación ó la resolución judicial respectiva.

Á los efectos de la extradición, las dos altas partes contratantes procederán, de acuerdo con este tratado, con arreglo á las leyes que reglamenten el procedimiento judicial en cada país—y que estén á la sazón en vigencia en el Estado ante el cual sea demandada la entrega.

ARTÍCULO V.

En los casos urgentes, las dos altas partes contratantes podrán solicitar por la vía postal ó telegráfica el arresto provisorio de la persona acusada, y la seguridad de los objetos concernientes al crimen ó delito, invocándose en cada caso la existencia de una sentencia, ó una orden de prisión, y determinándose con claridad la naturaleza del crimen ó delito de que se le acusa.

Such provisional detention will cease and the person held will be placed at liberty if the formalities for his extradition, in the required form set out in the preceding article, are not presented within two months, counting from the day of arrest.

ARTICLE 6.

Extradition will not be granted for a crime or offense of a political character nor for those connected therewith.

No person delivered up in virtue of this treaty can be tried, or punished, for a political crime or offense, nor for an act having connection therewith, committed before the extradition or surrender of such person.

In cases of doubt with relation to the present article, the decision of the judicial authorities of the country to which the demand for extradition is directed will be final.

ARTICLE 7.

Extradition will not be granted when the crime or offense charged, or for which the fugitive has been condemned, is found unpunishable, by reason of statutory limitation, in accordance with the laws of the country of asylum.

ARTICLE 8.

In no case can the person surrendered be held or tried in the country to which he has been surrendered for any crime other than that for which extradition was granted until he has returned, or had an opportunity to return, to the surrendering State.

This stipulation will not apply to crimes or offenses committed after extradition has taken place.

ARTICLE 9.

All articles at the time of apprehension in the possession of the person demanded, whether being the proceeds of the crime or offense charged, or being material as evi-

Este arresto provisorio cesará y el detenido será puesto en libertad, si los recaudos requeridos para su entrega, en la forma que lo dispone el artículo anterior, no se presentasen en el término de dos meses, contados desde el día del arresto. —termination of.

ARTÍCULO VI.

No se concederá la extradición por los crímenes ó delitos de carácter político, ni los que tengan conexión con ellos. Political offenses not extraditable.

Ninguna persona entregada en virtud de este tratado podrá ser enjuiciada ni castigada por crimen ó delito político, ni por hechos que tengan relación con ellos, cometido anteriormente á su extradición.

En los casos de dudas, relacionados con el presente artículo, el fallo de las autoridades judiciales del país á que se haga la demanda de extradición, será definitivo.

ARTÍCULO VII.

No se concederá la extradición cuando el crimen ó delito de que se acusa, ó por el que ha sido condenado el prófugo, se halle prescripto, con arreglo á las leyes del país donde se asile. Offenses unpunishable because of statutory limitation.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

Un individuo entregado no puede en caso alguno, ser detenido ni enjuiciado, en el Estado al que se haga la entrega, por otro crimen ó por otras causas, que no sean aquellas que motivaron la extradición, hasta tanto haya regresado ó haya tenido oportunidad de regresar al Estado que lo entregase. Detention only for crime for which extradited.

Esta estipulación no se aplicará á crímenes ó delitos cometidos, despues de la extradición. Offenses after extradition excepted.

ARTÍCULO IX.

Todos los objetos que en el momento de la detención se encontrarán en poder de la persona reclamada, ya sean productos del crimen ó delito de que se le acusa, Disposal of seized articles.

dence in making proof of the crime or offense, shall, so far as practicable 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 10.

Preference among claims of several powers.

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 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.

ARTICLE 11.

Expenses.

All expenses connected with the extradition of a fugitive, excepting the compensation of public officers who receive a fixed salary, will be borne by the State asking such extradition.

ARTICLE 12.

Effect.

The present treaty shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

Duration, etc.

The ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged at Buenos Aires as soon as possible, and it shall remain in force for a period of six months after the date on which either of the contracting governments shall give notice to the other of a purpose to terminate it.

Signatures.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty and affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate, at the city of Buenos Aires, this twenty sixth day of September eighteen hundred and ninety six.

WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN [SEAL.]
AMANCIO ALCORTA [SEAL.]

ya sean materiales de prueba para la comprobación del mismo, serán entregados, al efectuarse la extradición, en cuanto sea practicable, y de conformidad á las leyes de ambos paises. Sin embargo se respetarán, en órden á dichos objetos, los derechos de tercero.

ARTÍCULO X.

Si el individuo reclamado por una de las altas partes contratantes, en ejecución del presente tratado, también lo fuera por otra ú otras potencias, con motivo de crímenes ó delitos relacionados con sus respectivos territorios, se concederá la extradición al Estado cuya requisición fuere de fecha más antigua, siempre que el gobierno requerido no esté obligado por tratado á dar preferencia en otro sentido.

ARTÍCULO XI.

Todos los gastos relacionados con la extradición de un prófugo, estarán á cargo del Estado que lo requiera, exceptuándose las compensaciones de los funcionarios públicos que reciben salarios fijos.

ARTÍCULO XII.

El presente tratado entrará en vigencia treinta días despues del cange de las ratificaciones.

Las ratificaciones del presente tratado se cangearán en Buenos Aires, tan pronto como sea posible, y lo estipulado quedará vigente hasta seis meses después de la fecha en que una de las altas partes contratantes notifique á la otra su intención de ponerle fin.

En fe de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios respectivos han firmado este Tratado y le han puesto sus sellos.

Hecho en duplicado en la ciudad de Buenos Aires, á los veinte y seis dias del mes de Septiembre de mil ochocientos noventa y seis.

WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN [SEAL.]
AMANCIO ALCORTA. [SEAL.]

And Whereas the Convention has been duly ratified, as amended, on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Buenos Aires on the second day of June one thousand nine hundred:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention, as amended, to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States 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 fifth day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and of the Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN HAY

Secretary of State.

March 27, 1900.

Parcels-post convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua.

Preamble.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua, the undersigned, Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General of the United States of America, and Luis Felipe Corea, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua, 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 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 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, 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 (or one

Con el objeto de establecer mejores arreglos postales entre la República de Nicaragua y los Estados Unidos de América, los infrascritos, Luis Felipe Corea, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Nicaragua, y Charles Emory Smith, Ministro de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América, en virtud de la autorización de que estan investidos, han convenido en los siguientes artículos para establecer el cambio de Paquetes Postales entre los dos países.

ARTÍCULO I.

Las estipulaciones de esta Convención se refieren unicamente á las encomiendas que se remitan de conformidad con el plan que en ella se establece, y en nada afectarán los arreglos que ahora existen conforme á la Convención de la Union Postal Universal, los cuales continuarán vigentes como lo estan ahora; y todas las estipulaciones contenidas en la presente Convención se aplicarán exclusivamente á las balijas que se cambien conforme á estos articulos.

ARTÍCULO II.

1. Se admitirán en las balijas que se cambien conforme á esta Convención, mercancías y objetos trasmisibles por el correo, de cualquier 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 que ningún paquete exceda de once libras (ó cinco kilógramos) de peso, ni de las dimensiones siguientes:

Extent of Convention.

Articles admitted to the mails.

hundred and five centimeters); greatest length and girth combined, six feet (or one hundred and eighty centimeters); 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 :

mayor longitud en cualquiera dirección, tres piés seis pulgadas (ó ciento cinco centímetros); mayor longitud y grosor combinados, seis pies (ó ciento ochenta centímetros); debiendo estar envueltos ó cubiertos de manera que permitan que su contenido sea fácilmente examinado por los administradores de correos y de aduanas; y exceptuándose, además, los artículos que siguen, cuya admisión queda prohibida en las balijas que se cambien entre los dos países, conforme á esta Convención, á saber :

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

Publicaciones que violen las leyes de propiedad literaria del país de destino; venenos y materias explosivas ó inflamables; sustancias grasosas, líquidas ó de fácil licuefacción, dulces y pastas; animales vivos ó muertos, exceptuando insectos y reptiles perfectamente desecados; frutas y vegetales que puedan descomponerse fácilmente, sustancias que exhalen mal olor; billetes de lotería, noticias ó circulares de lotería; objetos obscenos ó inmorales, artículos que puedan destruir ó de alguna manera dañar las balijas, ó causar perjuicio á las personas que los manejen.

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.

2. Todos los artículos admisibles de mercancías que se depositen en el correo de un país con destino al otro, ó que se reciban en un país procedentes del otro, no estarán sujetos á otra detención ó inspección sino solamente á la que fuere necesaria para cobrar los derechos aduaneros, y se despacharán á su destino por la vía mas rápida, quedando sujetos en su transmisión á las leyes y reglamentos de cada país respectivamente.

Freedom from inspection.

ARTICLE III.

ARTÍCULO III.

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

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

Letters must not accompany 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

2. Si se encontrare alguna carta se pondrá en el correo, si pudiere separarse, y si la comunicación estuviere adherida de manera que no se pueda separar, se desechará el paquete entero. Sin embargo,

—rejection

be forwarded, the country of destination will collect upon the letter or letters double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Convention.

Address.

3. No parcel may contain packages intended for delivery at an address other than the one 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.

si alguna carta fuere enviada inadvertidamente, el país de destino cobrará doble porte por ella, conforme á la Convención Postal Universal.

3. Ningun paquete podrá contener encomiendas con dirección diferente de la que aparece en la cubierta de aquél. Si se encontraren tales encomiendas, deberán remitirse separadamente cobrando 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:

2. In the United States; for a parcel not exceeding one pound or four hundred and sixty grams in weight, twelve cents, and for each additional one pound or four hundred and sixty grams or fraction thereof, twelve cents; and in the Republic of Nicaragua; for a parcel not exceeding one pound (or four hundred and sixty grams) in weight, twenty-five centavos, and for each additional one pound (or four hundred and sixty grams) or fraction thereof, twenty-five centavos.

Delivery.

3. 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 ten centavos) for each parcel whatever its weight.

1. Se exigirá, en todo caso, el pago previo y total del porte en estampillas del correo del país de origen, como siguen:

2. En la República de Nicaragua; por un paquete que no exceda del peso de una libra (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos) veinticinco centavos y por cada libra adicional (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos adicionales), ó fracción de este peso, veinticinco centavos; y en los Estados Unidos, por un paquete que no exceda del peso de una libra (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos), y por cada libra adicional (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos), ó fracción de este peso, doce cents.

3. Los paquetes se entregarán sin tardanza á las personas á quienes se dirijan, en la oficina de Correos a donde fueren dirigidos, en el país de su destino, libres de todo recargo por porte de correo; pero el país del destino puede imponer y cobrar á la persona á quien se dirija el paquete, y en compensación del servicio interior y de entrega, un recargo cuyo monto se fijará segun sus propios reglamentos; pero el cual en ningun caso excederá de cinco cents (ó diez centavos) por cada paquete, cualquiera que fuere su peso.

ARTICLE V.

ARTÍCULO V.

Receipt.

1. The sender will, at the time of mailing the parcel, receive from the post office where the parcel is mailed, a "certificate of mailing" on a form like Form I annexed hereto.

1. Al depositar en el correo un paquete; se entregará al remitente un "Certificado de Envío" de la oficina de correos que lo recibió, conforme al modelo anexo No. I.

2. The sender of a parcel may have the same registered by paying, in addition to the postage, the registration fee required for registered articles in the country of origin.

3. An acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered parcel 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 ten centavos.

4. The addressees of a registered parcel shall be advised of the arrival of the parcel by a notice from the post office of destination.

2. El remitente de un paquete podrá certificarlo, pagando, además del porte de correo, el valor de la certificación que por artículos certificados se cobre en el país de su origen.

3. Se enviará al remitente cuando así lo solicite, una constancia de la entrega hecha del paquete certificado; pero cada país puede exigir del remitente el pago previo de un derecho por ese servicio, que no exceda de cinco cents (ó diez centavos).

4. La oficina de correos de destino dará aviso de la llegada del paquete certificado á la persona á quien fuere dirigido.

Registry.

Return receipt.

Notice to addressees.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTÍCULO VI.

1. The sender of each parcel shall make a Customs Declaration, pasted upon or attached to the parcel, upon a special Form provided for the purpose (See Form 2 annexed hereto) giving a general description of the parcel, its address, an accurate statement of the contents and value, date of mailing and the sender's signature and place of residence.

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.

1. El remitente de cada paquete hará una declaración aduanera que se fijará ó adherirá sobre la cubierta del mismo segun la fórmula especial que se le suministrará para ese objeto, (Véase el modelo anexo No. 2) dando en ella una descripción general del paquete, una manifestación exacta de su contenido y valor, fecha del envío, firma y lugar de residencia del remitente.

2. Estos paquetes quedarán sujetos en el país de su destino á todos los reglamentos y derechos aduaneros que estuvieren vigentes en el mismo país, para proteger las rentas de sus aduanas; y los derechos aduaneros que debidamente corresponda cobrar sobre los mismos paquetes, serán cobrados al entregarse estos, de acuerdo con los reglamentos aduaneros del país de destino; pero ni el remitente ni el destinatario podrán ser obligados al pago de multas ó penas por haberse dejado de cumplir algún reglamento aduanero.

Customs declaration.

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 parcels; consequently, this Convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

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

Fees to be retained.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

Transportation.

1. The parcels shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua, 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 service, or in ordinary mail sacks marked "Parcels-Post" and securely sealed with wax or otherwise as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

1. Los paquetes se considerarán como parte integrante de las balijas cambiadas directamente entre la República de Nicaragua y los Estados Unidos de América, y serán despachados á su destino por el país de su origen al otro, á su costo y por los medios que él provea; pero deben despacharse, á opción de la oficina que los envíe en cajas expresamente preparadas para el servicio, ó 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 empty to the despatching office by next mail, all such boxes or sacks.

