

GREAT OVERCOAT DAYS AT THE GIGANTIC SALE NOW GOING ON HERE

It's a thrifty man's opportunity. Cut prices all over the store, and we are determined, fully determined, that winter wearables must go. Come get your share of the good things.

Great Rush on Overcoats

We will put all these garments on sale at the same low margin of profits as were the ones that left our store during the early part of this great gigantic sale.

Today and Tomorrow Will Be Big Days With Us.

Great Overcoat Sale

MEN'S NEW BLACK AND BLUE OVERCOATS, regular \$3.00 value—Sale Price \$2.10.
MEN'S NEW OVERCOATS—lovely patterns—all in the latest style—regular \$9.50 value. Sale Price \$6.25.
MEN'S NEW OVERCOATS—latest styles, nobby designs—regular \$10.00 and \$12.00 values. Sale Price \$8.00.
MEN'S NEW OVERCOATS—fancy Scotchies, extra value, regular price \$14.00. Sale Price \$9.90.
MEN'S NEW OVERCOATS—finest quality, best of trimmings—regular \$15.00 value. Sale Price \$11.00.
MEN'S HEAVY STORM REEFERS, extra quality and well made—regular \$5.00 and \$6.50 values. These are in Black, Blue and Grey. Sale Price \$3.48.
MEN'S TOPPERS in Black Wool Cheviot, silk lined, made in the latest style, regular \$15.00 value. Sale Price \$11.48.
MEN'S TOPPERS in Fancy Mixtures, finest quality, regular \$14.00 value. Sale Price \$10.48.
LUMBERMEN'S JACKETS in wool frieze, with extra heavy lining—regular \$4.75 value. Sale Price \$2.98.
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Young Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing

YOUTHS' SUITS in great variety—all nobby patterns, latest style. Sale Prices \$2.63 up.
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YOUTHS' GOOD STORM REEFERS, extra well finished and extra values at \$4.50. Sale Price \$2.69.
BOYS' REEFERS, ages from 5 to 10 years, extra heavy, all with Storm Collars. Sale Price \$2.48.
BOYS' 2-PIECE SUITS, great variety, extra values. Sale Price \$1.08.
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BOYS' KNEE PANTS—Greatest values known. Sale Prices 39c. and 49c. a pair.
YOUTHS' TOPPERS, extra well made, latest styles—regular \$4.00 value. Sale Price \$3.00.
BOYS' TOPPERS in great variety, all sizes. Sale Price \$3.90 up.

Men's Trousers

MEN'S TROUSERS—Men's Tuxedos, regular \$1.25 and \$1.50 values at 89c. a pair.
MEN'S HARKLINE TROUSERS—extra quality, well made. Sale Price \$1.89.
MEN'S EXTRA HEAVY WOOL TROUSERS—Sale Price \$1.19.
MEN'S FANCY WORSTED DRESS TROUSERS—regular \$3.50 and \$4.00 values. Sale Price \$2.69.
MEN'S FINE BLACK WORSTED TROUSERS—Sale Price \$2.15.
MEN'S ODD VESTS—regular \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 to \$2.50 values. Sale Price 89c. for your choice.

Don't delay a moment. Come right here and do your shopping.

Get here early and avoid the crush. Can you resist these magnetic prices? Read:

Furnishings Department

PENMAN'S WARRANTED WOOL, Unshrinkable, Extra Heavy Weight. Sale Price 50c. per garment.
PENMAN'S ALL WOOL FLEECE UNDERWEAR. Sale Price 40c. per garment.
MEN'S HEAVY WORKING TOP SHIRTS. Sale Price 37c. each.
MEN'S WOOL UNDERWEAR, good and heavy, regular 75c. quality at 39c. per garment.
MEN'S ALL WOOL BLACK AND BLUE SWEATERS—regular \$1.00 values. Sale Price 69c. each.
MEN'S EXTRA HEAVY TOP SHIRTS—regular \$1.00 value. Sale Price 69c.
MEN'S HEAVY POLICE BRACES, also fine braces—regular 25c. and 35c. value. Sale Price 19c. a pair.
MEN'S PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS. Sale Price 39c. a pair.
MEN'S CAMBRIC WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS. Sale Price 8 for 25c.
MEN'S WOOL AND SCOTCH HEATHER 1-2 HOSE. Sale Price 17c. a pair.
MEN'S HEAVY WORKING MITTS and Gloves. Sale Price 39c. a pair.
MEN'S REGATTA SHIRTS—regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 values. Sale Price 89c. each.
MEN'S FANCY NECKWEAR—regular 25c. and 35c. values at 19c. each.
MEN'S FANCY NECKWEAR—regular 50c. values at 39c. each.
BOYS' REGATTA SHIRTS—regular 60c. values at 39c. each.
BOYS' FLEECE UNDERWEAR. Sale Price 29c. per garment.
MEN'S WHITE CAMBRIC SHIRTS—regular \$1.00 and \$1.25 values. Sale Price 69c.
MEN'S FLANNELLETTE NIGHTSHIRTS—regular \$1.00 values. Sale Price 69c.
MEN'S UNLAUNDERED WHITE SHIRTS—regular 75c. and \$1.00 values. Sale Price 69c. each.
SPECIAL—MEN'S AND BOYS' CELLULOID COLLARS—Sale Price 2 for 25c.

