

FOUND BOMBS STORED IN MANILA

Evidence that Rebels Were Arranging for an Outbreak.

INSURGENTS IN CAVITE.

Large Force Assembled There—Americans to Advance Soon—General Conditions.

Manila, Dec. 31.—Four explosive bombs, a few firearms and 500 rounds of ammunition were discovered in a house in the center of Manila this morning while the police were seeking Recarte, the insurgent leader, who was said to have come to Manila in the hope of effecting an outbreak yesterday by taking advantage of the mobilization of the American troops at Gen. Lawton's funeral.

The police, it is thought, had been prepared for the attempt by a rumor circulated widely among the natives yesterday that Aguinaldo was in Manila and would possibly lead the outbreak. The American authorities having been advised of what was brewing, prepared for all contingencies.

Capt. Morrison, who commands the troops in the most turbulent district of this city, says he does not believe an actual uprising will ever occur, as the natives lack the resolution to take the first steps in a movement that would entail fighting at close quarters with the American troops.

An American advance in Cavite province, south of Manila, is expected shortly. Reliable reports from native sources show that there are upwards of 2,000 organized insurgents under arms within a mile of Imus. They are strengthening their intrenchments and possess artillery.

The Filipino intrenchments at Novaleta have been much strengthened since Gen. Schwan's advance. A thousand of the enemy are in that vicinity, and there are 600 at San Francisco de Malabon. From twelve to a hundred will garrison all the towns in the southern part of Cavite province, and the same may be said of the towns in Batangas province.

The provinces of North Camarines and South Camarines hold quantities of hemp, which the people cannot market. As a consequence the population in that part of Luzon is suffering from lack of food. Rice now costs four times its normal price.

It is estimated that 1,000 insurgents are intrenched at Calamba. Reports have been received that 2,000 insurgents are massed at Mount Arayat, having a strong position which commands steep and narrow trails, and that they are prepared to roll boulders down upon advancing troops.

Lives along the coasts of the provinces of Cagayan and North and South Ilocos is resuming normal conditions. The American troops occupy the important towns and patrol the country roads. The natives implore the Americans to settle the occupation, to establish a settled government, and to terminate the uncertainty, abuses and confiscation that have characterized the rule of the Tagalog revolutionists during the last eighteen months.

Vast amounts of tobacco, estimated to be worth \$2,000,000, are ready for shipment to Manila. The opening of the ports of Dagupan, San Fernando, Vigan, Laoag and Aparri tomorrow will permit the resumption of trade, bringing relief to communities greatly in need of foodstuffs. Many vessels have already cleared from Manila for these ports.

Incoming Spanish prisoners declare that Aguinaldo has ordered the release of all Spaniards now in possession of the rebels. The mountain passes of Cagayan and the two Ilocos provinces are still guarded in the hope of catching the insurgent general, Tino, who is still a fugitive. It is asserted that Lieut. Gilmore is in Tino's custody. The transport Zafiro has arrived at Manila bringing Gen. Tinano, who is much grieved at being supplanted by Col. Hood as military governor of Cagayan province. He hesitates to land because he looks upon Manila as a nest of insurgents who may assassinate him because he surrendered Cagayan. He says that when Col. Hood arrived the presidents of all the towns in the province repaired to Aparri and begged him to continue them in their positions, saying also that the natives desired to be rid of the presence of the Macabebes, the friars, and the colored American soldiers toward whom they entertained a violent antipathy.

LEO DESIGNATES HIS SUCCESSOR.

This is Understood to be Cardinal Gotti, the Famous Genoese Monk.

Rome, Dec. 31.—It is asserted that the pope, after the recent ceremony of opening the holy door at St. Peter's cathedral, addressed his intimate entourage and said:

"I thank divine Providence for granting me the grace of being able to celebrate this great function, and I wish for my successor to administer so long reign, to the greater glory of God."

"My successor will be young, as compared with my own age, and will have time to see many glories of the papacy and the church."

Later, Leo clearly designated Cardinal Crociani Maria Gotti, prefect of the congregation of indulgences and sacred relics, as his successor. Cardinal Gotti, the famous Genoese monk, is a man of great piety and modesty. Now about 64 years of age, he always lived the life of an ascetic, and despite the dignity of a prince of the church, he always sleeps in a cell and on a hard mattress.

Bryan to Get a Dinner.