2. Cada país devolverá á la oficina de origen por el próximo correo, todas las cajas ó sacos recibidos.

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 ordinary 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 paquetes admitidos conforme á esta Convención se transmitirán en la forma designada, entre las oficinas de cambio, deberán empaquetarse cuidadosamente, á fin de que puedan transmitirse con debida seguridad en las balijas ordinarias de un país, tanto á la oficina de correo de cambio en el país de su origen, como á la oficina de correo á donde se dirijan, en el país de su destino.

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 the declared contents and value; and must be enclosed in one of the boxes or sacks of such despatch. (See Form 3, annexed hereto).

4. Cada envío de paquetes postales deberá ser acompañado de una lista descriptiva, hecha por duplicado, de todos los paquetes enviados, que exprese claramente el número de lista de cada paquete, el nombre del remitente, el nombre y dirección de la persona á quien se dirige y el contenido y valor declarado, y deberá incluirse en una de las cajas ó sacos del mismo envío. (Véase el modelo anexo No. 3).

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 York, New Orleans, and San Francisco, and Bluefields, San Juan del Norte and Corinto, under such regulations relative to the

El cambio de balijas conforme á esta Convención, se verificará mientras no se acuerde otra cosa por los oficinas de correos de Nueva York, Nueva Orleans y San Francisco, y Bluefields, San Juan del Norte y Corinto, de conformidad con los reglamentos relativos á los

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.

detalles de cambio que por mútuo convenio se determinen y se consideren como esenciales á la seguridad y expedición en el envío de las baliijas y á la protección de los derechos aduaneros.

ARTICLE X.

ARTÍCULO X.

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, verificará el contenido de la baliija, tan luego como la reciba.

Receipt of mail.

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 no se recibiere la lista de los paquetes enviados por el correo, se hará inmediatamente una que la sustituya.

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 "Verification Certificate," which should be sent in a special envelope.

3. Los errores que puedan haberse cometido y se descubrieren en la lista de los paquetes enviados por el correo, deben anotarse y corregirse despues de haber sido verificados por un segundo empleado, y se comunicarán á la oficina remitente en el "Certificado de Comprobación", que se enviará bajo 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 likewise reported at once.

4. Si no se recibiere algún paquete de los consignados en la lista, despues de confirmada la omisión por un segundo empleado, se cancelará la anotación respectiva de la lista, y se informará de igual manera lo ocurrido.

Nonreceipt of parcel.

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.

5. Si apareciere un paquete insuficientemente franqueado, no deberá cargarse la insuficiencia, pero se dará cuenta del hecho en el "Certificado de Comprobación."

Insufficient postage

6. Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars shall be reported in the same manner.

6. Cuando se recibiere un paquete averiado ó en mal estado, se comunicarán en la misma manera detalles completos acerca de ello.

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.

7. Si no se recibiere "Certificado de Comprobación", ó aviso de error, se considerará que la baliija de paquetes fué debidamente recibida y que habiendo sido examinada, se encontró exacta bajo todos aspectos.

Correct mails.

ARTICLE XI.

ARTÍCULO XI.

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

1. Si no pudiese entregarse un paquete á la persona á quien se dirige, ó si ésta rehusare recibirlo, se devolverá directamente y sin recargo, á la oficina que lo despachó, á la espiracion de treinta

Failure to deliver.

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.

días contados desde su recibo, por la oficina de destino, y el país de origen puede cobrar al remitente por la devolución del paquete, una suma igual al porte que pagó cuando lo puso primitivamente en el correo.

Disposal of perishable articles.

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.

2. Si el contenido de un paquete, que no fuere posible entregar pudiera deteriorarse ó descomponerse podrá destruirse inmediatamente, si esa medida fuere necesaria; ó si se pudiere, se venderá, sin necesidad de aviso previo ó de formalidad judicial, para beneficio de la persona interesada; y los detalles de la venta se comunicarán por una oficina de correos á la otra.

ARTICLE XII.

ARTÍCULO XII.

No responsibility for loss.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel. Consequently, no indemnity can 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 algún paquete. Por consiguiente no podrá reclamarse, por lo mismo, en ninguno de los dos países, indemnización alguna por parte del remitente, ni de la persona á quien vaya dirigido.

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 Nicaragua, may, by agreement, except, on account of insecurity in the conveyance or for other causes, certain post offices in either country from receiving or despatching parcels of merchandise as provided 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 Señor Ministro de Fomento de la República de Nicaragua, y el Señor Ministro de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América, pueden convenir en exceptuar algunas oficinas postales de recibir ó despachar paquetes de mercaderías, según el presente Convenio, por falta de seguridad en la conducción, ó por otras causas, y tendrán autoridad para hacer de común acuerdo y de tiempo en tiempo, aquellos reglamentos de orden y detalle que crean necesarios para cumplir debidamente las prescripciones de la presente Convención, así como para establecer la admisión en las balijas de cualquiera de los artículos prohibidos por el Artículo II de esta Convención.

ARTICLE XIV.

ARTÍCULO XIV.

Duration, etc.

This Convention shall be ratified by the contracting countries in accordance with their respective laws. Once ratified, it shall take

Esta Convención se ratificará por los países contratantes de acuerdo con sus respectivas leyes. Una vez ratificada, comenzará á tener

effect and operations thereunder shall begin on the first day of June, nineteen hundred; and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, but may be annulled at the desire of either Department, upon six months previous notice given to the other.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington the twenty-seventh day of March, nineteen hundred.

[L. S.]

Postmaster-General of the United States of America.

[L. S.]

Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Nicaragua.

The foregoing Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Nicaragua 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.

[Great Seal of U. S.]

By the President:

JOHN HAY,

Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 28, 1900.*

El Presidente de la República, vista la anterior Convención de Paquetes Postales, y encontrándola ajustada á las instrucciones que se comunicaron al Señor Doctor Don Luis Felipe Corea, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Nicaragua ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos,

Acuerda: concederle su aprobación.

Comuníquese.

Managua, 27 de Abril de 1900.

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

efecto el dia primero de Junio de mil novecientos, y continuará en vigor hasta que se termine por consentimiento mútuo; pero podrá anularse, con la notificación de uno de los Departamentos de Correos hecha al otro, con seis meses de anticipacion.

Hecho por duplicado y firmado en Washington el dia veintisiete de Marzo de mil novecientos.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH,

LUIS F. COREA,

Signatures.

Approval.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

J. S. ZELAYA.

El Ministro de Fomento

L. RAMIREZ M.

[Translation.]

The President of the Republic, having examined the preceding Parcels-Post Convention and found it to accord with the instructions communicated to Señor Doctor Don Luis Felipe Corea, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua to the Government of the United States, agrees to grant his approval.

FORM No. 1.

Parcels-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 Postal Administration.

FORM No. 2.

Parcels-post between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua.

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

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

Date of posting:, 19..; 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.

Parcels-Post.

Date stamp of the dispatching exchange Post-Office. [Country of origin.] [Country of destination.] Date stamp of the receiving exchange Post-Office.

Parcels from.....for.....

Parcel Bill No.....dated.....19...; per S. S. "....."

* Sheet No.....

Entry No.	Origin of parcel.	Name of sender.	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 [Country of destination.] Total weight of mail

to..... Deduct weight of receptacles.....

Number of boxes or other receptacles forming the mail..... Net weight of parcels.....

Signature of postal official at the dispatching exchange Post-Office..... Signature of postal official at the receiving exchange Post-Office:

May 1, 1899.

Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Venezuela.

Preamble.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and the United States of Venezuela, the undersigned, Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General of the United States of America, and José Andrade, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Venezuela, 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 two countries.

Con el objeto de mejorar los arreglos postales existentes entre los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, los infrascritos, Charles Emory Smith, Administrador General de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América, y José Andrade, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, en virtud de la autorización de que están investidos, han convenido en los siguientes artículos para establecer el cambio de Bultos 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 Convention, which will continue as heretofore; and all the agreements hereinafter contained apply exclusively to mails exchanged under these Articles.

Las estipulaciones de esta Convención se refieren únicamente á los bultos que se remitan de conformidad con el plan que en ella se establece, y en nada afectarán los arreglos que ahora existen conforme á la Convención Postal Universal, los cuales continuarán vigentes como lo están ahora; y todas las estipulaciones contenidas en la presente Convención 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

1. Se admitirán en las balijas que se cambien conforme á esta Convención, mercancías y objetos trasmisibles por el correo, de cualquier género que sean (exceptuando cartas, tarjetas postales

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 (or one hundred and five centimeters); greatest length and girth combined, six feet (or one hundred and eighty centimeters); 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 copy-right laws of the country of destination; poisons, and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances, liquids and those which easily liquefy, confections and pastes; live and dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables which will easily decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; 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 on, or enclosed with any parcel.

y todo papel escrito), que se admitan conforme á los reglamentos que rigen respecto de las balijas domésticas del país de origen, con tal que ningún bulto exceda de once libras (ó cinco kilogramos) de peso, ni de las dimensiones siguientes: mayor longitud en cualquiera dirección, tres piés seis pulgadas (ó ciento cinco centímetros); mayor longitud y grosor combinados, seis pies (ó ciento ochenta centímetros); debiendo estar envueltos ó cubiertos de manera que permitan que su contenido sea fácilmente examinado por los administradores de correos y de aduanas; y exceptuándose, además, los artículos que siguen, cuya admisión queda prohibida en las balijas que se cambien entre los dos países, conforme á esta Convención, á saber:

Publicaciones que violen las leyes de propiedad literaria del país de destino; venenos y materias explosivas ó inflamables; sustancias grasosas, líquidas ó de fácil licuefacción, dulces y pastas; animales vivos ó muertos, exceptuando insectos y reptiles perfectamente desecados; frutas y vegetales que puedan descomponerse fácilmente, sustancias que exhalen mal olor; billetes de lotería, noticias ó circulares de lotería; objetos obscenos ó inmorales, artículos que puedan destruir ó de alguna manera dañar las balijas, ó causar perjuicio á las personas que los manejen.

2. Todos los artículos admisibles de mercancías que se depositen en el correo de un país con destino al otro, ó que se reciban en un país procedentes del otro, no estarán sujetos á otra detención ó inspección sino solamente á la que fuere necesaria para cobrar los derechos aduaneros, y se despacharán á su destino por la vía más rápida, quedando sujetos en su trasmisión á las leyes y reglamentos de cada país respectivamente.

ARTÍCULO III.

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

Prohibited articles.

Admissible articles free from detention etc.

Personal correspondence excluded.

—penalty.

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 Convention.

Addresses.

3. No parcel may contain packages intended for delivery at an address other than the one 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 of America; for a parcel not exceeding one pound (or four hundred and sixty grams) in weight, twelve cents, and for each additional one pound (or four hundred and sixty grams) or fraction thereof, twelve cents; and in the United States of Venezuela; for a parcel not exceeding one pound (or four hundred and sixty grams) in weight, seventy-five centimos of a bolivar, and for each additional one pound (or four hundred and sixty grams), or fraction thereof, seventy-five centimos of a bolivar.

Delivery.

3. The parcels shall be promptly delivered to addresses at the post offices designated for that purpose, free of charge for postage, but the country of destination may levy and collect from the addressee for interior service a charge the amount of which is to be fixed according to its own regulations, but which shall in no case exceed thirty cents in the United States of America, and one bolivar and fifty centimos of a bolivar for each parcel whatever its weight in the United States of Venezuela.

2. Si se encontrare alguna carta, se pondrá en el correo, si pudiere separarse, y si la comunicacion estuviere adherida de manera que no se pueda separar, se desechará el bulto entero. Sin embargo, si alguna carta fuere enviada inadvertidamente, el país de destino cobrará doble porte por ella, conforme á la Convencion Postal Universal.

3. Ningun bulto podrá contener paquetes con direccion diferente de la que aparezca en la cubierta de aquel. Si se encontraren tales paquetes, deberán remitirse separadamente cobrando nuevo y distinto porte por cada uno de ellos.

ARTÍCULO IV.

1. Se exigirá en todo caso el pago previo y total del porte en estampillas de correo del país de origen, á saber:

2. En los Estados Unidos de América; por un bulto que no exceda del peso de una libra (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos) y por cada libra adicional (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos), ó fraccion de este peso, doce centavos; y en los Estados Unidos de Venezuela; por un bulto que no exceda del peso de una libra ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos, sesenta y cinco centimos de bolivar, y por cada libra (ó cuatrocientos sesenta gramos) adicional ó fraccion de este peso, setenta y cinco centimos de bolivar.

3. Los bultos se entregarán sin tardanza á las personas á quienes se dirijan en las oficinas designadas al efecto, libres de todo recargo por porte de correo; pero el país del destino puede imponer y cobrar de la persona á quien se dirige el bulto, en compensacion del servicio interior, un recargo cuyo monto se fijará segun sus propios reglamentos; pero el cual en ningun caso excederá de treinta centavos en los Estados Unidos de América, y un bolivar y cincuenta centimos de bolivar en los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, por cada bulto de cualquier peso que sea.

ARTICLE V.

ARTÍCULO V.

1. The sender will, at the time of mailing the parcel, receive from the post office where the parcel is mailed, a "certificate of mailing" on a form like Form I annexed hereto.

2. The sender of a parcel may have the same registered by paying, in addition to the postage, the registration fee required for registered articles in the country of origin.

3. An acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered parcel 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 twenty five centimos of a bolivar.

4. The addressees of a registered parcel shall be advised of the arrival of the parcel by a notice from the post office of destination.

