

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 410.

The following Circular Despatch and its enclosures in connection with Government Notification No. 309 of the 14th August last, and the Conventions between France and Spain and between Germany and Spain therein referred to, are published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,  
*Acting Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 16th October, 1886.

## CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET,  
20th August, 1886.

SIR,—With reference to Lord GRANVILLE'S Circular Despatch of the 10th June last, I have the honour to transmit to you, for information and publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of a further Parliamentary Paper having reference to the Commercial Convention between the Governments of Great Britain and Spain.

I have also the honour to enclose a copy of the Customs Amendment Act, 1886, and a copy of a letter from the Treasury to the Commissioners of Customs, from which it will be seen that the Convention of the 26th April last came into operation in the United Kingdom on the 15th August, and the alteration in the duties on wine on the same date.

I further enclose a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing a copy of a Royal Decree of the Spanish Government, fixing the 15th of August as the date for the Convention to come into force in Spain, and the 15th of October for it to come into force in the Spanish Colonies.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

EDWARD STANHOPE.

*The Officer Administering the Government of*

HONGKONG.

*Extract from a Despatch from Sir Clare Ford, inclosing Copies and Translations of the Treaties referred to in the Commercial Convention between the Governments of Great Britain and Spain, signed at Madrid on the 26th April, 1886; with a Table of the Spanish Conventional and Unconventional Tariff.*

## No. 1.

*Sir Clare Ford to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received May 17.)*

(Extract.)

*Madrid, May 14, 1886.*

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship a copy of the Treaty between Spain and France, signed February 6, 1882; together with a copy of that signed July 12, 1883, between Spain and Germany.

(Translation from the Spanish.)

*Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Spain and France, signed in Spanish and French at Paris, February 6, 1882.*

His Majesty the King of Spain and the President of the French Republic, equally actuated by the desire of drawing closer the bonds of friendship by which the two countries are united, and wishing to improve and extend the relations of commerce and navigation between the two States, have determined to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, and have appointed their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of Spain, Don Manuel Falcó d'Adda, Duke de Fernan-Nuñez, de Montellano and Del Arco, Count de Cervellon, Marquis de Almonacid, Grandee of Spain of the first class, Knight of the illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III, Knight of Calatrava, Senator of the Kingdom, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French Republic; and Don Salvador de Albacete y Albert, ex-Minister for the Colonies, Member of the Cortes, Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, Commander of the Order of Charles III, Commander of the Legion of Honour, and His Majesty's Chamberlain in function;

And the President of the French Republic, M. C. de Freycinet, Senator, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. P. Tirard, Deputy, Minister of Commerce; M. Maurice Rouvier, Deputy, former Minister of Commerce and for the Colonies,

Who, after having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

#### ARTICLE I.

There shall be full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the Kingdom of Spain and the French Republic.

The native and naturalized subjects of the two States shall not pay, in respect of their trade or industry, in the ports, towns, or other places of the respective countries, whether they are there established, or temporarily resident, other or higher duties, taxes, imposts, or contributions of whatever description than those levied or which may hereafter be levied upon native subjects; and the privileges, immunities, and other favours of whatever kind, which shall be enjoyed in respect of trade, industry, and navigation by the citizens of either State, shall be likewise enjoyed by those of the other, save in the exceptions contained in the present Treaty.

#### ARTICLE II.

The native and naturalized subjects of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall, equally with native subjects, be entitled to enter with their vessels and freights all the ports and rivers of the States, provinces, and possessions of the other; to travel, reside, and settle wherever they shall deem suitable to their interests; to acquire and possess all kinds of movable and immovable property; to exercise every kind of industry and calling, to carry on wholesale and retail business; to hire the houses, warehouses, and shops which they may require; to dispatch and receive merchandize or valuables by sea or land; to receive consignments both from the country and from abroad; and this without paying other duties than those which are or may be imposed on native subjects.

They shall be entitled, in buying and selling, to fix the price of merchandize and goods of whatever description, whether imported or native, whether sold in the country or intended for exportation; provided always they conform to the laws and regulations of the country.

They shall be entitled to conduct and administer their own business themselves, or to have themselves represented by persons properly authorized; whether for purchasing or selling their goods, effects, or merchandize, or for lading, unloading, and dispatching their vessels.

#### ARTICLE III.

Spaniards in France and Frenchmen in Spain shall mutually enjoy a constant and complete protection for their persons and property, and shall have the same rights (except political rights) and the same privileges which are or shall be granted to native or naturalized subjects, upon condition, however, of their submitting, with regard thereto, to the laws of the country where they reside.

They shall, consequently, have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice, both for claiming and for defending their rights, to all the degrees of jurisdiction, established by law. They shall be entitled to employ, in the Courts of every instance, advocates, solicitors, and agents of every kind, according as they may deem expedient, and in fine they shall, in this respect, enjoy the same rights and advantages as are accorded or may hereafter be accorded to native subjects.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Spaniards in France and Frenchmen in Spain shall be liable to pay both the ordinary and extraordinary taxes due upon the immovable property possessed by them in the country of their residence and upon the profession or industry which they carry on, provided always that the same be in accordance with the general laws and regulations of the respective States. They shall equally, with the natives, be subject to burdens and levies in kind, as well as to municipal, urban, provincial, and departmental taxes to which their movable property, their profession or industry may render them liable.

Moreover, Spaniards in France, and Frenchmen in Spain, shall be exempt from any war tax, advance payment of ordinary imposts, from loans and credits, and any other extraordinary tax whatever, which may be established in either of the two countries on account of exceptional circumstances, except when such burdens are imposed upon landed property.

They shall likewise be exempt from all municipal duty or employment, and from all personal service, whether in the army or navy, or the militia or National Guard, and also from all requisition to perform military services.

#### ARTICLE V.

The native or naturalized subjects of the two States shall be entitled to dispose at their discretion, by donation, sale, exchange, will, or in any other manner, of all the property which they possess in the respective territories, and to withdraw their whole capital from the country. The native or naturalized subjects of either of the two States, capable of inheriting property situate in the other, shall be entitled to take possession, without hindrance, of the property coming to them by law, even *ab intestato*, and the said heirs or legatees shall not be obliged to pay other or higher succession duties than such as would be imposed in similar cases upon the natives of the country where the property is.

## ARTICLE VI.

The native or naturalized subjects of the two High Contracting Parties shall not be, on either side, liable to any embargo, nor to be detained with their vessels, crews, vehicles, and commercial effects of whatever kind, for any military expedition, nor for any public service, without a previously agreed-on indemnity being granted to the interested parties. They shall, however, be liable to requisitions for transport (baggage); but in this case they shall be entitled to the remuneration officially fixed by the competent authority in each province, department, or locality, for the natives.

## ARTICLE VII.

Spaniards in France and, reciprocally, Frenchmen in Spain, shall enjoy the same protection as native subjects in all that concerns property in manufacturers' and trade marks and in designs and industrial and manufacturers' models of all kinds.

The exclusive right of using a design or manufacturer's or industrial model shall not extend to Spaniards in France, or, reciprocally, to Frenchmen in Spain for a period longer than that fixed by the law of the country for its own subjects.

If the design or the industrial or manufacturer's model be in common use in the country of origin, a right to its exclusive use shall not be acquirable in the other country.

The provisions of the two preceding paragraphs shall be equally applicable to manufacturers' and trade marks.

The rights of Spaniards in France and, reciprocally, of Frenchmen in Spain shall not be subject to the obligation to work ("utilizar") the industrial or manufacturers' models or designs either in France or in Spain.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Subjects or nationalized subjects of one of the countries who desire to secure in the other country property in a mark, a model, or a design, shall comply with the formalities respectively prescribed for that purpose by the law of the two countries.

The manufacturers' marks to which this and the preceding Article shall be held to apply are those which have been legitimately acquired in the two countries by the manufacturers or merchants using the same, that is to say, the character or nature of a French manufacturer's mark shall be judged according to the French law, and in the same way a Spanish mark shall be judged according to the Spanish law.

## ARTICLE IX.

Spanish manufacturers and merchants, and also commercial travellers, travelling in France on the business of a Spanish house, and, reciprocally, French manufacturers, traders, and commercial travellers travelling in Spain in the interest of a French house, shall be entitled to effect, without thereby being subjected, either in France or Spain, to any duty, purchases requisite for their trade, and to book orders with or without samples, but without carrying about merchandize.

## ARTICLE X.

Objects liable to import duty, which are used as samples and are imported into Spain by French manufactures, merchants, or commercial travellers, and into France by Spanish manufacturers, merchants, or commercial travellers, shall on either side be temporarily admitted free, provided the Customs formalities are duly complied with, which are required to insure their re-exportation, or their return to bond. These formalities shall be agreed upon by the two Governments.

## ARTICLE XI.

The objects of Spanish origin or manufacture enumerated in the Tariff A, annexed to the present Treaty, and imported directly by either land or sea, shall be admitted into France at the duties fixed by the said Tariff and the notes therein inscribed, all additional duties being included in the said duties.

The objects of French origin or manufacture enumerated in Tariff B, annexed to the present Treaty, and imported directly either by land or sea, shall be admitted into Spain at the duties fixed by the said Tariff and the notes therein inscribed, all additional duties being included in the said duties.

It is understood, on the one part, that the exemptions inscribed in the Spanish General Tariff shall be maintained, and that, on the other part, the duties at present inscribed in the second column of the said Tariff cannot be increased in so far as they apply to the articles which are free under the Tariff A, annexed to the present Treaty.

## ARTICLE XII.

The duties on exports from either of the two States to the other shall be levied in conformity with Tariffs C and D, annexed to the present Treaty.

The products not specified in these two Tariffs may not be made subject to duties or interdicted from exportation except in case of war, and only for merchandize considered as articles of warfare.

In order to facilitate the transport of agricultural produce on the frontier of the two countries, cereals in sheaf or in ear, hay, straw, and green forage, may be imported and exported reciprocally, free from duty.

## ARTICLE XIII.

Goods of whatever kind crossing either of the two countries shall pay no transit duty.

The transit of counterfeit goods or fraudulent reproductions is prohibited.

The transit of gunpowder, arms, and munitions of war may likewise be forbidden or allowed only on special authorization.

## ARTICLE XIV.

Each of the two High Contracting Parties engages to accord to the other, immediately and without compensation, every favour, all privileges, or reductions in the import and export Tariff of duties upon Articles, whether mentioned or not in the present Treaty, which either has granted or may hereafter grant to a third Power.

The High Contracting Parties further engage not to establish the one against the other any import or export duty or prohibition which shall not at the same time be applicable to all other nations.

The most-favoured-nation treatment is reciprocally guaranteed to each of the High Contracting Parties, in respect of everything relating to the consumption, warehousing, re-exportation, transit, and transshipment of merchandize and trade and navigation in general.

## ARTICLE XV.

The principle recognized in the preceding Article is not applicable—

1. To the importation, exportation, and transit of merchandize, which is or may become the object of State monopoly.

2. To merchandize whether specified or not in the present Treaty, in regard of which one of the High Contracting Parties should deem necessary to establish temporary prohibitions or restrictions, with regard to importation or transit, for sanitary reasons, for opposing the spread of cattle diseases or destruction of crops, or on account of and in view of warlike events.

## ARTICLE XVI.

The repayment of duties ("drawbacks") now existing or which may be established on the exportation of Spanish products and, reciprocally, the return of duties ("drawbacks") established on the exportation of French products shall be the exact equivalent of the excise charges or taxes levied on the consumption of the said articles or the materials employed in their manufacture.