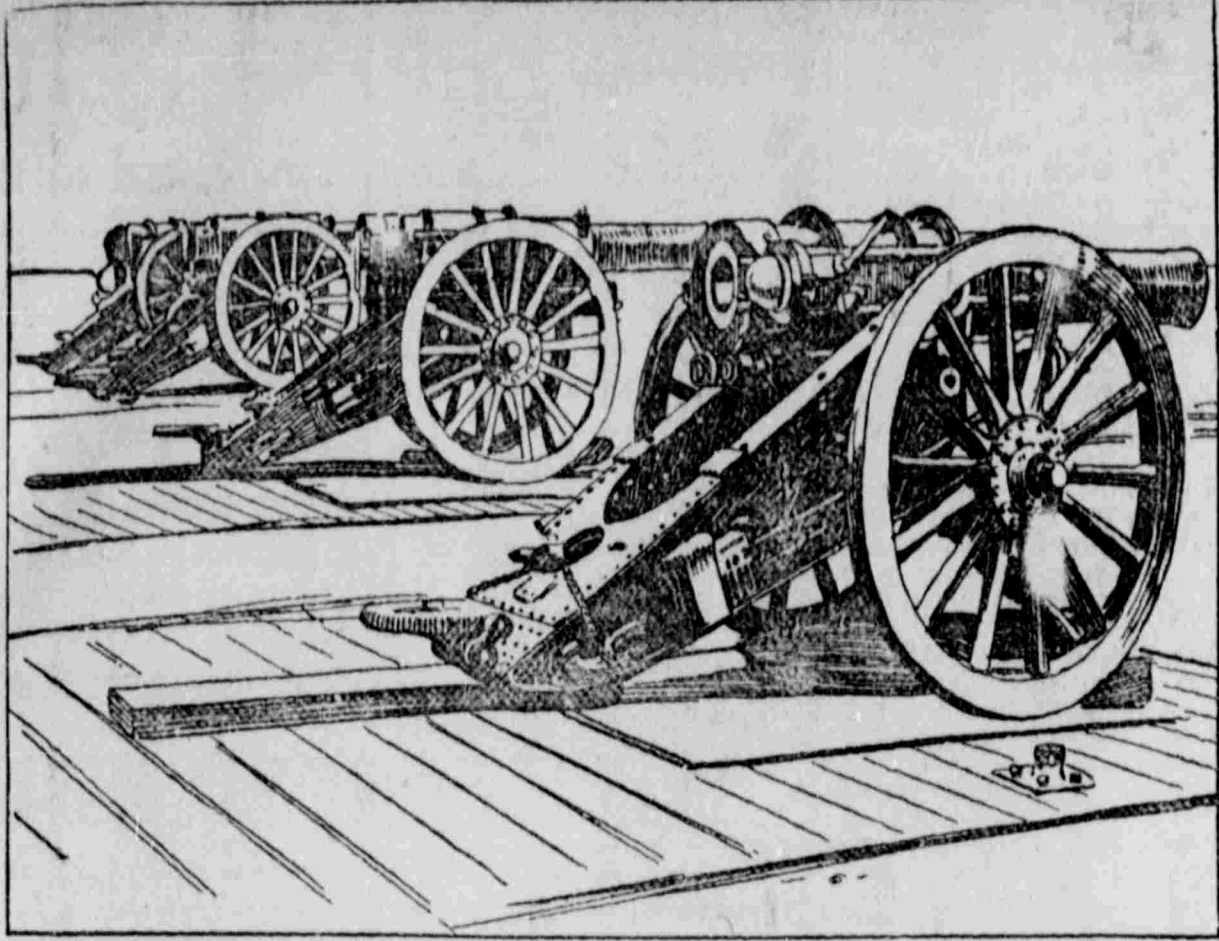
New York, Jan. 1.—The Press today says that Mr. Jennings Bryan, upon the occasion of his visit to New York within the next month, will be the guest of Dr. John Gardner, of this city. During his visit to the city a dinner will be given in his honor by O. H. Belmont.

Vessel Sunk in Collision.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—A special to the Tribune from Norfolk, Va., says: The schooner Fannie Brown and Margaret Roper collided off Hatteras and the Fannie Brown sank. The ten men of the crew were saved by the crew of the Roper. The Brown, a large three masted vessel, was bound from Charleston to Baltimore, and the Roper was on its way to Charleston from New York.

The collision occurred on the night of December 29, during a high wind. The big schooners crashed together before the lookouts saw the danger. The Brown, being loaded with rock and phosphate, filled rapidly, and its crew of ten had barely time to take to the boats, the schooner sinking shortly after they put off.

The Roper, disabled, stood by and after a hard struggle, got the Brown's crew safely aboard and headed for



GENERAL BULLER'S NEW SIEGE HOWITZERS.

The siege train that is being landed to re-enforce General Buller, who recently lost 11 guns, consists of 30 howitzers, 14 of 6 inch caliber, 8 of 5 inch and 8 of 4 inch, while the force composing the train numbers 32 officers and 1,104 noncommissioned officers and men. Howitzers, as may be seen from the accompanying illustration, are short cannon for firing shells at high angle fire—that is, at 35 or 40 degrees. They are mounted on traveling siege carriages, and the shell fired from a 6 inch howitzer is a steel lyddite charged projectile weighing 118½ pounds. The range is 10,000 yards. The 5 inch howitzer has a range of 9,000 yards. The siege train force is composed of eight batteries of the Royal Garrison artillery. The train is under the command of Lieutenant T. Perrott and Captain A. C. Currie, R. G. A.