1. Al depositar en el correo un bulto, se entregará al remitente un "Certificado de Envío" de la oficina de correos que lo recibió, conforme al modelo anexo No. I.

2. El remitente de un bulto podrá certificarlo, pagando, además del porte de correo, el valor de la certificación que por artículos certificados se cobre en el país de su origen.

3. Se enviará al remitente cuando así lo solicite, una constancia de la entrega hecha del bulto certificado; pero cada país puede exigir del remitente el pago previo de un derecho por ese servicio, que no exceda de cinco centavos ó veinte cinco céntimos de bolivar.

4. La oficina de correos de destino dará aviso de la llegada del bulto certificado á la persona á quien fuere dirigido.

Receipt.

Registry.

Return receipt.

Notice to addressee.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTÍCULO VI.

1. The sender of each parcel shall make a Customs Declaration in triplicate, one copy of which shall be pasted upon or attached to the parcel, upon a special Form provided for the purpose (See Form 2 annexed hereto) giving a general description of the parcel, its address, an accurate statement of the contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence.

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.

1. El remitente de cada bulto hará una declaración aduanera por triplicado, un ejemplar de los cuales se fijará ó adherirá sobre la cubierta del mismo según la fórmula especial que se le suministrará para ese objeto (Véase el modelo anexo No. 2), dando en ella una descripción general del bulto una manifestación exacta de su contenido y valor, fecha del envío, firma y lugar de residencia del remitente.

2. Estos bultos quedarán sujetos en el país de su destino á todos los reglamentos y derechos aduaneros que estuvieren vigentes en el mismo país, para proteger las rentas de sus aduanas; y los derechos aduaneros que debidamente corresponda cobrar sobre los mismos bultos, serán cobrados al entregarse estos, de acuerdo con los reglamentos aduaneros del país de destino; pero ni el remitente ni el destinatario podrán ser obligados al pago de multas ó penas por haberse dejado de cumplir algún reglamento aduanero.

Customs declaration.

Collection of duties.

ARTICLE VII.

ARTÍCULO VII.

Fees to be retained.

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

Cada país percibirá para sí, el total del porte de correo, de los derechos de certificacion y de entrega que colecte sobre dichos bultos; y en consecuencia, esta Convencion no motivará cuentas separadas entre los dos países.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

Transportation.

1. The parcels shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States of America and the United States of Venezuela, 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 service, or in ordinary mail sacks marked "Parcels Post" and securely sealed with wax or otherwise as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

1. Los bultos se considerarán como parte integrante de las balijas cambiadas directamente entre los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, y serán despachados á su destino por el país de su origen al otro, á su costa y por los medios que él provea; pero deben despacharse, á opcion de la oficina que los envíe en cajas expresamente preparadas para el servicio, ó en sacos ordinarios de correspondencia que se marcarán: "Bultos 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 empty to the despatching office by next mail, all such boxes or sacks.

2. Cada país devolverá á la oficina de origen por el próximo correo, todas las cajas ó sacos recibidos.

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 ordinary 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 bultos admitidos conforme á esta Convencion se transmitirán en la forma designada, entre las oficinas de cambio, deberán empaquetarse cuidadosamente, á fin de que puedan transmitirse con debida seguridad en las balijas abiertas de un país, tanto á la oficina de correo de cambio en el país de su origen, como á la oficina de correo á donde se dirijan, en el país de su destino.

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 the declared contents and value; and must be enclosed in one of the boxes or sacks of such despatch (See Form 3, annexed hereto).

4. Cada envío de bultos postales deberá ser acompañado de una lista descriptiva, hecha por duplicado, de todos los bultos enviados, que exprese claramente el número de lista de cada bulto, el nombre del remitente, el nombre y direccion de la persona á quien se dirige y el contenido y valor declarado, y deberá incluirse en una de las cajas ó sacos del mismo envío. (Véase el modelo anexo No. 3.)

ARTICLE IX.

Exchanges of mails provided for by this Convention shall be effected through the Post offices already designated as Exchange 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 destination, that office shall check the contents of the mail.

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, should, after verification by a second officer, be corrected and noted for report to the despatching office on a "Verification Certificate," which should 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 likewise reported at once.

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.

6. Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars shall be reported in the same manner.

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.

ARTÍCULO IX.

El cambio de balijas á que se provee en esta Convencion se efectuará por medio de las oficinas de correo ya designadas como oficinas de Cambio, ó que adelante se convenga en designar como tales, con sujecion respecto de los detalles de los cambios, á los reglamentos que mutuamente se determinen como esenciales para la seguridad y expedicion de las balijas y para la proteccion de la renta de aduanas.

ARTÍCULO X.

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

2. En el caso de que no se recibiere la lista de los bultos enviados por el correo, se hará inmediatamente una que la sustituya.

3. Los errores que puedan haberse cometido y se descubrieren en la lista de los bultos enviados por el correo, deben anotarse y corregirse despues de haber sido verificados por un segundo empleado, y se comunicarán á la oficina remitente en un "Certificado de Comprobación", que se enviará bajo cubierta especial.

4. Si no se recibiere algun bulto de los consignados en la lista, despues de confirmada la omision por un segundo empleado, se cancelará la anotacion respectiva de la lista, y se informará de igual manera lo ocurrido.

5. Si apareciere un bulto insuficientemente franqueado, no deberá cargarse la insuficiencia, pero se dará cuenta del hecho en el "Certificado de Comprobacion."

6. Cuando se recibiere un bulto averiado ó de mal estado, se comunicarán en la misma manera detalles completos acerca de ello.

7. Si no se recibiere "Certificado de Comprobacion", ó aviso de error, se considerará que la balija de bultos fué debidamente recibida y que habiendo sido examinada, se encontró exacta bajo todos aspectos.

Exchange offices.

Receipt of mail.

Parcel bill.

Errors.

Nonreceipt of parcel.

Insufficient postage.

Damaged parcels.

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.

Return for nonconformance with customs regulations.

2. If a parcel be found at the Office of Exchange of the country of destination not to conform to the customs regulations of that country, it must be returned by the first opportunity to the Office of Exchange of the country of origin from which it was received, and the country of origin may collect from the sender of any parcel so returned, a sum equal to the postage paid upon the parcel when first mailed.

Disposal of perishable articles.

3. 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 XII.

Nonresponsibility for loss.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel. Consequently, no indemnity can 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 Director General of Posts of the United States of Venezuela, may, by agreement, except, on account of insecurity in the conveyance, or for other causes, certain post offices in either country from receiving or despatching parcels of merchandise as provided by this Convention; and

ARTÍCULO XI.

1. Si no pudiere entregarse un bulto á la persona á quien se dirige, ó si esta rehusare recibirlo, se devolverá directamente y sin recargo, á la Oficina de Cambio que lo despachó, á la espiracion de treinta días contados desde su recibo en la oficina de destino.

2. Cuandó la Oficina de Cambio del país de destino halle que un bulto no se conforma con los reglamentos de aduana de dicho país, lo devolverá en primera oportunidad á la Oficina de Cambio del país de origen de la cual lo recibió. En tal caso, el país de origen podrá cobrar del remitente del bulto devuelto una suma igual al porte que pagó por él la primera vez que lo puso en el correo.

3. Si el contenido de un paquete, que no fuere posible entregar pudiere deteriorarse ó descomponerse podrá destruirse inmediatamente, si esa medida fuere necesaria; ó si se pudiere, se venderá, sin necesidad de aviso previo ó de formalidad judicial, para beneficio de la persona interesada; y los detalles de la venta se comunicarán por una oficina de correos á la otra.

ARTÍCULO XII.

El Departamento de Correos de cada uno de los países contratantes, no será responsable por la pérdida ó avería que sufra algun bulto. Por consiguiente no podrá reclamarse en ninguné de los dos países, indemnizacion alguna por parte del remitente, ni de la persona á quien vaya dirigido.

ARTÍCULO XIII.

El Administrador general de Correos de los Estados Unidos de América y el Administrador general de Correos de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, pueden convenir en exceptuar algunas oficinas postales de recibir ó despachar bultos de mercaderías, segun el presente Convenio, por falta de seguridad en la conduccion, ó por otras causas, y tendrán autoridad

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.

para hacer de comun acuerdo y de tiempo en tiempo, aquellos reglamentos de orden y detalle que crean necesarios para cumplir debidamente las prescripciones de la presente Convencion, asi como para establecer la admision en las baliijas de cualquiera de los artículos prohibidos por el Artículo II de esta Convencion.

ARTICLE XIV.

ARTÍCULO XIV.

This Convention shall be ratified by the contracting countries in accordance with their respective laws. Once ratified, it shall take effect, and operations thereunder shall begin on the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine; 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 con sus respectivas leyes. Una vez ratificada, comenzará á tener efecto el día primero de Julio de mil ochocientos noventa y nueve 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.

Duration, etc.

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

Hecho por duplicado y firmado en Washington el día primero de Mayo de mil ochocientos noventa y nueve.

Signatures.

[L. S.]

Postmaster-General of the United States of America.

CHARLES EMORY SMITH,

[L. S.]

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Venezuela.

JOSÉ ANDRADE,

The foregoing Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Venezuela 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.

[Great Seal of U. S.]

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President:

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1899.

En la precedente convención de Bultos Postales ha juzgado indispensable el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela introducir tres ligeras modificaciones y ampliaciones del tenor siguiente:

Additions to convention by Venezuela.

El parágrafo del número 1 del artículo II se ampliará así:

“Publicaciones que violen las leyes de propiedad literaria del país de destino y cualesquiera otras cuya introducción esté prohibida ó se prohibiere; venenos y materias esplosivas ó inflamables; sustancias grasosas, líquidas ó de fácil licuefacción; dulces y pastas, animales

vivos ó muertos, exceptuando insectos y reptiles perfectamente disecados; frutas y vegetales que puedan descomponerse fácilmente; sustancias que exhale mal olor; billetes de lotería, noticias ó circulares de lotería; objetos obscenos ó inmorales; artículos que puedan destruir ó de alguna manera dañar las balijas, ó causar perjuicio á las personas que los manejan. Queda igualmente prohibida la admisión de los bultos postales que contengan, en parte ó en su totalidad, objetos de prohibida introducción en el país del destino ó que se prohibieren, ú objetos cuya introducción no pueda hacerse sin previo permiso del Gobierno. La oficina central de cada país comunicará á la del otro la nómina de los objetos que estén comprendidos en estas prohibiciones.”

El número 2 del artículo II se cambiará así:

“Todos los artículos admisibles de mercancías que se depositen en el correo de un país con destino al otro, ó que se reciban en un país procedentes del otro, no estarán sujetos á otra detención ó inspección sino solamente á la que fuere necesaria para cobrar los derechos aduaneros y se despacharán á su destino por la vía más rápida, quedando sujetos, en su trasmisión y entrega á los interesados, á las leyes y reglamentos de cada país respectivamente.”

El número 2 del artículo VI quedará así:

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

Por cuanto la precedente Convención de Bultos Postales entre los Estados Unidos de Venezuela y los Estados Unidos de América se ha hallado digna de aprobación por parte del Gobierno Venezolano, con las tres modificaciones y ampliaciones aquí insertas, y en cuya aceptación confío, vengo en ratificarla, juntamente con ellas, en mi carácter de Jefe Supremo de la República; y al efecto suscribo la presente en Caracas, sellada con el Gran Sello Nacional, á 30 de Marzo de 1900.

[L. S.]

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores:

R. ANDUEZA PALACIO.

[Translation.]

In the preceding Parcels-Post Convention the Government of the United States of Venezuela has deemed it indispensable to make these slight modifications and amplifications of the text, as follows:

Paragraph No. 1 of Article II is amplified, as follows:

“Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination, and any other publications whose introduction is prohibited or may be prohibited; poisons, and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances, liquids and those which easily liquefy; confections and pastes; live and dead animals, except insects and reptiles thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables which will easily decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may destroy or in any way damage the mails, or injure the persons handling them. There is likewise prohibited the admission of postal parcels which contain, in part or as a whole, articles whose introduction in the country of destination is either prohibited or may be prohibited, and articles whose introduction can not be effected without previous permission from the Government. The Central Office of each country will communicate to that of the other a list of the articles comprised in these prohibitions.”

Number 2 of Article II is changed, as follows:

“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 and delivery to the addressees to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively.”

Number 2 of Article VI will read as follows:

“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.”

Inasmuch as the preceding Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of Venezuela and the United States of America has been found worthy of approval on the part of the Venezuelan Government, with the three modifications and amplifications here inserted, and to the acceptance of which I agree, I hereby ratify the same conjointly therewith, in my character as Supreme Chief of the Republic, and to that effect have signed it at Caracas, and have caused the great national seal to be affixed thereto the 30th of March, 1900.

[SEAL.]

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs:
R. ANDUEZA PALACIO.

FORM NO. 1.

Form No. 1.

Parcels-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 NO. 2.

Parcels-post between the United States of America and the United States of Venezuela.

<p>Date. Stamp.</p>	<p>FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION.</p>	<p>Place to which the parcel is addressed.</p>
-------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------

Description of parcel: [State whether box, bag, basket, etc.]	Contents.	Value.	Percent.	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 Exchange Post- Office.	Parcels from.....for.....	Date stamp of the Venezuela Exchange Post- Office.
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	Parcel Bill No.....; dated.....18...; per S. S. "....."	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
* Sheet No.....		

Entry No.	Origin of parcel.	Name of sender.	Address of parcel.	Declared contents.	Declared value.	Number of rates prepaid.	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 Venezuela Total weight of mail

Number of boxes or other receptacles forming the mail..... Deduct weight of receptacles

Signature of dispatching officer at United States Post-Office..... Net weight of parcels

Signature of receiving officer at Venezuela Post-Office:
.....

