

Many of those who are advertising in the classified columns are waiting for the first time will develop, in the course of a year, into regular and successful advertisers.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

REVOLVER DUEL

AT R. G. W. DEPOT.

Burglars Caught Red Handed
Opened Fire on Nightwatchman Who Shoots Back.

FIGHT WAS A THRILLING ONE.

Desperadoes Make Their Escape in
Darkness, but One Promising
Arrest is Made.

MERCHANT IDENTIFIES SUSPECT.

Three Others Also Taken in Custody
—Police Believe They Have Found
Terror Producing Gang.

Two burglars left a lot of tools, consisting of a brace and a half a dozen bits, a punch, a sledge hammer, a jimmy and a bar of iron, in front of the safe of the Continental Oil company in their escape to get away last night. Had it not been for the fact that the noise of the charge of dynamite with which they blew up the vault door attracted the Rio Grande watchman, they would have looted the safe of all its papers and currency. As it was, a revolver fight occurred with the watchman, in which both sides emptied their revolvers in wild shooting, and the robbers made good their escape, for the time being.

HOW DEED WAS DONE.

The burglars entered the offices of the Continental Oil company, located just west of the Rio Grande depot on Second South, about 2 o'clock this morning, by cutting a panel out of the rear door with a chisel. They exploded a charge of dynamite in a hole prepared for it near the lock of the vault and were successful in blowing the door off. To make sure that the explosion was unheard, one of the robbers came out and looked around. Watchman Caldwell was hurrying to the building to investigate the cause of the noise. The crackman who came out, ran quickly into the building and gave the alarm to his companions. Then he came out and started on a run for the box cars nearby, leaving his revolver and calling Caldwell to follow him. Caldwell, who was on duty, fired two shots at them, and passed them in the cars. At this point the robbers turned upon the plucky watchman and fired a couple of shots at him, which he promptly returned. The burglars then disappeared among the cars and were seen no more by the watchman.

Word was at once sent to the police station and Sergeant Edgington and a couple of officers responded and made a careful search of the surrounding neighborhood, but without result. The tools were taken to the station, and when the morning shift came on duty at 7 o'clock Sergeant Hempel at once took up the hunt, with satisfactory results, as told in the following:

TELL TALK HEELS.

The heels of the shoes worn by one John Riley, a sandy complexioned tough looking individual, aged 34 years, got him into serious trouble this morning and also into jail.

Had it not been for the peculiar curve in the heels of the man's shoes, and the further fact that he walked into the office of Sergeant Hempel and Officer Ed Johnson shortly after 8 o'clock this morning, he would not now be occupying a cell at the city jail, under arrest on suspicion of being one of the robbers who blew open the safe of the oil company. The police think they have a good case against him. If they are, it will be due to the instincts of Sergeant John Hempel.

TOOLS AND CLUES.

This morning officers Hempel and Johnson were out hunting for clues that might lead to the apprehension of the safe crackers. They visited the office of the oil company, and then went to the blacksmith shop at 166 west Second South. This place had been broken into by a hammer, a brace and bit and a punch stolen. They were used in breaking into the office this morning. At the oil company's office, the property stolen from Pepper was found. The officers next went to a store, conducted by an Italian near the blacksmith shop, and the oil company's office, the sergeant found the prints of peculiarly shaped heels. At the latter place he also found some soap and a wrapper. The storekeeper identified the soap as being the same as the soap used in the store. He also stated that the man purchased some candles. He said he would be able to identify the man who made the purchases.

STOREKEEPERS IDENTIFICATION.

The officers next visited a small restaurant on West Second South street, and found therein three modern Weary Wilkes, named Fred Morris, James Dunkey and Fred E. Frost. They were placed under arrest, and while this was being done, on Mr. John Riley put in his appearance. He came in from the back street, and at the same time, the storekeeper entered and yelled: "Here is the man I sold the soap to!" He said the officers made a hasty exit with Hempel in hot pursuit. He soon captured him and took him back to the restaurant. The storekeeper positively identified him as the man who Riley and the three hoboes were taken to the station.

