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*Foreign Office, December 29, 1894.*

**E**ARL KIMBERLEY, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received the following Regulations relating to the Proceedings of the Anglo-Chilian Tribunal of Arbitration:—

**RULES** of Procedure of the Anglo-Chilian Tribunal of Arbitration.

**ARTICLE I.**

The Claimant, his Attorney or his legal representative, shall present to the Tribunal of Arbitration, within the time specified in Article I of the Convention of September 26, 1893, a Memorial accompanied by all the documents and proofs in support of his claim. When the Claimant shall think fit to produce oral testimony of witnesses he must state in his Memorial, or in an annex to it, the facts he proposes to establish, as well as the name, profession, nationality, and residence of each witness.

The Tribunal shall have the right to authorize, during the proceedings, the attestation of new facts, and the examination of new witnesses.

The Memorials must be transmitted through Her Britannic Majesty's Legation in Santiago, or presented by the Agent, named in accordance with Article IV of the Convention of Arbitration. In this latter case it will be deemed presented through the British Legation, thus complying with the requisite established by paragraph 2 of Article I of the Convention.

**ARTICLE II.**

The Memorial, as well as all documents annexed in support of the claim, must be presented in the Spanish language, accompanied by a faithful translation into English. In this form the answers must also be presented.

**ARTICLE III.**

The Memorial must contain the name and surname, profession, and actual residence of the Claimant, the place and year of his birth, and the place of his residence at the time when the occurrences originating the claim took place. The Memorial and translation must be in print and twelve copies of each must be deposited in the Secretaries' Office.

**ARTICLE IV.**

The Memorial must also state whether the Claimant is British by birth or naturalization, and must contain the information required by Article III for the establishment of the status and neutral character of the Claimant; it must

also state whether he took part, directly or indirectly, in the Civil War which began on the 7th January, 1891; and terminated on the 28th August of that year; and whether he was, during that period, in the service or pay of either of the contending parties.

**ARTICLE V.**

If the claim is made in the name of a Company or firm which is not a Joint Stock Company, the nationality and domicile of the Company or firm, and the names of all the parties interested in it must be given. When the Claimant is not the person who has suffered damages but only the attorney or legal representative of that person, he must prove his personality and quality as such to the satisfaction of the Tribunal.

**ARTICLE VI.**

The Claimant must state in his Memorial whether he has received any money or compensation on account of his claim, and from whom, and whether such claim had been previously presented to any other Tribunal.

**ARTICLE VII.**

The Memorial must contain a clear and detailed statement of the claim, that is to say, its amount, the place and acts which have originated it, the quantity and value of the property lost, destroyed, or damaged, and all the facts and circumstances having any relation to the loss and damage for which indemnity is claimed; and also, in so far as may be possible, the name, rank, and position of the persons who committed the acts which have occasioned the claim.

If any receipt or any written declaration has been given to the Claimant he must present it, and in case of not doing so he must explain the motives which render its presentation impossible.

**ARTICLE VIII.**

The Memorial must specify with precision the sum demanded, making a distinction between capital and interest, and stating the kind of money which represents the value of the damages.

**ARTICLE IX.**

The Memorial must be accompanied by a declaration in which the claimant ratifies under oath, or under a solemn declaration, every thing he has stated; this declaration must be received and legalized by a Diplomatic or Consular functionary, or in their default, by the competent local authority.

**ARTICLE X.**

When a Memorial is presented, a written