Whereas the President of the United States of Venezuela did on the 30th day of March, one thousand nine hundred, approve the said Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Venezuela concluded at Washington on the 1st day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, with the following amendments: (translation).

“Paragraph Number 1 of Article II is amplified, as follows: Publications which violate the copyright laws of destination, and any other publications whose introduction is prohibited or may be prohibited; poisons, and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances, liquids and those which easily liquefy; confections and pastes; live and dead animals, except insects and reptiles thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables which will easily decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may destroy or in any way damage the mails, or injure the persons handling them. There is likewise prohibited the admission of postal parcels which contain, in part or as a whole, articles whose introduction in the country of destination is either prohibited or may be prohibited, and articles whose introduction cannot be effected without previous permission from the Government. The Central Office of each country will communicate to that of the other a list of the articles comprised in these prohibitions.”

“Number 2 of Article II is changed, as follows:

“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 and delivery to the addressees to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively.”

“Number 2 of Article VI will read as follows:

“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.”

Now therefore I, Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said amendments, do accept the same, and approve the said Convention as amended, and every Article and clause thereof.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington the sixteenth day of November in the year one thousand nine hundred.

[SEAL]

CHARLES EMORY SMITH

Postmaster General of the United States of America

Approval.

The foregoing amendments to the Parcels-Post Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Venezuela are hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof, I have signed the same and caused the Great Seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed, this sixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred, and of the Independence of the United States of America one hundred and twenty-fifth.

[Great Seal of the U. S.]

By the President:

JOHN HAY,

Secretary of State.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

WASHINGTON, D. C. November 16, 1900.

Reciprocity with Portugal.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

May 22, 1899.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves has entered into a reciprocal Commercial Agreement with the United States of America pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Tariff Act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, which Agreement is in the English text in the words and figures following, to wit:

Commercial agreement with Portugal. Preamble. Vol. 30, p. 203.

“The President of the United States of America and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, equally animated by the desire to confirm the good understanding existing between them and to increase the commercial intercourse of the two countries, have deemed it expedient to enter into a reciprocal Commercial Agreement to that end; and they have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries for that purpose, to wit:

The President of the United States of America, the Honorable John A. Kasson, Special Commissioner Plenipotentiary; and

His Most Faithful Majesty, the Viscount de Santo-Thyrso, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington:

Who, after an exchange of their respective full Powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

Upon the following articles of commerce being the product of the soil or industry of Portugal or of the Azores and Madeira Islands imported into the United States the present rates of duty shall be reduced and shall hereafter be as follows, namely:—

Reduced duties on Portuguese products.

Upon argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, five per centum ad valorem.

Upon still wines in casks, thirty-five cents per gallon; in bottles, per case of one dozen bottles, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles containing not more than one pint, one dollar and twenty-five cents per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles shall be subject to a duty of four cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles.

Upon sparkling wines, in bottles containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, six dollars per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, three dollars per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to six dollars per dozen bottles, on the quantities in excess of one quart, at the rate of one dollar and ninety cents per gallon.

Upon brandies or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, whether the product of Portugal or of the Portuguese Possessions, one dollar and seventy-five cents per proof gallon.

Upon paintings in oil or water colours, pastels, pen and ink drawings and statuary, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

ARTICLE II.

Reciprocally and in consideration of the preceding concessions, upon the following articles of commerce being the products of the soil or industry of the United States imported into the Kingdom of Portugal and the Azores and Madeira Islands, the rates of duty shall be as low as those accorded to any other country (Spain and Brazil being excepted from this provision) namely:

—on United States imports.

Tariff No. 325 Flour of cereals, except wheat.

Tariff No. 326 Maize in the grain.

Tariff No. 327 Wheat in the grain.

Tariff No. 354 Lard and grease.

Tariff No. 97

Tariff No. 98 } Mineral oils, and their products not elsewhere specified in the Tariff.

Tariff No. 99 }

Tariff No. 373. Reaping, mowing and thrashing machines, machines for compressing hay and straw, steam-plows, and separate parts of these machines and plow shares.

Tariff No. 386. Instruments, implements and tools for the arts, manufactories, agriculture, and gardening; and upon the following articles shall not exceed the rates hereinafter stated, namely:

Upon the foregoing machines and articles described in No. 373, five reis per kilogram.

Upon the instruments, implements and tools described above in No. 386, for use in agriculture and gardening, sixty reis per kilogram.

Upon lighter mineral oils for illuminating purposes (density of 0.780 up to 0.820; point of ignition from 37° up to 49°) forty-six reis per litre.

Upon medium mineral oils (density above 0.820 and up to 0.860; point of ignition from 50° up to 150°) fifty-two reis per kilogram.

Upon tar and mineral pitch ten reis per ton.

ARTICLE III.

Suspension of convention.

It is mutually understood that His Most Faithful Majesty's Government reserves the right, after three months prior notification to the United States Government of its intention to do so, to arrest the operation of this Convention in case the United States shall hereafter impose a duty upon crude cork or coffee being the product of Portugal or of the Portuguese Possessions, or shall give less favorable treatment to the following articles being the product of Portugal or of her Possessions than that accorded to the like articles being the product of any other country not under the control of the United States, namely: argols, crude tartar or wine lees; coffee; cacao; wines; brandies; cork, raw or manufactured; sardines and anchovies preserved; and fruits, not preserved; but in respect to fruits the United States reserves the right to make special arrangements applicable to any of the West India Islands.

ARTICLE IV.

Ratification.

This Agreement shall be ratified by His Most Faithful Majesty so soon as possible, and upon official notice thereof the President of the United States shall issue his Proclamation giving full effect to the provisions of Article I of this Agreement. From and after the date of such Proclamation this Agreement shall be in full force and effect, and shall continue in force for the term of five years thereafter, and if not then denounced by either Party shall continue in force until one year from the time when one of the Parties shall have notified the other of its intention to arrest the operation thereof.

Duration.

Done at Washington the twenty-second day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Signatures.

JOHN A. KASSON [SEAL.]
Visconde de SANTO THYRSO [SEAL.]

Proclamation.

And Whereas said Convention has been duly ratified on the part of His Most Faithful Majesty, official notice whereof has been received by the President,

Now Therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority conferred by said Act of Congress, do hereby suspend during the continuance in force of said Agreement the imposition and collection of the duties mentioned in the first section of said Act and heretofore collected upon the specified articles of Portuguese origin as described in said Agreement, and do declare in place thereof the rates of duty provided in the third section of said Act as recited in said Agreement to be in full force and effect from and after the date of this Proclamation, of which the officers and citizens of the United States will take due notice.

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

Done at the City of Washington, this Twelfth day of June A. D. one thousand nine hundred, and of the Independence of the [SEAL.] United States of America the one hundred and twenty-fourth.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN HAY
Secretary of State.

Adhesion of the United States of America to the convention signed at Brussels June 8, 1899, by the plenipotentiaries of certain powers for the regulation of the importation of spirituous liquors into certain regions of Africa. Convention signed at Brussels June 8, 1899; adhesion of the United States advised and consented to by the Senate December 14, 1900; declaration of adhesion by the President February 1, 1901; proclaimed February 6, 1901.

June 8, 1899.

Brussels convention for regulation of importation of spirituous liquors into Africa.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention for the regulation of the importation of spirituous liquors into certain regions of Africa, was signed on the 8th day of June, 1899, at Brussels, Belgium, by the Plenipotentiaries of Germany, Belgium, Spain, the Independent State of the Congo, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Norway, and Turkey, which Convention in the French language is word for word as follows:

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse, au nom de l'Empire Allemand; Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne et en son nom Sa Majesté la Reine Régente du Royaume; Sa Majesté le Roi-Souverain de l'État Indépendant du Congo; le Président de la République Française; Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie; Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas; 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.; et Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans;

Contracting parties.

Voulant pourvoir à l'exécution de la clause de l'article XCII de l'Acte général de Bruxelles qui prescrit la révision du régime d'entrée des spiritueux dans certaines régions de l'Afrique;

Ont résolu de réunir à cet effet une Conférence à Bruxelles et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Plenipotentiaries.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, Roi de Prusse, au nom de l'Empire Allemand, le Sieur Frédéric-Jean Comte d'Alvensleben, son Chambellan 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;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, le Sieur Auguste Baron Lambertmont, son Ministre d'Etat, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire, et le Sieur Auguste Van Maldeghem, Conseiller à la Cour de Cassation de Belgique;

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, et en son nom Sa Majesté la Reine Régente du Royaume, le Sieur W. Ramirez de Villa-Urrutia, 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 Paul de Smet de Naeyer, son Ministre d'Etat, Membre de la

Chambre des Représentants de Belgique, et le Sieur Hubert Droogmans, Secrétaire général du Département des Finances de l'Etat Indépendant du Congo;

Le Président de la République Française, le Sieur A. Gérard, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de la République Française près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges;

Sa Majesté la Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Impératrice des Indes, Sir Francis Plunkett, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, et le Sieur H. Farnall, du Foreign Office;

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, le Sieur R. Cantagalli, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges;

Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas, le Jonkheer Rudulphe de Pestel, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Portugal et des Algarves, le Sieur Antoine-Marie Comte de Tovar, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Toutes les Russies, le Sieur N. de Giers, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège, le Sieur Auguste-L.-Fersen, Comte Gyldenstolpe, son Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Ottomans, Étienne Carathéodory Efendi, Haut Dignitaire de Son Empire, son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire près Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges;

Lesquels, munis de pouvoirs en bonne et due forme, ont adopté les dispositions suivantes:

ARTICLE I.

Import duty on liquors for six years.

A partir de la mise en vigueur de la présente Convention, le droit d'entrée sur les spiritueux, tel qu'il est réglé par l'Acte général de Bruxelles, sera porté, dans toute l'étendue de la zone où n'existerait pas le régime de la prohibition visé à l'article XCI dudit Acte général, au taux de 70 francs par hectolitre à 50 degrés centésimaux, pendant une période de six ans.

Il pourra exceptionnellement n'être que de 60 francs par hectolitre à 50 degrés centésimaux dans la colonie du Togo et dans celle du Dahomey.

Le droit d'entrée sera augmenté proportionnellement pour chaque degré au-dessus de 50 degrés centésimaux; il pourra être diminué proportionnellement pour chaque degré au-dessous de 50 degrés centésimaux.

—revision after six years, etc.

A l'expiration de la période de six ans mentionnée ci-dessus, le droit d'entrée sera soumis à revision en prenant pour base les résultats produits par la tarification précédente.

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

ARTICLE II.

Excise duty.

Ainsi qu'il résulte de l'article XCIII de l'Acte général de Bruxelles, les boissons distillées qui seraient fabriquées dans les régions visées à l'article XCII dudit Acte général et destinées à être livrées à la consommation, seront grevées d'un droit d'accise.

Under Article III.

Ce droit d'accise, dont les Puissances s'engagent à assurer la perception dans la limite du possible, ne sera pas inférieur au minimum du droit d'entrée fixé par l'article 1^{er} de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE III.

Il est entendu que les Puissances qui ont signé l'Acte général de Bruxelles ou y ont adhéré et qui ne sont pas représentées dans la Conférence actuelle conservent le droit d'adhérer à la présente Convention.

ARTICLE IV.

La présente Convention sera ratifiée dans un délai qui sera le plus court possible et qui, en aucun cas, ne pourra excéder un an.

Ratifications.

Chaque Puissance adressera sa ratification au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, qui en donnera avis à toutes les autres Puissances signataires de la présente Convention. Les ratifications de toutes les Puissances resteront déposées dans les archives du Royaume de Belgique.

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

Protocol.

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

ARTICLE V.

La présente Convention entrera en vigueur dans toutes les possessions des Puissances contractantes situées dans la zone déterminée par l'article XC de l'Acte général de Bruxelles, le trentième jour à partir de celui où aura été dressé le Protocole de dépôt prévu à l'article précédent.

Effect.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention et y ont apposé leur cachet.

Fait à Bruxelles, le huitième jour du mois de juin mil huit cent quatre-vingt-dix-neuf.

ALVENSLEBEN.
GÖHRING.
BOU LAMBERMONT.
A. VAN MALDEGHEM.
W.-R. DE VILLA-URRUTIA.
P. DE SMET DE NAEYER.
H. DROOGMANS.
A. GÉRARD.
F.-R. PLUNKETT.
H. FARNALL.
R. CANTAGALLI.
R. DE PESTEL.
Cte DE TOVAR.
N. DE GIERS.
AUG.-F. GYLDENSTOLPE.
ET. CARATHEODORY.

Signatures.

Certifié conforme à l'original:

ARTHURS RAIKES.
CH. SEEGER.
Cte ANDRÉ DE ROBIANO.

[Translation.]

Contracting parties.

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; His Majesty the King of Spain, and in his name Her Majesty the Queen-Regent of the Kingdom; His Majesty the King-Sovereign of the Independent State of the Congo; the President of the French Republic; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India; His Majesty the King of Italy; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; His Majesty the King of Portugal and of the Algarves, &c.; His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias; his majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, &c.; and His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans;

Wishing to provide for the execution of Article XCII of the General Act of Brussels, which prescribes the revision of the Regulations on the importation of spirituous liquors into certain regions of Africa;

Plenipotentiaries.