Upon their arrival there, Riley became very nervous, and his nervousness was more pronounced when he saw the tools that were used in the safe blowing job.

"What did you steal those things from?" asked Riley.

"The tools before, but it was a significant fact that he could not keep his head off them. He vowed that he came to Salt Lake from Ogden at 4 o'clock

DESERT EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

If you are building a house to sell don't wait until it is finished before advertising it. You might as well have the first cash payment in hand by the time painters and decorators are through.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Two Years in Prison for Agitator Demolli.

Political Refugee and Breeder of Labor and Other Troubles in Utah--Sent Obscene Newspaper Matter Through the United States Mails About Polly Pry of Denver--Arrest and Conviction Followed.

Charles Demolli, Italian labor agitator, editor, political refugee, etc., has at last fallen into the clutches of Uncle Sam and for the next two years will occupy a prison cell at the expense of the government.

The circumstances leading to his downfall were that in the capacity of editor of the Italian paper *Il Lavatore*, the official organ of the United Mine Workers, he attacked the character of Mrs. Lionel Ross Anthony, better known as Polly Pry, and editor of a weekly published in Denver that bears her name. During the process Demolli overstepped the bounds of decency and said some very brutal things about the lady journalist, who has been waging a war upon Mother Jones, Demolli and other labor agitators of the same stripe.

Demolli was charged with sending obscene matter through the mails. He was found guilty by a jury and yesterday was sentenced to two years in prison. It was a year ago next month when Demolli first put in an appearance in Utah, and after his advent he made things exceedingly interesting and lively in Carbon county among the Italian miners who were in the employ of the Utah Fuel company at Castle Gate, Winter Quarters, Clear Creek and Sunnyside. An attempt on the part of the authorities to induce him to leave Utah failed and then it was that measures were taken to curtail his work by arresting him on various charges of disturbing the peace, unlawful gathering, etc.

Prior to the coming of Demolli to the Carbon county coal camps the Italian miners were for the greater part at work in the mines. As soon as he arrived, however, and held a few meetings, the men threw down their tools and struck for higher wages and other concessions. Those who remained at work were intimidated by threats of violent death so that every Italian and a heavy percentage of the aliens employed by the company promptly quit work out of sheer terror.

For a time Demolli made his headquarters on neutral ground at Helper, but he soon started to endeavor to break through the lines of armed guards which surrounded every camp. One night he rode over the mountains and descended upon Scofield. The word was quickly passed around that the great Demolli was in camp, and in less than half an hour his fellow countrymen rallied round him and cheered his

fiery address to the echo. Then forming a column they marched on to Winter Quarters headed by an enthusiastic bearing aloft the red flag of anarchy.

It was at this juncture that the National Guard of Utah arrived on the scene and averted trouble. Demolli was arrested, immediately taken before Justice Williams and sentenced to a term in the county jail at Price. He was transported to the county seat on a special train that was waiting with steam up at the depot at Scofield.

Had the strikers known it that train bore all the ammunition available which had been left on the car and taken away in the hurry and excitement. For about 24 hours the national guard stationed at Winter Quarters, Clear Creek and Scofield was without ammunition save what the men carried in their belts. The strikers, however, were effectually overawed by the display and the dramatic arrest of their leader.

Demolli secured his release on bail and started in once more to work among the Italians. Subsequently he came to Salt Lake and interviewed the governor, H. M. Wells. At the satisfaction he got from the visit was the advice of the chief executive to the effect that Utah could get along very well without Mr. Demolli and his gang and the best thing for him would be to go back to Colorado before he was driven back.

Demolli, who was looked upon as being the strongest man the United Mine Workers had, signally failed in Utah in his attempt to force unionism upon the coal operators. Americans were substituted for the Italian miners, and this spring the mines were working full capacity with an increased output.