## ARTICLE XVII.

Merchandize of any kind having origin in either of the two countries and imported into the other, shall not be liable to higher excise dues or taxes on their consumption than those imposed, or which may be imposed, upon similar merchandize of home production.

Import duties may, however, be increased by an amount equivalent to the sums which, on account of expenses thrown on the home producers, in consequence of the tax on manufacture (excise), is levied on them under that heading.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

The Spanish Government guarantees that French products shall not in any case be subjected, by any provinces, communes, establishments, or Corporations, to taxes on consumption or any other imposts of any denomination whatsoever, other or higher than those to which the products of the country are liable; and the French Government, on its part, guarantees that the products of Spain shall not be subjected by any departments, communes, establishments, or Corporations, to taxes on consumption, or to any other imposts of any denomination whatsoever other or higher than those to which the products of the country are subject.

## ARTICLE XIX.

Silversmiths' and jewellers' wares in gold and silver imported from one of the countries shall be submitted in the other to the assay instituted for similar articles of native manufacture, and shall be liable, upon the same footing as the latter, to the dues for assay marks.

## ARTICLE XX.

Each of the two High Contracting Parties may insist that the importer, in order to prove that the products belong by origin or manufacture to the other country, shall present at the Customs office of the country to which they are imported an official declaration setting forth the circumstances made by the producer or manufacturer of the merchandize or by any other person duly authorized by him, before the local authorities of the place of production or depôt; the respective Consuls or Consular Agents shall certify, free of all expense, to the signatures of the local authorities.

## ARTICLE XXI.

Spanish vessels, laden or not, and their cargoes in France or Algiers, and French vessels, laden or not, and their cargoes in Spain, upon their arrival from any port, whatever the place of the origin or of the destination of their cargo, shall in every respect, upon their entry, during their stay and at their departure, enjoy the same treatment as the native vessels and their cargoes.

## ARTICLE XXII.

Spanish vessels entering a port of France and, reciprocally, French vessels entering a port of Spain, intending to unlade in such port only a portion of their cargo, shall, provided they conform to the laws and regulations of the respective States, be entitled to retain on board the portion of their cargo shipped for another port, whether of the same or of another country, and to re-export it without being compelled to pay upon such portion of their cargo any customs duty except that of surveillance, and the same shall be at the rate fixed for native shipping.

## ARTICLE XXIII.

Wholly exempt from shipping, harbour, tonnage, and clearance dues in the ports of either party, are—

1. Vessels, from whatever port, who enter in ballast and leave in ballast.
2. Vessels which, passing from a port of one of the two States into one or more ports of the same State, either to unlade there the whole or a portion of their cargo, or to take up or complete their freight, shall show that they have already paid these duties.
3. Vessels which, having entered a port with freight, whether by choice or stress, shall leave it without having effected any commercial transaction.

The unlading and relading of merchandize to facilitate the repair of a vessel which shall have been compelled to put into port, the transshipment on board another vessel in case the first shall have been rendered unseaworthy, the outlay necessary for revictualling, and the sale of averaged goods when authorized by the Customs Administration, shall not be regarded as commercial transactions.

## ARTICLE XXIV.

Flotsam and averaged merchandize from a vessel of one of the two High Contracting Parties, when not entered for home consumption, shall not be liable to duties of any kind.

## ARTICLE XXV.

Vessels navigating under the flag of either of the two States, owned and registered according to the laws of the country, and furnished with papers and letters regularly issued by the competent authorities, shall be considered as French or Spanish vessels respectively.

The High Contracting Parties agree to settle in concert the conditions on which the respective certificates of tonnage measurement shall be reciprocally admitted in either countries.

## ARTICLE XXVI.

The two High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the power to impose upon any article mentioned in the present Treaty, or upon any other article, to the same extent as they shall affect native vessels, the lading and unlading dues, devoted to paying for the requisite establishments at the port of importation or exportation.

With respect to the berthing of vessels, and their lading or unlading in the ports, roads, harbours, or basins, and generally all formalities and regulations to which trading vessels may be subjected, with their crews and cargoes, no privilege or favour shall be extended to native vessels in either of the two States which shall not be likewise granted to the vessels of the other Power, the will of the High Contracting Powers being, that in this respect also Spanish and French vessels should be treated on a footing of perfect equality.

## ARTICLE XXVII.

Merchandize not of Spanish origin imported from Spain \* to France, whether by land or by sea, shall not be burdened with surtaxes higher than those paid for merchandize of the same kind imported to France from any other European country, except directly in French vessels.

And, reciprocally, merchandize not of French origin exported from France to Spain, either by sea or land, shall not be burdened with surtaxes higher than those to which is liable merchandize of the same kind imported to Spain from any other European country except directly in a Spanish vessel.

## ARTICLE XXVIII.

Packet-boats performing postal service, and belonging to Companies subsidized by either of the two States, shall not, when in the ports of the other State, be liable to be forced to change their destination or course, nor to arrest by judicial sentence, embargo or *Arrêt de Prince*.

With respect, however, to the application of the present Article, the High Contracting Parties agree to concert the regulations necessary to give to the Administration the guarantee of the Companies subsidized, relative to responsibilities which may be incurred both by the captains of their packets and by the said Companies themselves.

\* The words "from Spain" are wanting in the French ratification, doubtless by a clerical error.

## ARTICLE XXIX.

The provisions of the present Treaty apply neither to the coasting trade nor to the right of fishing.

Each of the High Contracting Parties reserves to its native subjects the exclusive right of fishing in its territorial waters.

## ARTICLE XXX.

The provisions of the present Treaty of trade and navigation are applicable on the one side to the Adjacent Isles and to the Canaries, as well as to the Spanish possessions on the Morocco coast, and on the other to Algeria.

## ARTICLE XXXI.

The provisions contained in Articles II, III, IV, V, and VI of this Treaty shall be observed, in the colonial possessions of either State, under the reservations required by the special system to which those possessions are subject.

In regard to these same possessions, the High Contracting Parties guarantee to each other, in respect to trade, industry, and navigation, the treatment granted by the special system of those possessions to the most favoured nation.

It is, nevertheless, understood that each of the High Contracting Parties guarantees to the native and naturalized subjects of the other the enjoyment in the said possessions of the privileges, immunities, and any other favours which are, or may hereafter be, granted to the subjects of a third Power.

## ARTICLE XXXII.

The present Treaty shall come into force on the 16th May, 1882, and shall be operative until the 1st February, 1892.

In case neither of the two High Contracting Parties should notify twelve months before the end of the said period their intention to cause it to cease, it shall remain binding until the expiration of a year from the day on which one or other of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

## ARTICLE XXXIII.

The present Treaty shall be submitted to the approval of the Legislative Chambers of each of the two States, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris at latest on the 12th May, 1882.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed it and affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, in duplicate original, the 6th day of February, 1882.

(L.S.)	(Signed)	C. DE FREYCINET.
(L.S.)	(Signed)	P. TIRARD.
(L.S.)	(Signed)	M. ROUVIER.
(L.S.)	(Signed)	DUC DE FERNAN-NUÑEZ.
(L.S.)	(Signed)	SALVADOR DE ALBACETE.

## (Tariff A).—DUTIES on Articles Imported into France.

ARTICLES.		DUTIES.
Poultry and game, live or dead, .....	100 kilog.	Fr. c. 5 00
Butchers' meat, fresh, .....	"	3 00
Meat, salted (including internal tax on salt) .....	"	4 50
"    tinned, .....	"	8 00
Hides, raw, fresh, or dried, large or small, .....	"	Free.
Wool, raw and waste, in bulk, .....	"	"
Silk, cocoons, .....	"	"
"    raw and thrown, .....	"	"
"    dyed for sewing, embroidery, and other purposes, .....	"	"
Floss silk, in bulk, .....	"	"
Hair (human), not worked up, .....	"	"

ARTICLES.		DUTIES.	
		Fr.	c.
Animal fats, not including fish oils, .....	.....	Free.	
Manure, .....	.....	5	00
Fish, saltwater, fresh, .....	100 kilog.	10	00
„ dried, salted, or smoked, other than cold and klipfish,.....	„	10	00
„ preserved, pickled, or otherwise prepared,.....	„	Free.	
Oysters, fresh, young, .....	1,000	1	50
„ „ other, .....	100 kilog.	10	00
„ pickled, .....	„	5	00
Lobsters and crayfish, fresh, .....	„	10	00
„ preserved or prepared, .....	.....	Free.	
Coral, in the rough, .....	.....	„	
Bones, hoofs, and horns of cattle, in the rough,.....	.....	„	
Pulse and meal, .....	.....	„	
Chestnuts, horse-chestnuts, and meal thereof, .....	.....	„	
Millet and canary seed, .....	.....	„	
Potatoes, .....	100 kilog.	2	00
Fruit, fresh, oranges, lemons, and their varieties, .....	.....	Free.	
„ „ carob beans (St. John's bread) .....	.....	„	
„ „ other kinds, .....	.....	„	
„ dried or pressed, figs, .....	100 kilog.	6	00
„ „ raisins, apples, and pears, .....	.....	Free.	
„ almonds, nuts, &c., .....	100 kilog.	8	00
„ preserved, without sugar or honey, .....	.....	Free.	
Aniseed, .....	.....	„	
Fruits and seeds, oleaginous, .....	100 kilog.	88	00
Chocolate, .....	„	3	00
Oil, olive, .....	„	100	00
Essence of orange, lemon, and their varieties, .....	„	4	00
Licorice juice, .....	.....	Free.	
Wood, common, excluding splints and laths, .....	.....	„	
Canes and reeds, including esparto, .....	.....	„	
Bark for tanning, ground or unground, .....	.....	„	
Roots, herbs, leaves, flowers, berries, seeds, and fruits, for dyeing and tanning, .....	.....	„	
Vegetables, fresh, .....	100 kilog.	3	00
„ salted or preserved, .....	.....	Free.	
Forage, including vetch seed, .....	.....	„	
Bran, .....	.....	„	
Oilseed cake, .....	.....	„	
Sulphur, not purified, including ores and pyrites; also sublimated or purified, .....	.....	„	
Coal tar,.....	.....	„	
Jet,.....	.....	„	
Ores and scoriæ, of all kinds, .....	.....	„	
Goldsmiths' dross,.....	100 kilog.	1	50
Iron castings,.....	„	2	00
Scrap iron, and old broken iron, .....	„	3	00
Scrap steel, and old broken steel.....	.....	Free.	
Copper, pure or mixed with zinc or tin, in bars, pigs, and slabs,.....	.....	„	
„ filings and scrap,.....	.....	„	
Lead, in pigs, bars, and slabs, .....	.....	„	
„ filings and scrap, and old broken lead, .....	.....	„	
Zinc, in pigs, bars, and slabs, .....	.....	„	
Mercury, .....	.....	„	
Acid, citric (lemon juice, natural or concentrated), .....	.....	„	
„ gallic, extract of chestnuts, and other substances used in tanning, .....	.....	„	
Oxide of lead—			
Of red lead, .....	.....	„	
Of litharge and other, .....	.....	„	
Sulphate of ammonia, .....	.....	„	
Carbonate of ammonia,.....	.....	„	
Citrate of lime, .....	100 kilog.	3	75
Glycerine, .....	.....	Free.	
Sulphate of magnesia, .....	.....	„	
Sulphate of soda, not purified, anhydrous, containing not more than 25 per cent. of salt (chloride of sodium),.....	100 kilog.	1	75
Tartrates of potash, including wine lees, .....	.....	Free.	
Chemical products derived from coal tar—			
Benzine and other light oils, .....	.....	„	
Heavy oils, .....	.....	„	
Cochineal, .....	.....	„	
Glue, gelatine and albumina, .....	.....	„	
Wine of all kinds, including the casks, .....	Hectol. liquid.	2	00*
Vinegar, other than perfumery, .....	„	2	00
Spirits, brandy, in bottle,.....	„	30	00
„ other than in bottle,.....	Hectol. of pure alcohol	30	00

\* Wines of more than 15 degrees of pure alcohol pay a duty on the spirit they contain in excess of 15 degrees (30 centimes each degree) and the import duty on wine on the remainder of the liquid.





