

FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION

Treaty signed at Lima August 31, 1887

*Senate advice and consent to ratification, with an amendment,
May 10, 1888¹*

*Ratified by the President of the United States, with an amendment,
June 6, 1888¹*

Ratified by Peru September 22, 1888

Ratifications exchanged at Lima October 1, 1888

Entered into force October 1, 1888

Proclaimed by the President of the United States November 7, 1888

Terminated November 1, 1899²

25 Stat. 1444; Treaty Series 285

The United States of America and the Republic of Peru, being mutually animated with the desire, to render permanent the friendly relations which happily have always subsisted between them, and to place their international intercourse upon the most liberal basis, have resolved to fix clear rules for their future guidance, through the formation of a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation. To attain this purpose, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on Charles W. Buck, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of said Government, to the Govern-

¹ The U.S. amendment deleted paragraph numbered 4 of article XXXV, which read as follows:

"4th. The high contracting parties engage themselves to consider the Chief Executives of the two countries authorized to arrange in a friendly and definite manner the claims and other questions pending between the two Governments, as also, such as may hereafter arise. With this object, and when they may consider it necessary, the said Executives will submit the adjustment of such matters to the decision of an arbitrator, or of an arbitrating commission, whose form of appointment, duties, and procedure necessary in pronouncing decisions, and expenses incident thereto, will be arranged by agreement or convention, for the determination of which the said Executives will be considered equally empowered by the fact of the ratification of the present Treaty. As the object of these provisions is to avoid that the high contracting parties should resort to acts of hostility, reprisals, or aggression of any nature, without exerting themselves, of preference, through appeal to arbitration, in order to arrange their differences; it is declared that these do not exclude the right of resort to other means of National redress in case of necessity. But in event of having resorted to arbitration the decision or decisions of the arbitrator or arbitrators shall be respected and held inviolable."

The fifth paragraph of article XXXV was renumbered 4.

The text printed here is the amended text as proclaimed by the President.

² Pursuant to notice of termination given by Peru Oct. 7, 1898.