Today there are still about 100 Italians and loafers hanging around Helper and posing as strikers, but all attempts to interest the coal diggers has to date proved futile. Not only did Demolli bring trouble, poverty and want upon his following in this state, but he failed hopelessly in his mission.

"Charlie" Demolli personally is a striking individual (no pun intended) of powerful physique and handsome features. He has a winning smile and is of pleasing address. Like many labor agitators he had a weakness for ardent spirits and was free with his money, or perhaps to be more correct, the union's money. When last interviewed by the writer, Demolli was found in a saloon playing cards with his countrymen. As soon as he learned that an interview was sought he insisted that every body present line up and drink to the Desert News, which

he regarded as an uncompromising enemy to his lawless methods, and in consequence some 20 Italians gravely croaked their throats. Before the interview terminated Demolli repeated the process three times.

To the "News" Demolli stated that he had taken up the work of organizing the Italians for the love of the oppressed humanity and not for the money there was in it. He admitted he got \$2 a day for the work and expenses besides, also that when he was jailed, as he had been dozens of times, that his pay went on just the same. He denied the assertion of the Pinkerton detective agency that he was an anarchist and asserted that he was a socialist and believed in peaceful methods and abhorred arson and assassination. He further stated that he had been forced to leave Italy on account of the part he played in an insurrection there a dozen years ago. This statement did not give with another that was made by Pinkerton's agency that he had been a counterfeiter in Italy and bailed to America when the gang was raised to the police.

"They tell all kinds of lies about me, but you must not believe all you hear," he affirmed with a smile that showed a regular and sound set of strong teeth.

By way of impressing those present as to his physical prowess Demolli sat down in a chair and stretched out his feet on the ground, then speaking in Italian to one of the heaviest men in the saloon he proceeded to give an exhibition. The man who weighed about 175 pounds lay across his feet, then without grasping the chair with his hands Demolli raised the prostrate form from the floor with his legs to the height of about three feet.

Demolli is nothing if not spectacular. He deeply loved a dramatic situation with himself in the center of the limelight. To get into print in meat and drink to his egoism. To pose as a savior of the oppressed and the fear of trembling capitalists is his delight.

Demolli and Mother Jones are a pair, both tarred with the same brush. They met in the coal fields of Pennsylvania where both of them came into prominence as champions of the coal diggers. They came to Colorado and stirred up all kinds of trouble, but their downfall commenced when they crossed the line into Utah.

For the next two years Demolli will be silent. When he comes out of jail he will be forgotten by his flock following and there will be a new star in the labor firmament. "De" Atlas, who is now receiving several dollars a day from the Western Federation of Miners for his work in Utah.

RUSSIAN VERSION OF NORTH SEA CASE

It Will be Contained in the Official Report of Vice Admiral Rojstevsky.

SAID TO BE IN CZAR'S HANDS.

Admiralty's Statement to Ambassador Hardinge Regarded as Reassuring.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26, 4:40 p. m.—It is asserted on high authority that Emperor Nicholas has this afternoon received Admiral Rojstevsky's report.

Vice Admiral Avellan, chief of the admiralty, has gone to Tsarskoe-Selo and will not return until late this evening.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26, 2 p. m.—Again at noon today the admiralty announced that Vice Admiral Rojstevsky's report had not yet arrived, but the British embassy has been assured that it is on its way here. Therefore the long awaited Russian version of the North sea incident, upon which the future action of Great Britain depends, cannot be much longer delayed. The admiralty does not offer any explanation of how the report is coming, but it may have been mailed at Cherbourg, as intimated in these dispatches last night, although it is possible that one of the torpedo boats which sailed from Cherbourg may have been sent to secure it.

