FOUNDED 1888 VANCOUVER, B. C., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1914. TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR

INTERPRETER HOPKINSON SHOT DEAD IN COURT HOUSE CORRIDOR BY HINDOO

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE IN CARMAN TRIAL

Negro Maid Says Accused Admitted Having Killed Mrs. Bailey and Asked Her to Say Nothing.

DENOUNCES HER OWN PREVIOUS TESTIMONY

Witness Declares That She Did Not Tell Truth at the Coroner's Inquest.

(Associated Press, World's Leased Wire)

MINEOLA, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Celia Coleman, negro maid in the Carman household, star witness for the state, testified today at the trial of Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, accused of the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, that Mrs. Carman had appeared, revolver in hand, a moment after Mrs. Bailey had been shot, and said:

"I shot him."

"The next morning about daylight, Mrs. Carman came to my room," Celia continued. "She said 'Oh, Celia, what did I kill that woman for? I hope God will forgive me. You stick to me, and if anything happens to you I'll take care of your little boy.'"

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IMMIGRATION OFFICIAL WHO GAVE EVIDENCE IN RAM SINGH CASE YESTERDAY IS FOULLY MURDERED

Assassin Attempts to Escape After Firing Seven Shots Into Unfortunate Man's Body But Is Arrested With Seven Alleged Accomplices.

Feuds among the local Hindoo colony which have already resulted in several assassinations of Sikhs and other natives of East India reached their climax this morning in the cold-blooded murder of Mr. W. C. Hopkinson, the official interpreter of the immigration department, by one of a gang of eight men, who armed with two revolvers, deliberately fired on him in one of the court house corridors.

Eight shots were discharged, seven of them taking effect in body of the unfortunate man. The murderer and his companions immediately attempted to rush from the building, but the amazed bystanders and the police, recovering from their momentary surprise, managed to seize the assassin himself and nine others, who are now in custody.

The attack on Mr. Hopkinson is believed to be the result of the splendid work done by the late Inspector in unearthing dangerous conspiracies hatched by the revolutionary society of East Indians, which has ramifications in Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco and European cities. The recent conviction of Hindoos in Victoria, found with a bomb-making plant, was largely the work of Mr. Hopkinson, who had gathered important evidence covering the criminal operations of this organization. Some of the bombs made in Victoria, it is understood, had been shipped to agents of the society in India, and Mr. Hopkinson discovered the facts in time to warn the India police. It is generally believed that the Komagata expedition and the operations of the society were aided and abetted by German agents in India and elsewhere, who have been making strenuous efforts to arouse hostility to British rule in India, Egypt and Africa in order to embarrass the British government.

The death of Mr. Hopkinson is not only deeply regretted on account of the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him, but also because of his great ability and value to the immigration service and incidentally to the police of India. Those who know of Mr. Hopkinson's work will feel that he has died as much in the service of the British flag as any soldier killed in the trenches. Conscious of his danger, Mr. Hopkinson was absolutely fearless and was one of the few men in Vancouver who understand the character of the East Indian people, and knew how they should be handled. His death undoubtedly will confirm the people of British Columbia in their determination to end the immigration of these people to this country.

Inspector Hopkinson was standing in the main corridor of the Court House when Mewa Singh, a well-known member of the Hindoo colony, stepped up to him, drew two revolvers, firing one shot point-blank into the inspector's breast.

Valued Official.

Inspector William C. Hopkinson, of the Canadian immigration department, came to Canada some eight years ago from India. He had been an inspector of police for a number of years under the Indian government, and stood high as a police officer of considerable ability.

His first employment in Canada, which led to his permanent appointment as a member of the immigration staff here, was when he went with Mr. J. B. Harkin, of the Dominion staff at Ottawa, to British Honduras, at the time when the British and Canadian governments were considering the transplanting of the Hindoo colony from this province to the colony in Honduras.