Have resolved to assemble a Conference for the purpose at Brussels, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, M. Frederic-Jean, Count of Alvensleben, his Chamberlain and Privy Councillor, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians; and M. Guillaume Göhring, his Councillor of Legation;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, M. Auguste, Baron Lambertmont, his Minister of State, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; and M. Auguste van Maldeghem, Councillor of the Court of Cassation of Belgium;

His Majesty the King of Spain, and in his name Her Majesty the Queen-Regent of the Kingdom, M. W. Ramirez de Villa-Urrutia, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians;

His Majesty the King-Sovereign of the Independent State of the Congo, M. Paul de Smet de Naeyer, his Minister of State, Member of the Chamber of Representatives of Belgium; and M. Hubert Droogmans, Secretary-General of the Finance Department of the Independent State of the Congo;

The President of the French Republic, M. A. Gérard, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic to His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Sir Francis Plunkett, her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians; and Mr. H. Farnall, of the Foreign Office;

His Majesty the King of Italy, M. R. Cantagalli, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians;

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, Jonkheer Rudulphe de Pestel, her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians;

His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves, M. Antoine-Marie, Count of Tovar, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians;

His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, M. N. de Giers, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians;

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, M. Auguste-L.-Fersen, Count Gyldenstolpe, his Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians;

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, Etienne Carathéodory Effendi, High Dignitary of his Empire, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Belgians;

Who, furnished with powers in good and due form, have adopted the following provisions:—

ARTICLE I.

From the coming into force of the present Convention, the import duty on spirituous liquors, as that duty is regulated by the General Act of Brussels, shall be raised throughout the zone where there does not exist the system of total prohibition provided by Article XCI of the said General Act, to the rate of 70 fr. the hectolitre at 50 degrees centigrade for a period of six years, Import duty on liquors for six years.

It may, exceptionally, be at the rate of 60 fr. only the hectolitre at 50 degrees centigrade in the Colony of Togo and in that of Dahomey.

The import duty shall be augmented proportionally for each degree above 50 degrees centigrade; it may be diminished proportionally for each degree below 50 degrees centigrade.

At the end of the above-mentioned period of six years, the import duty shall be submitted to revision, taking as a basis the results produced by the preceding rate. —revision after six years, etc.

The Powers retain the right of maintaining and increasing the duty beyond the minimum fixed by the present Article in the regions where they now possess that right.

ARTICLE II.

In accordance with Article XCIII of the General Act of Brussels, distilled drinks made in the regions mentioned in Article XCII of the said General Act, and intended for consumption, shall pay an excise duty. Excise duty.

This excise duty, the collection of which the Powers undertake to insure as far as possible, shall not be lower than the minimum import duty fixed by Article I of the present Convention.

ARTICLE III.

It is understood that the powers who signed the General Act of Brussels, or who have adhered to it, and who are not represented at the present Conference, preserve the right of adhering to the present Convention. Right to adhere to convention.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Convention shall be ratified within the shortest possible period, and such period shall not in any case exceed one year. Ratifications.

Each Power shall address its ratification to the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, which shall give notice thereof to all the other powers signatory of the present Convention. The ratifications of all the Powers shall be deposited in the archives of the Kingdom of Belgium.

As soon as all the ratifications have been produced, or at latest one year after the signature of the present Convention, their deposit shall be recorded in a Protocol which shall be signed by the Representatives of all the Powers who shall have ratified. Protocol.

A certified copy of this Protocol shall be addressed to all the Powers interested.

ARTICLE V.

The present Convention shall come into force in all the possessions of the Contracting Powers situated in the zone defined by Article XC of the General Act of Brussels on the thirtieth day after the date of Effect.

the preparation of the Protocol of Deposit mentioned in the preceding Article.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Brussels, the eighth day of the month of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine.

Signatures.

(Signed)

ALVENSLEBEN.
GÖHRING.
BARON LAMBERMONT.
A. VAN MALDEGHEM.
W. R. DE VILLA-URRUTIA.
P. DE SMET DE NAEYER.
H. DROOGMANS.
A. GÉRARD.
F. R. PLUNKETT.
H. FARNALL.
R. CANTAGALLI.
R. DE PESTEL.
Comte DE TOVAR.
N. DE GIERS.
AUG. F. GLYDENSTOLPE.
ÉT. CARATHÉODORY.

Proclamation.

And whereas, the several contracting parties, with the exception of Turkey, have, in accordance with Article IV of the said Convention, deposited their ratifications of the said Convention in the archives of the Kingdom of Belgium;

And whereas the several States hereinafter named have adhered to the said Convention, in virtue of its Article III:

Denmark, July 22, 1899;

Persia, August 27, 1899;

Austria-Hungary, January 29, 1900;

Liberia, April 17, 1900;

And whereas the Government of Belgium, in virtue of the said Article III of said Convention, has invited the United States of America to adhere to the said Convention;

And whereas the President of the United States of America, by and with the consent of the Senate thereof, did, on the 1st day of February, 1901, declare that the United States adhere to the said Convention;

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, William McKinley, 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 6th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

DAVID J. HILL,

Acting Secretary of State.

Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru providing for the extradition of criminals. Signed at Lima, November 28, 1899; ratification with amendments advised by the Senate, February 8, 1900; ratified by the President of the United States, November 23, 1900; ratified by the President of Peru, January 23, 1901; ratifications exchanged at Lima, January 23, 1901; proclaimed January 29, 1901.

November 28, 1899.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru providing for the extradition of criminals was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Lima on the 28th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, the original of which Treaty, being in the English and Spanish languages is, as amended by the Senate of the United States, word for word as follows:

Preamble.

The United States of America and the Republic of Peru, being desirous to confirm their friendly relations and to promote the cause of justice, have resolved to conclude a treaty for the extradition of fugitives from justice between the United States of America and the Republic of Peru, and have appointed for that purpose the following Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Irving B. Dudley, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Peru, and

The President of Peru, His Excellency Doctor Manuel María Gálvez, Minister for Foreign Relations of Peru, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full power, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The Government of the United States and the Republic of Peru

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Deseosos los Estados Unidos de América y el Perú de confirmar sus relaciones amistosas y favorecer la causa de la justicia, han resuelto celebrar un nuevo Tratado para la extradición de criminales perseguidos por la justicia, entre los Estados Unidos de América y el Perú, y con tal fin han nombrado los Plenipotenciarios siguientes:

Contracting parties.

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos al Excmo. señor Irving B. Dudley, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de América en el Perú; y

Plenipotentiaries.

El Presidente del Perú al Excmo. señor doctor don Manuel María Gálvez, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores; quienes, después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes y hallándolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y el Gobierno del Perú

Reciprocal delivery of persons charged with crime.

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 apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been there committed.

ARTICLE II.

Extraditable crimes. Extradition shall be granted for the following crimes and offenses:

—murder.

1. Murder, comprehending assassination, parricide, infanticide, and poisoning; attempt to commit murder; manslaughter, when voluntary.

—arson.

2. Arson.

—robbery, etc

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.

—forgery.

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.

—counterfeiting

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.

—embezzlement, etc.

6. Embezzlement by public officers; embezzlement by persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers; larceny, provided that the value of the property or the amount of money so embezzled or stolen is not less than \$200 or 420 soles.

convienen en entregarse mutuamente aquellas personas que, acusadas ó convictas de cualquiera de los crímenes ó delitos especificados en el artículo siguiente, cometidos dentro de la jurisdicción de una de las Partes Contratantes, se asilen ó se encuentren dentro del territorio de la otra; siempre que exista criminalidad según las leyes del país donde el fugitivo ó acusado se encuentre, y pudiera justificarse su aprehensión y enjuiciamiento en el caso de que el crimen ó infracción se hubiese allí cometido.

ARTÍCULO II.

Se concederá la extradición por los siguientes crímenes ó infracciones:

1—Homicidio, comprendiendo en esto: asesinato, parricidio, infanticidio y envenenamiento; homicidio frustrado y homicidio casual habiendo culpa.

2—Incendio.

3—Robo, ó sea el acto de arrebatarse á otro por violencia, por fuerza ó intimidación, dinero ó especies. Robo practicado también con fractura.

4—Falsificación ó emisión de documentos falsificados; la falsificación de actos oficiales del Gobierno, de autoridades públicas ó de Tribunales de Justicia, ó la emisión de la cosa falsificada ó fraudulenta.

5—Imitación, falsificación ó alteración de la moneda, ya sea metálica ó de papel, ó de instrumentos de crédito creados por el Gobierno Nacional, por los Departamentos ó Municipalidades; ó de los cupones de aquellos ó de billetes de Banco, ó la emisión y circulación de los mismos; ó la imitación, falsificación ó alteración de los sellos del Estado.

6—Malversación cometida por empleados públicos, robo verificado por dependientes á sus patronos, ratería: siempre que el valor del objeto ó el monto del dinero así malversado ó robado no sea menor de \$200 ó 420 soles.

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 property misappropriated is not less than \$200 or 420 soles in value.

8. Perjury; subornation of perjury.

9. Rape; abduction; kidnapping; bigamy.

10. Willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life.

11. 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.

Extradition is also to take place for participation, as accessories, accomplices or otherwise, in any of the crimes and offenses mentioned in this Treaty; provided, however, that extradition shall not be granted for any crime or offense hereinbefore enumerated or for participation therein unless such crime or offense, or such participation may be punished, in the United States as a felony, and in Peru by imprisonment for one year.

ARTICLE III.

Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the diplomatic agents of the contracting parties, or in the

7—Fraude ó abuso de confianza —fraud, etc. de parte de un depositario, banquero, agente, factor, fideicomisario ú otra persona con carácter fiduciario ó Director ó miembro ó empleado de alguna Sociedad, siempre que el acto sea declarado criminal por las leyes de ambos países y que la suma ó el valor del objeto robado no baje de \$200 ó s/. 420.

8—Perjurio; el acto de sobornar con tal fin. —perjury.

9—Estupro; violación; rapto; plagio; bigamia. —rape, etc.

10—Destrucción y obstrucción voluntaria y fines malévolos de vías férreas, comprometiendo vidas por tales medios. —injuring railroads.

11—Crímenes cometidos en el mar: —Crimes committed at sea.

(a) Piratería, según ley expresa ó según ley de las Naciones. —piracy.

(b) Sublevación ó el acto de conspirar con tal fin, por dos ó más personas á bordo de un buque en alta mar contra la autoridad del Capitán; —revolt, etc.

(c) Hundimiento ó destrucción maliciosa de un buque en el mar, ó tentativa de ello;

(d) Asalto á bordo, en alta mar, con el propósito de inferir daño corporal grave.

12—Crímenes y delitos contra las leyes de ambos países que suprimen la esclavitud y el comercio de esclavos. —slave trading.

La extradición será aplicable también en los casos de participación, á los co-autores, cómplices, ó á los que contribuyan de otra manera en cualquiera de los crímenes ó delitos mencionados en este Tratado; pero la extradición no se concederá, sin embargo, por cualquiera de los crímenes ó delitos ya mencionados, ó la participación en los mismos, sino cuando el crimen ó delito, ó participación, fuere penado en los Estados Unidos como felonía y en el Perú merezca prisión por un año. —accessories.

When offense not extraditable.

ARTÍCULO III.

Los Agentes Diplomáticos de las Partes Contratantes pedirán la entrega de los fugitivos perseguidos por la justicia, y en ausen-

Requisitions.

absence of these from the country or its seat of government, may be made by the superior consular officers; or, in the absence of both diplomatic and consular representatives from the country or its seat of government, may be made directly by the Government thus unrepresented upon the other.

Copy of sentence of conviction to be produced.

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.

Existing laws of State requisitioned to govern procedure.

The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of this Treaty shall be carried out in the United States and in Peru, 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.

ARTICLE IV.

Provisional detention.

In cases not admitting of delay, and especially in those where there is danger of escape, each of the two Governments may, by the most expeditious means, ask and obtain the arrest and provisional detention of the fugitive on condition of presenting a formal requisition, accompanied by the necessary evidence of his criminality 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.

Political offenses not extraditable.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offense in re-

cia de aquellos del país, ó del asiento del Gobierno, lo harán los funcionarios consulares superiores; ó en ausencia de ambos Representantes Diplomáticos y Consulares, lo hará directamente el Gobierno que careciere de representación.

Si la persona cuya extradición se pide estuviere convicta ó hubiese sido declarada culpable de un crimen ó delito, se exhibirá la copia auténtica de la sentencia del Tribunal que lo condenó; ó si solo está acusado, la copia debidamente certificada de la orden de prisión del país donde el crimen ha sido perpetrado, así como las declaraciones y demás pruebas en virtud de las que aquella orden se expidió.

La extradición de fugitivos con arreglo de lo estipulado en este Tratado se efectuará, tanto en los Estados Unidos como en el Perú, respectivamente, de conformidad con las leyes que regulen la extradición y que estén vigentes en la época en que se dirija la demanda de entrega.

ARTÍCULO IV.

En los casos urgentes y especialmente cuando haya temor de que se evada el individuo, cualquiera de los dos Gobiernos podrá pedir y obtener del otro, por la vía más pronta, la aprehensión y detención provisional de aquel, bajo la condición de presentar la petición formal junto con las pruebas correspondientes á su criminalidad, con arreglo á lo estipulado al respecto en este Tratado, dentro de los dos meses de su aprehensión ó detención provisional.

ARTÍCULO V.

Ninguna de las Partes Contratantes estará obligada á entregar á sus propios ciudadanos, en virtud del presente Tratado.

ARTÍCULO VI.

El fugitivo no será entregado si el delito que se le imputa y por

spect 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.

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.

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.

If the person claimed is accused or sentenced in the country where he may have taken refuge for a crime or misdemeanor committed in that country, his delivery may be delayed until the definitive sentence releasing him be pronounced, or until such time as he may have complied with the punishment inflicted on him in the country wherein he took refuge.

ARTICLE IX.

