

ARTICLE II.

The provisions of the Xth Article of the said treaty and of this convention shall apply to persons convicted of the crimes therein respectively named and specified, whose sentences thereupon shall not have been executed. In the case of a fugitive criminal alleged to have been convicted of the crime for which his surrender is asked, a copy of the record of conviction and of the sentence of the court before which such conviction took place, duly authenticated, shall be produced together with the evidence that the prisoner is the person to whom such sentence refers.

ARTICLE III.

This convention shall not apply to any of the crimes herein named and specified which shall have been committed, or to any convictions which shall have been procured, prior to the date when the convention shall come into force.

ARTICLE IV.

No fugitive criminal shall be surrendered under the provisions of the said treaty or of this convention, if the crime in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character, or if he prove to the competent authority that the said requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with the view to try or punish him for a crime of a political character.

ARTICLE V.

A fugitive criminal, surrendered to either of the high contracting parties, under the provisions of the said treaty or of this convention, shall not, until he has had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered, be detained or tried for any crime committed prior to his surrender, other than the extradition crime proved by the facts on which his surrender was granted.

ARTICLE VI.

The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of the said treaty and of the present convention shall be carried out in the United States and in Her Majesty's dominions, respectively, subject to and in conformity with

the laws regulating extradition for the time being in force in the surrendering State.

ARTICLE VII.

This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London as soon as possible.

It shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the high contracting parties, and shall continue in force until one or the other of the high contracting parties shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

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

Done at London the 25th day of June, 1886.

{ SEAL }

EDWARD JOHN PHELPS.

{ SEAL }

ROSEBURY.

THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT ACT, 1886.

The International Copyright Act, 1886 (49 & 50 Vict. c. 33), makes some valuable improvements in that branch of law which is called International Copyright, and which owes its existence to the very peculiar and anomalous view taken of copyright by lawyers, both English and foreign. If copyright were considered property, the international law on the subject would be so simple as practically not to exist. We do not talk of an international law of property, yet, if a man paints a picture or writes a manuscript in Paris, it is his property in London, and conversely. If any one were to bring an action in England or France for the recovery of a chattel, he would recover it quite irrespective of his nationality, his residence, or the place where he acquired his property. When, however, it is not the picture or the manuscript which is in question, but the right to reproduce the picture or multiply copies of the manuscript, it appears that the laws of property do not apply, because many of these questions of nationality and the rest at once arise. How it was that law failed