Since that time, Mr. Hopkinson has been constantly in the employ of the immigration department, and has rendered signal service in the many difficulties which have arisen over the presence in Vancouver of the Hindoo colony. During the past summer, in the many weeks the Komagata Maru expedition was in the harbor, Inspector Hopkinson bore a very heavy burden and also rendered important assistance in the case through the fact that he was an extremely able linguist in many of the Indian dialects. He carried on many trying conferences with the members of the Komagata Maru expedition and with the Hindoo colony ashore. In the more recent troubles, when the shooting of a number of Hindoos in the Sikh temple by Bela Singh occurred, the police officers were assisted by the inspector very materially.

As an expert on the Bertillon system of thumb-print and measurement identification, Inspector Hopkinson had delivered a course of lectures before the members of the Vancouver police force. Since his coming to the city Mr. Hopkinson had married, and his wife and two small children survive. His home was at 1754 Barclay street.

Born in Yorkshire in 1876, Mr. Hopkinson passed his infancy in the Old Country. Later his father and mother took him with them to India. Educated in that country, he acquired a knowledge of the Indian language such as few white men could boast of. He was exceptionally fluent also in speaking the language. His father was one of

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TANKER SEIZED BY WARSHIPS OFF SCOTTISH COAST

United States Protests Against Capture of "Rockfeller" by British—Three Vessels Taken.

(Associated Press, World's Leased Wire)

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The Standard Oil steamer Platuria, flying the American flag, has been seized by British warships off the coast of Scotland and taken into Stornoway, a part in the Lewis Islands, according to a cablegram received here today by the company from her captain.

The Standard Oil Company has re-

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MARKED PROGRESS BY FRENCH

LONDON, Oct. 21—The Paris correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that latest information from the front indicates that the French are making marked progress on the right bank of the River Meuse and that the great battle raging in the north is as yet without definite result.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has given out a despatch from Amsterdam which says that an arrival in that city from Brussels is authority for the statement that the German military commander in the Belgian capital has placarded the city advising all German civilians to leave within 48 hours. This news has not been confirmed.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The official war information bureau makes the following announcement: "The statement from German sources that there has been a rebellion in British Somaliland, and that Berbera, with all the British officials, has been taken, is entirely without foundation. The situation in the protectorate remains unchanged since the outbreak of the war."

War Bulletins

ROME, via Paris, Oct. 21.—Reports of a hostile occupation of Avlona, Albania, were today officially denied by the Italian authorities.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—(By wireless via Sayville, L.I.—The German government has informed the American embassy that it has no objection to the importation of provisions for Belgian civilians.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The correspondent of the Times at Copenhagen learns from German sources that airship sheds are being constructed at Tondern, in Schleswig, and at Rostock, on the Warnow, near the Baltic Sea, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—An engagement between German torpedo boats and hostile subarines in the Baltic, near Rugen Island, off the Prussian coast, is reported from Stockholm, according to a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen. No details of the fight or its result are given.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, who accompanied the British naval brigade and marines to Antwerp was, according to one of the latter, with them in the trenches practically all the time. One day he reconnoitered the position of the Germans in an aeroplane.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The alleged German spy, believed to be an American citizen and whose case came up today for hearing at the Wellington barracks in London, is in reality a German subject by the name of Lody. This man assumed the name of Inglis and pretended to be an American.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A despatch here from Breda, in the Netherlands, says that 19,000 residents of Antwerp have been repatriated in the last two days. The water supply of Antwerp has been restored and the tramways are running. The German machine guns recently posted in the streets of the city have been sent to the front.

LISBON, Portugal, Oct. 21, via London.—A revolutionary outbreak in the cities of Braganza and Mafra, under the leadership of Adriano Beca, a former colonel, has been promptly put down, according to an official announcement mode today. Beca has been arrested and a band of revolutionaries from Mafra are being pursued by the troops. Beyond the cutting of telegraph wires and the stopping of trains, nothing seems to have been accomplished.

LONDON, Oct. 21—The Star has published a despatch explaining the desperate resistance of the Germans in the vicinity of Roye and Arras. The enemy succeeded in taking possession, the despatch says, of the huge excavations of the Grand Canal du Nord, now in the course of construction. It is sixty miles long and so deep that the Germans are able to move through it large bodies of troops sheltered from fire. This canal passes Lassigny, Roye, Nesle and Roisel.

