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A STUDY IN SCARLET.

BY A. CONAN DOYLE.

CHAPTER II—Continued.

"From a drop of water," said the writer, "a logician can infer the possibility of an Atlantic or a Niagara without having seen or heard of one or the other. So all life is a great chain, the nature of which is known whenever we are shown marked link of it. Like all other arts, the science of deduction and analysis is one which can only be acquired by long and patient study, nor is life long enough to allow any one mortal to attain the highest possible degree of it. Before turning to those moral and mental aspects of the matter which present the greatest difficulties, let the inquirer begin by mastering more elementary problems. Let him, on meeting a fellow mortal, look at a man's eyes to distinguish the history of the man, and the trade or profession to which he belongs. Peruse as such an exercise may seem, it sharpens the faculties of observation and teaches one where to look and what to look for. A man's finger nails, by his coat sleeve, by his boot, by his trousers knees, by the callousities of his forefinger and thumb, by his expression, by his shirt cuffs—by each of these things a man's calling is plainly revealed. That all this should fall to the lot of the competent inquirer in any case is almost inconceivable."

"What ineffable twaddle!" I cried, slapping the magazine down on the table. "I never read such rubbish in my life."

"What is it?" asked Sherlock Holmes.

"Why, this article," I said, pointing at it with my egg spoon as I sat down to my breakfast. "I see that you have read it, since you have marked it. I don't deny that it is smartly written. It irritates me though. It is evidently the theory of some arm-chair loungers who evolves all these neat little paradoxes in the seclusion of his own study. It is not practical. I should like to see him clapped down in a third-class carriage on the Underground, and asked to give the trades of all of his fellow travelers. I would lay a thousand to one against him."

"You would lose your money," Sherlock Holmes remarked calmly. "As for the article, I wrote it myself."

"Yes; I have a turn both for observation and for deduction. The theories which I have expressed there, and which appear to you to be so chimerical, are really extremely practical—so practical that I depend upon them for my bread and cheese."

no doubt; but he was by no means such a phenomenon as Poe appeared to imagine. "Have you read Gaboriau's works?" I asked. "Does Lecoq come up to your idea of a detective?"

"Sherlock Holmes sniffed sardonically. "Lecoq was a miserable blunderer. He said in an angry voice: 'he had only one thing to recommend him, and that was his energy. That book made me positively ill.'"

"The question was how to identify an unknown prisoner. I could have done it in twenty-four hours. Lecoq took six months or so. It might be made a text book for detectives to teach them what to avoid."

"I felt rather indignant at having two characters whom I had admired treated in this cavalier style. I walked over to the window and stood looking out into the busy street. "This fellow may be very clever," I said to myself, "but he is certainly very conceited."

"There are no crimes and no criminals in these days," he said, querulously. "What is the use of having brains in our profession? I know well that I have it in me to make my name famous. No man lives or has ever lived who has brought the same amount of study and of natural talent to the detection of crime which I have done. And what is the result? There is no crime to detect, or, at most, some bungling villainy with a motive so transparent that every Scotland Yard official can see through it."

"I was still annoyed at his bumptious style of conversation. I thought it best to change the topic. "I wonder what that fellow is looking for?" I asked, pointing to a staid, elderly, middle-aged individual who was walking slowly down the other side of the street, looking anxiously at the numbers. He had a large blue envelope in his hand, and was evidently the bearer of a message. "You mean the retired sergeant of marines," said Sherlock Holmes. "Brag and bounce!" thought I to myself. "He knows that I cannot verify his guess."

The thought had hardly passed through my mind when the man whom we were watching caught sight of the number on our door and ran rapidly across the roadway.

We heard a loud knock, a deep voice below and heavy steps ascending the stairs. "For Mr. Sherlock Holmes," he said, stepping into the room and handing my friend the letter. "Here was an opportunity of taking the conceit out of him. He little thought of this when he made that random shot. "May I ask, my lad," I said, blandly, "what your trade may be?" "Commissionaire, sir," he said, gruffly. "Uniform away for repairs."

