

## ARTICLE II.

The foregoing Article shall not take effect until all other Powers which enjoy similar benefits to those conferred by Article XVII of the Treaty between Great Britain and Japan of the 16th July, 1894, and which possess extra-territorial jurisdiction in Japan, shall similarly have renounced their right to exercise such jurisdiction between their own subjects or citizens respectively, and subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, as well as for the repression of crimes or offences committed by their own subjects or citizens respectively, in so far as it applies to the protection of patents, trade-marks, and designs.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the above Protocol, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, the 20th day of October, 1897.

(L.S.) SALISBURY.

(L.S.) KATO.

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 GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.—No. 43.

With reference to Government Notification No. 4 of 5th January, 1876, the following Circular Despatch, with its enclosures, is published for information.

By Command,

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,  
*Colonial Secretary.*

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 27th January, 1898.

CIRCULAR <sup>(1)</sup>

DOWNING STREET,  
17th December, 1897.

SIR,—With reference to Lord CARNARVON'S Circular despatch of the 2nd November, 1875, enclosing a copy of the General Convention between the Governments of Great Britain and Tunis of the 19th July, 1875, I have the honour to transmit to you, for publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of a Convention between Great Britain and France relative to Tunis, which was signed at Paris on the 18th September, 1897, and ratified in that City on the 15th October, 1897. It will be observed that under Article 1 of this Convention the Treaties and Conventions of every kind in force between the United Kingdom and France are extended to Tunis.

I also enclose a copy of the Decree of the Bey of Tunis declaring the abrogation of the Treaties and Conventions of every kind concluded with Great Britain relative to Tunis other than this Convention and the Arrangement of 31st December, 1889, which had already extended to Tunis the provisions of the Anglo-French Extradition Treaty of 14th August, 1876. The text of that Arrangement is contained in the Order in Council of the 1st May, 1890, for giving it effect, which was enclosed in Lord KNUTSFORD'S Circular despatch of the 27th May, 1890.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

*The Officer Administering the Government of*  
HONGKONG.

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 CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE  
RELATIVE TO TUNIS.

*Signed at Paris, September 18, 1897.*

*[Ratifications exchanged at Paris, October 15, 1897.]*

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

## ARTICLE I.

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

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

Moreover, the treatment of the most favoured nation, which is secured on either side by the aforementioned Treaties and Conventions, and the reciprocal enjoyment of the lowest Customs Tariff are guaranteed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the Regency of Tunis and to the Regency of Tunis in the United Kingdom for a period of forty years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present Agreement.

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

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

## ARTICLE II.

Cotton goods, the produce of the United Kingdom and of British Colonies and possessions, shall not be subject in the Regency of Tunis to import duties higher than 5 per cent. *ad valorem* at the port of discharge. They shall not be charged with any other tax or impost whatsoever.

This provision shall remain in force until the 31st December, 1912, and, after that date, until the expiration of six months from the day on which one of the Contracting Parties shall have notified to the other its intention of terminating its operation.

## ARTICLE III.

The present Agreement shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as possible.

It shall come into force immediately after the exchange of ratifications.

The existing Customs Tariff on imports into the Regency of Tunis shall, however, continue to be applied until the 31st December, 1897.

Done at Paris, in duplicate, the 18th September, 1897.

(L.S.) EDMUND MONSON.

(L.S.) G. HANOTAUX.

## DÉCRET DU 16 OCTOBRE 1897.

NOUS, ALI-PACHA-BEY, POSSESSEUR DU ROYAUME DE TUNIS,

Vu la déclaration échangée entre le Gouvernement français et les Gouvernements suédois et norvégien, le 5 mai 1897, et les arrangements intervenus avec le Gouvernement britannique les 31 décembre 1889 et 18 septembre 1897.

Avons pris le décret Suivant.

## ARTICLE PREMIER.

Sont et demeurent définitivement abrogés les traités et conventions de toute nature relatifs à la Tunisie conclus avec les Gouvernements suédois, norvégien et britannique antérieurement aux déclarations précitées.

## ART. 2.

Sont étendus à la Tunisie et y seront appliqués, sans autre promulgation que celle du présent décret, les traités et conventions en vigueur entre la France, d'une part, les Royaumes-Unis de Suède et de Norvège et le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, d'autre part.

Le délai de quatorze jours stipulé à l'article 9 de la convention franco-anglaise d'extradition du 14 août 1876 est porté à deux mois en Tunisie.

Tunis, le 16 octobre 1897.

Vu pour promulgation et mise à exécution :

*Le Ministre Plénipotentiaire,*

*Résident général de la République française,*

RENÉ MILLET.