No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall, without the consent of the government which surrendered him, be triable or tried or be punished for any crime or offense committed prior to his

el cual se pide la extradición, es de carácter político, ó si él probare que la demanda de entrega ha sido hecha con la mira de juzgarlo y castigarlo por un delito de carácter político.

Ninguna persona entregada por cualquiera de las Altas Partes Contratantes á la otra será juzgada y castigada por un crimen ó delito político, ó acto que con él se relacione, cometido antes de su extradición.

Si se suscitare alguna divergencia sobre si algún caso está ó no comprendido en las disposiciones de este artículo, será final y concluyente la decisión al respecto de las autoridades del Gobierno á quien ha sido dirigida la demanda de extradición, ó que la haya concedido.

ARTÍCULO VII.

No se concederá la extradición en virtud de este Tratado, si los procedimientos legales ó la aplicación de la ley por el crimen cometido por la persona reclamada, han prescrito según las leyes del país al cual se dirige la demanda.

ARTÍCULO VIII.

Si la persona reclamada resultare acusada ó sentenciada en el país donde estuviere refugiada, por un crimen ó delito cometido allí, se demorará su entrega hasta que sea definitivamente absuelta de la acusación, ó hasta que haya cumplido su tiempo de condena en ese país.

ARTÍCULO IX.

Ninguna persona entregada por cualquiera de las Altas Partes Contratantes á la otra podrá, sin el consentimiento del Gobierno que hizo la entrega, ser juzgada ó castigada por un crimen ó delito cometido antes de su extradición

—by whom questions decided.

Limitations.

Deferring extradition, etc.

Trial only for offense for which committed, etc.

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.

ni por otro distinto de aquel por el cual fué entregada, hasta que tenga oportunidad de regresar al país que lo entregó.

ARTICLE X.

ARTÍCULO X.

Disposition of seized articles.

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.

Todos los objetos encontrados en poder de la persona que ha de ser entregada, en el momento de su aprehensión, ya sea que procedan del crimen ó delito cometido, ó que sirvan de pruebas para comprobar aquel, serán en cuanto sea posible, entregados de conformidad con las leyes de los países respectivos al verificarse la extradición. Sin embargo, serán respetados en cuanto á esto los derechos de terceros.

ARTICLE XI.

ARTÍCULO XI.

Persons claimed by two or more countries.

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.

Si el individuo reclamado por una de las Altas Partes Contratantes, en virtud del presente Tratado, fuere igualmente reclamado por uno ó más Gobiernos por crímenes cometidos dentro de sus jurisdicciones respectivas, tendrá derecho de preferencia el Estado cuya demanda de extradición haya sido recibida primero, siempre que el Gobierno solicitado para la entrega del criminal no esté obligado por Tratado á dar la preferencia á otro.

ARTICLE XII.

ARTÍCULO XII.

Expenses.

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

Los gastos incurridos en la aprehensión, detención, examen y entrega de los fugitivos, según este Tratado, serán á cargo del Estado que pide la extradición, el cual no será obligado á pagar los servicios de los empleados del Gobierno que concede la extradición, que gozan de sueldo fijo; salvo la remuneración á que sean acreedores aquellos empleados que solo perciben gratificación por sus servicios, sin que ésta exceda, empero, á la remuneración de costumbre por sus servicios en las tramitaciones judiciales ordina-

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.

rias de carácter criminal del país á que pertenecen.

ARTICLE XIII.

The present Treaty shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall not operate retroactively.

The ratifications of the present Treaty shall be exchanged at Lima 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.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the English and the Spanish languages, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate, at the city of Lima this twentyeighth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine.

IRVING B. DUDLEY [SEAL.]
M. M. GÁLVEZ [SEAL.]

ARTÍCULO XIII.

El presente Tratado comenzará á regir 30 días después de la fecha del canje de las ratificaciones y no tendrá carácter retroactivo.

Las ratificaciones del presente Tratado se canjearán en Lima á la brevedad posible y permanecerá en vigor hasta seis meses después de que cualquiera de los Gobiernos Contratantes haya notificado al otro el propósito de terminarlo.

En testimonio de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios respectivos han firmado los artículos que preceden, en inglés y en español, estampando al pié sus sellos.

Hecho por duplicado en la ciudad de Lima, á los veintiocho días del mes de noviembre del año mil ochocientos noventa y nueve.

IRVING B. DUDLEY.
M. M. GÁLVEZ

Effect, etc.

Ratification.

Signatures.

Proclamation.

And Whereas the said treaty as amended by the Senate of the United States has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the City of Lima, on the 23d day of January, one thousand nine hundred and one;

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

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

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-ninth day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States the one [SEAL.] hundred and twenty-fifth.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN HAY

Secretary of State.

May 14, 1900.

Treaty between the United States and Switzerland for the extradition of criminals. Signed at Washington May 14, 1900; ratification with amendments advised by the Senate June 5, 1900; ratified by the President February 25, 1901; ratified by Switzerland January 21, 1901; ratifications exchanged at Washington February 27, 1901; proclaimed February 28, 1901.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation providing for the extradition of criminals was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries at Washington on the 14th day of May, one thousand nine hundred, the original of which Convention, being in the English and French languages is, as amended by the Senate of the United States, word for word as follows:

Contracting parties.

The Government of the United States of America and the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, with a view to the better administration of justice, have resolved to conclude a new Convention for the extradition of fugitive criminals, and, for that purpose, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et le Conseil Fédéral de la Confédération Suisse ont résolu, en vue d'une meilleure administration de la justice, de conclure une nouvelle Convention pour l'extradition des malfaiteurs fugitifs, et ont nommé dans ce but pour leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States of America: John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States; the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation: J. B. Pioda, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Switzerland to the United States; Who, after communicating to each other their full powers, which were found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique: John Hay, Secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis; le Conseil Fédéral de la Confédération Suisse: J. B. Pioda, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Suisse aux Etats-Unis; Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des Articles suivants:

ARTICLE I.

ARTICLE I.

Reciprocal delivery of persons charged with crime.

The Government of the United States of America and the Swiss Federal Council bind themselves mutually to surrender such persons as, being charged with or con-

Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et le Conseil Fédéral Suisse s'engagent à se livrer réciproquement les personnes qui, prévenues ou convain-

victed of any of the crimes or offenses enumerated hereinafter in Article II, committed in the territory of one of the contracting States, shall be found in the territory of the other State: Provided that this shall be done by the United States only upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been there committed. In Switzerland, the surrender shall be made in accordance with the laws in force in that country at the time of the demand.

Neither of the two Governments, however, shall be required to surrender its own citizens.

ARTICLE II.

Extradition shall be granted for the following crimes and offenses, provided they are punishable both under the laws of the place of refuge and under those of the State making the requisition, to wit:

1. Murder, including assassination, parricide, infanticide and poisoning; voluntary manslaughter.

2. Arson.

3. Robbery; burglary; house-breaking or shop-breaking.

4. The counterfeiting or forgery of public or private instruments; the fraudulent use of counterfeited or forged instruments.

5. The forgery, counterfeiting or alteration of coin, paper-money, public bonds and coupons thereof, bank notes, obligations, or other certificates or instruments of credit, the emission or circulation of such instruments of credit, with fraudulent intent; the counterfeiting or forgery of public seals, stamps or marks, or the fraudulent use of such counterfeited or forged articles.

cues de l'un des crimes ou délits énumérés ci-après à l'article II, commis sur le territoire de l'un des Etats contractants, seront trouvés sur le territoire de l'autre Etat. Il demeure entendu qu'il n'en sera fait ainsi par les Etats-Unis que si les preuves de culpabilité sont telles que d'après les lois de l'endroit où se trouve le fugitif ou la personne, cette personne pourrait y être arrêtée et détenue si le crime ou délit y avait été commis. En Suisse, l'extradition sera accordée d'après les lois en vigueur dans ce pays à l'époque de la demande.

Toutefois, aucun des deux Gouvernements ne sera tenu de livrer ses nationaux.

Neither country bound to deliver its own citizens.

ARTICLE II.

L'extradition sera accordée pour les crimes et délits suivants pourvu qu'ils soient punissables tant d'après la législation du lieu de refuge que d'après celle de l'Etat requérant, savoir:

Extraditable crimes.

1. Meurtre, y compris assassinat, parricide, infanticide, empoisonnement et homicide volontaire.

—murder.

2. Incendie.

—arson.

3. Vol commis à l'aide de la violence ou de l'intimidation, vol commis de nuit avec effraction ou escalade, effraction ou escalade dans une maison ou un magasin.

—robbery, etc.

4. Contrefaçon ou falsification de documents publics ou privés; usage frauduleux de documents contrefaits ou falsifiés.

—counterfeiting.

5. Falsification, contrefaçon ou altération de monnaies, de papier-monnaie, de titres publics et de leurs coupons, de billets de banque, d'obligations ou d'autres titres ou instruments de crédit, émission ou mise en circulation de ces instruments de crédit avec intention frauduleuse; contrefaçon ou falsification de sceaux, timbres ou marques publics, ainsi que l'usage frauduleux de ces objets contrefaits ou falsifiés.

—forgery, etc.

Embezzlement.

6. Embezzlement by public officials, or by other persons, to the prejudice of their employers; larceny; obtaining money or other property by false pretences; receiving money, valuable securities or other property, knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen or fraudulently obtained. The amount of money or the value of the property obtained or received by means of such criminal acts, must exceed 1000 francs.

—fraud, etc.

7. Fraud or breach of trust, committed by a fiduciary, attorney, banker, administrator of the estate of a third party, or by the president, a member or an officer of a corporation or association, when the loss involved exceeds 1000 francs.

—perjury.

8. Perjury; subornation of perjury.

—rape, etc.

9. Abduction; rape; kidnapping of minors; bigamy; abortion.

—injuries to railroads.

10. Wilful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railroads, endangering human life.

—crimes committed at sea.

11. Piracy; wilful acts causing the loss or destruction of a vessel.

6. Détournement commis par des fonctionnaires publics ou par d'autres personnes au détriment de ceux qui les emploient; vol simple; escroquerie d'argent ou d'autres biens au moyen de fausses allégations; recel d'argent, de valeurs ou d'autres biens sachant qu'ils ont été détournés, volés, ou acquis frauduleusement. Le montant en argent ou la valeur des biens ainsi criminellement acquis ou reçus doit dépasser 1000 francs.

7. Fraude ou abus de confiance commis par un dépositaire, un mandataire, un banquier, l'administrateur de la fortune d'un tiers, ou par le Président, un membre ou un fonctionnaire d'une société ou association, si la perte subie dépasse 1000 francs.

8. Faux témoignage; subornation de faux témoins.

9. Rapt; viol; enlèvement de mineurs; bigamie; avortement.

10. Destruction ou obstruction volontaire et illégale de chemins de fer, mettant en péril la vie humaine.

11. Piraterie; actes volontaires causant la perte ou la destruction d'un navire.

ARTICLE III.

Accessories extraditable, etc.

Extradition shall likewise be granted for an attempt to commit, or participation in, any of the crimes and offenses enumerated in Article II, provided such attempt or participation is punishable in the United States as a felony, and in Switzerland with death, or confinement in a penitentiary or workhouse.

ARTICLE IV.

Special court.

No extradited person shall be tried by a Special Court.

ARTICLE V.

By whom demand made.

Demands for the extradition of fugitive criminals shall be made by the diplomatic representative, or, in his absence, by one of the consular agents of the State making the requisition.

ARTICLE III.

L'extradition sera accordée de même pour la tentative ou la complicité de l'un des crimes ou délits énumérés à l'Article II, pourvu que cette tentative ou complicité soit punissable aux Etats-Unis comme crime (felony,) et en Suisse de la peine de mort, ou de la réclusion dans un établissement pénitencier ou une maison de travail.

ARTICLE IV.

Aucune personne extradée ne sera jugée par un Tribunal d'exception.

ARTICLE V.

Les demandes d'extradition de malfaiteurs fugitifs seront faites par le représentant diplomatique, ou, en son absence, par un des agents consulaires de l'Etat réquérant.

When the person whose extradition is asked has been *sentenced* for the offense which occasioned the demand for extradition, such demand shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the sentence pronounced; if the person demanded is merely *charged* with an offense, the demand shall be accompanied by a duly certified copy of the warrant of arrest issued by the competent magistrate of the country in which the offense was committed, and by certified copies of the depositions or other evidence upon the basis of which the warrant was issued. These documents shall contain an accurate statement of the offense charged, of the place where and the time when it was committed. They shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the provisions of law applicable to the offenses charged, as shown by statute or judicial decision, and by the evidence necessary to establish the identity of the person demanded.

The extradition procedure shall be governed by the regulations in force at the time of the demand, in the State upon which the demand is made.

ARTICLE VI.

When it is desired to procure the arrest of a fugitive, by telegraph or otherwise, before the regular papers have been presented, the procedure in the United States shall be to apply to a Judge or Magistrate authorized to issue warrants of arrest in extradition cases, and to present a complaint on oath, as provided by the laws of the United States.

To procure the provisional arrest of a fugitive in Switzerland, the diplomatic representative or a consular agent of the United States shall apply to the President of the Confederation who will order the necessary steps to be taken.

The provisional detention of a fugitive shall cease, and the person arrested shall be released, if a formal demand for extradition, ac-

Lorsque la personne dont l'extradition est demandée, aura été *condamnée* à raison de l'infraction qui a motivé la demande d'extradition, cette demande devra être accompagnée d'une expédition authentique de l'arrêt prononcé. Si la personne réclamée est seulement *prévenue* d'une infraction, la demande devra être accompagnée d'une copie dûment certifiée du mandat d'arrêt délivré par le magistrat compétent du pays où l'infraction a été commise, ainsi que de copies dûment certifiées des dépositions ou autres preuves sur la base desquelles le mandat d'arrêt a été délivré. Ces documents devront contenir l'indication précise de l'infraction incriminée, du lieu où elle a été commise, et de sa date. Ils devront être accompagnés d'une copie dûment certifiée des dispositions légales applicables aux infractions incriminées, telles qu'elles ressortent de la loi ou d'arrêts judiciaires, ainsi que des preuves nécessaires pour établir l'identité de la personne réclamée.