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Alex. Corbet, Mgr.

NEW TARIFF A POWERFUL TRADE INSTRUMENT

Aimed to Promote Canadian Trade and Favor Mother Country--General, Intermediate, and Preferential Duties the Plan--Intermediate Tariff is an Invitation for Tariff Favors from Other Countries--Some Retaliatory Possibilities--The Changes in Detail--Mr. Fielding Announces a Surplus of \$13,000,000 for Nine Months.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—The new Canadian customs tariff was introduced by the Hon. W. S. Fielding in the house today along with his financial statement.

It is to be a three column tariff comprising "general tariff," intermediate tariff," and British preferential tariff."

The general tariff is applicable to all foreign countries and to British colonies and possessions not entitled to the benefit of the British preferential tariff.

The intermediate tariff for the present will not apply to any country. The government intend treating it as a standing offer for other countries to enter into negotiations for reciprocal concessions in trade. The British preferential applies to Great Britain and the British colonies and possessions to which it has hitherto been applied.

The flat rate of one-third reduction under the British preference has been abandoned and a separate preferential rate is established for each item in the tariff.

On the whole the preference in favor of British goods slightly exceeds that of one-third reduction from the general tariff. In some cases it is less and in some more, in some instances, it was thought advisable in the interests of Canadian industries or of the revenue to give a lower preference than one-third. In a number of cases a preference is granted to Great Britain by placing a small duty against foreign countries on articles formerly free and retaining them on the free list when importing them from Britain. In other cases the ratio of preference is increased by an advance in the general tariff.

In establishing the new preferential

tariff rates, an earnest effort has been made to divert trade from foreign countries to Great Britain, particularly articles of metal.

The intermediate tariff rates are about ten per cent less than the general tariff rates—that is a general tariff rate of 25 per cent while the intermediate is 22 1/2.

Surtax Continued.

The surtax against Germany is continued and is in addition to the general tariff. The dumping clause is also retained and made applicable to free as with dutiable goods not made in Canada.

The changes in the general tariff rates are not numerous and in only a few instances has the maximum general tariff rate been increased over 35 per cent.

In regard to a mutual preference, Mr. Fielding, in effect, said that is Britain's business, not ours.

The anti-combine law has been strengthened and made more easily put in operation. In regard to the financial statement Mr. Fielding showed that there was over a surplus of \$12,000,000 for the past current fiscal year and that for the nine months of the current fiscal period on which we were working the revenue, he predicted, will be about \$65,000,000 and the expenditure \$52,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$13,000,000. When all expenditures, capital and otherwise, are provided for there will be a surplus of \$1,500,000 to be deducted from the public debt.

The duty on agricultural implements has been decreased from 20 per cent to 17 1/2, and on windmills from 25 to 20 per cent. The steel and iron bounties have been extended.

Hon. Mr. Fielding.

In moving the house in committee of ways and means, Hon. Mr. Fielding said: "I feel all will join in congratulation upon the great and continued prosperity of the Dominion. We have had a series of good years, and it is not too much to say that never at any previous moment in the history of Canada was there greater prosperity than at present. Here and there are business difficulties, but we believe they

will pass away. In eastern Canada large industrial interests are embarrassed by an unfortunate difference between two great corporations. Both owe something to the parliament and public of Canada, and I but state the wish of the government when I say we expect the gentlemen connected with these enterprises to make every possible and reasonable effort to speedily adjust the difficulty.