DIRECTORATE INTERLOCKING EXTRAORDINARY

United States Steel Magnates Connected With 540 Outside Companies and Corporations.

(Associated Press, World's Leased Wire.)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21: — Argument on behalf of the government in its dissolution suit against the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries, was continued today before Jacob M. Dickinson in the United States district court here. Mr. Dickinson said the steel corporation through its directors was in direct touch with the large railroads and steamship companies of the United States and with the overwhelming majority in money and how of the banks and trust companies of the United States.

Counsel stated that the records showed that since its organization directors of the corporation have simultaneously been directors in more than 540 different companies and corporations exclusive of the steel corporation and its subsidiaries. In 1911 when the suit was brought, Mr. Dickinson continued, some of the steel directors were directors in sixty-two railroad companies operating nearly fifty per cent of the entire railroad mileage of the country.

The interlocking of directors, Mr. Dickinson added, in respect to the leading rail manufacturers is significant in connection with the fact that the price of rails has remained uniform since shortly after the formation of the corporation.

HIZEN DOESN'T MIND WAITING JUST OUTSIDE

HONOLULU, Oct. 21.—The Japanese battleship Hizen, fully coaled and provisioned, appeared today off the harbor but will not enter. She is fourteen days from Yokesuka, a naval depot near Yokohama, and supposedly is doing the double duty of protecting Japanese and British commerce and scouting for German cruisers.

The little German gunboat Geier is undergoing repairs here to her disabled engines. After these have been completed she must put to sea or intern for the duration of the war.

The Hizen was formerly the Russian battleship Retzivan and was captured at Port Arthur, when that stronghold fell in 1905, after a prolonged siege. Although sunk, the Japanese raised and refloated her. The Hizen was built at Philadelphia by the Cramps and delivered to Russia in 1900.

VERA CRUZ PEOPLE TO BE PROTECTED

(Associated Press, World's Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Mexican national convention at Aguas Calientes has approved the arrangement made by American Consul Silliman and General Aguilar for withdrawing American forces from Vera Cruz. General Carranza is expected to issue a proclamation giving guarantee to citizens of Vera Cruz who have aided the United States.

"THE GREATEST SAILOR SINCE WORLD BEGAN"

"Admirals all, for England's sake,
Honor be yours and fame!
And honor, as long as waves shall break,
To Nelson's peerless name!"

SECRET GERMAN PHONES FOUND IN RUSSIAN POLAND

(Associated Press, World's Leased Wire)

PETROGRAD, Oct .21.—(Via London)—Refugees from Russian Poland have brought information concerning a secret telephone system of which the Germans have made extended use.

They relate that when German troops enter a town in Russian Poland some officer at once asks to be directed to the home of a non-Polish resident, giving the man's name. In the house invariably there is found a telephone and the cellar is stocked with benzine or gasoline, canned soups and other provisions. By the telephone the Germans establish communication with the rear. They inform headquarters of their exact whereabouts and even seek from villages ahead of them information as to the best roads.

The Russians are taking steps to destroy this system.

SIR LYMAN JONES BETTER.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 21.—Sir Lyman Melvin Jones is reported somewhat better this morning.

GERMAN OFFICER VENTED SPITE ON BRITISH FLAG

Trampled on Colors of Captured Merchantman—Story of Captain of the Glitra.

(Associated Press, World's Leased Wire)

LONDON, Oct. 21. — Captain Johnston and sixteen men of the crew of the British steamer Glitra of Leith, sunk by a German submarine, have arrived in Slavanger, Norway, from Skudesnes, according to a despatch to the Reuter's Telegram Company from that place. In telling of his experience, Captain Johnston said:

"The Glitra left Grangemouth, Scotland, Sunday noon with coal and coke for Slavanger. At half past twelve Tuesday afternoon the German submarine N-17 popped out of the water to the starboard and stopped us about nine miles southwest of Skudesnes. No other craft was in sight.

Ordered Flag Down.

