

NO ALUM in DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

"The Daily News" CLASSIFIED ADS.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms and bath. Will sell furniture cheap. Apply evenings, 2215 Fifth Ave. E. 282-3

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for house-keeping. Enquire Demers. 11.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms with hot and cold water. Clean and comfortable. Only \$2.50 per week. Klondike Hotel, Fulton and Seventh Avenue. 11.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Six coal leases at a very reasonable price. Write, Leigh & Talman Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, U. S. A.

FOR SALE—New house, Section 7, \$100 cash and \$20 a month; total \$1,150. P. O. Box 190.

FOR SALE—50-H.P. capacity steam boiler and 8-H.P. stationary engine. Can be had cheap. In excellent order. Apply Box 15, Daily News. 2211.

WANTED

WANTED—Large Mail Order house wants men everywhere willing to work a few hours for \$20 weekly, contract given, position permanent. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. The Co-operative Union, Windsor, Ontario.

WANTED—Four-room house in Section Five or Six for \$125 down and \$25 a month until paid. Box 102, Daily News.

WANTED—Situation by young lady as bookkeeper or office help. Salary reasonable. Apply Box 119, Daily News. 11.

WANTED—View lot and house; close in; about \$2,500 to \$3,000. Will pay \$700 cash and arrange balance. Box 100, Daily News.

MISCELLANEOUS

SACRIFICE SALE—Excavated Lot 7, Block 1, Section 1; worth \$8,000; \$1,000 cash; balance 5 years, 7 per cent, or \$3,000 cash. O. J. Leduc, P. O. Box 1385, Montreal. 11.

MARRY—Why remain alone? Why not better your position? Our club is private and dependable. Best in the west. Information 10c in stamps. Ideal Introduction Club, Box 264, Vancouver, B. C.

\$15 WEEKLY—Men wanted everywhere, no matter how small the village, for few hours work in spare time, experience unnecessary, position permanent. The Co-operative Union, Windsor, Ont.

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NEAR DRYDOCK
PARTLY FURNISHED

\$10.00
PER MONTH

PATTULLO & RADFORD
SECOND AVENUE

Ten More Prizes Added

FIRST PRIZE A KITCHEN
CABINET

Next ten persons coming nearest to the number of Puffed Rice in the bottle will give each a box of Fry's Chocolates valued at \$1.00.

With Every \$1.00 Purchase

You Get a Coupon

Fuller's Grocery
Phone 572 311 3rd Ave.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS

Try Smith & Killas' ice cream.

Panorium Pioneer Cleaners.

Phone 4.

Open for business evening—

McRae Bros. 279-88

Mrs. E. H. Paterson, of Seal

Cove, will not receive tomorrow.

Mrs. G. A. Klover, of Seal Cove,

will not receive tomorrow.

Xmas postcards, 8 for 25c.

Benson's Studio, 2nd Ave. 11

Ladies' Desks—A gift that is

appreciated. Fumed, Golden and

Mission Finish. At Geo. D. Tite's.

2821f

The shooting case whereby a

man got wounded in a local hotel

last Friday night will come up

for hearing tomorrow.

For a comfortable room, come

to the St. Elmo Hotel, 836 Sec-

ond Avenue, near Eighth Street.

Newly opened. Steam heat and

hot and cold water in every room.

Free baths. Rates reasonable.

Skates and Hockey Sticks at

Fred Stork's Hardware. 11.

The Prince Rupert Towing Co.,

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tug "P.R.T. No. 1." Phone Red

394 or Black 322. Address: P. O.

Box 96. Agency for the "Avance"

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Remember the New England

Dinner in the Baptist Church on

Tuesday evening next, 7 to 9. Ad-

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For every \$2.00 purchase dur-

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Avenue. 11.