"The budget comes this year under the exceptional circumstances resulting from a change in the fiscal year which will hereafter close on March 31 instead of June 30. We hope for a great improvement in public affairs resulting from that change. We hope to have winter sessions of parliament, and that the summer or some reasonable portion of the summer may be available to members for business and recreation.

"The budget does not always be expected at so early a date as this. It was well understood we are now to deal with the important questions of the tariff. Therefore it was desirable the budget should be brought down early."

A Remarkable Showing.

Mr. Fielding went on to say that revenue showed a remarkable expansion, being \$8,968,387 in excess of revenue for 1905, an increase of twelve and a half per cent. The expenditure exceeded that of 1905 by \$3,920,938, a little more than six per cent.

"There have been only two surpluses larger than this, one in 1903 and one in 1904. The total net surplus in the ten years since 1896 amounts to \$7,188,841, and during that time there has been a half one deficit, that of 1897, of \$19,000. Every department of the government there was a considerable increase in revenue.

"Only \$818,000 was added to the debt for the year. Up to the present time, in the nine months period which will constitute the present fiscal year, the revenues have been very generous, amounting on Nov. 20 to \$33,924,000, an increase of \$4,290,000 over the same period of the year before. To March 31 next, which will be the end of what I may call the fiscal period of nine months, I estimate the revenue will be \$65,000,000, and if business prospers it has in the past few months, we may hope to do even better.

"I am informed that the expenditure on consolidated fund for the nine months to March 31 will not exceed \$32,000,000. We should, therefore, have a surplus for the nine months of \$13,000,000. The capital and special charges for the period I have placed at \$12,500,000, so we will have a balance of \$300,000 in our favor."

"But as about a million of the expenditure is a mere matter of account we do not spend the money, at the close of the nine months period, we shall have paid all charges of every class and kind and shall have effected a reduction in the net debt of \$1,500,000.

Big Loans Maturing.

"In the last three years we have met maturing loans to the extent of \$9,800,000. In 1907 indebtedness to the amount of \$2,000,000 will fall due in London and in the following year \$6,800,000 will become due. These are considerable sums and I need hardly say that the government are keeping these obligations in mind and endeavoring to make satisfactory arrangements for meeting these loans either by way of redemption or otherwise, so that the very high position which the credit of Canada has had for many years will be maintained."

Enormous Growth of Trade.

Mr. Fielding next dealt with the marvelous growth of Canada's trade. Coming to the tariff he said: "This is the second time it has failed to my lot to present a full revision of the tariff. The tariff of 1897 has worked well. Just what its effect has been upon the growth of the country will always be a subject for opinion. Our desire is to encourage tariff stability, and we are not willing to make changes hastily. Now that we are approaching a general revision of the tariff, we wish to keep in mind this idea of tariff stability. We do not desire to make radical changes, and we feel that the general condition of Canada today is such that no radical changes are called for. There have been discussions with gentlemen opposing regarding encouraging manufacturing industries. We all agree we should like such industries to prosper in Canada, providing it does not cost too much. Some gentlemen take the extreme view we should manufacture everything. We hold that

it would be well to wait till Canada has a larger population before attempting to force manufactures in some lines. Tin plate is a case of this sort. With regard to the grouping of the tariff, items have been classified as follows:—

1. Animals, agricultural products, fish, food products.
2. Sugar, molasses, and manufactures thereof.
3. Tobacco and manufactures thereof.
4. Spirits, wines and other beverages.
5. Pulps, paper and books.
6. Chemicals, drugs, oils, paints.
7. Earthen, earthenware and stoneware.
8. Metals, and manufactures thereof.
9. Wood and manufactures thereof.
10. Cotton, flax, hemp, jute and other fibres, silk, wool and manufactures thereof.
11. Miscellaneous.

Changes in Wording.

"We also made some change in wording of the tariff, in that respect naturally consulting the department officials, appraisers and others who have learned the possible difficulties that might arise under any vague wording. Then, at the close, we have two schedules, one dealing with drawbacks and the other with prohibited goods.

"Our present tariff comprises practically four tariffs. The British preference, the general tariff, the surtax and the French treaty. We retain all these features, but there are not many changes in respect to them. But we introduce a new feature called the intermediate tariff. We propose to have three tariff columns, the general tariff, which will be in a large degree the tariff of today. Then there will be the intermediate tariff and lastly the British preference.

"It is not intended that the intermediate tariff shall go into operation at once. We adhere to the British preference because notwithstanding some criticism we believe it to have been a good thing for Canada, and for the British manufacturer and merchant.