(Tariff B).—DUTIES ON ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO SPAIN.

Tariff Number.	Articles.		Duties.
			Pes. c.
9	Roofing tiles and bricks, for building purposes.....	100 kilog.	0 06
10	Glass, common hollow .....	"	6 50
11	" crystal wares.....	"	34 67
12	" and crystal, in plates and sheets .....	"	16 04
14	" " silvered; also glasses for spectacles and watches .....	"	69 34
15	Stoneware and fine earthenware.....	"	26 58
21	Porcelain .....	"	37 50
22	Cast-iron wares, common .....	"	6 14
29	" " fine, polished or japanned, or with ornaments of other metal .....	"	11 82
30	Iron and steel wares, common, even when coated with lead, tin, or zinc; painted or varnished, and tubes covered with brass plate .....	"	19 84
33	Iron and steel wares, fine, <i>i.e.</i> , articles polished, enamelled, and ornamented with other metals; also steel wares not elsewhere specified.....	"	21 09
41	Tin-plate manufactures .....	"	50 97
42	Copper and brass, in plates, nails, and copper wire .....	"	33 19
43	" " tubes, and large articles partly wrought as bottoms of "brasseros" and boilers .....	"	46 28
45	Brass wire .....	"	20 63
46	Copper or brass, worked, and all alloys of common metal of which copper forms part, including hardware .....	"	86 68
50	Copper, brass, and alloys, worked up in gilt, silvered, and nickeled, or varnished articles .....	"	216 70
92	Zinc, manufactured .....	"	23 69
93	Paraffine, stearine, wax, and spermaceti, crude.....	"	21 00
94	" " " prepared .....	"	33 91
100	Perfumery and essences .....	Kilog.	1 74
101	Tissues of cotton, close woven, plain, unbleached, white or coloured, in pieces and handkerchiefs— Measuring up to 25 threads inclusive in the square of 6 millim.....	"	1 54
102	Of 26 threads and above.....	"	1 74
103	Tissues of cotton, close woven, printed, twilled, or figured— Measuring up to 25 threads inclusive in the square of 6 millim.....	"	2 40
104	Of 26 threads and above.....	"	2 49
105	Tissues of cotton— Open woven, as muslins, batiste, lawns, organdines, and gauzes of all kinds .....	"	2 24
106	Quiltings and piqués .....	"	2 12
107	Corduroys, velveteens, or other double textures for wearing apparel.....	"	2 49
108	Tulle .....	"	4 18
109	Crochet of all kinds .....	"	2 36
110	Lace of all kinds, other than crochet.....	"	5 41
111	Knitted wares, in pieces, shirts, or drawers .....	"	1 97
119	" stockings, gloves, &c. ....	"	2 54
120	Tissues of linen or hemp— Plain, up to 10 threads, inclusive .....	"	0 87
121	From 11 to 24 threads, inclusive .....	"	2 17
122	Of 25 threads and above.....	"	3 85
123	Twilled or figured .....	"	1 83
124	Lace .....	"	12 50
125	Knitted wares.....	"	4 58
133	Carpets .....	"	0 25
134	Tissues of wool— Carpets .....	100 kilog.	102 93
135	Felt.....	Kilog.	0 60
136	Blankets .....	"	1 79
137	Cloths and similar stuffs, of pure wool .....	"	4 30
138	" " of wool mixed with cotton.....	"	2 60
139	Other tissues of pure wool .....	"	3 50
140	" mixed with cotton .....	"	2 17
145	Knitted wares of pure wool, or wool mixed with cotton—	"	3 47
146	Tissues of silk— Plain and twilled .....	"	10 00
147	Velvets and plushes .....	"	12 00
148	Floss silk, silk waste, raw silk, and of silk waste mixed with silk .....	"	5 00
149	Tulles and laces of silk or silk waste .....	"	7 00
151	Knitted wares of silk or silk waste .....	"	10 00
152	Velvets and plushes of silk, with warp or weft composed entirely of cotton .....	"	8 00
153	Other tissues of silk, with warp or weft composed entirely of cotton.....	"	4 00
154	Tissues of silk, with warp or weft of wool.....	"	5 00
151	Paper for writing, lithographing, and printing.....	100 kilog.	27 50
152	" cut, made by hand and ruled .....	"	49 76
154	Books bound or unbound, and other printed papers in a foreign language .....	"	10 00

Tariff Number.	Articles.		Duties.
155	Engravings, maps and plans .....	Kilog.	Pes. c. 1 25
156	Paper hangings, stamped on plain ground .....	100 kilog.	23 84
157	" " on dull or polished surface .....	"	43 34
158	" " ornamented with gold, silver, glass, or flock .....	"	130 02
160	Paper, not distinguished .....	"	35 00
168	Wood, ordinary, manufactured into any kind of object, turned or not, painted or varnished, and battens varnished or prepared for gilding .....	"	18 75
169	Wood, fine, manufactured into furniture or other objects, turned, carved, polished, or varnished; the same of common wood veneered with fine wood, or covered with any stuff other than silk, and gilt battens .....	"	33 75
170	Wood, fine, gilt, inlaid or veneered, ornamented with metal, or covered with silk .....	"	102 65
184	Leather, varnished, and calf hides, tanned .....	Kilog.	2 50
185	" hides, tanned, other .....	"	1 25
188	" gloves, kid and leather .....	"	18 33
189	" boots and shoes .....	"	5 67
190	" harness, saddlery, and belt wares .....	"	2 17
191	Other articles of leather, or covered with the same .....	"	4 58
192	Feathers for ornament, in their natural state or prepared .....	"	9 17
198	Pianos .....	Each	174 14
221	Butter .....	100 kilog.	52 50
249	Wines, sparkling, including bottles .....	Hectol.	5 00
250	" " other, including casks .....	"	2 00
253	Preserves, sausage meats, mustard, and sauces .....	Kilog.	0 92
255	Sweetmeats .....	"	0 87
260	Ornaments for personal use of all kinds, excepting those of gold and silver .....	"	6 00
265	Buttons, of all kinds, other than gold or silver .....	"	0 50
276	Games and toys, except those of tortoiseshell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, gold or silver .....	"	1 30
277	Umbrellas and parasols of silk .....	"	1 25
278	" " of other material .....	"	0 75
279	Trimmings of silk .....	"	7 50
280	" " of wool .....	"	2 50
281	" " of other .....	"	2 00
283	Hats and bonnets of straw .....	"	12 59
284	Hats of other material .....	Each	1 83
285	Bonnets of all other material .....	"	0 92
286	Hats and bonnets trimmed .....	"	6 87

## NOTES.

1. *Tissues composed of three different materials.*

Warp or Weft.	Weft or Warp.	Shall be considered as—
Threads of cotton .....	Threads of flax or hemp and wool .....	Tissues of wool mixed with cotton.
" " .....	" " " silk .....	" silk mixed with cotton.
" " .....	" wool and silk .....	" silk mixed with cotton.
Threads of flax or hemp .....	" cotton and wool .....	" wool mixed with linen or hemp.
" " " .....	" cotton and silk .....	" silk mixed with flax or hemp.
" " " .....	" wool and silk .....	" silk mixed with flax or hemp.
Threads of wool .....	" flax or hemp and cotton .....	" wool mixed with cotton.
" " .....	" flax or hemp and silk .....	" silk mixed with wool.
" " .....	" silk and cotton .....	" silk mixed with wool.
Threads of silk .....	" flax or hemp and cotton .....	" silk mixed with cotton.
" " .....	" flax or hemp and wool .....	" silk mixed with wool.
" " .....	" cotton and wool .....	" silk mixed with wool.

When in the mixed part (warp or weft) the threads of the material which may pay the highest duties shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the total weight of the texture, these threads shall not be taken into account for the payment of duties, but will pay as if it were a texture mixed with other materials.

2. Tissues of wool mixed with cotton are those which have the warp entirely composed of threads of cotton, and the weft also entirely composed of threads of wool, or of woollen threads mixed with cotton threads irrespective of the proportion of the mixture.

3. Cloths embroidered by hand or by machinery and those mixed with fine metals or with imitation will pay the duty on tissues not embroidered, according to class, with an additional charge of 30 per cent.

Ready-made clothing will pay the duty on the cloth of which the exterior part of the article is composed, with an additional charge of 30 per cent. Should the clothing be embroidered, the additional charge shall be computed upon the duty for embroidered cloth.

Under the heading of ready-made clothing shall be included articles of linen, sewn, but not completely made up.

(Tariff C).—DUTIES levied on Articles exported from France.

Articles.	Duties.
Dogs of any large breed exported by land frontier .....	Prohibited.
Books, infringing on copyright, .....	”
Arms and ammunition.....	Special regulations.
All other articles.....	Free.

(Tariff D).—DUTIES levied on Articles exported from Spain.

Articles.		Duties.
		Pes. c.
Corkwood, when the product of the Province of Gerona .....	100 kilog.	5 00
Rags of linen, hemp, or cotton, and articles made of these materials .....	”	4 00
All other articles.....	...	Free.

*Declaration.*

The Government of His Majesty the King of Spain and the Government of the French Republic, in pursuance of the provisions of Article XXVIII of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Spain and France, signed this day, agree that that Article shall not apply to vessels serving as postal-vessels and belonging to Companies subsidized by the one State or the other, unless the said Companies shall have undertaken to accept the liabilities to the Treasury incurred by the captains of ships belonging to the said Companies and by the said Companies themselves, after the proper hearing and after final judgment has been pronounced.

The said undertaking must, as regards Spanish Companies, be guaranteed by a house of business or a bank established in France and accepted by the French Government; and, reciprocally, as regards French Companies, the said undertaking must be guaranteed by a house of business or a bank established in Spain and accepted by the Spanish Government; such guarantee must in either country be not less than 50,000 fr.

Done at Paris, the 6th February, 1882.

(L.S.) (Signed) DUQUE DE FERNAN-NUÑEZ.

(L.S.) (Signed) C. DE FREYCINET.

This Convention was ratified by both Contracting Parties, and the ratifications were exchanged at Paris on the 12th May, 1882.

(Translation from the Spanish.)

*Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Spain and Germany, signed in Spanish and German at Berlin on the 12th of July, 1883.*

His Majesty the King of Spain and His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, desirous of drawing closer the bonds of friendship between the two States, and to facilitate and promote mutually commercial and shipping relations between the two countries, have agreed for this purpose to conclude a Treaty, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries:—

His Majesty the King of Spain, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, Don Francisco Merry y Colom, Count of Benomar:

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, Franz Emil Emmanuel von Burchard, Secretary of State of the Imperial Treasury and Privy Councillor; and Victor von Bojanowski, Privy Councillor of Legation and Director in the Foreign Office.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded the following Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, saving ratification by the High Contracting Parties:—

ARTICLE I.

Between the High Contracting Parties there shall be perfect and complete freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall reciprocally enjoy in the territories of the other, so far as the present Treaty makes no exception, with respect to commerce, navigation, and industry, the same rights, privileges, and advantages of every kind which are, or shall be, conferred upon nationals; and no other or more onerous general, or local taxes, burdens, restrictions, or duties of any sort shall be imposed on them than are or shall be imposed on nationals.