"And you were," I asked, with a slightly malicious glance at my companion. "A sergeant, sir: Royal Marine Light Infantry, sir. No answer? Right sir."

He clicked his heels together, raised his hand in a salute and was gone. CHAPTER III. I confess that I was considerably startled by this fresh proof of the practical nature of my companion's theories. My respect for his powers of analysis increased wonderfully. There still remained some lurking suspicion in my mind, however, that the whole thing was a prearranged episode, intended to dazzle me, though what earthly object he could have in taking me in was past my comprehension. "When I looked at him he had finished reading the note, and his eyes assumed the vacant, lack luster expression which showed mental abstraction."

"How in the world did you deduce that?" "Deduce what?" said he, petulantly. "Why, that he was a retired sergeant of marines." "I have no time for trifles," he replied brusquely; then, with a smile, "Excuse my rudeness. You broke the thread of my thoughts; but perhaps it is just as well. So you actually were not able to see that the man was a sergeant of marines." "No, indeed." "It was easier to know it than to explain why I know it. If you were asked to prove that two and two made four, you might find some difficulty, and yet you are quite sure of that fact. Even across the street I could see a great blue envelope in the hand of the fellow's hand. That smacked of the sea. He had a military carriage, however, and regulation side whiskers. There we have the marine. He was a man with some amount of self-importance and a certain air of command. You must have observed the way in which he held his head and swung his cane. A steady, respectable, middle-aged man, too, on the face of him—all facts which led me to believe that he had been a sergeant."

beat saw a light there about 2 a the morning, and as the house was an empty one, suspected something was amiss. He found the door open and in the front room, which is bare of furniture, discovered the body of a gentleman, well dressed and having cards in his pocket bearing the name of Enoch J. Drebber, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A. There had been no robbery, nor is there any evidence as to how the man met his death. There are marks of blood in the room, but there is no wound upon the person. We are at a loss as to how he came into the empty house; indeed, the whole affair is a puzzle. If you can come round to the house any time before 12 you will find me there. I have left everything in statu quo until I hear from you. If you are unable to come I shall give you fuller details, and would esteem it a great kindness if you would favor me with your opinion. Yours faithfully, TOBIAS GRIGSON."

"Gregson is the smartest of the Scotland Yarders," my friend remarked. "He and Lestrade are the pick of a bad lot. They are both quick and energetic, but conventional—shocking so. They have their knives into each other, too. They are as jealous as a pair of professional beauties. There will be some fun over this case if they are both put upon the scent."

"I was amazed at the calm way in which he ripped on. "Surely there is not a moment to be lost," I cried; "shall I go and order you a cab?"

"I am not sure about whether I shall go. I am the most incurably lazy devil that ever stood in shoe leather—that is, when the fit is on me, for I can be spry enough at times."

"Why, it is just such a chance as you have been longing for."

"My dear fellow, what does it matter to me? Suppose I unravel the whole matter, you may be sure that Gregson, Lestrade & Co. will pocket all the credit. That comes of being an unofficial personage."

"But he begs you to help him."

"Yes. He knows that I am his superior, and acknowledges it to me; but he would cut his tongue out before he would own it to any third person. However, we may as well go and have a look. I shall work it out on my own hook. I may have a laugh at them, if I have nothing else. Come on."

He hustled on his overcoat, and bustled about in a way that showed that an energetic fit had superseded the apathetic one. "Get your hat," he said. "You wish me to come?" "Yes, if you have nothing better to do."

A minute later we were both in a hansom, driving furiously for the Brixton road. It was a foggy, cloudy morning, and a dun-colored veil hung over the house below, looking like the reflection of the mud colored streets beneath. My companion was in the best of spirits, and prattled away about cream puddles, and the difference between a Stradivarius and an Amati. As for myself, I was silent, for the dull weather and the melancholy business upon which we were engaged depressed my spirits. "You don't seem to give much thought to the matter in hand," I said at last interrupting Holmes' musical disquisition. "No data yet," he answered. "It is a capital mistake to theorize before you have all the evidence. It biases the judgment."