Capt. Calthorpe, the British naval attaché, was at the admiralty again today in full uniform, in quest of information as to when the report could be expected. It is evident from the vigor with which the British embassy is pressing its inquiries that it is not the intention of the British government to await it indefinitely, and that on the contrary anything in the nature of unreasonable delay will occasion new representations. However, the admiralty's statement conveyed to Ambassador Hardinge today is regarded as reassuring and altogether the situation is considered to have been cleared up, though the acute stage cannot be regarded as having passed, until the character of the Russian explanation is revealed and the British demands which will follow are presented. If, upon the receipt of Admiral Rojstevsky's report, the Russian government in communicating its explanation voluntarily announces that a searching inquiry will be made in order to fix the responsibility and that the offenders will be punished it is not unlikely that Great Britain can reasonably demand more, inasmuch as Emperor Nicholas himself has already offered an apology for the unfortunate affair and has given assurances that the victims will receive the fullest compensation.

The admiralty has dispatched a swift ship from Vigo to ascertain whether any Russian fishermen are off the Spanish coast and to warn Rojstevsky.

THE GEISHA GIRLS.

Immigration Commissioner Sargent To Pass on Their Cases.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—Until Commissioner General of Immigration Frank P. Sargent, at Washington, D. C., passes on the question of whether the hearing of the fourteen geisha girls who were brought to the world's fair to work in a concession and are now held on Nicholas street is a judicial process or merely an investigation, the hearing will be postponed.

Attorneys for the geisha girls raised

the question when they demanded to be allowed to cross examine the girls. Immigration Inspector Dunn denied the attorneys the right to cross examine, saying that he was making an investigation and not conducting a judicial process.

New Thought Federation.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—The second session of the fourth annual convention of the New Thought Federation convened today in Music Hall. A committee on resolutions was appointed to consider recommendations of the executive committee, the most important being relating to the passage of a resolution affirming the right of each individual to employ such healer or therapeutic agencies as he may desire. Mrs. Harriet H. Rix, of Alameda, Cal., made an address.

Nan Yang College Closed.

Shanghai, Oct. 26.—The imperial authorities at Peking have cut off the appropriation in support of the Nan Yang college, patterned after western educational institutions, and the school is closed. The college was founded ten years ago and it was considered the foremost seat of learning in China.

Kabo Corsets Get Grand Prize.

Special to Desert News: St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 25.—Kabo Corsets, made by Kabo Corset Co., were today given highest award by World's Fair Judges.

For Rojstevsky.

Vigo, Spain, Oct. 26.—Telegrams in cipher have arrived here for Vice Admiral Rojstevsky commanding the Second Pacific Russian squadron. The government has ordered the local authorities to only permit revictualing of the Russian fleet within the port on condition that the ships enter one at a time.

Consequently, the Russian consul is proceeding to Cies island, in the bay of Vigo, for the purpose of communicating with the fleet to arrange for revictualing three miles from the coast.

Gillette Safety Razor Wins.

Special to Desert News: St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 25.—The Gillette Sales Co., Chicago, was awarded Gold Medal at Fair for beauty, safety and practical shaving qualities of its safety razor. It has by far the largest sale of any in the world.

SILLY EXPLANATION OF THE NORTH SEA INCIDENT.

Cherbourg, Oct. 26.—As a result of the visit of the Russian torpedo boats here on Monday a report is circulated in naval circles giving the following version of the North sea incident:

The Hull fishing fleet had its lights extinguished when the torpedo boats making up the Russian fleet collided with some of the fishing boats. The Russians claim that no shots were fired and that they were about to render assistance when seeing other fishing boats succoring the damaged craft, the squadron proceeded. One torpedo boat which is said to have been damaged during the collision is reported to have been repaired in the outer harbor here during its stay here on Monday, but this is not confirmed.

RESUMPTION OF FIGHTING.

At Theater of War Every Indication is That it is Even Now Imminent.