## ARTICLE II.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be permitted reciprocally in the territories of the other, to an equal degree with the nationals, to enter all harbours and rivers with their vessels and cargoes, to travel, to sojourn, and to establish themselves, to carry on wholesale or retail trade and industry, to hire or to possess houses, warehouses, and shops, to send goods or specie by sea or land, as well as to receive consignments, whether from the country where they reside or from abroad, on payment of those taxes only as are or shall be payable by nationals; they may buy and sell with or without the agency of a middleman chosen by them, and fix the price of goods, effects, wares, or other articles, whether imported or native, and whether the same are intended for the home market or for exportation; and so long as they obey existing laws and Ordinances they may transact their business affairs, present customs declarations, acting themselves or being represented by another, according as they find it suitable, and only against such charges as have been agreed to with the latter.

## ARTICLE III.

The subjects of the High Contracting Parties shall be empowered in the territories of the other, to the same extent as the nationals, to acquire and possess any kind of movable or immovable property, and to dispose of it by sale, exchange, donation, testament, or any other way, as well as to acquire inheritances by testament or in accordance with the laws. And in none of the said cases shall they be subjected to different or higher taxes or imposts than the nationals.

They shall reciprocally enjoy the free exercise of their religion, in accordance with the laws of the country.

They shall have free access to the Tribunals for the purpose of prosecuting their actions and of protecting their rights, and, with this object, they shall enjoy all the rights and exemptions of the nationals, and be empowered, like them, to employ in any legal case barristers, attorneys, or solicitors, properly admitted according to the law of the land.

## ARTICLE IV.

Joint-Stock Companies and such-like commercial, industrial, or financial Societies which are established in the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, conformably to the laws there in force, shall enjoy the same rights in the territory of the other as are extended to the Companies of the same description of the most favoured nation.

## ARTICLE V.

Merchants and manufacturers who are able to prove in the usual international way that in the country of their domicile they have been duly recognized as such shall in this respect in the territories of the other party pay no dues or taxes if they, with or without samples, but without taking about with them any goods, travel themselves through the country, or send commercial travellers or agents in the interests of their commercial or industrial business for the purpose of making purchases or of obtaining orders.

It is, however, to be understood that the above arrangement is not to contravene the laws and Ordinances on hawking which, in each of the two countries, apply to all foreigners.

Articles liable to customs duty, which are introduced as samples by merchants, manufacturers, and commercial travellers, shall mutually be relieved from duties, on the understanding that these articles be re-exported unsold within a period settled beforehand, with the proviso that the Custom-house formalities for the re-exportation or for the re-warehousing of the goods be complied with. These formalities shall be established by common understanding between the two Governments.

No impediment shall be placed on the movements of travellers, and the administrative formalities, with reference to travellers' papers required on entering the territories of the High Contracting Parties, as well as on leaving the same, shall be limited to what the public safety absolutely requires.

## ARTICLE VI.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in the territories of the other, be free from every sort of compulsory service, whether official, judicial, administrative, or municipal, from all personal service in the army, navy, in the territorial or naval reserves, or in the national militia, from all burdens, forced loans, military requisitions, and impositions, of whatever kind they may be, which are imposed in case of war or in consequence of other extraordinary circumstances, except as regards the obligation of billeting troops and furnishing supplies for the army in the same degree as nationals. Their property shall not be sequestered, and their ships, cargoes, goods, effects, shall not be embargoed for any public purpose without the interested parties having previously fixed the amount of compensation upon just and equitable grounds.

## ARTICLE VII.

As regards marks applied to merchandize or to the packages of the same, as regards manufacturers' and trade marks, and as regards designs, models, and patents for invention, the subjects of one of the High Contracting Powers shall enjoy within the territory of the other the same protection as is enjoyed by nationals.

The protection of marks applied to merchandize of manufacturers' and trade marks, and of designs and models, shall be enjoyed by the subjects of the other Power to the extent only to which, and for so long only as, they are protected in their own country.

In neither country shall there be acquirable an exclusive right to use models, marks applied to merchandize, or manufacturers' or trade marks which in the other country are public property in trade or in certain classes of trade. The protection of designs and models shall be enjoyed irrespectively of whether or not the articles have respectively been produced within the same country or not.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

The High Contracting Parties declare that they will not hamper the reciprocal commerce between their territories by any sort of prohibition of import, export, or transit which is not at the same time imposed either on all nations, or at least on those in identical circumstances.

#### ARTICLE IX.

The articles mentioned in the accompanying Tariff (A), of Spanish origin or manufacture, shall be allowed to enter Germany at the duties mentioned in the said Tariff, and in accordance with the provisions therein contained.

The articles mentioned in the accompanying Tariff (B), of German origin or manufacture, shall be allowed to enter Spain at the duties mentioned in the said Tariff, and in accordance with the provisions therein contained.

Each of the two High Contracting Parties binds itself to grant to the other, in the import or export of goods, whether specified or not in the present Treaty, immediately and unconditionally, every favour, privilege, or reduction in import or export duties which one of them has extended, or shall hereafter extend, to a third Power.

#### ARTICLE X.

For the duration of this Treaty all Spanish natural wines in barrels shall pay customs duties on entering Germany, without any difference being made as to their alcoholic strength, in such a manner that wines of a higher alcoholic strength shall not pay a higher duty than wines of a lower alcoholic strength.

Spanish wines shall not, so long as the present Treaty lasts, on being imported into Germany, pay any imposts and duties beyond the import duty, whether consumption duties or inland duties, either to the State or to Municipalities.

So far as Treaty rights are not opposed to it, Germany shall not extend the advantages mentioned in section 1 of this Article to any third State which taxes wines according to their alcoholic strength.

#### ARTICLE XI.

On goods exported to Spain there shall not be levied in Germany, and on goods exported to Germany there shall not be levied in Spain, any other or higher export duty than is imposed on similar articles exported to the most favoured nation.

#### ARTICLE XII.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right of requiring on the entry of goods the production of certificates of origin to establish the nationality of origin or of manufacture of such articles.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

For further facilitating commerce on both sides, freedom from export and import duties shall be reciprocally extended to goods (with the exception of provisions), so far as there is on doubt as to the identity of the articles exported and then reimported, which are sent from the open markets of one of the High Contracting Parties for sale in those of the other, but which in the territory of the other are not put into the open market, but, on the contrary, are placed under the control of the Customs authorities in bonded warehouses, so long always as the goods in question are sent back unsold within a certain period to be previously determined.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

With regard to the amount of the import and export duties, to the guarantees taken for their payment, to the mode of collecting them, as well as with respect to transit, bonded warehouses, local dues, customs treatment and formalities, each of the High Contracting Parties binds itself to let the other share in every favour, privilege, and reduction in the Tariffs which either of them has extended to any other Power. Likewise, should any future advantage or exemption be granted by one of the Contracting Parties to a third Power, it shall immediately, and unconditionally, be extended to the other.

#### ARTICLE XV.

Goods of all kinds imported from the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties into those of the other shall not be charged with any higher interior taxes, or taxes on consumption, raised on behalf of the State or of Municipalities, than those which are imposed on or shall be imposed on similar goods of national origin.

## ARTICLE XVI.

All Spanish or German ships shall be recognized as such which are recognized as Spanish ships by the laws of Spain, or as German ships by the laws of the German Empire.

Certificates of tonnage shall be reciprocally recognized according to the rules of the Agreement arrived at by the High Contracting Parties in the year 1879.

## ARTICLE XVII.

The ships of one of the High Contracting Parties, which enter or leave the harbours of the other, in ballast or with cargo, whatever be the place of their departure or destination, shall be treated in the said ports in every respect on the same footing as national ships. As well on arriving as during their stay and on their departure they shall be charged no other or higher lighthouse, tonnage, pilot, harbour, towing, or quarantine dues, or other imposts of any kind assessed on the ship, whether they be raised in the name of, or for the benefit of, the State, public officials, Municipalities, or any Corporation, than such as are imposed or shall be imposed there on national ships.

With respect to the berthing, loading and unloading of ships in harbours, bays, roads, and creeks, as well as generally with respect to all formalities and other Regulations to which trading ships, their crews and cargoes may be liable, it is agreed that no privilege and no favour shall be extended to the ships of one of the High Contracting Parties which are not likewise extended to the ships of the other, since it is the decided wish of the High Contracting Parties that in this respect also their respective ships shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality.

## ARTICLE XVIII.

With respect to the coasting trade, either one of the High Contracting Parties may claim for its ships all rights and favours which the other Party has granted or shall grant to any third country, in so far as the one Party grants similar rights and favours in its own territory to the ships of the other Party.

The ships of either of the High Contracting Parties which enter a harbour of the other Party, to fill up or to unload a portion of its cargo can, provided they comply with the laws and Regulations of the country, retain on board that portion of it which is destined for some other harbour of the same country or some other country, and can re-export it without being called upon to pay for this latter portion of the cargo any tax other than supervision dues, which moreover must not be higher than those levied on national vessels.

## ARTICLE XIX.

Shall be entirely free from tonnage and clearance dues in the harbours of either of the High Contracting Parties:—

1. Ships which enter and depart in ballast, from any place whatsoever.
2. Ships which come from a harbour or several harbours of the same country, and which can prove that they have already paid the above dues.
3. Ships which of their own free will or from necessity enter a harbour with cargo, and sail from the same without transacting any mercantile operation.

In case the entry has been from necessity, the unloading and reloading of the goods for the purpose of caulking the ship, the transfer of cargo to another ship, should the first have been rendered useless, the necessary transactions for provisioning the crew, as well as the sale of averaged goods, with the consent of the Custom-house Authorities, shall not be considered commercial transactions.

## ARTICLE XX.

The war-ships of the High Contracting Parties shall, in their respective harbours, be placed on the same footing as the war ships of the most favoured nation.

## ARTICLE XXI.

The provisions of this Treaty shall, without exception, apply to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg so long as the same forms part of the German Customs and Commercial system.

## ARTICLE XXII.

As the colonial possessions of Spain are governed by special laws, the foregoing provisions of this Treaty shall apply to them only so far as is compatible with these laws.

German subjects shall there enjoy in every respect the same rights, privileges, and immunities, favours, and exemptions as are or shall be granted to the most favoured nation.

German products and merchandize shall in Spanish Colonies be liable to no other duties, nor to other imposts and formalities than the products and merchandize of the most favoured nation.

The products and merchandize of the colonial possessions of Spain shall on entering Germany enjoy the same treatment as the colonial products and merchandize of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged as soon as possible in Berlin. The same shall come into force ten days after the exchange of the ratifications, and shall remain in force till the 30th June, 1887.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at Berlin, the 12th July, 1883.

(Signed)

EL CONDE DE BENOMAR.  
VON BURCHARD.  
VON BOJANOWSKI.

[This Treaty was ratified by both Contracting Parties and the ratifications were exchanged at Berlin on the 12th October of the same year, 1883. The Treaty had come into force on the 14th August previous, in accordance with the understanding between the two Governments.]

TARIFF (A) annexed to the Commercial Treaty between the German Empire and Spain.

Custom Dues on Goods imported into Germany.