"You will have your data soon," I remarked, pointing with my finger. "This is the Brixton road, and that is the house, if I am not very much mistaken."

"So it is. Stop, driver, stop!" We were still a hundred yards or so from it, but he insisted upon our alighting, and we finished our journey upon foot.

(To be continued.) A Crushing Reply. Referring to the "Pulpit and Pew" question raised by Dr. Horton's interesting experiment, a North London minister writes: "I think we ministers rather relish criticism, but we get too little of it." One recalls in this connection the story of the young minister walking home with one of the elders after the delivery of his first sermon. After some moments' silence the latter observed: "You were good long."

EVENTS OF THE DAY

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in a Condensed Form, Which is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.

Whitehall Reid, special ambassador to Great Britain, has returned. The Shenandoah collieries may start up under the protection of troops. A Chicago woman has been arrested for starving nine infants to death.

Striking anthracite coal miners say incompetent men are being sent into the mines. The Santa Fe railroad has issued a circular granting an increase of wages to the carmen.

There is good reason to believe that the United States will secure a coaling station on the west coast of Africa. Press censorship in Russia has been vigilant and exacting since the assassination of the minister of the interior.

In a collision between a passenger train and street car at Terre Haute, Ind., three persons were fatally, six seriously and two slightly injured.

There is strong talk in Jamaica of annexation to the United States. Robbers at Astoria bound and gagged a man on a fishing boat and secured \$400.

The vatican proposes a gradual withdrawal of the friars from the Philippines. A Salt Lake mining man shot and fatally wounded two persons and killed himself.

The Seattle steamer Jessie Benning has been sold to the Colombian government for \$68,000. Troops will remain in Shenandoah, Pa., where the recent riots occurred, until the strike is ended.

A secret organization in Tayabas province, Philippine islands, has been uprooted by the constabulary. The cruiser Brooklyn, which conveyed the remains of the late Lord Pauncefote to England, has returned.

An explosion in a colliery in New South Wales resulted in the death of at least 100 persons. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition company has secured an additional 50 acres of land for use in the St. Louis fair.

A tidal wave in Costa Rica, following severe earthquakes, frightened hundreds of residents and caused considerable damage. Cholera is spreading with terrible rapidity throughout Manchuria. The epidemic now claims hundreds of victims a day, mostly Chinese.

Outlaw Harry Tracy appeared at a Wenatchee, Wash., ranch, and after obtaining food and fresh horses, continued his journey in a southerly direction. The navy department has extended the time for the completion of the seven submarine boats authorized by the naval appropriation act of 1899, from two to seven months.

Fire at Pittsburg destroyed property valued at \$318,500. King Edward is able to walk about the deck of his yacht. The German gunboat Panther has been ordered to Caribbean waters.

A policeman at Shenandoah, Pa., was attacked by strikers and severely beaten. Natives of Portuguese West Africa are causing the authorities much trouble and a general uprising is feared.

Rioting and demonstrations in France are subsiding, and a peaceful solution of the religious question is looked for. Another explosion in the New York subway resulted in the fatal injury of two men and the serious injury of two others.

The president of Peru, in a message to congress, points out the great benefit of the Panama canal to that country and urges his people to prepare for it. The battleship Illinois is in drydock in England. Examination discloses that considerable damage had been sustained when she struck the obstruction.

A German electrician has invented a wireless telephone. \$400 Gift for Children at Portland Carnival. Children's Day at the Portland Elks' Carnival will be Sept. 12, the last day but one of the great street fair. On that occasion a pretty Shetland pony with an up-to-date cart and harness will be given to some lucky boy or girl who is present.

The pony has been given by Dr. W. A. Wise and the cart is from Studebaker's. Besides this equipment, it is probable that a saddle, together with a handsomely embroidered saddle cloth will be given with the pony. Prize baby day will be Sept. 5.

Capt. M. I. Smith, the first man who stretched wires across the state of Wisconsin, is still living in Topeka, Kan. Chicago chemists have invented a process for making wall paper stronger that promises to revolutionize the industry.