C. B. PETERSON

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT

AND AUDITOR

Phone 318



PACIFIC, PEACE RIVER AND ATHABASCA
RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

Pacific, Peace River and Athabasca Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act, authorizing the company to lay out, construct and operate the following lines of railway: (a) Commencing at a point on tide water, at or near the head of Kitimat Arm, following the Kitimat River in a northerly direction to the summit between Kitimat and Lakeelse Lake, thence in a northerly direction along the valley of the Lakeelse Lake and river to the Skeena River, thence crossing the Skeena River by means of a high level bridge and over the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway with standard clearances, thence north-easterly to the mouth of the Kitimat River and following its course to the summit of Secac River, and thence, following the valley of the Nass River, at or near Aiyansh, a distance of approximately one hundred and twelve miles; (b) from the mouth of the Blackwater River, with the Nass River, following the course of the Blackwater River, to the summit between it and the Galamkeest River, thence south easterly along the Galamkeest River to the Skeena River, thence up the Skeena River to the mouth of Bear River approximately fifty-seven miles. DATED at Ottawa this nineteenth day of October, 1914. FRINGLE, THOMPSON, BURGESS & COTE, Solicitors for the Applicant.

LOYD GEORGE IS PLEASED WITH BRITISH FINANCE

War Hit Money Markets "Like Kick to an Ant-Heap"—Loan Is Oversubscribed.

London, Dec. 5.—Lloyd George before the closing of the House gave official confirmation to reports that the British war loan of \$1,750,000,000, for which bonds were issued, has been oversubscribed.

The Chancellor gave no figures. He said, however, that a feature of the loan was the enormous number of individuals, totaling nearly 100,000, who had made application for small sums. These the Chancellor declared, would receive the first allotments. He added that the loan is the largest ever raised.

In the course of a statement concerning financial conditions in the country, the Chancellor stated that the financial deadlock which followed the outbreak of war was due to inability to collect outstanding debts abroad. "We can neither buy nor sell, although the whole world owes us money."

As an instance, Mr. Lloyd George referred to the United States, which, he said, owed Great Britain about a thousand millions sterling (\$5,000,000,000), "but we could do no business," he added.

Running the World's Trade.

Dealing with the steps taken by the government to assist commerce during the war, Mr. Lloyd George said that the government had undertaken responsibility which no government ever had been called upon to assume before.

"We had not merely our own business to run," the Chancellor of the Exchequer continued, "but we were an essential part of a machine that ran the international trade of the world. We carried half the produce and provided the capital that moved this produce from one part of the world to another, not merely for ourselves, but for other countries."

Giving instances, he referred to the cotton trade, and said that all the movements from the plantations to the ultimate destination by paper signed either at London, Manchester, or Liverpool. When the United States bought cotton, or silk, or tea in China payment was made through London by means of these documents. That showed, Mr. Lloyd George said, how complicated the system was.

The paper issued in London had become a part of the currency of the world. Into this fine, delicate, paper machinery had crossed a great war, affecting two-thirds of the people of the whole world, and confusion was inevitable. It was as if a violent kick had been given to an ant-heap, and for a moment

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there were confusion and panic. The deadlock which existed, the Chancellor pointed out, was not due to any lack of credit in this country. It was due to the failure of remittances from abroad.

Bill of Exchange Unimpeachable.

Mr. Lloyd George told his hearers that the action which the British government had taken was to save British trade, British commerce, British labor, and British lives. The government, he said, had hypothecated the credit of the State in order to restore these exchanges upon which the commerce and industry of the country depended, and upon which the whole community depended for their daily life.

By this step, the speaker said, the unimpeachable character of the British bill of exchange had been maintained. It was vital to the good name of this country that this type of British paper which had become currency for the whole of the trade of the world should be unimpeachable, and that no one should say hereafter that in a day of crisis it had been dishonored.

One hundred and twenty million pounds sterling (\$600,000,000) of bills, Mr. Lloyd George continued, had been discounted by the Bank of England, and that showed, he said, that out of a total of between 300,000,000 and 500,000,000 pounds sterling of bills out at the beginning of the war a great part was disposed of in the ordinary course.

The total amount of bills which had arrived at maturity and for which the Bank of England had found money, was 60,386,000 pounds. It was estimated that at the end of the war there would be about 50,000,000 pounds of bills in what he would call "cold store" through their belonging to belligerent countries or for other reasons.