"The submarine sent a boat with five men. With revolvers in hand they ordered the British flag taken down, threatening to shoot me if I did not obey. Furthermore, they allowed me not more then ten minutes to let down the life boats and take off the crew.

"I took the flag, whereupon the German officer tore it out of my hands and trampled it under foot. I was forced to take the ship's papers back when I attempted to take them off, and none of the crew was allowed to take any of his belongings.

Opened Bottom Valve.

"The crew went in two lifeboats which the submarine quickly towed 500 yards from the Glitra. Three Germans remained aboard, searched the ship thoroughly and rapidly, and one of them evidently opened the bottom valve, because the rear of the ship began to sink. Then in a few minutes the Glitra disappeared.

"We were ordered to row to the shore. When we reached Norwegian sea territory we met a pilot boat which towed us until a Norwegian torpedo boat took us aboard. The Glitra was not insured."

EMDEN AGAIN RAIDS BRITISH STEAM ROUTES

(Associated Press, World's Leased Wire.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The German cruiser Emden has again been sinking British steamers, this time at a point 150 miles southwest of Cochin, British India, according to a report received by the admiralty from Colombo, Ceylon. She has sent to the bottom the British steamers Chilkana, Troilus, Benmohr and Clan Grant, and the dredger Ponrabble, bound for Tasmania. The British steamer Exford was captured by the Emden.

EXPERT DOES SOME FIGURING.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—(By wireless)—The military expert of the Kreutz Zeitung estimates the losses of the French, the British, the Russians and the Belgians, in killed, wounded and prisoners, at least three-quarters of a million men.

of military exigencies, to relieve the distress in Belgium.

The Russian emperor's ukase is said to have been published in response to a widespread demand of his people, who have been astonished by the effect on the country of the prohibition of the use of vodka which followed mobilization.

Failed to Break Steel Circle.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Bordeaux correspondent of the Star sends the following:

"On Tuesday the Germans made another great effort to burst the narrowing circle of steel that is hemming them in. They tried vainly at no fewer than six points to discover a weak spot on the allied front, the main effort being made at La Bassee."

Homage to Nelson.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—While England paid homage today to Nelson on this, the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, the forces of Germany and the allies continued to fight back and forth along the battle line in France and Belgium, to the south from trenches, and to the north over a web of waterways, the presence of which seems likely to give the struggle there the name of the Battle of the Canal.

The strange coincidence that the Britons learned on Trafalgar Day officially that the British fleet was cooperating with the allied army on the French coast, and the unusual number of wreaths placed on the Nelson monument, were indicative of an expectancy that the day might possibly be marked with cheering news for the admiral's countrymen.

British Navy on Left.

What units of the fleet are harboring in the Straits of Dover, at times throwing shells into the German columns operating on the French side of the waterway, of course are not known, but the presence of gunboats has been mentioned, which upholds the theories advanced soon after the Germans took Ostend, that the British navy had taken charge of the extreme left of the allied line.

What progress, if any, has been made by any side south of Ostend is not disclosed in the latest Paris official communication, which contented itself with saying that the Belgians are resisting attacks along the Yser.

Will Strain Every Nerve.

Violent German onslaughts at other points of the battle line, it was claimed also were checked, but it was noteworthy that no progress anywhere was claimed. It is naturally the allies' contention that the outcome of the German advance on the coast towns, now seemingly in abeyance, was a repetition of the German sweep on Paris; that is, it will end with a retreat. All reports, however, agree that the Germans are bringing up all their available reinforcements and that it will require an effort as great as any yet made since the opening of hostilities to make them withdraw.

The power of the British fleet and Britain's mastery over the sea are slowly becoming more and more factors in the great war. Britain has been fretting in the fact of a situation which so far has precluded any general engagement with the German fleet. Thus the mention of British ships as being active off the Belgian coast is hailed with particular public satisfaction.

Ostend Not Retaken.

All reports that the allies had retaken Ostend proved incorrect and little faith is placed in the dispatches saying they had occupied Bruges. If they have done so, it would mean that the German line has been pushed back so far as to be virtually cut and German forces in the vicinity of Nieuwpoort isolated.