The largest stockholder in the United States Steel Company, "Mr. Cutler," is John D. Rockefeller, not Andrew Carnegie; his dividend is \$1,000,000 annually.

CONTRACT IS LET.

Construction of Snake River Line to Lewiston to Commence at Once.

Portland, Aug. 5.—Contract for building the O. R. & N. railroad on the north bank of the Snake river between Riparia and Lewiston has been awarded to Wren & Greenough, contractors, who had hitherto been identified chiefly with construction work on the Northern Pacific. Work on the new contract is to begin at once and be completed by April 15 of next year. There are 71 miles of railroad to build and this contract covers grading and bridging for the whole line, involving about \$800,000.

The company now has eight crews of engineers on the line ready to direct and supervise the work on the several sections. J. Q. Jamieson is the engineer in charge of the whole work, his headquarters being at Alamo, near the middle of the line.

There is not much bridging to be done on the line included in this contract, but at Lewiston it will be necessary to construct a bridge 10,000 feet long across the Clearwater river. This will be made of steel with concrete masonry abutments and piers, and its cost will be about \$350,000. It has not yet been determined whether the company will build this structure itself or let it out by contract.

After the completion of the roadbed next April the company will lay its own track. It has already begun sending ties forward, and the rails are provided for. It will take about three months to put the track in shape for operation after the contractor has finished his work, so it is not expected that regular running of trains will begin much before the first of next August. The Northern Pacific will use the line jointly with the O. R. & N. track to Walluta Junction.

ENGLAND IS WARNED.

Trinidad Asks for Relief Measures—In Favor of American Striking.

London, Aug. 5.—A striking contrast to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's optimistic West Indian speech Thursday is furnished by advices from Trinidad to the effect that a deputation is starting from there for London to make a strong presentation to the colonial office on the island's financial condition. The party includes influential members of the legislative council and the president of the island's chamber of commerce, who are charged to point out the inadequacy of the 4,000 pounds refund of the immigration tax which it is proposed to allot the island. The loss on the sugar crop just gathered is estimated at 50,000 pounds, while the planters must continue to lose at the same rate for an indefinite period or be obliged to throw 50,000 laborers on the hands of the government. The deputation was requested to remind the Colonial secretary that if Trinidad was taken under the American flag, like Porto Rico, the sugar estates could be run at a profit.

FIGHT IN PANAMA.

Governor Salazar Says It is Still in Progress and Desperate.

Washington, Aug. 5.—"Battle still being fought desperately." These are the words contained in a dispatch received at the Colombian legation from General Salazar, the governor of the department of Panama, and were in answer to a message asking that official for information regarding the contest which has been in progress since Tuesday at Agua Dulce, when the Colombian revolutionists began to attack that place. The officials here are anxiously awaiting additional news of the battle.

The understanding here is that the government's force of 7,000 men is engaged with a large portion of the revolutionists who have in the department of Panama about 4,000 men in all. Agua Dulce, about 70 miles from Panama, is an inaccessible part of the country for ready communication. It requires eight days to make the overland journey, which water communication is very regular, and is carried on mainly by small boats.

BAD NEWS FROM CUBA.

Natives Are Not Thiving Since Withdrawal of American Troops.

Washington, Aug. 5.—Discouraging reports are received from Cuba. There has been a great falling off in the revenue since the United States withdrew from the island. It is reported that the daily receipts at Havana do not average more than \$5,000. Capital is cautious, and men of means are waiting to see what the government will do before investing. The expenses of the government have been largely reduced, but this has caused dissatisfaction among the Cubans who want full salaries. There are rumors that many of the officers placed in important positions are incompetent, and some may not be straight. A general feeling of disquiet is apparent, which is not a good indication for the new republic.

Withdrawal of Friars.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The war department has received no confirmation of the information from Rome that the Spanish friars in Manila are to be recalled, but it is stated that such a course would be in furtherance of the plan of Secretary Root, which was presented to the vatican by Governor Taft. It is also stated that if such action was taken it would greatly simplify the negotiations, which will be renewed at Manila.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

The first car of 1902 wheat has been received in Portland. The wheat crop of Umatilla county will be 15 per cent less than the usual yield.