Denomination of Articles.	Duty per 100 kilog.	Remarks.
	Mks. pf.	
Lead ore, unwrought lead, scrap lead, and lead in pigs or ingots ...	Free.	
Iron ore, iron pyrites, copper ore .....	"	
Iron cast in pigs.....	1 50	
Ornamental feathers, in their natural state .....	3 00	
Hides and skins, raw, for tanning, fur skins .....	Free.	
Cork, in the rough, or cut up in pieces .....	"	
Coarse cork, manufactured .....	5 00	
Cork stoppers, cork soles, cork carved goods .....	10 00	
Fresh oranges, lemons, limes, pomegranates, and the like.....	4 00	Or a duty of 65 pfennigs per 100, at the option of the importer.
Figs, currants, raisins .....	8 00	
Dried dates, almonds, dried oranges .....	10 00	
Fresh grapes for table use.....	4 00	} Packets of fresh grapes, up to a maximum of 250 grammes gross weight, sent by post from Spain, are admitted free of duty.
Other fresh grapes .....	10 00	
Chocolate .....	50 00	
Saffron.....	50 00	
Olives .....	30 00	
Carob beans (St. John's bread) .....	2 00	
Liquorice .....	Free.	
Sweet oil, in bottles or jars .....	10 00	
Olive oil, in casks .....	4 00	Exclusive of olive oil in casks (when methylated by the Customs authorities) which is admitted free of duty.
Sardine oil .....	3 00	
Zinc, unwrought.....	Free.	
Wine, in casks .....	24 00	
" in bottles .....	48 00	
Rye .....	1 00	
Salt imported by sea .....	12 00	

TARIFF (B.) annexed to the Commercial Treaty between the German Empire and Spain.

Customs Dues on Goods imported into Spain.

Denomination of Articles.	Amount.	Duty.
		Pes. c.
Railway rails of iron or steel .....	100 kilog. ....	4 55
Iron or steel wire .....	" .....	6 55
Dyes, obtained from pit coal, or in other artificial ways .....	Kilog. ....	1 00
Dyed woollen yarns .....	" .....	1 95
Dressed hides, and tanned and prepared calf hides.....	" .....	2 50
Agricultural machinery .....	100 kilog. ....	0 95
Motive machinery .....	" .....	2 00
Brandy .....	Hectol. ....	17 35
" "transitory" duty in addition to above .....	" .....	3 75

*Final Protocol.*

At the signature of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Spain and the German Empire concluded to-day, the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed to the following remarks, declarations, and stipulations in the annexed Protocol:—

## To ARTICLE V.

Manufacturers or commercial travellers who in the territory of the other Contracting Party wish to purchase goods or endeavour to obtain orders, shall be granted free entry on condition of their being provided with trading licences issued by the authorities of their country.

These licences shall be drawn up according to the annexed form (see p. 21). The High Contracting Parties shall mutually inform each other as to what authorities are empowered to grant such licences, and as to what Regulations are to be observed in the exercise of the said business.

## To ARTICLE VII.

In order that the subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties may acquire in the territory of the other, protection for their marks on merchandize, trade and commercial marks and for their designs and models, they must fulfil the formalities prescribed by the laws and Regulations of the latter country.

At present such marks, &c., should be deposited, in Spain, at the Ministry of Fomento, in Madrid; in Germany, at the "Amtsgericht," in Leipsig.

## To ARTICLE IX.

1. The Spanish Plenipotentiary declares that the Spanish Government is prepared to recognize as a German product only such spirit as has been prepared in Germany from German raw spirit; and, moreover, expressly reserves for the Spanish Consuls the right to demand, in accordance with the instructions they may receive from their Government, as proof that the exported spirit has been prepared from German raw spirit in the territory of the German Empire, not only the production of special certificates of origin, but also the production in duplicate of the certificates granting drawbacks. These instructions will be agreed upon by the two Governments.

The German Plenipotentiaries declare that they have no objection to make to the above declaration.

2. The Plenipotentiaries of both the High Contracting Parties are agreed that the maintenance at the present Tariff rate of the German duty on wine in bottles shall not affect effervescing wines; that the maintenance at the present Tariff rate of the German duty on rye is applicable to such rye only as can be proved to have been produced in Spain; and that the duty on salt sent by sea from Spain to Germany shall not be higher than the inland tax imposed in Germany upon German salt.

## To ARTICLE XIII.

With regard to the public warehouses, the exemption in Spain from Custom-house dues mentioned in this Article is only guaranteed in two cases:

1. For transit trade in general, with due observance of the formalities imposed or to be fixed by the Custom-house Regulations; and

2. For goods which are deposited in commercial warehouses—always, however, on the condition that they comply with the formalities fixed by the Custom-house laws for such warehouses—and notice is hereby given that at present there are commercial warehouses in the harbours of Barcelona, Cadiz, Mahon, Malaga, and Santander.

With regard to these matters, Germany shall enjoy the rights of the most favoured nation.

## To ARTICLE XVIII.

The Spanish Plenipotentiary declares that the coasting trade in Spain is in general reserved for ships of the Spanish mercantile marine.

The German Plenipotentiaries accept this declaration, and declare, on their side, that so long as German ships are excluded from the coasting trade in Spain, Spanish ships shall have no claim to participation in the coasting trade in Germany.

The Spanish Plenipotentiary accepts this declaration.

## To ARTICLE XXIII.

The Plenipotentiaries are agreed that the present Protocol shall be laid before the High Contracting Parties at the same time as the Treaty, and that by the mere fact of the ratification of the latter, the declaration and agreements in the former shall be recognized as approved by both Governments without any further ratification.

Done at Berlin, the 12th July, 1883.

(Signed)

THE COUNT DE BENOMAR.  
VON BURCHARD.  
VON BOJANOWSKI.



ANNEX TO THE FINAL PROTOCOL.

(Form.)

*Trade Certificate for Commercial Travellers.*

Good for the year 18 . . . (Arms.) No. of the certificate of  
*Good for Germany, Luxemburg, and Spain.*

BEARER.

(Christian name and surname.)

(Place, date . . .)

Seal or stamp of  
the competent authority.

Style and Signature  
of the competent authority.

It is hereby certified that the bearer of this document

{ possesses a (state the manufactory or trade) in  
{ under the trading name of  
{ is employed as a commercial traveller of the firm of in which  
{ possesses in (state the place) a (state the manufactory or trade).

The bearer of this certificate is to obtain orders and effect purchases in Germany on account of his Spain firm, as well on account of the following  $\frac{\text{firm}}{\text{firms}}$  (insert designation of the commercial or manufacturing firm), and it is hereby certified that the said  $\frac{\text{firm}}{\text{firms}}$  pay in  $\frac{\text{its}}{\text{their}}$  own country the contributions required by law for the exercise of such commerce (or manufacture).

*Description of the Bearer.*

Age  
Height  
Complexion  
Hair  
Particular marks

(Signature of the Bearer.)

*Notice.*

The Bearer of this document is authorized to make purchases and to obtain orders only while travelling in the country, and only on account of the firm or firms mentioned herein. He may carry with him samples of merchandize but not merchandize. He must, furthermore, respect the Regulations existing in each State.

*Note.*—In the forms, which must be large enough to admit of so doing, the lines of writing will be in the upper or lower space, according to the requirements of each individual case.

No. 2.

SPANISH CUSTOMS TARIFF.

*Note.*

THE following Return shows the rates of import duty leviabale on the principal articles of British produce and manufacture under the Non-Conventional or General Tariff compared with what they will be under the Conventional Tariff when the new arrangement with Spain comes into force. The articles and classification are those used in the Return of Foreign Import Duties prepared by this Department. It will be noticed that on most articles, especially cotton and woollen tissues, the duties on importation from non-coventional countries are largely in excess of the conventional rates. Thus, cotton liqués pay conventionally 2 fr. 10 c. per kilog. and 4 fr. 50 c. under the General Tariff, or more than double; cotton hosiery, 2 fr. 54 c. compared with 5 fr. 25 c.; cotton small wares, 2 fr. and 4 fr. 50 c.; pure woollen cloths, 4 fr. 30 c. compared with 8 fr.; woollen cloths with a cotton warp, 2 fr. 60 c. compared with 8 fr.; and woollen and worsted stuffs with a cotton warp, 2 fr. 17 c., against 5 fr. per kilog. in the General Tariff.

RATES of Import Duty leviable in Spain under the Non-Conventional and Conventional Tariffs upon the principal Articles of the Produce and Manufacture of the United Kingdom.

Number in Spanish Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.
	<i>Yarns.</i>				
		Pes. c.	£ s. d.	Pes. c.	£ s. d.
	Cotton yarn—				
101	Single or double, unbleached, bleached, or dyed—				
102	Up to No. 35 (English) inclusive .....	Kilog. 1 25	Cwt. 2 10 10	Kilog. 0 76	Cwt. 1 10 9
103	No. 36 (English) and above, .....	" 1 75	" 3 11 1	" 1 00	" 2 0 8
	Twisted, of three or more threads, unbleached, bleached, or dyed .....	" 2 50	" 5 1 7	" 1 75	" 3 11 1
	Linen, hemp, and jute yarn—				
119	Linen or hemp yarn—				
121	Single .....	100 kilog. 27 50	" 0 11 2	100 kilog. 27 20	" 0 11 0
120	Twisted, of two or more threads .....	" 122 50	" 2 9 10	" 111 80	" 2 5 5
	Jute yarns, single .....	" 7 80	" 0 3 2	" 7 75	" 0 3 2
	Silk yarns—				
	Of waste silk—				
152	Single .....	Kilog. 0 10	" 0 4 1	Kilog. *0 10	" *0 4 1
153	Twisted .....	" 4 50	" 9 2 11	" 1 85	" 3 15 2
	Of pure silk—				
149	Single .....	" 0 25	" 0 10 2	" *0 25	" *0 10 2
150	Twisted .....	" 6 25	" 12 14 0	" 3 80	" 7 14 5
	Woolen and worsted yarns—				
137	Raw, or in the grease .....	" 1 00	" 2 0 8	" *1 00	" *2 0 8
138	Cleaned or bleached .....	" 2 60	" 5 5 8	" 1 65	" 3 7 2
139	Dyed .....	" 3 00	" 6 1 11	" 1 95	" 3 10 10
	<i>Woven Manufactures.</i>				
	Cotton—				
104	Close-woven tissues, plain, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, in pieces or handkerchiefs—				
	Counting up to 25 threads, inclusive, in the square of six millimetres .....	" 3 00	" 6 1 11	" 1 54	" 3 2 10
105	Of 26 threads and above .....	" 2 70	" 5 9 9	" 1 74	" 3 10 11
	Close-woven tissues, printed, twilled, or figured in the loom—				
106	Up to 25 threads, inclusive.....	" 4 00	" 8 2 7	" 2 40	" 4 17 8
107	Of 26 threads and above.....	" 3 70	" 7 10 4	" 2 49	" 5 1 2
108	Open-woven tissues, as muslins, batiste, lawns, organdines, and gauzes, all kinds .....	" 3 00	" 6 1 11	" 2 24	" 4 11 0
109	Quiltings and piqués .....	" 4 50	" 9 2 11	" 2 10	" 4 5 4
110	Corduroys, velveteens, or other double textures for wearing apparel .....	" 3 50	" 7 2 3	" 2 49	" 5 0 7
111	Net or tulle .....	" 5 00	" 10 3 3	" 4 18	" 8 9 10
113	Lace, crochet of all kinds, including crochet edgings.....	" 3 00	" 6 1 11	" 2 35	" 4 15 6
112	Lace, other than crochet.....	" 6 25	" 12 14 0	" 5 40	" 10 19 6
114	Knitted wares, in pieces, shirts, or drawers .....	" 2 62	" 5 6 5	" 1 97	" 3 19 5
115	Knitted wares, stockings, gloves, &c. ....	" 5 25	" 10 13 4	" 2 54	" 5 3 2
295	Fringes, galloons, &c. ....	" 4 50	" 9 2 11	" 2 00	" 4 1 3
	Ready-made clothing .....	As material of which made, with an addition of 50 per cent. Ditto.		As material of which made, with an addition of 30 per cent. Ditto.	
	Embroidered articles .....	Ditto.		Ditto.	
	Mixed tissues—				
	1. Tissues of cotton mixed with silk or wool.	See silk tissues, mixed, and woollen tissues, mixed, respectively. As pure linen tissues.		See silk tissues, mixed, and woollen tissues, mixed, respectively. As pure linen tissues.	
	2. Tissues of cotton mixed with linen.....				
	3. Tulle of cotton foundation, although embroidered with silk or other material, will pay duty as cotton tulle. When there is a mixture in the foundation, duty will be payable on the predominating material.				
	Linen, hemp, and jute—				
	Tissues of linen or hemp, plain—				
123	Up to 10 warp threads, inclusive, in the square of 6 millim.....	Kilog. 1 25	Cwt. 2 10 10	Kilog. 0 87	Cwt. 1 15 4
124	From 11 to 24 warp threads, inclusive.....	" 2 50	" 5 1 7	" 2 15	" 4 7 4
125	Of 25 warp threads and above .....	" 4 25	" 8 12 9	" 3 85	" 7 16 5
126	Tissues of linen or hemp, twilled or figured .....	" 2 00	" 4 1 3	" 1 83	" 3 14 5
129	Plain tissues of jute, with or without admixture of cotton .....	" 0 45	" 0 18 0	" 0 45	" 0 18 3
130	Tissues of jute, twilled or figured, with or without admixture of cotton.....	" 0 90	" 1 16 0	" 0 90	" 1 16 0
127	Lace .....	" 12 50	" 25 8 0	" 12 50	" 25 8 0
128	Knitted wares .....	" 5 00	" 10 3 3	" 4 58	" 9 6 1
287	Oil-cloth and waxed cloth, for floors and for packing .....	100 kilog. 32 50	" 0 13 3	100 kilog. 21 66	" 0 8 9
288	Oil-cloth, other kinds .....	Kilog. 1 00	" 2 0 8	Kilog. 0 65	" 1 6 5
295	Fringes, galloons, cordings, &c.....	" 4 50	" 9 2 11	" 2 00	" 4 1 3
	Ready-made clothing .....	As material of which made, with an addition of 50 per cent. Ditto.		As material of which made, with an addition of 30 per cent. Ditto.	
	Embroidered articles .....	Ditto.		Ditto.	
	Mixed tissues—				
	1. Tissues of linen and cotton .....	As pure linen tissues.		As pure linen tissues.	
	2. Tissues of linen, mixed with silk or wool.	See silk tissues, mixed, and woollen tissues, mixed, respectively.		See silk tissues, mixed, and woollen tissues, mixed, respectively.	