As it is, a decided bend has been made in the German line in the neighborhood of Roulers, as compared with the line, which recently stretched due south from Ostend through Ypres to Lille.

Unconfirmed Reports.

Available dispatches offered no new interpretation of the colossal operations in the east, and it may take the coming winter to decide even the preliminary stages of the struggle between the Russians and the Austro-German forces.

Reports of an engagement in the Baltic Sea between German torpedo boats and hostile submarines are not confirmed. Neither is the German report that a British submarine has been destroyed in a German bay in the North Sea.

An attempted revolution at Braganza and Mafra, in Portugal, is attributed here to Royalists, whose object is to prevent Portugal joining the allies, apparently met with short shrift. Portuguese military preparations for war are said to be proceeding with the greatest activity.

INTERPRETER HOPKINSON SHOT AT COURT HOUSE

(Continued)

Sir Louis Cavagnari's escort to Cabul in 1879, and was killed in action. Subsequently his widowed mother removed to Lahore, where she educated her boy.

Hopkinson fell to his knees at the second shot, but immediately rose and grappled with his assailant, who fired six more shots at his victim, five of which took effect in the body of the unfortunate man.

The assassin, who was armed with two five-chambered .32 calibre revolvers, having emptied the contents of one of them into Mr. Hopkinson's body, struck at him viciously with the empty weapon, while pumping shots into him with the other. Inspector Hopkinson died without a word.

As the murdered man sank to the floor of the corridor, Richard Polley rushed at the assassin and said: "Give me those guns," to which Mewa Singh replied: "I give them to the police."

He then turned away, whereupon J. B. McCann, head janitor of the court house, who rushed into the corridor on hearing the shots, grabbed the murderer and attempted to wrest the guns from his grasp.

Mewa Singh turned the loaded gun on Mr. McCann and endeavored to pull the trigger, but the husky janitor was too much for the miscreant, who, seeing the fruitless nature of the struggle, said "All right, I go with you."

Mr. McCann thereupon took him and turned him over to Detectives McDonald and Crewe, who rushed him down to the cells in the provincial police department.

Dr. Smith, assistant superintendent of the General hospital, and Dr. Morley, of the same institution, who were present at the court house, attended the unfortunate interpreter, but his death was almost instantaneous.

W. A. Campbell, 1269 Burrard street, who was in the witness room at the time of the murder and saw the whole thing, gives the following version of the shooting:

An Eye-witness' Story.

"I was sitting in the witness room, and Hopkinson, who had just been in to report, walked out and stood by the door.

"The Hindoo came along the corridor and walked straight up to Mr. Hopkinson. Then, without a word of warning, he drew two guns out of his coat pockets and commenced firing at him.

"Hopkinson fell to his knees at the second shot, near the assize court door, but rose up again and, staggering toward the Hindoo, clinched with him, whereupon the Hindoo fired the rest of the bullets out of one gun, and then struck him with the empty weapon, the same time discharging the other weapon at the breast of the unfortunate man.

"The murdered man sank to the floor with a groan, and Mr. McMann rushed at the Hindoo and grabbed for his guns, which he took from him. Hopkinson then spoke again, a slight groan being the only sign he gave of life."

Paul Cadwell, of Kerrisdale, and Joseph Bottomley, of 157 Earls road, were also present in the witness room, but were not in a position to see the shooting as clearly as Mr. Campbell.

Immediately the shots were fired, a number of Hindoos who were in the courthouse corridor, made a rush for the exit, but the bystanders and police rounded them up to the number of seven and they were placed in the cells.

Eight Hindoo Prisoners.

The names of those arrested are: Mewa Singh, who did the shooting; Sunder Singh, Duleep Singh, Basant Singh, Jowala Singh, Kaloo Singh, Sohan Lal and Banta Singh. These will be held as accessories to the act.

Extra vigilance is being exercised regard to Mewa Singh, it being felt by the authorities that he will not hesitate to make away with himself should the opportunity occur.

It is understood that the authorities will make every effort to have Mewa Singh brought up in time to be tried at the present assizes.

Was It a Plot?

