

ARTICLE X.

If the fugitive has been arrested in the British dominions, he shall forthwith be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the British dominions.

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the British dominions shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in Monaco, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of, a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:—

1. A warrant must purport to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Principality of Monaco.

2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified, under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Principality of Monaco, to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be the true copies thereof, as the case may require.

3. A certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of, a conviction must purport to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Principality of Monaco.

4. In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal and legislation of the Governor-General of the Principality of Monaco; but any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law in that part of the British dominions where the examination is taken may be substituted for the foregoing.

ARTICLE XI.

If the fugitive has been arrested in the Principality of Monaco, his surrender shall be granted if, upon examination by a competent authority, it appears that the documents furnished by the British Government contain sufficient *prima facie* evidence to justify the extradition.

The authorities of the principality shall admit as valid evidence records drawn up by the British authorities of the depositions of witnesses, or copies thereof, and records of conviction or other judicial documents or copies thereof: Provided that the said documents be signed or authenticated by an authority whose competence shall be certified by the seal of a Minister of State of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE XII.

The extradition shall not take place unless the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime has been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to. In Her Britannic Majesty's dominions the fugitive shall not be surrendered until the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his being committed to prison to await his surrender.

ARTICLE XIII.

If the individual claimed by one of the two high contracting parties, in pursuance of the present treaty, should be also claimed by one or several other Powers on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date.

ARTICLE XIV.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper tribunal thereof, shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE XV.

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place; and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

ARTICLE XVI.

All expenses connected with extradition shall be borne by the demanding State.

ARTICLE XVII.

Either of the high contracting parties who may wish to have recourse for purposes of extradition to transit through the territory of a third Power shall be bound to arrange the condition of transit with such third Power.

ARTICLE XVIII.

When in a criminal case of a non-political character either of the high contracting parties should think it necessary to take the evidence of witnesses residing in the dominion of the other, or to obtain any other legal evidence, a "Commission Rogatoire" to that effect shall be sent through the channel indicated in Article VIII., and effect shall be given thereto conformably to the laws in force in the place where the evidence is to be taken.

ARTICLE XIX.

All documents which shall be reciprocally communicated in execution of the present treaty shall be accompanied by a French or English translation (certified to be correct by the Consul who transmits the document in accordance with Article VIII.), when they are not drawn up in the language of the country upon which the demand is made.

The expense of such translations shall be borne by the demanding State.