\* Pays this rate under the General Tariff, the duty under the Conventional Tariff being higher.

Number in Spanish Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.
		Pes. c.	£ s. d.	Pes. c.	£ s. d.
<i>Woven Manufactures—(continued).</i>					
<i>Silk—</i>					
156	Tissues or ribbons, of floss silk, of waste silk, or of raw silk; or of waste silk mixed with pure silk..	Kilog. 9 00	Lb. 0 3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kilog. 5 00	Lb. 0 1 10
154	Other tissues or ribbons— Plain or twilled .....	" 17 50	" 0 6 4	" 10 00	" 0 3 0
155	Velvets and plushes— Of pure silk .....	" 26 25	" 0 9 6	" 12 00	" 0 4 5
159	Of silk with warp or woof of cotton or linen...	" 12 60	" 0 4 7	" 8 00	" 0 2 11
160	Tissues of silk, except velvet and plush, mixed with linen or with cotton, the warp or woof of which is one of these materials .....	" 6 70	" 0 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 4 00	" 0 1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
161	Tissues of silk and wool, the warp or woof of which is of wool .....	" 7 50	" 0 2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 5 00	" 0 1 10
157	Tulle, lace, or edgings, of silk or waste silk .....	" 22 50	" 0 8 2	" 7 00	" 0 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
158	Knitted wares, of silk or waste silk .....	" 15 00	" 0 5 5	" 10 00	" 0 3 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
293	Fringes, galloons, cordings, &c. .... Ready-made clothing .....	" 12 50 As material of which made, with an addition of 50 per cent. Ditto.	" 0 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 7 50 As material of which made, with an addition of 30 per cent. Ditto.	" 0 2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>Embroidered articles .....</i>					
<i>Woollen and worsted—</i>					
140	Carpets .....	100 kilog. 139 55	Cwt. 2 16 9	100 kilog. 99 70	Cwt. 2 0 6
141	Felts of all kinds .....	Kilog. 0 75	" 1 10 6	Kilog. 0 60	" 1 4 4
142	Blankets and horse-cloths .....	" 2 25	" 4 11 5	" 1 78	" 3 12 4
144	Cloths and similar tissues of pure wool, waste wool, hair, or mixture of these materials .....	" 8 00	" 16 5 2	" 4 30	" 8 14 9
145	Such tissues when the warp is wholly of cotton or other vegetable fibre, and Astrakhans and plushes of the same materials .....	" 8 00	" 16 5 2	" 2 60	" 5 5 7
143	Knitted wares of pure wool, or of wool mixed with cotton or other vegetable fibres .....	" 4 00	" 8 2 7	" 3 47	" 7 1 1
146	Other tissues of pure wool, waste wool, hair, or mixture of these materials .....	" 5 00	" 10 3 3	" 3 50	" 7 2 3
147	Such tissues when the warp is wholly of cotton or other vegetable fibre .....	" 5 00	" 10 3 3	" 2 17	" 4 0 2
294	Tissues of wool and silk .....	<i>See silk tissues, mixed.</i>		<i>See silk tissues, mixed.</i>	
	Fringes, galloons, cordings, &c. ....	Kilog. 4 50	Cwt. 9 2 11	Kilog. 2 50	Cwt. 5 1 7
	Ready-made clothing .....	As material of which made, with an addition of 50 per cent. Ditto.		As material of which made, with an addition of 30 per cent. Ditto.	
<i>Embroidered articles .....</i>					
<i>Metals Unwrought and Wrought.</i>					
<i>Iron and steel—</i>					
<i>Iron, cast—</i>					
21	In pigs and old cast iron .....	100 kilog. 2 50	Cwt. 0 1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 kilog. 2 00	Cwt. 0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
22	Tubes .....	" 4 70	" 0 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 3 50	" 0 1 5
	Rough bars ("torchos") .....	" 13 00	" 0 5 3	" 3 50	" 0 1 5
<i>Iron and steel, wrought—</i>					
34	Old, broken .....	" 5 00	" 0 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 2 50	" 0 1 0
25	Rails .....	" 8 00	" 0 3 3	" 4 55	" 0 1 10
27	Bars and hoops, of all kinds .....	" 13 00	" 0 5 3	" 8 65	" 0 3 6
26	Plates of not less than 6 millim. in thickness, and rivets .....	" 9 00	" 0 3 8	" 6 70	" 0 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
27	Plates of less than 6 millim. in thickness; also axletrees, tires, plates, and springs for carriages.	" 13 00	" 0 5 3	" 8 65	" 0 3 6
29	Wire .....	" 8 00	" 0 3 3	" 6 55	" 0 2 8
32	Wire gauze, not further manufactured .....	" 16 00	" 0 6 6	" 15 00	" 0 6 1
31	Tubes .....	" 13 00	" 0 5 3	" 8 50	" 0 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
30	Nails and screws, with or without brass heads ...	" 20 00	" 0 8 2	" 14 85	" 0 6 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
23	<i>Note.—Large pieces of iron and steel used for building purpose, and consisting of bars and plates rivetted together, pay duty as bars, with an addition of 30 per cent.</i>				
<i>Iron and steel—</i>					
<i>Iron wares—</i>					
<i>Of cast iron—</i>					
23	Common .....	100 kilog. 7 50	Cwt. 0 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 kilog. 6 10	Cwt. 0 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
24	Fine, polished, or japanned, or with ornaments of common metals .....	" 17 50	" 0 7 1	" 11 80	" 0 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
33	Of wrought iron, not otherwise specified, including japanned articles and wares in combination with other metals .....	" 24 00	" 0 9 9	" 19 84	" 0 8 1
35	Tin plate .....	" 20 00	" 0 8 2	" 13 85	" 0 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
36	" manufactures thereof not otherwise specified .....	" 62 50	" 1 5 5	" 50 95	" 1 0 8
<i>Iron and steel wares—</i>					
37	Needles, steel pens, watch works, and other similar articles of iron or steel .....	Kilog. 3 00	" 6 1 11	Kilog. 3 00	" 6 1 11
38	Table-knives, carving-knives, clasp-knives, and pen-knives .....	" 1 00	" 2 0 8	" 1 00	" 2 0 8
39	Scissors .....	" 2 25	" 4 11 5	" 2 25	" 4 11 5
33	Articles of steel not otherwise specified .....	100 kilog. 24 00	" 0 9 9	100 kilog. 19 84	" 0 8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Note.—Instruments (mathematical, physical, &amp;c.) are charged according to the material which predominates in weight.</i>					

