

sary officers. Each party to pay its own Commissioner and agent. All other expenses to be equally divided.

FREEDOM OF ST. LAWRENCE.

ART. 26.—The St. Lawrence to the sea, shall be open for purposes of commerce to citizens of the U. S. subject to any laws and regulations not inconsistent with free navigation. The rivers Yukon, Porcupine and Stikine, shall in like manner be open and free to British subjects.

CANADIAN CANALS.

ART. 27.—Her Britannic Majesty's Government engages to urge upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada to secure to U. S. citizens the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion on equal terms with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and the Government of the U. S. engages that Her Britannic Majesty's subjects shall enjoy on equal terms the use of the St. Clair Flats canal, and engages to urge upon the State Governments to secure to Her Britannic Majesty's subjects the use of the State canals connected with the navigation of lakes and rivers crossed by the boundary line on terms of equality with the U. S. citizens.

LAKE MICHIGAN FREE.

ART. 28.—The navigation of Lake Michigan to be also free for purposes of commerce to British subjects.

BOND PRIVILEGES.

ART. 29.—Goods, wares or merchandise arriving at Boston, Portland, or New York or any other port that may be especially designated by the President, destined for Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the custom house, and conveyed without payment of duties, through United States Territory, under such regulations as the United States Government may from time to time prescribe, and under like regulations, goods may be conveyed for export from such possessions to the said ports. The same regulations to apply to goods destined for the U. S. arriving at any of Her B. M. ports in Her N. American possessions.

CARRYING PROVISIONS.

ART. 30.—British subjects to be allowed to carry free of duty, goods, &c., from one port of the U. S. to another on the St. Lawrence, Great Lakes and the rivers connecting them, provided a part of such transportation be made by land carriage or in bond through the Dominion of Canada, under such regulations as may be agreed on by the two Governments. U. S. citizens in like manner to convey goods from one port in the Dominion to another, provided such transportation be partly in bond and by land carriage. The U. S. Government not to impose any export duties on goods carried under this article through U. S. territory, and Her Majesty's Government to urge upon the Dominion of Canada and other colonies not to impose such duties; the U. S. Government, in case such duties are imposed, to suspend the right of carrying under this article, and also to suspend the said right in case the Dominion of Canada deprive the citizens of U. S. of the use of the canals in the Dominion on equal terms with the inhabitants of the Dominion.

LUMBER EXPORT DUTIES IN N. B.

ART. 31.—Her B. M. Government engages

to urge on the Parliament of the Dominion and the Legislature of New Brunswick, that no export duty shall be levied on timber cut on American territory in the state of Maine, watered by the St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to the sea, when the same is shipped to the U. S. from that Province. In case such duty continues to be levied after one year from the ratification of the treaty, the U. S. Government may suspend the right of carrying under article 30 of this Treaty.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

ART. 32.—Articles 18 to 25 to extend to Newfoundland so far as applicable. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the U. S. Congress, shall not embrace Newfoundland in the laws enacted for carrying those articles into effect, then this article to be void, but not in any way to impair the other articles of the Treaty.

ASSENT OF CANADA.

ART. 33.—Articles 18 to 25 and 30 to take effect as soon as the laws required shall have been passed by the respective Legislatures, and to remain in force 10 years from the date at which they may come into operation, and further until the expiration of two years after either party shall have given notice to the other of their wish to terminate the same.

PACIFIC BOUNDARY.

ART. 34.—The boundary line through the channel separating the continent from Vancouver's Islands and the Straits of Fuca, to be submitted to the award of the Emperor of Germany.

ART. 35.—Such award to be considered absolutely final and conclusive, and to be operative from the day of the date of the delivery thereof.

ART. 36.—The case, with evidence of each party to be laid before the Emperor within 6 months of the ratification of the Treaty, and a copy of such case communicated by each party to the other; any evidence, documents, &c., to be used as either party consider necessary. Each party to be at liberty to draw up a counter statement to be mutually communicated within 6 months of laying the first case before the arbitrator.

ART. 37.—Copies of any document alluded to, to be furnished if called for. Arbitrator to hear a counsel for either party if he think fit.

ART. 38.—The Representatives of the two powers at Berlin, to be considered the agents of their respective Governments.

ART. 39.—Arbitrator to act in person or by persons named by him, in the presence or absence of agents, orally or by writing as he shall see fit.

ART. 40.—Arbitrator to appoint secretary at such rate of remuneration as he thinks proper.

ART. 41.—Arbitrator to deliver with his award an account of all expenses, which shall forthwith be repaid by the two Governments equally.

ART. 42.—Arbitrator requested to give written award as early as possible after the whole case has been laid before him.

RATIFICATION OF TREATY.

ART. 43.—Treaty to be ratified by Her B. Majesty and the President of U. S. within 6 months from date thereof or earlier if possible.