CORRESPONDENTS VERY SILENT

Kuropatkin Has Free Hand Accorded Him—Announcement of His Promotion.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26, 12:30 p. m.—The quiet now prevailing at the theater of war is considered to be only the calm before a storm. There is every indication of the imminence of the resumption of fighting on a large scale as the proximity of the two armies makes it impossible for them to much longer defer a renewal of the battle. The correspondents at the front are strangely silent concerning the coming developments, but from the slight movements reported and the continual reconnoitering of the Japanese positions it is regarded as certain that Gen. Kuropatkin has a perfectly free hand accorded him by the Russian command.

In-chief and that he is about to undertake an offensive movement. Field Marshal Oyama is reported to be fortifying his whole line south of the Shakh river, showing that he is preparing to meet the Russian onset. Not a ray of light as yet has been shed upon Kuropatkin's plans.

Viceroy Alexieff's order of the day announcing Kuropatkin's appointment is in the same grandiose vein as Kuropatkin's order of Oct. 3 and is regarded as having definitely established the superiority of that ill-starred document. While Alexieff takes particular pains in turning over the supreme command of the land forces to Kuropatkin to inform the soldiers and the world of the marks of imperial confidence reposed in him and to announce that he will remain as viceroy the order is considered as virtually his farewell address and that it will soon be followed by his return to St. Petersburg. His elimination as a factor in the military situation has caused a sigh of relief. The papers all welcome the announcement of Kuropatkin's appointment to the chief command as a well merited recompense for the manner in which he discharged the difficult role imposed upon him, and reading between the lines as a promise of better results now that Alexieff is eliminated and there is no longer a prospect of the elevation of a grand duke to the supreme command.

KUROPATKIN'S PROMOTION.

Alexieff's Order of the Day Read Before the Troops.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 26.—The text of Viceroy Alexieff's order of the day which was read before the troops in the far east Monday and announced the appointment of Gen. Kuropatkin to be commander-in-chief of all the land forces in the east, is as follows:

His majesty today acceded to my request that I be relieved of the duties of commander-in-chief and has appointed Gen. Kuropatkin commander-in-chief of all our land forces in the far east, while retaining me in my position as viceroy.

His majesty at the same time deigned to favor me with an expression of sincere appreciation for my efforts in connection with the formation of the military forces in the viceroyalty, then concentration in the war zone and my con-

duct of affairs as commander-in-chief of our forces in the far east.

While notifying the land and sea forces in the territory of the far east of the imperial will and mark of favor graciously conferred by our monarch, I consider it my duty to convey my cordial thanks to the glorious troops under my command who have taken immediate share in the military operations, for their truly self-sacrificing service distinguished by many heroic deeds on the part of both men and leaders of all grades. I also express my sincere thanks to the troops which have not yet met the enemy for their energy and indefatigability in difficult positions.

I shall always be very proud and hold in the highest esteem the troops which the monarch conferred upon me as commander-in-chief of the glorious troops which have adorned their banners with fresh glory.

It is my firm belief that, with God's help, our strong force will be overthrown by our troops to the glory of the emperor and to the glory of our beloved fatherland.

POSITION OF OPPOSING ARMIES.

Gen. Oku's Headquarters, Monday, 24, 4 p. m., via Fusan, Oct. 25.—The position of the opposing armies is unchanged. Yesterday Russian cavalry drove back the Japanese outposts on the extreme left, in turn retiring before a detachment of Japanese cavalry.

Desultory artillery fire continues daily and sniping goes on between the infantry in the trenches.

ARMIES FACE EACH OTHER.

Yental Coal Mines, Manchuria, Tuesday, Oct. 25, via Fusan, Oct. 26.—The two armies remain confronting each other at close range along the entire lines. Both forces are working hard at construction of strong entrenchments.

On the Japanese left the artillery is exchanging bombardments.

Major Prince Carl Anton von Hohenzoellen, the representative of the German emperor with the Japanese army, has arrived at Liao Yang and will soon visit the front.