Number in Spanish Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.
		Pes. c.	£ s. d.	Pes. c.	£ s. d.
	<i>Metals—(continued).</i>				
	Machines and machinery—				
217	Agricultural machines.....	100 kilog. 1 00	Cwt. 0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 kilog. 0 95	Cwt. 0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
218	Locomotive engines and other motive machinery	" 2 50	" 0 1 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 2 00	" 0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Machinery for industrial purposes, and detached parts thereof.....	" 9 00	" 0 3 8	" 8 00	" 0 3 3
216	Weighing machines.....	" 27 50	" 0 11 2	" 22 95	" 0 9 4
219	Machinery of copper.....	" 27 00	" 0 11 0	" 24 00	" 0 9 9
	Arms and ammunition—				
40	Side-arms.....	Kilog. 2 05	" 4 3 4	Kilog. 2 05	" 4 3 4
41	Fire-arms, also barrels and other parts thereof...	" 5 00	" 10 3 3	" 4 60	" 9 7 0
99	Gunpowder for mining purposes.....	" 0 47	" 0 19 1	" 0 47	" 0 19 1
	Cartridges—				
280	Ball.....	" 0 60	" 1 4 5	" 0 23	" 0 9 5
279	Other kinds.....	" 0 75	" 1 10 6	" 0 46	" 0 18 8
281	Percussion caps.....	" 1 75	" 3 11 1	" 1 47	" 2 19 9
	<i>Note.—Arms and munitions of war, under which are included pistols, revolvers, guns, and carbines, which have a calibre of over 7 millim., as also their ammunition, are prohibited to be imported except by special permission of the Government.</i>				
	Brass and copper—				
42	Copper, of first fusion, and old.....	100 kilog. 12 50	Cwt. 0 5 1	100 kilog. 11 75	Cwt. 0 4 9
	Copper and brass—				
43	Bars or ingots, and old brass.....	" 22 50	" 0 9 2	" 18 60	" 0 7 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
44	Plates and sheets.....	" 50 00	" 1 0 4	" 33 15	" 0 13 6
44	Nails.....	" 50 00	" 1 0 4	" 33 15	" 0 13 6
44	Copper wire.....	" 50 00	" 1 0 4	" 33 15	" 0 13 6
45	Copper and brass tubes, and large articles, partly wrought, as bottoms of "braseros," and boilers...	" 70 00	" 1 8 5	" 46 20	" 0 18 9
46	Brass wire.....	" 30 00	" 0 12 2	" 20 60	" 0 8 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
47	Wire gauze, not further manufactured.....	" 60 00	" 1 4 5	" 41 25	" 0 16 9
48	Bronze, unmanufactured.....	" 10 00	" 0 4 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 9 30	" 0 3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Wares of copper, or of brass, bronze, or other alloys—				
49	Plain or lacquered.....	" 125 00	" 2 10 10	" 86 68	" 1 15 3
50	Gilded, silvered, or nickeled.....	" 250 00	" 5 1 7	" 216 70	" 4 8 1
	Lead—				
55	Pig, sheet, tubes, bullets, and shot.....	" 1 60	" 0 0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	" 1 60	" 0 0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Lead wares—				
56	Plain or lacquered.....	" 37 50	" 0 15 3	" 16 60	" 0 6 9
57	Gilt, silvered, or lacquered.....	" 45 00	" 0 18 3	" 45 00	" 0 18 3
70	White lead.....	" 7 50	" 0 3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 4 80	" 0 1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
88	Red lead and litharge.....	" 2 00	" 0 0 10	" *2 00	" *0 0 10
	Tin—				
51	In ingots or bars.....	" 12 50	" 0 5 1	" 10 55	" 0 4 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Tin wares—				
56	Plain or lacquered.....	" 37 50	" 0 15 3	" 16 60	" 0 6 9
57	Gilded, silvered, or nickeled.....	" 45 00	" 0 18 3	" 45 00	" 0 18 3
	Zinc—				
52	Bars, lumps, or cakes.....	" 6 00	" 0 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	" 5 00	" 0 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
53	Plates or sheets, wire and nails.....	" 15 00	" 0 6 1	" 13 65	" 0 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Zinc wares—				
54	Plain or lacquered.....	" 26 00	" 0 10 7	" 23 69	" 0 9 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
57	Gilt, silvered, or nickeled.....	" 45 00	" 0 18 3	" 45 00	" 0 18 3
	Gold and silver wares—				
18	Gold jewellery, or gems set in gold, of whatever kind.....	Hectog. 25 00	Oz. troy 0 6 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	Hectog. 25 00	Oz. troy 0 6 2 $\frac{5}{8}$
19	Silver jewellery, or gems set in silver, of whatever kind.....	" 3 50	" 0 0 10 $\frac{4}{5}$	" 3 50	" 0 0 10 $\frac{4}{5}$
20	All other gold or silver wares.....	" 2 60	" 0 0 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	" 2 60	" 0 0 7 $\frac{7}{8}$
	<i>Hides, Skins, and Leather Unwrought and Wrought.</i>				
	Hides and skins—				
194	Untanned †.....	100 kilog. 6 00	Cwt. 0 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 kilog. *6 00	Cwt. *0 2 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
196	Tanned (except calf skins), and sole leather.....	Kilog. 2 00	" 4 1 3	Kilog. 1 85	" 3 15 2
195	Lacquered or varnished, and tanned calf skins.....	" 5 00	" 10 3 3	" 2 50	" 5 1 7
	Leather wares—				
202	Saddlers' and trunkmakers' wares; bags, portmantoes, hat boxes, &c.....	" 3 75	" 7 12 5	" 2 15	" 4 7 4
200	Gloves.....	" 32 00	" 65 0 6	" 18 33	" 37 5 2
201	Boots and shoes.....	" 8 75	" 17 15 7	" 5 65	" 11 9 8
203	Other articles.....	" 5 00	" 10 3 3	" 4 58	" 9 6 1
	<i>India-rubber and Gutta-percha, Wrought and Unwrought.</i>				
284	India-rubber and gutta-percha, unmanufactured.....	100 kilog. 3 00	Cwt. 0 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 kilog. *3 00	Cwt. *0 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	India-rubber wares—				
285	Sheets, thread, and tubes.....	Kilog. 0 50	" 1 0 4	Kilog. *0 50	" *1 0 4
301	Tissues of india-rubber, mixed with other materials.....	" 3 00	" 6 1 11	" 2 75	" 5 11 8
286	All other manufactures.....	" 1 85	" 3 15 2	" 1 50	" 3 1 0

\* Pays this rate under the General Tariff, the duty under the Conventional Tariff being higher.

† Hides and skins untanned, when imported salted, pay, if fresh salted, 60 per cent. less than this duty; and dry, 30 per cent. less. Also, they pay 3 pesetas less per 100 kilog., when imported directly from non-European foreign countries.

Number in Spanish Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.
<i>Earthenware and Porcelain.</i>					
		Pes. c.	£ s. d.	Pes. c.	£ s. d.
14	Roofing tiles, and bricks for building purposes .....	100 kilog. 0 06	Ton 0 0 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	100 kilog. 0 06	Ton 0 0 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
15	Tiles, for walls and floors, glazed; tubes, drain-pipes, &c. ....	" 1 50	Cwt. 0 0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	" 1 50	Cwt. 0 0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
16	Stoneware and fine earthenware.....	" 37 50	" 0 15 3	" 26 58	" 0 10 9
17	Porcelain.....	" 52 50	" 1 1 4	" 37 50	" 0 15 3
<i>Glass and Glasswares.</i>					
10	Common hollow wares .....	100 kilog. 8 00	Cwt. 0 3 3	100 kilog. 6 50	Cwt. 0 2 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
11	Glass and crystal wares .....	" 45 00	" 0 18 3	" 34 65	" 0 14 1
12	Glass and crystal— In plates and sheets .....	" 17 50	" 0 7 1	" 16 04	" 0 6 6
13	Silvered, also glasses for spectacles and watches ...	" 80 00	" 1 12 6	" 69 34	" 1 8 2
<i>Chemicals.</i>					
<i>Alkali—</i>					
80	Alkaline, carbonates, and caustic alkalis.....	100 kilog. 1 00	Cwt. 0 0 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	100 kilog. *1 00	Cwt. *0 0 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
77	Alum.....	" 1 50	" 0 0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	" 1 15	" 0 0 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
92	Arsenic, white.....	Kilog. 0 10	" 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Kilog. 0 10	" 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
<i>Barytes—</i>					
	Sulphate of baryta .....	100 kilog. 7 50	" 0 3 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	100 kilog. 4 80	" 0 1 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
<i>Bleaching materials—</i>					
81	Chloride of lime .....	" 1 30	" 0 0 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	" *1 30	" *0 0 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
92	Chromate of potash .....	Kilog. 0 10	" 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Kilog. 0 10	" 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
92	Hyposulphite of soda.....	" 0 10	" 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	" 0 10	" 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
92	Borax .....	" 0 10	" 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	" 0 10	" 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
78	Brimstone .....	100 kilog. 0 25	" 0 0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	100 kilog. *0 25	" *0 0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
<i>Copperas—</i>					
89	Sulphate of iron (green copperas).....	" 1 50	" 0 0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	" 1 50	" 0 0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
92	Other kinds .....	Kilog. 0 10	" 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Kilog. 0 10	" 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
82	Epsom salts .....	100 kilog. 0 50	" 0 0 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	100 kilog. 0 50	" 0 0 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
80	Sal-ammoniac .....	" 1 00	" 0 0 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	" *1 00	" *0 0 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
<i>Saltpetre—</i>					
86	Nitrate of potash .....	" 1 50	" 0 0 7	" *1 50	" *0 0 7
87	Nitrate of soda .....	" 0 25	" 0 0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	" *0 25	" *0 0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
83	Salt .....	" 3 25	" 0 1 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	" 0 54	" 0 0 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
<i>Perfumery—</i>					
98	Perfumery and essences .....	Kilog. 2 00	" 4 1 3	Kilog. 1 73	" 3 13 6
98	Scented soap.....	" 2 00	" 4 1 3	" 1 73	" 3 13 6
<i>Paper, &amp;c., Stationery and Books.</i>					
<i>Paper—</i>					
170	Straw paper and common packing paper .....	100 kilog. 12 50	Cwt. 0 5 1	100 kilog. 10 85	Cwt. 0 4 5
162	Endless, unsized, or half-sized, for printing .....	" 10 50	" 0 4 3	" 10 00	" 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
163	For writing or lithographing, or for prints.....	" 30 00	" 0 12 2	" 27 50	" 0 11 2
164	Cut paper, paper made by hand, ruled paper.....	" 56 25	" 1 2 10	" 48 75	" 0 19 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
<i>Paperhangings—</i>					
168	Ornamented with gold, silver, flock, or glass.....	" 200 00	" 4 1 3	" 130 00	" 2 12 10
169	Other kinds .....	" 27 50	" 0 11 2	" 23 84	" 0 9 8
171	Other kinds of paper .....	" 40 00	" 0 16 3	" 35 00	" 0 14 2
172	Cardboard, in sheets and in boxes, lined with common paper; articles of papier-mâché or carton pierre, not finished .....	" 8 00	" 0 3 3	" 6 95	" 0 2 9 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
173	Articles of papier-mâché finished, and cardboard boxes adorned or lined with fine paper or other materials..	Kilog. 1 50	" 3 1 0	Kilog. 1 35	" 2 14 9
167	Prints, maps, &c. ....	" 1 25	" 2 10 10	" 1 25	" 2 10 10
71	Ink for writing or printing .....	100 kilog. 25 60	" 0 10 5	100 kilog. 24 00	" 0 9 9
180	Pencils .....	" 36 00	" 0 14 8	" 33 75	" 0 13 8
63	Sealing-wax.....	" 10 00	" 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	" 10 00	" 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
<i>Books or other printed papers, bound or unbound—</i>					
165	In Spanish.....	" 42 00	" 0 17 1	" 38 50	" 0 15 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
166	In foreign languages .....	" 10 00	" 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	" 10 00	" 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
<i>Oils, Minerals, &amp;c.</i>					
59	Seed oils .....	100 kilog. 23 00	Cwt. 0 9 5	100 kilog. *23 00	Cwt. *0 9 5
	Oil cakes .....	Not specified.	Not specified.		
206	Grease .....	100 kilog. 1 00	Cwt. 0 0 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	100 kilog. *1 00	Cwt. *0 0 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
<i>Candles—</i>					
97	Wax, paraffine, stearine, and sperm .....	" 50 00	" 1 0 4	" 33 90	" 0 12 8
206	Tallow .....	" 1 90	" 0 0 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	" 1 70	" 0 0 8
<i>Soap—</i>					
95	Common.....	" 18 75	" 0 7 8	" 15 80	" 0 6 5
98	Scented .....	Kilog. 2 00	" 4 1 3	Kilog. 1 73	" 3 11 0
<i>Petroleum and rock oils—</i>					
<i>Raw—</i>					
7	Import duty .....	100 kilog. 0 41	" 0 0 2	100 kilog. 0 41	" 0 0 2
7	Surcharge .....	" 8 34	" 0 3 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	" 8 34	" 0 3 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
7	Transitory duty.....	" 3 75	" 0 1 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	" 3 75	" 0 1 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
<i>Refined—</i>					
8	Import duty .....	" 5 50	" 0 2 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	" 3 80	" 0 1 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
8	Surcharge .....	" 17 25	" 0 7 0	" 17 25	" 0 7 0
8	Transitory duty .....	" 3 75	" 0 1 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	" 3 75	" 0 1 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
<i>Turpentine—</i>					
63	Oil and spirits of .....	" 10 00	" 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	" 10 00	" 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

\* Pays this rate under the General Tariff, the duty under the Conventional Tariff being higher.