It is the opinion of the police that the murder of Inspector Hopkinson is the outcome of a meeting of a certain element of Hindoos held yesterday or the day before. It was probably decided that the absence of the interpreter, who had important evidence to give in the Bela Singh case, would be most desirable at the trial. His evidence might aid in saving Bela Singh from the gallows. He must be got rid of. A drawing took place and the fateful lot fell to the murderer. At any rate he was the only one of all the Hindoos in the courtroom this morning that was armed.

"I'm glad I did it."

Thus the murderer expressed himself when informed at the police station of his victim's death, and he smiled most casually.

A Cool Prisoner.

Pacing up and down his cell with a cynical smile on his face, the murderer is apparently as happy as can be. He thinks he has done his duty and is quite content to pay the penalty. He stated that he came to Canada eight years ago and that he is 34 years of age. He has been employed as a cook, as a mill hand and in other manual labor capacities. He is a man of medium height and very fleshy.

A Hindoo employed by the immigration department was taken to the jail this morning by Deputy Chief McRae and he identified the murderer as the Hindoo who was arrested at the time of the Komagata Maru case for clandestinely carrying arms into Canada from the American side.

Ottawa Informed.

H. H. Stevens, M. P., Immigration Inspector Reid, Mr. W. H. D. Ladner, who had done considerable work for the immigration department and who will no doubt conduct the prosecution in the murder trial, and Deputy Chief McRae held a lengthy conference in Mr. Reid's office this morning. As a result of the conference a telegram was sent to the authorities at Ottawa advising them of the murder. It is expected that Hon. Mr. Roche, minister of the interior, will take steps to provide a suitable pension for the widow of the deceased official.

Naturally the immigration authorities are loath to discuss the terrible tragedy. "He was one of the finest fellows I ever met," was the general expression in the office. "Always cheerful, kind-hearted and always ready to do a kind act for his fellow employees, his loss is irreparable."

ASKS PERTINENT BUT UNEXPECTED QUESTIONS

(Associated Press, World's Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Tuesday's hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the application of the eastern railroads for increased freight rates on their contention that financial exigencies brought on by the European war make them needful, was devoted largely to a cross-examination of President Willard, of the Baltimore & Ohio, on the relations of that system to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.

Louis D. Brandeis, special counsel for the commission, laid stress on his questions on the Baltimore & Ohio investment of more than $1,200,000 in the Ohio line and its assumption of obligations on a like amount. The witness said the investment represented only an annual interest charge of $1,000,000 and insisted that would not have affected the present situation of the line.

BUILDING UP MERCHANT NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Seventy-four foreign-built vessels, with an aggregate of 266,373 gross tons, have sought protection of the Stars and Stripes by taking American registry since the European war began, according to an official statement issued by the department of commerce. Great Britain has been the heaviest loser, as 62 of the vessels previously sailed under the British flag. Seven German and five Belgian vessels complete the list. Forty-nine of the vessels are freighters and 20 are passenger. The remaining five are not designated. Eleven vessels secured provisional registry through American consuls.

MORATORIUM NEEDED.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 21.—Governor O. B. Colquitt sent a final message to the extra session of the Texas legislature today, stating that he believes a moratorium is now the only way to save Texas farmers from ruin. He added that he does not expect the extra session to pass such a law. The extra session, called to consider cotton relief, has killed all cotton reduction acreage proposals and a bill to establish a central state bank with $20,000,000 capital. Preparations to adjourn the session tomorrow are under way.

NEW YORK MONEY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Mercantile paper, 4 to 4 1-2. Sterling exchange weak; 60-day, 4,92.50; for cables, 4,95.25 to 4,95.75; for demand, 4,94.50 to 4,95. Bar silver, 50.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Vancouver	$1,193,047
Portland	2,164,522
Seattle	1,928,851
Spokane	717,590
Tacoma	320,166

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Bar silver, 22 12-16d. per ounce. Discount rates, three months, 3 1-8 to 1-4 per cent.

SUGAR.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Raw sugar quiet; molasses sugar, 3.74; centrifugal, 4.39, refined quiet.