BOTH ARMIES RESTING.

Mukden, Oct. 26.—There was no important news yesterday. Both armies are resting and preparing to resume the slaughter.

There is a rumor among the Chinese at Mukden that the Japanese are ready to attack.

Transmississippi Congress.

St. Louis, Oct. 26.—The second session of the Transmississippi Commercial congress, held today in the Hall of Congresses, was marked by an even larger attendance than characterized the opening session. Today's meeting was largely devoted to irrigation, and many papers were read treating on the methods pursued in reclaiming arid lands.

John W. Noble of St. Louis, former secretary of the interior, discussed the question "whether Washington or Oregon are considered part of the territory embraced in the Louisiana purchase." Gen. Noble declared that they were considered a portion of the acquired territory, otherwise explorers Lewis and Clarke would not have made their expedition into that section.

Paris Bourse Heavy.

Paris, Oct. 26.—The tone on the bourse today was heavy, the market becoming very feeble upon bad London advice concerning the North sea incident and there was a general decline in prices.

Struck a Floating Mine.

Chefoo, Oct. 26.—The steamer Kashi Alcock island at midnight last night. Two Chinese were killed and three were injured. The Kashi reached Wei Hai Wei today.

CANTON-HANKOW RY.

Construction Stopped and Engineers Return Home.

Shanghai, Oct. 26.—The work of construction on the Canton-Hankow railway has been stopped and the engineers are returning to their homes.

Henry Schwabacker Dead.

Florida, Ill., Oct. 26.—Henry Schwabacker, prominent for many years as a distiller, died today, aged 75.

ATHLETIC BISHOP.

New Salt Lake Primate Played Back For D. A. C. Team.

Bishop Spaulding, the new Episcopal primate of this city, is expected with much interest in Salt Lake, and particularly by the younger element in the Episcopal church, on account of the bishop's record as an athlete. Prof. Peabody, organist of the cathedral, relates that when he went east on his wedding trip in October, 1892, he and his wife attended a football game at Denver in which Mr. Spaulding appeared as a "back" on the D. A. C's team. The game played by the future ecclesiastical dignitary attracted the attention of the entire crowd of spectators, but toward the end of the game he broke his collar bone and had to leave the game.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Schedule of Examinations for Important Government Positions.

Schedules of examinations have been received by the local civil service commission for the following dates and subjects: Nov. 14—Linotype machine, government printing office at Washington; Monotype machine, government printing office; Nov. 22—Irrigation engineer, department of agriculture, salary, \$1,500 to \$2,000 per annum; Pharmacologist, chemist and collector, government laboratories at Manila, P. I., salary \$1,500 to \$1,800 per annum, degrees of B. S. and M. D. requisite, age limit 18 to 40 years; drainage engineer, department of agriculture, salary \$1,500 to \$2,000 per annum; Nov. 25—Teacher, Philippine service, \$900 to \$2,000 salary, age limit 20 to 40 years.

CONFERENCE CHANGE.

That of San Juan Stake Will Not be Held Until November 19.

The quarterly conference of the San Juan stake, advertised to be held on the 18th and 19th of November next, will be held on the 19th and 20th of November instead. JOSEPH F. SMITH.

BRITAIN RECEIVES RUSSIA'S REPLY.

Lord Lansdowne Regards it as Being Very Incomplete in its Present Form.

AWAIT ROJSTEVSKY REPORT.

Reply Was Received by Ambassador Benckendorff During the Night.

FORWARDED TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Important Conference Held in Downing Street—Premier Balfour, Lord Selborne and Others Present.

London, Oct. 26, 5:42 p. m.—Foreign Secy. Lansdowne considers that Russia's reply in its present form is incomplete, especially in the failure to grant Great Britain's demands for the punishment in principle of such officers as might be found responsible.

Lord Lansdowne said later this afternoon, however, that he trusted the matter would be settled within 24 hours.