Number in Spanish Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.
		Pes. c.	£ s. d.	Pes. c.	£ s. d.
<i>Oils, Minerals, &amp;c.,—(continued).</i>					
	Rosin—				
6	Pine rosin .....	100 kilog. 0 41	Cwt. 0 0 2	100 kilog. 0 41	Cwt. 0 0 2
63	Other kinds .....	" 10 00	" 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	" 10 00	" 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
6	Pitch .....	" 0 41	" 0 0 2	" 0 41	" 0 0 2
5	Coal, cinders, and patent fuel .....	1,000 kilog. 1 25	Ton 0 1 0	1,000 kilog. *1 25	Ton *0 1 0
4	Cement .....	100 kilog. 0 06	" 0 0 6	100 kilog. 0 06	" 0 0 6
4	Fireclay .....	" 0 06	" 0 0 6	" 0 06	" 0 0 6
4	Millstones and grindstones .....	" 0 06	" 0 0 6	" 0 06	" 0 0 6
4	Roofing slates .....	" 0 06	" 0 0 6	" 0 06	" 0 0 6
<i>Articles of Food.</i>					
233	Bacon and hams.....	" 15 00	Cwt. 0 6 1	" 15 00	Cwt. 0 6 1
235	Butter .....	" 56 00	" 1 2 9	" 52 50	" 1 1 4
271	Cheese .....	Kilog. 0 36	" 0 14 8	Kilog. 0 35	" 0 14 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
232	Beef, salted, or jerked.....	100 kilog. 2 80	" 0 1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	100 kilog. 2 80	" 0 1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
233	Pork, salted.....	" 15 00	" 0 6 1	" 15 00	" 0 6 1
	Cocoa, prepared, and chocolate—				
	Cocoa—†				
250	Caracas and the like .....	" 91 00	" 1 17 0	" 66 85	" 1 7 2
251	Guayaquil and the like .....	" 56 00	" 1 2 9	" 48 75	" 0 19 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
250-51	Transitory duty in addition to the above .....	" 16 00	" 0 6 6	" 16 00	" 0 6 6
267	Chocolate .....	Kilog. 1 00	" 2 0 8	Kilog. 0 65	" 1 6 5
268	Confectionery .....	" 1 00	" 2 0 8	" 0 85	" 1 14 6
	Fish—				
237	Fresh fish, or with such an amount of salt as is indispensable for their preservation.....	100 kilog. 1 50	" 0 0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	100 kilog. 1 50	" 0 0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Dried cod fish and stock fish—				
236	Import duty .....	" 17 50	" 0 7 1	" 12 70	" 0 5 2
236	Transitory duty .....	" 3 00	" 0 1 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" 3 00	" 0 1 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
238	{ Salted, smoked, or pickled (except sardines, salted)	" 12 00	" 0 4 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" 5 00	" 0 2 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
238	{ Sardines, salted .....	" 3 00	" 0 1 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" 2 00	" 0 0 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
239	Shell-fish .....	" 3 00	" 0 1 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" 1 00	" 0 0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
68	Hops.....	100 kilog. 10 00	Cwt. 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	100 kilog. 10 00	Cwt. 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Sugar, of all kinds—				
249	Import duty .....	" 32 25	" 0 13 1	" 30 80	" 0 12 6
249	Transitory duty .....	" 13 50	" 0 5 6	" 13 50	" 0 5 6
266	Pickles and sauces .....	Kilog. 1 00	" 2 0 8	Kilog. 0 90	" 1 16 7
	Spirits—				
259	Brandy, &c. ....	Hectol. 20 00	Gallon 0 0 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Hectol. 17 35	Gallon 0 0 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
259	Transitory duty in addition to above .....	" 3 75	" 0 0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" 3 75	" 0 0 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
260	Liqueurs .....	Litre 1 00	" 0 3 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Litre 0 76	" 0 2 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
261	Beer and ale .....	Hectol. 12 50	" 0 0 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Hectol. 9 75	" 0 0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
92	Vinegar .....	Kilog. 0 10	Cwt. 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Kilog. 0 10	Cwt. 0 4 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
<i>Miscellaneous Articles.</i>					
	Carriages—				
221	Coaches and berlins, new or old, of four seats, caleches with two "tableros," with or without hoods .....	Each 1,000 00	Each 40 0 0	Each 801 80	Each 32 1 5
222	Berlins, with two seats, with or without a folding seat; omnibuses, holding more than fifteen persons, and diligences, new or old .....	" 750 00	" 30 0 0	" 606 75	" 24 5 5
223	Carriages of two or four wheels, without "tableros," regardless of number of seats; omnibuses holding not more than fifteen persons, and carriages not otherwise specified .....	" 312 50	" 12 10 0	" 270 90	" 10 16 8
224	Passenger carriages for railways and tramways.....	100 kilog. 37 90	Cwt. 0 15 5	100 kilog. 37 90	Cwt. 0 15 5
225	Other railway carriages .....	" 10 85	" 0 4 5	" 10 85	" 0 4 5
226	Carts and hand-carts .....	" 10 00	" 0 4 0	" 8 65	" 0 3 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	Clocks and watches—				
212	Watches of gold .....	Each 7 50	Each 0 6 0	Each 7 50	Each 0 6 0
213	" of silver or other materials .....	" 2 00	" 0 1 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	" 1 80	" 0 1 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
37	Watch works, detached parts .....	Kilog. 3 00	Lb. 0 1 1	Kilog. 3 00	Lb. 0 1 1
214	Clocks with weights, and alarm clocks .....	Each 1 20	Each 0 0 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Each 1 10	Each 0 0 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
215	Complete works for wall and table clocks, with or without case; also chronometers .....	" 5 60	" 0 4 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" 4 70	" 0 3 9
	Note.—Unfinished works for wall or table clocks are charged 1 pes. 25 c. per kilog. (5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> d. per lb.); and cases according to the materials of which made.				
122	Cordage and twine.....	100 kilog. 20 80	Cwt. 0 8 5	100 kilog. 18 90	Cwt. 0 7 8
	Hats—				
298	Beaver, silk, and felt .....	Each 2 00	Each 0 1 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Each 1 83	Each 0 1 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Horses—				
187	Geldings above the standard height.....	" 128 30	" 5 2 8	" 128 30	" 5 2 8
188	Other kinds of horses, mares, and foals .....	" 31 50	" 1 5 2	" 31 50	" 1 5 2
	Household furniture—				
179	Of common wood, turned, painted, varnished, or not .....	100 kilog. 20 00	Cwt. 0 8 2	100 kilog. 18 75	Cwt. 0 7 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
180	Of finer woods, carved, polished, or varnished, also of common wood veneered with finer woods; furniture, covered except with silk or leather, and not gilt or inlaid with metal ornaments.....	" 36 00	" 0 14 8	" 33 75	" 0 13 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
181	Gilt or inlaid with mother-of-pearl and other similar substances; also furniture with metal ornaments, or covered with silk or leather.....	" 112 00	" 2 5 6	" 102 65	" 2 1 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
66	Indigo .....	" 10 00	" 0 4 1	" *10 00	" *0 4 1

\* Pays this rate under the General Tariff, the duty under the Conventional Tariff being higher.

† Cocoa directly imported from non-European foreign countries pays 3 pesetas per 100 kilog. less than these duties.

Number in Spanish Tariff	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.
	<i>Miscellaneous Articles,—(continued).</i>	Pes. c.	£ s. d.	Pes. c.	£ s. d.
	Lucifer and wax matches—				
179	Wooden .....	100 kilog. 20 00	Cwt. 0 8 2	100 kilog. 18 75	Cwt. 0 7 7½
97	Other kinds .....	" 50 00	" 1 0 4	" 33 90	" 0 13 9
210	Pianos.....	Each 250 00	Each 10 0 0	Each 174 14	Each 6 19 4
296	Pictures, oil paintings.....	" 1 00	" 0 0 9½	" 0 90	" 0 0 8¾
	Ships and boats—				
227	Wooden ships and boats, up to 50 tons register .....	Ton reg. 40 00	Ton reg. 1 12 0	Ton reg. 40 00	Ton reg. 1 12 0
228	Wooden ships, from 51 to 300 tons register .....	" 26 00	" 1 0 10	" 26 00	" 1 0 10
229	Wooden ships of 301 tons register and above.....	" 14 00	" 0 11 2	" 14 00	" 0 11 2
230	Iron ships of all kinds.....	" 12 50	" 0 10 0	" 12 50	" 0 10 0
93	Starch .....	100 kilog. 10 00	Cwt. 0 4 0¾	100 kilog. 9 15	Cwt. 0 3 8½
186	Straw plaiting for hats .....	" 30 24	" 0 12 3	" 30 24	" 0 12 3
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff .....	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Prohibited.
289	Toys .....	Kilog. 1 50	Cwt. 3 1 0	Kilog. 1 30	Cwt. 2 12 9
	Umbrellas and parasols—				
291	Of silk .....	Each 2 50	Each 0 2 0	Each 1 25	Each 0 1 0
292	Of other materials .....	" 1 50	" 0 1 2½	" 0 75	" 0 0 7

CHAPTER 41.

An Act to alter certain duties of Customs and to amend the laws relating to the Customs, and for other purposes. A.D. 1886.

[25th June 1886.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. On a day to be fixed by the Commissioners of the Treasury, the duties of Customs now payable on wine shall cease, and in lieu thereof there shall be charged and paid the duties following (that is to say) :—

	£	s.	d.
Wine not exceeding 30 degrees of proof spirit, the gallon	0	1	0
Wine exceeding 30 but not exceeding 42 degrees of proof spirit, the gallon	0	2	6
And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty, the gallon.....	0	0	3

In this section the word "degree" does not include fractions of the next higher degree; and

"Wine" includes lees of wine.

2. Her Majesty may from time to time make, and when made revoke a proclamation prohibiting the importation into the United Kingdom of such coins coined in a foreign country as are in that behalf specified in such proclamation, and while such proclamation is in force the coins therein specified shall be goods prohibited to be imported as if they were specified in section forty-two of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876.

3. This Act may be cited for all purposes as the Customs Amendment Act, 1886.

*Copy.*

TREASURY TO THE CUSTOMS.

15,925

86.

TREASURY CHAMBERS,

11th August, 1886.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, stating that the 15th instant has been fixed as the date on which the Commercial Convention of the 26th of April last, between Great Britain and Spain, shall come into operation in the United Kingdom and in the Peninsula.

I am desired at the same time to call your attention to the provisions of section 1 of the Customs Amendment Act, 1886 (49 & 50 Vic., cap. 41), and I am to state that my Lords fix the 15th instant as the day on which the duties of Customs now payable on wine shall cease, and in lieu thereof shall be charged and paid the duties specified in the said section.

I am to request that you will forthwith take such steps as may be necessary to give effect to this decision.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Sd.) R. E. WELBY.

The Commissioners of Customs.

*Copy.*

FOREIGN OFFICE TO COLONIAL OFFICE.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

19th August, 1886.

SIR,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the accompanying copy of a Royal Decree as marked in the margin, respecting the dates of the coming into force in Spain and in the Spanish Colonies of the Commercial Convention between Great Britain and Spain.

I am, &amp;c.,

(Sd.) JAMES FERGUSSON.

The Under-Secretary of State,  
Colonial Office.

Inc.  
in Madrid, No. 122.  
Commercial.

*Translation.*

MINISTRY OF STATE—TRADE DEPARTMENT.

In virtue of the rights retained by the Governments of Spain and Great Britain to fix the date when the Convention with Great Britain—published in the *Gazette* of the 6th instant—is to be put into force, the two Governments have agreed that the reduced tariffs are to be applied in the Custom Houses of the Peninsula and adjoining islands, and in the United Kingdom, on the 15th of the present month of August.

In the Colonies its application will commence on the 15th of October next.

The Trade Department publishes this agreement for general information.