La procédure d'extradition sera réglée d'après les dispositions en vigueur, à l'époque de la demande, dans l'Etat requis.

ARTICLE VI.

Lorsque l'on désirera obtenir l'arrestation d'un fugitif par voie télégraphique ou autrement, avant que les pièces régulières aient été déposées, la marche à suivre aux Etats-Unis sera de s'adresser à un Juge ou Magistrat compétent pour délivrer des mandats d'arrêt en matière d'extradition et de porter plainte sous serment, ainsi que le prescrit la législation des Etats-Unis.

Pour obtenir l'arrestation provisoire d'un fugitif en Suisse, le représentant diplomatique ou un agent consulaire des Etats-Unis devra s'adresser au Président de la Confédération, qui ordonnera les mesures nécessaires.

La détention provisoire d'un fugitif devra cesser, et la personne arrêtée devra être mise en liberté si, dans le délai de deux mois, à

Documents to accompany demand, etc.

Existing laws of State requisitioned to govern procedure.

Provisional arrest.

complicated by the necessary papers, is not presented, in the manner provided in the present Treaty, within two months after the day of arrest.

dater du jour de l'arrestation, une demande formelle d'extradition, accompagnée des pièces nécessaires n'est pas présentée de la manière prescrite dans le présent Traité.

ARTICLE VII.

ARTICLE VII.

Political crimes not extraditable.

Extradition shall not be granted for political crimes or offenses. No person surrendered under the present Treaty, for a common crime, shall be prosecuted or punished for a political offense committed before his extradition.

L'extradition ne sera pas accordée pour des crimes ou délits politiques. Aucune personne livrée en vertu du présent Traité, pour un crime de droit commun, ne sera poursuivie ou punie pour un délit politique commis avant son extradition.

—by whom questions decided.

If the question arises in a particular case, whether the offense committed is or is not of a political character, the Authorities of the State upon which the demand is made shall decide.

Si, dans un cas particulier, la question se pose de savoir si l'infraction commise revêt un caractère politique ou non, les Autorités de l'Etat requis en décideront.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTICLE VIII.

Limitations.

Extradition shall not be granted when, under the laws of the State upon which the requisition is made, or under those of the State making the requisition, the criminal prosecution or penalty imposed is barred by limitation.

L'extradition ne sera pas accordée lorsque, d'après la loi de l'Etat requis ou d'après celle de l'Etat requérant, l'action pénale ou la peine prononcée est prescrite.

ARTICLE IX.

ARTICLE IX.

Prosecution only for crime for which extradited.

No person surrendered by either of the Contracting States to the other shall be prosecuted or punished for any offense committed before the demand for extradition, other than that for which the extradition is granted, unless he expressly consents to it in open Court, which consent shall be entered upon the record, or unless, having been at liberty during one month after his final release to leave the territory of the State making the demand, he has failed to make use of such liberty.

Aucune personne livrée par l'un des Etats contractants à l'autre, ne sera poursuivie ou punie pour une infraction commise avant la demande d'extradition, autre que celle pour laquelle l'extradition a été accordée, à moins qu'elle n'y consente expressément en séance publique, le dit consentement étant enregistré au dossier, ou qu'ayant eu pendant un mois depuis son élargissement définitif, la faculté de quitter le territoire de l'Etat requérant, elle n'ait pas usé de cette faculté.

Surrender of persons to a third State.

The State to which a person has been surrendered shall not surrender him to a third State, unless the provisions contained in the first paragraph of the present Article have been fulfilled.

L'Etat auquel une personne a été livrée ne pourra pas la livrer à un Etat tiers, à moins que les conditions prescrites au premier alinéa du présent article n'aient été remplies.

ARTICLE X.

ARTICLE X.

Deferring extradition.

When the person whose extradition is demanded is prosecuted, or

Lorsque la personne dont l'extradition est demandée est pour-

has been convicted, in the State of refuge, for another offense, the extradition may be postponed until the close of the criminal prosecution or the expiration of the penalty.

ARTICLE XI.

If the extradition of the person demanded by either of the two Contracting States is likewise demanded by one or more other States, for offenses committed by the said person in their territory, preference shall be given to the State whose requisition is based upon the most serious offense, unless the State upon which the requisition is made is bound by Treaty to give preference to another.

If the offenses are of equal gravity, the demand first presented shall have preference, unless the State upon which the requisition is made is bound by Treaty to give preference to another State.

ARTICLE XII.

All articles seized which are in the possession of the person demanded, at the time of his arrest, shall, at the time of the extradition be delivered up with his person, and such delivery shall extend, not only to articles acquired by means of the offense with which the accused is charged, but to all other articles that may serve to prove the offense.

The rights of third parties to the articles in question shall, however, be duly respected.

ARTICLE XIII.

The expenses incurred in the arrest, detention, examination and surrender of the fugitive shall be borne by the State making the demand. The State making the demand shall not, however, be charged for the services of such officials of the Government upon which the demand is made, as re-

suivie ou a été condamnée dans l'Etat de refuge pour une autre infraction, l'extradition pourra être renvoyée jusqu'à la cloture de la procédure criminelle ou à l'expiration de la peine.

ARTICLE XI.

Si l'extradition de la personne réclamée par un des deux Etats contractants est demandée également par un ou plusieurs autres Etats pour des infractions que la personne en question aurait commises sur leur territoire, la préférence devra être donnée à l'Etat dont la réquisition est motivée par l'infraction la plus grave, à moins que l'Etat requis ne soit tenu par un Traité de donner la préférence à un autre.

Si les infractions sont de gravité égale, il sera fait droit à la demande présentée la première, à moins que l'Etat requis ne soit tenu par un Traité de donner la préférence à un autre Etat.

ARTICLE XII.

Tous les objets saisis, trouvés en la possession de la personne réclamée lors de son arrestation, doivent être remis au Gouvernement requérant, lors de l'extradition, en même temps que cette personne, et cette remise ne s'étendra pas seulement aux objets acquis au moyen de l'infraction pour laquelle la personne est poursuivie, mais encore à tous autres objets pouvant servir à établir la preuve de l'infraction.

Toutefois, les droits des tiers aux objets en question devront être dûment respectés.

ARTICLE XIII.

Les frais occasionés par l'arrestation, la détention, l'enquête, et la remise du fugitif, seront à la charge de l'Etat requérant. Toutefois, l'Etat requérant n'aura pas de frais à supporter pour les services de ceux des fonctionnaires du Gouvernement requis qui perçoivent un traitement fixe; pour les

Persons claimed by two or more countries.

—preferences.

Disposition of articles seized.

—rights of third parties to.

Expenses.

ceive a fixed salary; for the services of officials receiving only fees, no higher fees shall be charged than those to which such officials are entitled under the laws of the country for services rendered in ordinary criminal cases.

services des fonctionnaires qui ne perçoivent que des émoluments, il ne sera pas porté en compte des émoluments plus élevés que ceux qui, d'après les lois du pays, reviennent à ces fonctionnaires pour des services rendus dans les cas criminels ordinaires.

ARTICLE XIV.

ARTICLE XIV.

Effect.

The present Treaty shall go into effect thirty days after the exchange of ratifications. This Treaty repeals Articles XIII, XIV, XV, XVI and XVII of the Treaty of November 25, 1850, between the Swiss Confederation and the United States of America; and the provisions in those Articles shall henceforward apply only to demands for extradition pending at the time when the present Treaty goes into effect.

Le présent Traité entrera en vigueur trente jours après l'échange des ratifications. Ce traité abroge les Articles XIII, XIV, XV, XVI et XVII du Traité du 25 Novembre 1850 entre les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et la Confédération Suisse; et les dispositions de ces Articles ne seront plus applicables qu'aux demandes d'extradition en cours au moment de l'entrée en vigueur du présent Traité.

Repeal.

Ratifications.

The ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible. After the denunciation of this Treaty by either of the Contracting Governments, the Treaty shall still remain in force for six months after the day of the denunciation.

Les ratifications seront échangées à Washington aussitôt que faire se pourra. Après la dénonciation de ce Traité par l'un ou l'autre des Gouvernements contractants, le Traité demeurera encore obligatoire pendant six mois à dater du jour de la dénonciation.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the foregoing Articles, and have affixed their seals.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé les Articles ci-dessus, et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

Done in duplicate at Washington, in the English and French languages, the 14th day of May 1900.

Fait à Washington, en double expédition, en langues anglaise et française, le 14 Mai 1900.

Signatures.

JOHN HAY [SEAL.]
J. B. PIODA [SEAL.]

JOHN HAY
J. B. PIODA

Proclamation.

And whereas the said Convention as amended by the Senate of the United States has been duly ratified on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the City of Washington, on the 27th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and one;

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

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-eighth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

[SEAL.]

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN HAY

Secretary of State.

Agreement between the United States and Germany. Concluded at Washington, July 10, 1900.

July 10, 1900.

Commercial agreement with Germany.

The Undersigned, on behalf of their respective Governments have concluded the following Commercial Agreement.

Preamble.

I. In conformity with the authority conferred on the President in Section 3 of the Customs Act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, it is agreed on the part of the United States that the following products of the soil and industry of Germany imported into the United States shall, from and after the date when this Agreement shall be put in force, be subject to the reduced Tariff rates provided by said Section 3, as follows:—

Vol. 30, p. 203.
Reduced duties on German imports.

Upon argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, five per centum ad valorem.

Upon brandies, or other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, one dollar and seventy-five cents per proof gallon.

Upon still wines, and vermouth, in casks, thirty-five cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, one dollar and twenty-five cents per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of four cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

Upon paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, and statuary, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

II. Reciprocally the Imperial German Government guarantees to the products of the United States on their entry into Germany the Tariff rates which have been conceded by the Commercial Treaties concluded during the years 1891–1894 between Germany on the one part, and Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Roumania, Russia, Switzerland and Serbia on the other part.

—on United States imports.

Moreover, the Imperial German Government will as soon as this Agreement shall be put in force, annul the regulations providing that the dried or evaporated fruits imported from the United States into Germany be inspected on account of the San José scale. These fruits shall during the continuance in force of this Agreement be admitted into Germany without other charges than the payment of the Customs duties to which they may now or in future be subject by law.

—evaporated fruits.

III. From and after the date of the President's Proclamation which shall give effect to this Agreement, the same shall be in force and shall continue in full force until three months from the date when either Party shall notify the other of its intention to terminate the same.

Duration.

Done in duplicate in English and German texts at Washington this tenth day of July one thousand nine hundred.

JOHN HAY [SEAL.]

Signatures.

Secretary of State of the United States of America.

HOLLEBEN [SEAL.]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Imperial and Royal Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia.

Convention.

Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, extending for an indefinite period the treaty of March 1, 1889, between the two Governments, known as the Water Boundary Convention. Signed at Washington, November 21, 1900; ratified by Mexico, December 12, 1900; ratification advised by the Senate, December 15, 1900; ratified by the President, December 24, 1900; ratifications exchanged, December 24, 1900; proclaimed, December 24, 1900.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Preamble.

Whereas, a Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico extending for an indefinite period from December 24, 1900, the duration of the Convention between the two High Contracting Parties of March 1, 1889, concerning the water-boundary between the two countries, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the City of Washington, on the 21st day of November, 1900, the original of which Convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Vol. 26, p. 1512.

Vol. 30, pp. 1625, 1744

Whereas the United States of America and the United States of Mexico desire to give full effect to the provisions of the Convention concluded and signed in Washington March 1, 1889, to facilitate the execution of the provisions contained in the Treaty signed by the two High Contracting Parties on the 12th of November 1884, and to avoid the difficulties arising from the changes which are taking place in the beds of the Bravo del Norte and Colorado Rivers in those parts which serve as a boundary between the two Republics;

And whereas the period fixed by Article IX of the Convention of March 1, 1889, extended by the Conventions of October 1, 1895, November 6, 1896, October 29, 1897, December 2, 1898, and December 22, 1899, expires on the 24th of December 1900;

And whereas the two High Contracting Parties deem it expedient to indefinitely continue the period fixed by Article IX of the Conven-

Deseando los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos dar entero cumplimiento á las estipulaciones de la Convención concluida y firmada en Washington el 1° de Marzo de 1889, para facilitar la ejecución de los principios contenidos en el Tratado firmado por las dos Altas Partes Contratantes el 12 de Noviembre de 1884, y evitar las dificultades ocasionadas por los cambios en los cauces de los rios Bravo del Norte y Colorado, en las partes que sirven de límite á las dos Repúblicas;

Y debiendo expirar el 24 de Diciembre de 1900 el plazo fijado en el artículo IX de la Convención de 1° de Marzo de 1889, ampliado por las Convenciones de 1° de Octubre de 1895, 6 de Noviembre de 1896, 29 de Octubre de 1897, 2 de Diciembre de 1898 y 22 de Diciembre de 1899;

Y considerando conveniente las dos Altas Partes Contratantes prorrogar indefinidamente el plazo estipulado en el artículo IX de la Con-

tion of March 1, 1889, and by the sole article of the Convention of October 1, 1895, that of November 6, 1896, that of October 29, 1897, that of December 2, 1898, and that of December 22, 1899, in order that the International Boundary Commission may be able to continue the examination and decision of the cases submitted to it, they have, for that purpose, appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States of America, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

The President of the United States of Mexico, Manuel de Azpíroz, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico at Washington;

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

ARTICLE.