London, Oct. 26, 1:15 p. m.—The Russian reply to Great Britain's note on the subject of the North sea tragedy has been received by the British government. It expresses deep regret at the occurrence and promises full reparation so soon as an official report is received from Vice Admiral Rojstevsky.

REPLY RECEIVED AT NIGHT.

The reply was received by Ambassador Benckendorff during the night, and was forwarded to Foreign Secy. Lansdowne in the shape of a formal letter, in which the ambassador, waiting on cabinet instructions from St. Petersburg, gave the above assurances, adding that while the Russian government at the time of enbiling was still without official knowledge from its own sources of the occurrence in the North sea, it feels so certain it was an error that it wishes at once to express its regret and assure the British government that full compensation will be made as soon as the details are received. A reply in identical language is expected to be handed to Ambassador Hardinge at St. Petersburg today.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

Ambassador Benckendorff himself drove to Lansdowne house before noon, had half an hour's conference with Foreign Secy. Lansdowne, and subsequently proceeded to Downing street and saw Premier Balfour. During the conference, Lord Selborne, first lord of the admiralty, called in Capt. Prince Louis of Battenberg, the director of naval intelligence. Atty.-Gen. Finlay was also present. The premier, Prince Louis and Lord Selborne are all members of the defense committee.

BRITISH DEMANDS.

Lord Selborne's speech at the Pilgrims' dinner yesterday evening is regarded as revealing the precise nature of the British demands, namely an ample apology, generous compensation, the punishment of the guilty and an adequate guarantee against a repetition of the offense. The first lord of the admiralty thus fully confirmed the so-called Press advice of yesterday morning.

Apart from the admiralty's announcement that precautionary orders had been issued to the fleets there are practically no signs of anything in the nature of warlike preparations, thus confirming the opinion universally held in all well informed circles here that the pledges given by Emperor Nicholas and the Russian government will be generally fulfilled and that the crisis will pass away without serious consequences.

EQUIPPING THE RESERVE.

A telegram from Portsmouth reported that orders had been received this morning to hurry the equipment of certain ships of the reserve, but this is understood to be comprised in the admiralty's order already announced, and this continues to receive high approval from public bodies and the newspapers though the more jingoistic of the latter express the hope that it means that the Russian squadron will be permitted to go beyond Gibraltar, or if it does, that the squadron will be followed. Vice Admiral Lord Bessborough's vessels, the channel squadron, are lying conveniently in the shadow of the rock of Gibraltar.

RUSSIAN BATTLESHIPS SIGHTED.

London, Oct. 26.—A steamer which has arrived here reports sighting 60 miles northeast of Ushant four Russian battleships. Three and a half hours later the steamer sighted the other battleships, which were on board, who are to join the ships of the transport, and at 4:30 in the afternoon he saw three torpedo boats with a transport, all steering southwest.

RUSSIAN SHIPS AT VIGO.

Vigo, Spain, Oct. 26.—The Russian battleships Alexander III, Borodino and Kniazovarov, and another vessel of the same class and the transport Amadour, have anchored in this port. Other ships of the squadron are approaching.

The British cruiser Suffolk, which was to have left Gibraltar for Malta today, was ordered to remain at Gibraltar.

Reports of the whereabouts of the Russian squadron are coming in from various quarters. Besides the arrival here of a steamer with a report of sighting the squadron, a steamer which arrived at Barmouth today reports having sighted five Russian battleships and three torpedo boat destroyers off Ushant at midnight Monday. This is supposed to be the second division of the squadron.

A telegram from Brest says the transport Kinzhorshakoff is still in the outer roads awaiting the squadron. She has 2,500 tons of coal and 200 men on board, who are to join the ships of the squadron. Her commander this morning signalled a request to the Russian vice consul to come on board.

From Flume, Hungary, comes the announcement of the arrival there of six British warships, which consist of the British Mediterranean fleet is on its way to Pola, Austria.