"Mutual Preference a Good Thing."

"Mutual preference will be a good thing, but that is a question for the British people. For the moment there is no prospect of mutual preference being

granted, but there is one point upon which I have always had a clear view, and I venture to repeat it today, that if a mutual preference is desired, and if it is desirable for the British people to grant that preference, then certainly we can never advance the cause by pressing it unduly upon the British people by insisting upon them doing something for our advantage which they do not regard as consistent with their own good.

"We say, therefore, to those of us who regard mutual preference as a good thing, that while we may bring it about by the policy we are now pursuing, we could never bring it about by the other policy of insisting and demanding that our British brethren should do something for us which they regard as inconsistent with their own interests.

"We adopted the British preference because we believed it was a good thing for Canada. When you people see fit to adopt it as a good thing for Great Britain, we shall be pleased—but if it doesn't suit you to adopt it from the standpoint of your own interests we have no objection to make. You must go your own way."

Dr. Sproule—"I thought you did not want it."

Mr. Fielding—"There are one or two gentlemen on the other side of the house who say they do not want a British preference at all. I do not want to mention names, but they are looking at me now."

"Now I am not going to say what may happen in the future. 'Never' is a very large word in public affairs."

British Protectionists.

Dr. Sproule—"What about the cattle embargo? You take different grounds there."

Mr. Fielding—"Well, I am afraid some of the British people are becoming a little protectionist. A great many men in this world are protectionists without being willing to admit it." (Opposition laughter.)

W. P. MacLean—"The words are full of them."

Mr. Fielding—"I would not be surprised if some of these British statesmen have a little protection in the back of their head on the question of that cattle embargo. However, they have a right to

their own views, and we must not quarrel with them."

The finance minister went on to say that the British preference would apply to the Mother Country and to the colonies that enjoy its benefit today.

The new tariff provides as in the past for its extension to other parts of the empire. Instead of the flat preference of one-third off the general tariff all along the line, the preference under the new arrangement would vary upon different items. In some cases the preference would be smaller than it was before. In other instances it would be larger. On the whole, Mr. Fielding, added, "it will be found, I think, as a result of the revision that the whole tariff is more favorable to Great Britain in the way of preference than it is at the present moment. We desire to turn trade to Britain wherever we can properly do so, because she is our best customer, and if, by any arrangement that we can properly make, we can turn trade from the people who won't buy from us towards the people who do, then we think we ought to do so."

"We are taking special account of Britain as a producer of metals and in that particular class of goods we have increased the British preference, so that in a line of manufactures in which she has severe competition she will be better able to sell goods to Canada in competition with foreign countries than she is at present."

To Divert Trade to Britain.

"Then we are making another effort, a modest effort, to divert trade towards Britain. There are some cases in which we propose that goods which have been free, and will still be free from Britain, but shall carry a small duty when coming from foreign countries, articles, of course, which there is competition on. For the convenience of calculation, which meant much to business men, it was proposed to adopt in the case of ad valorem duties units 2-1-8. Thus, a duty would be 15, 17 1/2, 20, 22 1/2, 25, and so on per cent, avoiding any intermediate rates. So, when taking one-third of a general tariff rate of 25 per cent, the preferential rate would be either 17 1/2 per cent, or 15 per cent. In the majority of cases, (Continued on page 8.)

THE
COUNTERSTROKE
By AMBROSE PRATT
Author of "Vigorous Daunt, Billionaire."

(Continued.)

"A real sweet boy," said Francine. "He hates this island bitterly. He has always been shut up here. He is very clever, I think; he knows all about science and electricity, and that sort of thing. I have heard him argue with the Count—who is a very learned man. Frank, to do him justice—but each time Desire held his own. Desire works early and late in that boat-house, only coming out for his health's sake, for his grandfather has promised him, if the boat is a success, that he shall go to some university in England."

"I see; but is not the lad mixed up with the Nihilists?"

"Yes and no; he is, of course, a Nihilist, he had to be, but he loathes them in his heart."

ame Katherine Vyssla.

"Stop!" she commanded. "I have come in search of you."

"For what purpose?" he demanded roughly, for on sight of her every bad feeling in his heart had mounted upmost and it was in his mind to kill her, since she might bar the slender chance of their escape.