There would not be a penny lost to the great accepting houses, and the total loss upon the whole of these transactions, he estimated, would not be equal to the cost of a single week of carrying on the war, and in addition British commerce and industry would be saved from one of the worst possible catastrophes.

MURDER CHARGE IS UP FOR TRIAL TODAY

(Continued From Page One.)

agent to communicate with the authorities at Hazelton and Smithers.

He immediately returned with Mr. Phillips, and was never out of sight of the body again until the provincial constable arrived. The body was lying face downwards about 1,000 feet east of the bridge, clothed in corduroy trousers, a coat which he had never seen on Taylor before, and high boots, all of which were produced in court. The coat showed signs of having been cut with a knife at the back near the neck. A hat, which was subsequently found to be that of the accused, was lying about six or eight feet from the body, and partially concealed were a notebook and pocketbook, both marked "John May."

A broken piece of glass, apparently from the neck of a bottle, was also picked up on the scene of the murder. As the body was lying face downwards the witness' first impression was that Taylor was asleep but before touching him he saw blood marks on the ties and rails. There were a few footmarks close by, but no sign of a struggle. The night of the tragedy was moonlight, with hazy clouds frequently obscuring the light.

Cross-examined, the witness had paid no attention to the cuts

on the coat. Nor did he think it surprising that a notebook and pocketbook should be found close to the coat, which also belonged to May.

So far as he could judge, the time he discovered the body was 5:30 a. m. It was not quite daylight. It was about 9 o'clock when the police arrived; and he did not know whether Dr. Macaulay examined the body or not.

The next witness called was George M. Beirnes, a rancher from Mission Point. He resides in Old Hazelton, and crosses the river every night and morning in a thirteen-foot flat-bottomed skiff. On the evening of the murder he crossed to Old Hazelton as usual but on returning next morning could not find the skiff and had to travel by the ferry.

He found that the house occupied by the Chinaman on his ranch had been ransacked—everything was upside down and a number of articles missing, including an alarm clock and a half-pound package of tea. His boat was drawn up on a bar some four hundred yards above its usual place and one of the oars was missing. In the bow of the boat was an old gray coat which he found later belonged to the deceased's partner, and a whiskey

bottle with a broken neck. He had since fitted the piece of glass picked up at the scene of the murder into this break. In the pockets of the coat he found the alarm clock and half-pound of tea.

The following day Beirnes arranged a meeting with the police and followed the trail from the bridge down to his ranch. About a hundred yards from his chicken coop they found a bloodstained shirt. He had himself bought a similar shirt for the accused some little time before when the latter was working for him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Peters he admitted that the shirt was dry and the stains were dry when he first saw them. He didn't know how long they might have been there. He had traveled the same trail five days before but would not swear the shirt was not there then. Hundreds of working men wore similar shirts. "In fact," said Mr. Peters, throwing down his pencil, "all it comes to is that you found a shirt and thought you saw some bloodstains. There are any amount of shirts like it in the country, and you don't know how or when it got there."

The coat he found in the boat was Taylor's partner's coat. Taylor apparently had the fac-

ulty of changing coats," said Mr. Peters. He also found the bottle containing whiskey. "That, I see has been carefully removed." All the things were found where they couldn't help being found; there was absolutely no attempt at concealment.

Mr. Williams, assistant roadmaster for the G. T. P., went into the box and testified to having seen two men at South Hazelton station on the night of the murder. One of them was an Indian very like the man in the dock and the other wore a hat which he identified as the one produced in court as having been found near the body. The Indian, who had a black bottle in his hand, invited him to "Come here," but he took no notice.

Cross-examined, he admitted that it would be difficult for him to recognize the Indian again as he only saw him for a minute or two, for the first time in his life, at 10 o'clock at night. He was perfectly sure, however, that the Indian was not drunk.

The court then adjourned for lunch. For Xmas buying take advantage of the special reductions at Geo. D. Tite's. 2821f

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