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WHEREAS there was concluded between Her Majesty and the President of the Chilean Republic, on the 26th of September, 1893, a Convention for the Settlement, by means of a Tribunal of Arbitration, of the Claims of British Subjects arising out of the Civil War in Chile of 1891.

The Articles of the Convention are as follows :—

ARTICLE I.

A Tribunal of Arbitration shall decide, in the manner and in accordance with the terms prescribed in Article V of the present Convention, all claims for which the Government of Chile may be held responsible in view of the acts and operations executed by the land and sea forces of the Republic during the civil war which began on the 7th of January, 1891, and ended on the 28th of August of the same year, and also those claims which were caused by subsequent events, for which the Government may be held responsible under the provisions of said Article V.

The claims must be supported by Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, and must be presented within the term of six months from the date of the establishment of the Tribunal.

ARTICLE II.

The Tribunal shall consist of three members, that is to say : one appointed by his Excellency the President of the Republic of Chile, one by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and a third by both High Contracting Parties. This third member shall be neither a Chilean citizen nor a subject of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE III.

The Tribunal shall admit such methods of proof and inquiry as may, in the judgment and opinion of its members, conduce most effectually to the elucidation of the matters in dispute, and in particular, to the establishment of the status and neutral character of the several claimants.

The Tribunal shall also admit written and verbal statements made by either Government, or by the Agents or Counsel of either Government.

ARTICLE IV.

Either Government may appoint an Agent with power to watch over the interests committed to his charge ; to defend those interests, present petitions, documents, and interrogatories ; to state and argue points at issue ; to argue in favour of the interests committed to his charge and against

the opponents of those interests ; to tender evidence and lay before the Tribunal, personally or by Counsel, verbally or in writing (under such rules of procedure and office regulations as the Tribunal shall itself adopt at the commencement of its labours), all such legal doctrines, principles, and precedents as shall seem to him proper.

ARTICLE V.

The Tribunal shall decide the claims according to the evidence tendered, and in accordance with the principles of international law and the practice and jurisprudence established by such analogous modern Tribunals as enjoy the greatest authority and the best reputation, and shall give its decisions, whether provisional or final, by majority of votes.

The Tribunal shall express shortly, in every final judgment, the facts and origin of each claim, the arguments alleged for and against each, and the principles of international law on which the Tribunal's decision is made to rest.

The decisions and judgments of the Tribunal shall be in writing, and shall be signed by all the members and be attested by the Secretary ; the originals shall, together with the documents belonging to each, be deposited in the Chilean Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and copies shall be given to the parties at their request.

The Tribunal shall keep a register, in which shall be noted its proceedings, the petitions of claimants, and the judgments and decisions of the Tribunal.

The Tribunal shall sit at Santiago.

ARTICLE VI.

The Tribunal may appoint such secretaries, reporters, and other officials as it may deem necessary for the proper discharge of its duties.

The Tribunal shall nominate the persons who are to occupy the above-mentioned offices, and shall name the salary or remuneration to be assigned to each.

The said officials shall be appointed by his Excellency the President of the Republic of Chile.

Such judgments of the Tribunal as are to be executed in Chile shall have the support of the Executive in the same manner as the judgments of the ordinary legal Tribunals of that country. Such judgments as are to be executed abroad shall be executed in accordance with the rules and usages of private international law.

ARTICLE VII.

The Tribunal shall, for the final discharge of its duties in regard to all claims submitted to its