Madame held up a large key. "My father sleeps at last," she said, "and I have procured this key. The servants are now at breakfast. You must slip down speedily to the beach and with this key unlock one of the boats. You should get an hour's start at least. More I cannot do for you. Frank: I have risked my life in doing this much. Go, dear, go!"

"Kate, you have done this for me?"

"To save your life! said Madame wearily; 'I could not bear to see you die. All I ask in return is that you should think kindly of me sometimes.'

"You know all my escape must mean?"

The woman smiled. "You are foolish, Frank. The Chief of the Nihilists will never be taken; if you escape, he will abandon this retreat, that is all."

"Ah I see. Well, Kate, I thank you from the bottom of my heart. Good-bye. He held out his hand, but Madame looked at him reproachfully, and without a word he took her in his arms and kissed her lightly on the lips.

"Farewell!" he said. "Come, Francine!"

But Miss Elliott stared at him, turned of a sudden cold as stone. "Do you think I would owe my life to that woman, my father's murderer? You are mad, or dream, my Lord."

Cressingham groaned on seeing this new difficulty in his path, but Madame, with

a strange smile, swung on her heel and walked off with these words: "Delay will be fatal, Frank. Soon the beach will be alive with negroes who are going fishing out to sea. Their boat is now awaiting you. If you are wise, haste and take it. Farewell!"

"Francine!" said the man hoarsely, "you see before you a chance to save two lives, yours and mine. What matter whence comes this chance? It is ours, let us take it."

"You go, my Lord," said Francine lightly. "I shall stay."

"You know I shall not go without you," he cried.

"I beg your pardon, I know nothing now."

Cressingham threw himself on his knees before her. "Francine, I know I am not worthy of you, I never was, but on my honor, darling, I love only you. I kissed that woman just as I would have kissed one of those cursed negroes if he had brought me a means of winning you from here."

"You kissed her?"

"I did. Hate me, cast me off if you will, but let me save you."

"Or yourself!" The words were stinging as a whip lash. Cressingham got slowly to his feet and looked at her; when next he spoke his voice was calm and low. "You do me no injustice, dear! but have it as you will. My death at least will prove I am not all the bad you think me." He seated himself on the steps and buried his face in his hands. Precious minutes passed slowly, one by one, but he was hopeless now, and did not feel so keenly as he had felt before. It came to him as a real surprise when at

last a trembling hand was laid upon his shoulder, and a faltering voice whispered in his ear, "I was so jealous, Frank!"

Starting to his feet he seized the girl, his eyes aglow again with hope.

"Francine!" he cried, and strained her to him, but she pushed herself away. "First wipe your lips," she muttered. "I could not let you kiss me after her!"

Next moment they were speeding seawards down the steps.

CHAPTER XIV.
A DREAM OF HOPE.

The adventurers arrived at the beach at last, and apparently without having been observed. Cressingham cast an anxious glance behind him as they reached the boats, but no one could be seen near any sign of life. With trembling fingers he unlocked the padlock of the boat that was already equipped, and drew it swiftly towards them from the sea.

It was then that they heard a loud mocking laugh, and turning, saw the figure of the Count d'Altala, supported on the arms of his slaves, and accompanied by half a score of negroes, issue from a tunnel in the rock some fifty yards away.

But Cressingham was desperate. Seizing Francine in his arms he threw her in the boat, and springing aboard himself caught up the oars and fitted them into their rowlocks. He saw that some of the negroes were armed with spears, and that all were armed, but he refused to let himself think, and bent all his energies for a mad race with death.

Miss Elliott crouched down in the stern and covered her face with her hands, for she could only see one upshot of the

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struggle, and had abandoned herself to despair.

Cressingham heard the Count give a stern order: "No, do not shoot! After them! take them alive!"

Putting forth his utmost strength, he strained at the oars, but the boat was huge and cumbersome, the oars were heavy, long, and difficult to manage. He saw the negroes enter the other boat and push from the beach. He marked their course, four strong men at the oars. They passed him wide, faint on heading him off. Accomplishing their purpose, they stopped and

leisurely awaited him. With an angry cry he ceased his toil, seeing the mad vision of further travail, for he was hopelessly entrapped.

"It's all up with us, Francine," he muttered hoarsely.

The girl stood up and gazed with wild eyes into his.

"The time has come to keep your promise, Frank," she cried.

He got to his feet, too, and glanced despairingly about him, as though taking a last look at the bright world before departing on that unknown voyage from which there can be no return.

(To be continued.)