The said Convention of March 1, 1889, as extended on the several dates above mentioned, and the Commission established thereunder shall continue in force and effect indefinitely, subject, however, to the right of either contracting party to dissolve the said Commission by giving six months' notice to the other; but such dissolution of the Commission shall not prevent the two governments from thereafter agreeing to revive the said Commission, or to reconstitute the same, according to the terms of the said Convention; and the said convention of March 1, 1889, as hereby continued, may be terminated twelve months after notice of a desire for its termination shall have been given in due form by one of the two contracting parties to the other.

This Convention shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Parties in conformity with their respective Constitutions, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington as soon as possible.

vención de 1^o de Marzo de 1889, y en el artículo único de las de 1^o de Octubre de 1895, 6 de Noviembre de 1896, 29 de Octubre de 1897, 2 de Diciembre de 1898 y 22 de Diciembre de 1899, á fin de que la Comisión Internacional de límites pueda continuar examinando y decidiendo los casos á ella sometidos, han nombrado con tal objeto sus respectivos Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América á John Hay, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América; y

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos á Manuel de Azpíroz, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en Washington;

Quienes, después de haberse comunicado sus respectivos plenos poderes, encontrándolos en buena y debida forma, han acordado y concluido el artículo siguiente:

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO.

Dicha Convención del 1^o de Marzo de 1889, en los términos que ha sido prorrogada en las diferentes fechas arriba referidas, y la Comisión creada por ella subsistirán y tendrán efecto indefinidamente, sin perjuicio del derecho de cada una de las Partes Contratantes para disolver la Comisión dando aviso á la otra Parte con una anticipación de seis meses, y sin que esa disolución de la Comisión impida á los dos Gobiernos convenir más tarde en renovar dicha Comisión, ó reconstituirla de acuerdo con las prevenciones de la Convención citada; y la misma Convención del 1^o de Marzo de 1889, prorrogada por la presente, podrá cesar doce meses después de que una de las dos partes contratantes haya comunicado en debida forma á la otra parte, el deseo de ponerle término.

Esta Convención sera ratificada por las dos Altas Partes Contratantes, de acuerdo con sus respectivas Constituciones, y las ratificaciones se canjearán en Washington tan pronto como sea posible.

Plenipotentiaries.

Convention extended indefinitely.

Ratification.

In testimony whereof, we, the undersigned, by virtue of our respective powers, have signed this Convention in duplicate, in the English and Spanish languages, and have affixed our respective seals.

Done in the City of Washington on the 21st day of November, one thousand nine hundred.

Signatures.

JOHN HAY [SEAL.]
M. DE AZPÍROZ [SEAL.]

En fé de lo cual, los infrascritos, en virtud de nuestros respectivos plenos poderes, hemos firmado esta Convención, por duplicado en las lenguas Inglesa y española, y les hemos puesto nuestros respectivos sellos.

Hecho en la ciudad de Washington, el día 21 de Noviembre de mil novecientos.

JOHN HAY [SEAL.]
M. DE AZPÍROZ [SEAL.]

Proclamation.

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-fourth day of December, one thousand nine hundred;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, 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 of America to be affixed.

[SEAL.] Done at the City of Washington this 24th day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary of State.

Convention between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland relating to the tenure and disposition of real and personal property. Signed at Washington, March 2, 1899; ratification advised by the Senate, March 22, 1900; ratified by the Queen, June 18, 1900; ratified by the President, July 16, 1900; ratifications exchanged, July 28, 1900; proclaimed, August 6, 1900.

March 2, 1899.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting :

Know Ye, that whereas a Convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, relating to the tenure and disposition of real and personal property, was concluded at Washington on the 2d of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, the original of which Convention, being in the English language, is, as amended by the Senate of the United States, word for word as follows:

Convention with Great Britain as to tenure of property, etc.

The United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, desiring to improve the condition of the citizens and subjects of each of the respective countries in relation to the tenure and disposition of real and personal property situated or being within the territories of the other, as well as to authorize the representation of deceased persons by the Consuls of their respective nations in the settlement of estates, have resolved to conclude a convention for those purposes and have named as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, the Honorable John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Sir Julian Pauncefoot, Knight Grand Cross of the Orders of the Bath and of St. Michael and St. George, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Great Britain;

Plenipotentiaries.

Who, having exchanged their said full powers, found in due and proper form, have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Where, on the death of any person holding real property (or property not personal), within the territories of one of the Contracting Parties, such real property would, by the laws of the land, pass to a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by the laws of the country where such real property is situated, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a term of three years in which to sell the same, this term to be reasonably prolonged if circumstances render it necessary, and to withdraw the proceeds thereof, without restraint or interference, and exempt from any succession, probate or administrative duties or charges other than those which may be imposed in like cases upon the citizens or subjects of the country from which such proceeds may be drawn.

Three years allowed aliens to sell property inherited, etc.

ARTICLE II.

The citizens or subjects of each of the Contracting Parties shall have full power to dispose of their personal property within the territories of the other, by testament, donation, or otherwise; and their heirs, legatees, and donees, being citizens or subjects of the other Contracting Party, whether resident or non-resident, shall succeed to their said personal property, and may take possession thereof either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their pleasure, paying such duties only as the citizens or subjects of the country where the property lies shall be liable to pay in like cases.

Disposition of personal property.

ARTICLE III.

Notice to consul of death of citizen dying in Great Britain, etc.

In case of the death of any citizen of the United States of America in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any subject of Her Britannic Majesty in the United States, without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the Nation to which the deceased person belonged of the circumstance, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to persons interested.

—consul to represent absent heirs.

The said consular officer shall have the right to appear personally or by delegate in all proceedings on behalf of the absent heirs or creditors, until they are otherwise represented.

ARTICLE IV.

Notice of adhesion of British colonies.

The stipulations of the present Convention shall not be applicable to any of the Colonies or foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty unless notice to that effect shall have been given, on behalf of any such Colony or foreign possession by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at Washington to the United States Secretary of State, within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention.

—or protectorates.

It is understood that under the provisions of this Article, Her Majesty can in the same manner give notice of adhesion on behalf of any British Protectorate or sphere of influence, or on behalf of the Island of Cyprus, in virtue of the Convention of the 4th of June, 1878, between Great Britain and Turkey.

—inclusion of foreign territories of the U. S.

The provisions of this Convention shall extend and apply to any territory or territories pertaining to or occupied and governed by the United States beyond the seas, only upon notice to that effect being given by the Representative of the United States at London, by direction of the treaty making power of the United States.

ARTICLE V.

Rights of most favored nation.

In all that concerns the right of disposing of every kind of property, real or personal, citizens or subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall in the Dominions of the other enjoy the rights which are or may be accorded to the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE VI.

Duration.

The present Convention shall come into effect ten days after the day upon which the ratifications are exchanged, and shall remain in force for ten years after such exchange. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, of the intention to terminate the present Convention, it shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given such notice.

Termination of Convention.

The United States or Her Britannic Majesty shall also have the right separately to terminate the present Convention at any time on giving twelve months' notice to that effect in regard to any British Colony, foreign possession, or dependency, as specified in Article IV, which may have acceded thereto.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification.

The present Convention shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the approval of the Senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London or in Washington.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Signatures.

JOHN HAY [SEAL.]
JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE [SEAL.]

Proclamation.

And whereas the Convention has been duly ratified, as amended, on both parts, and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 28th day of July one thousand nine hundred.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention, as amended, to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States 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 sixth day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and of the [SEAL.] Independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

ALVEY A. ADEE

Acting Secretary of State.

NOTICE OF ACCESSION OF CAPE COLONY, FIJI, JAMAICA, BAHAMAS, TRINIDAD, BARBADOS, ST. VINCENT, ST. LUCIA, FALKLAND ISLANDS, ST. HELENA, SIERRA LEONE, GAMBIA, CYPRUS, CEYLON, HONG-KONG, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, BRITISH HONDURAS, AND GRENADA. Notice of accession of British colonies.

No 48]

WASHINGTON *February 9, 1901*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, by direction of the Marquis of Lansdowne, that eighteen British colonies have signified their desire to accede to the Convention of March 2, 1899 between Great Britain and the United States relative to the disposal of Real and Personal Property.

I transmit herewith a list of those colonies and I beg to notify on their behalf their accession to the Convention in accordance with the provisions of Article IV.

I have, etc.,

PAUNCEFOTE.

The Honorable JOHN HAY,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

LIST OF COLONIES.

Cape,	St. Vincent,	Cyprus,
Fiji,	St. Lucia,	Ceylon,
Jamaica,	Falkland Islands.	Hongkong,
Bahamas,	St. Helena,	Straits Settlements,
Trinidad,	Sierra Leone,	British Honduras,
Barbados,	Gambia,	Grenada.

NOTICE OF ACCESSION OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 62]

BRITISH EMBASSY,
Washington, March 5, 1901.

SIR, With reference to my letter No. 48 of the 9th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that the Colony of Newfoundland has signified to His Majesty's Government its desire to accede to the Convention relative to the disposal of real and personal property, which was concluded at Washington on the 2nd of March 1899.

By direction of the Marquis of Lansdowne, I have the honour to notify to your Government on behalf of that Colony its accession to the Convention in accordance with the provisions of Article IV.

I have, etc.,

PAUNCEFOTE.

The Honorable JOHN HAY,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

November 7, 1900.

Cession of outlying islands of the Philippines.

Treaty between the United States and Spain for the cession to the United States of any and all islands of the Philippine archipelago lying outside of the lines described in Article III of the treaty of peace of December 10, 1898. Signed at Washington November 7, 1900; ratification advised by the Senate January 22, 1901; ratified by the President January 30, 1901; ratified by Spain February 25, 1901; ratifications exchanged at Washington March 23, 1901; proclaimed March 23, 1901.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Convention between the United States of America and Spain, providing for the cession to the United States of any and all islands of the Philippine Archipelago lying outside of the lines described in Article III of the Treaty of Peace concluded by them at Paris on December 10, 1898, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the City of Washington on the seventh day of November, 1900, which Convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

Vol. 30, p. 1754.

The United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of Her August Son, Don Alfonso XIII, desiring to remove any ground of misunderstanding growing out of the interpretation of Article III of the Treaty of Peace concluded between them at Paris the tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety eight, whereby Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands and comprehending the islands lying within certain described lines, and having resolved to conclude a Treaty to accomplish that end, have for that purpose appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

Los Estados Unidos de América, y Su Majestad la Reina Regente de España, en nombre de Su Augusto Hijo Don Alfonso XIII, deseando evitar cualquier desavenencia á que pudiera dar lugar la interpretación del artículo III del Tratado de Paz, firmado por ambas Partes contratantes en Paris, el día diez de Diciembre del año mil ochocientos noventa y ocho, en virtud del cual España cede á los Estados Unidos el Archipiélago conocido con el nombre de Islas Filipinas, y que constituyen las islas situadas dentro de los límites que en el mismo se expresan; han resuelto celebrar un Tratado con el fin de alcanzar el indicado propósito, nombrando Plenipotenciarios:

Plenipotentiaries.

The President of the United States, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States; and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, the Duke de Ar-

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos á John Hay, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos; y Su Majestad la Reina Regente de España, al Duque de Arcos,

cos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain to the United States;

who, having met in the city of Washington and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following sole article:

SOLE ARTICLE

Spain relinquishes to the United States all title and claim of title, which she may have had at the time of the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace of Paris, to any and all islands belonging to the Philippine Archipelago, lying outside the lines described in Article III of that Treaty and particularly to the islands of Cagayan Sulú and Sibutú and their dependencies, and agrees that all such islands shall be comprehended in the cession of the Archipelago as fully as if they had been expressly included within those lines.

The United States, in consideration of this relinquishment, will pay to Spain the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) within six months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, after approval by the Cortes of the Kingdom, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this Treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington, the 7th day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

JOHN HAY [SEAL]
ARCOS [SEAL]

Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de España en los Estados Unidos;

los cuales, reunidos en la ciudad de Washington, despues de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes, que fueron hallados en buena y debida forma, han convenido en el artículo único siguiente:

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO

España renuncia en favor de los Estados Unidos á todo título ó derecho que, al firmarse el Tratado de Paz de Paris, hubiese podido tener sobre cada una ó todas las Islas pertenecientes al Archipiélago Filipino, situadas fuera de los límites especificados en el artículo III de dicho Tratado de Paris, y especialmente á las Islas de Cagayan de Joló y Sibutú y sus dependencias; y conviene en que todas ellas queden comprendidas en la cesion del Archipiélago, en idénticas condiciones á aquellas que fueron expresamente incluidas dentro de la mencionada delimitación.

Los Estados Unidos, en atención á esta renuncia, pagarán á España la suma de cien mil dollars (\$100,000) dentro del plazo de seis meses á contar desde el dia del canje de ratificaciones del presente Tratado.

El presente Tratado será ratificado por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, con el consejo y consentimiento del Senado, y por Su Majestad la Reina Regente de España, previa aprobación de las Cortes del Reino, y se canjearán las ratificaciones en Washington en el mas breve plazo posible.

En fé de lo cual, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios firman y sellan este Tratado.

Hecho por duplicado en la Ciudad de Washington el dia 7 de Noviembre del año mil novecientos.

JOHN HAY [SEAL]
ARCOS [SEAL]

Territory relinquished.

Consideration.

Ratification.

Signatures.

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 March, one thousand nine hundred and one;

Proclamation.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, 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 23rd day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

By the President:

JOHN HAY

Secretary of State.