Fire at Elgin destroyed \$25,000 worth of property. Eleven horses were burned to death. The run of fish on the Lower Columbia continues exceptionally heavy and the fish of good size.

The report of the superintendent of Columbia county schools shows 64 more children than last year. The Elks' carnival to be held in Portland promises to surpass anything of the kind ever before attempted.

The Southern Pacific will form a fire patrol to protect its large timber holdings in Southern Oregon from fire. Many small fires have been reported in Eastern Oregon grain fields, but so far no great amount of damage has been done.

Harry Wright, who is believed to have assisted Tracy and Merrill in escaping from the penitentiary, has been located in Lane county. One of the tunnels at the Lucky Boy mine, in Lane county, collapsed. Several men narrowly escaped death. It will take some time to repair the damage.

Attorney General Blackburn has taken an appeal to the supreme court in the case of the state against ex-clerk of the school land board George W. Davis and his bondsmen. The Crown Paper company, of Oregon City, will in a short time begin the construction of a pulp mill on the east side of the river at that city. This will make the output of the company 20,000 pounds of pulp a day.

About 50 Indian war veterans of Southern Oregon held a reunion at Medford last week. A postoffice has been established at Cecil, Morrow county, on the route from Douglas to Ella.

The sand taken out by the dredge on the lower Columbia has been proven to be rich enough to more than pay the expense of handling it. The timbermen of Dallas and vicinity have organized an association for the purpose of mutual protection and defense of the timber claims filed on by them at Oregon City last week, when a township was thrown open.

A coal strike that promises to make no little stir in that section has been made near Astoria, in the northern part of Jackson county, where the Southern Pacific has been developing a prospect. The vein is six feet wide.

The postoffice at Antona, Wheeler county, has been moved one mile to the southwest. The office at Croy, Gilliam county, has been moved six miles to the southwest, and the office at Olene, Klamath county, is moved a short distance to the south.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 62@63c for new crop; 64@65c for old; valley, 65c; bluestem, 65@66c. Barley—\$17.75 for old, \$16.50 for new crop. Flour—Best grades, \$3.05@3.60 per barrel; graham, \$2.95@3.20. Millstuffs—Bran, \$15@16 per ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$18; chop, \$16.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.05@1.10; gray, \$1.00@1.05. Hay—Timothy, \$12@15; clover, \$7.50@10; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton. Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 75@85c per cwt.; ordinary, 50c per cwt. growers prices; sweets, \$2.25@2.50 per cwt.; new potatoes, 1c.

Butter—Creamery, 20@21c; dairy 16@18c; store, 15@16c. Eggs—20@21c for Oregon. Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12c @13c; Young America, 13c @14c; factory prices, 1c @1 1/2c less. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4.50; hens, \$4.00@5.50 per dozen, 11@11 1/2c per pound; springs, 11@11 1/2c per pound, \$2.50@4.50 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13@14c, dressed, 15@16c per pound; geese, \$4.00@5.00 per dozen. Mutton—Gross, 2 1/2@3c per pound; dressed, 6c per pound. Hogs—Gross, 6 1/2@7c; dressed, 7@7 1/2c per pound. Veal—7@8c per pound. Beef—Gross, cows, 3@3 1/2c; steers, 3 1/2@4 1/2c; dressed, 7@8c per pound. Hops—16@17c; new crop 17@18c. Wool—Valley, 12 1/2@15; Eastern Oregon, 8@14 1/2c; mohair, 25@26c per lb.

Yale university gave degrees to a class of 650. Plans for a Chinese volunteer mission were announced. A Chicago dispatch says that the fear of a bituminous miners' strike is causing coal dealers and railroads to store thousands of tons as a reserve supply.

The will of very Rev. E. A. Hoffman, dean of the general theological seminary of New York, disposes of an estate estimated at \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Russians Hold on to Manchuria. London, Aug. 2.—In a dispatch from St. Petersburg, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says the order for the withdrawal of Russian troops from Manchuria has been rescinded, as that country is overrun with Chinese robber bands. Quantities of Russian goods in transit have been looted, says the correspondent, and two Russian merchants in Manchuria were recently burned alive.

