

Trade and Commerce.

3. Cement and hydraulic lime imported in casks or in sacks will be subject to a duty of 10 centimes per 250 kilog.

4. Iron and steel, unwrought, or half wrought, such as iron hoops, Swedish iron, iron and steel in bars, plates, sheets, and leaves, as well as tin-plates, will be subjected to duty under the same conditions as merchandize in bulk.

5. Pit coal and coke, imported in sacks, shall be subject to the same duty as imports in bulk.

All merchandise imported in bulk will be subject to a statistical duty of 15 centimes per 1,000 kilog.

Cattle will be subject to a duty of 10 centimes a head.

SOFIA, May 22, 1897.

M. LE MINISTRE.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 17th (29th) April, communicating to me regulations fixing the maximum limits of the rates of statistical dues to be levied on different categories of merchandise imported and exported by the frontiers of the Principality.

I am authorized by Her Majesty's Government to accept these regulations as providing that the statistical dues shall not constitute a burden on British trade in excess of reasonable requirements for covering the expense of the statistical service.

(Signed) F. ELLIOT.

His Excellency DR. C. STOÏLOFF,
President of the Council.

TUNIS.

TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT AND ANNEXES.

A convention between Great Britain and France relative to Tunis was signed at Paris, 18th September, 1897, and ratifications exchanged at Paris 15th October, 1897, the text whereof reads as follows:—

With a view to determine the relations of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and France in the Regency of Tunis, and to clearly define the position as established by convention of the aforesaid United Kingdom of the Regency, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective governments, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

The treaties and conventions of every kind in force between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and France are extended to the Regency of Tunis.

The government of Her Britannic Majesty will abstain from claiming for its consuls, its subjects, and its establishments in the Regency of Tunis other rights and privileges than those secured for it in France.

Moreover, the treatment of the most-favoured nation, which is secured on either side by the aforementioned treaties and conventions, and the reciprocal enjoyment of the lowest customs tariff are guaranteed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the Regency of Tunis in the United Kingdom for a period of forty years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present agreement.

All merchandise and all manufactured goods, the product of the United Kingdom, imported into the Regency of Tunis, either directly, or after transshipment at Malta, shall enjoy the advantages conceded by the present article.

It is further understood that the treatment of the most-favoured nation in the Regency of Tunis does not comprise the treatment enjoyed by France.

ARTICLE II.

Cotton goods, the produce [of the United Kingdom and of British Colonies and possessions, shall not be subject in the Regency of Tunis to import duties higher than