

tives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up; their said Majesties have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose; that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Honourable Edward Morris Erskine, a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway;

And His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, Henrick Wilhelm Bredberg, Grand Cross of the Order of the Polar Star, His Majesty's Councillor of State and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs;

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 High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The crimes for which the extradition is to be granted are the following:—

1. Murder (child murder and poisoning included) or attempt to murder.
2. Manslaughter.
3. Counterfeiting or altering money, uttering or bringing into circulation knowingly counterfeit or altered money.
4. Forgery or counterfeiting or altering or uttering what is forged, or counterfeited, or altered, comprehending the crimes designated in the Swedish and Norwegian penal codes as counterfeiting or falsification of paper money, bank notes or other securities, forgery or falsification of other public or private documents, likewise the uttering or bringing into circulation or wilfully using such counterfeited, forged, or falsified papers.
5. Embezzlement or larceny.
6. Obtaining money or goods by false pretences, except as regards Norway, cases in which the crime is not accompanied by aggravating circumstances according to the law of that country.
7. Crimes by bankrupts against bankruptcy law.
8. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any company, made criminal by any law for the time being in force.
9. Rape.
10. Abduction.
11. Child stealing.
12. Burglary or housebreaking.
13. Arson.
14. Robbery with violence.
15. Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort, except as regards Norway, cases in which this crime is not punishable by the laws of that country.
16. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so.
17. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.
18. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master; except, as regards Norway, conspiracy to revolt.

The extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both the Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE III.

No Swedish or Norwegian subject shall be delivered up to the Government of the United Kingdom; and no subject of the United Kingdom shall be delivered up to the Swedish or Norwegian Government.

ARTICLE IV.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial in the country where he has taken refuge, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed should be under examination for any other crime in the country where he has taken refuge, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial, and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

ARTICLE V.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution, or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the country where the criminal has taken refuge.

ARTICLE VI.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded, is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

ARTICLE VII.

A person surrendered by either of the High Contracting Parties to the other, cannot, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to the country from whence he was surrendered, be triable or tried for any crime committed in the other country other than that on account of which the extradition shall have taken place.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE VIII.

The requisitions for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic Agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

The requisition ought, as far as possible, to be accompanied by a description of the person accused or convicted, in order to identify him.

A requisition for extradition cannot be founded on sentences passed in *contumaciam*.

ARTICLE IX.

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the compe-