EARTH IS SHAKEN.

Violent Seismic Shocks in California—People Warned to Move.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Aug. 2.—The inhabitants of the little town of Los Alamos, which has been the center of seismic disturbances during the past four days, are tonight huddled around a huge bonfire, waiting for daylight to come. Many of the residents have left for places outside the tremor belt. Those who have remained could not well abandon their business. The town of Los Alamos is situated on the Pacific Coast railway, midway between Santa Ynez and Santa Maria, in the long, narrow valley of the Los Alamos, 15 miles from the coast. It has about 300 population. The Los Alamos valley is from one-half to one mile wide. Its population is about 800. There are no brick buildings in the little village, and the damage thus far is limited to the ruin of plaster, the collapse of chimneys, the breaking of crockery and glassware, the falling of the walls of the Presbyterian church and two store buildings and the demolishing of an old adobe building which was seriously damaged by the first quake. The damage will not exceed \$10,000 in the opinion of conservative residents of the place. There is not a chimney left standing in the town. One residence was moved four inches and split in opposite corners. Not a building escaped some injury, and it is considered miraculous that no one was killed. There was a series of light vibrations during the day, which culminated in quite a severe shock at 7:30 P. M. Fruther shocks are anticipated. The most severe shock of the entire series occurred at 1:20 this morning, when the hills were shaken and twisted to their foundations and the valley trembled and rolled like the surface of the ocean. Great fissures were run in the earth, hills appeared in level valleys, springs of water opened up in places that had been dry, and the general topography of the valley was greatly changed in many respects.

The disturbance had no general direction, but was what is known as a "twister." It was preceded by a rumbling like that of distant thunder, which increased until the earth began to rock and twist and the hills began to tremble. With the first warning of the sound of the approaching disaster the terror-stricken people rushed into the streets and sought places of safety in vacant lots and fields, while many hastened toward the neighboring hills. The first vibrations were similar to the preceding disturbances in direction and effect, but they were immediately followed by the most terrific shock ever experienced in this section of the state. The earth trembled and rolled and twisted until it was impossible to stand erect, and the terror-stricken people crouched together in the darkness, fearful that the earth beneath them might open and swallow them up.

SOLDIERS ARE IDLE.

Nothing for Them to Do at Shenandoah—Strikers are Orderly.

Shenandoah, Pa., Aug. 2.—Twelve hundred state troops are camped tonight on a hill overlooking Shenandoah. Down in the town, where rioters and policemen fought the bloody battle last night, all is quiet, and the indications are that so long as the militia remains the peace of the community will not again be broken. The riot which caused the soldiers to be sent here came like a flash and was over almost as quickly as it had started, and not a single case of violence has been reported since. The tens of thousands of idle men and boys in this vicinity who have been gathering in large numbers and marching from place to place, did not repeat their demonstrations today, and the authorities consequently had little or nothing to do. The arrival of the citizen soldiery proved to be a great attraction for the large army of unemployed, and hundreds of men and boys came to town to see the troops. Most of the commands were on the ground by 10:30 o'clock. Brigadier General Gobin, of the Third brigade, in command of the troops here, and his staff were on the scene early. The camp is located on a high hill just outside of the town, and commands a full view of the town. Beyond the presence of a group of soldiers here and there on the principal streets, Shenandoah does not show any evidence of having passed through a trying ordeal. The large number of persons who had been attracted to the place by the coming of the militia left during the afternoon, and tonight the town presents its normal appearance.

French Official Greets Root.

Havre, Aug. 2.—General Pistor, of the French army, boarded the steamship Savoie, on her arrival here today, and officially greeted Elihu Root, the American secretary of war, on behalf of the French government. Secretary Root thanked General Pistor. He proceeded at once to Paris. General Horace Porter, United States ambassador to France, and General Leonard Wood arrived on the Savoie with Secretary Root.

Russians Hold on to Manchuria.

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