California Earthquake.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 31.—Two slight earthquake shocks were felt here at 4 o'clock this morning. No damage was done so far as known. The shocks were felt at San Bernardino and other points south and east, including San Diego, where there was another shock at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

National Elitist.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 1.—The National Elitist, with elaborate programs of religious, literary and musical features, began here yesterday with very large attendances afternoon and evening. The stage at Music Hall was filled with singers who rendered the Welsh hymns, aided by the vast audience with grand effect.

Drowned in a Bath.

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—Hillard F. Johnson, a reporter on the Chronicle, was found dead in a bathtub at his lodgings yesterday morning. The tub was full of water and appeared indicated that Johnson had fainted and fallen into the water. This theory is supported by the fact that his feet were encased in a pair of slippers and the bath towels had recently been used. While his clothes were lying across a chair in his bedroom, adjoining the bathroom. He was also known to have been suffering from heart disease.

HOW DEWEY WHIPPED MONTEJO.

Former knew how to hit the latter without hurting himself.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—The Tribune today prints the text of Admiral Montejó's defense under court-martial proceedings for his defeat at Manila. The bulk of the blame is charged by the admiral, not to himself or his fleet, but to the Spanish government for its unprepared condition. He also claims that Admiral Dewey kept out of range of the Spanish guns—a proceeding which Montejó refers to as a "retreat."

Admiral Montejó says: "The only preparation that had been made for war was made by the Americans. The initial velocity of our cannon was 500 meters; that of the smallest cannon of our enemies was 750 meters. Admiral Dewey, with pencil in hand, noted the thickness of his mantles and his case-maments and knew what energy was required to penetrate them."

Entertained Admiral Schley.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 1.—President Roca of Argentina last night entertained Rear Admiral Schley at his private residence.

The president was assisted by his ministers and several officers of the Argentine navy. The commanders of the United States cruisers Chicago, Montgomery and Washington were present.



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P.O.-BOER MASS MEETING.

New Yorkers Condemn Britain and Uphold the Transvaal.

Canada Censured for Sending Troops to Fight Against the South African Republics.

New York, Dec. 31.—The United Irish societies of New York and vicinity filled the Academy of Music tonight at a mass meeting called to express sympathy with the Boers and opposition to England in consequence of the South African war. Senator Mason of Illinois, Congressman Sulzer, Congressman Cummings of New York and others addressed the meeting.

Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme court presided. The entire house was filled. The proscenium, the boxes and the balconies were all decorated with a profusion of American flags, the green Irish emblems and occasionally the flags of the two South African republics.

Justice Fitzgerald said: "The great heart of the American people goes out to the people of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. They are fighting for the same principles: they are against the same sovereign and red coated soldiers that fought us a century ago and would fight us tomorrow if they dared, and thought it would benefit them."

Congressman Sulzer spoke next. He said in part: "I am not ashamed to have it known that my sympathy is with the heroic Boers in their resolute maintenance of their homes and their independence against the piracy and tyranny of the British crown. I want to see them win in this contest because they are right and deserve to win. In my judgment nine-tenths of the American people are against England in this matter and in sympathy with the South African patriots."

"The courage of the Boers in the face of tremendous odds as challenged the admiration of mankind, and their heroic resistance to almost insurmountable obstacles has won the respect of the civilized world. They are entitled to our sympathy, and we would be false to ourselves and to all our history if we did not give it to them."

"The South African patriots are white men. They are a good, decent, patriotic of our own revolution. They love their homes, their freedom and their liberty. They came from good old Saxon ancestors from the north of Europe. They are the flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone. They love freedom and the same as we do for the sake of personal liberty. It comes to them naturally and by inheritance. Their love of liberty is not of a day or of a year, but of centuries. They have never been conquered in my opinion, no matter what others may think they never will be."

This conflict should be called Cecil Rhodes's war for gold in South Africa. He is responsible for all the woe all this war has caused."

When Congressman Sulzer, in the course of his speech, brought in the name of Chamberlain, the crowd mingled groans with the cheers. Stamping, waving Boer flags, whistling and cheering, with occasional remarks, interrupted the speech all the way through.

When Justice Fitzgerald introduced Senator Mason, the Illinoisan was given a hearty welcome. Senator Mason reviewed the history of the Dutch people in South Africa and their relations with England. In the course of his speech, he said:

"It has been said that we must sympathize with England in this campaign because she was our friend in the Spanish war. Even so, we were fighting for liberty. We were fighting to stop the murder of women and children in Cuba and for the fostering of a sister republic. If England was kind enough to keep her greedy hands off during that struggle, does it follow that we have sold our birthright and that the eagle does not raise his voice except in honor of the lion?"

part of the world as a menace to the peace and happiness of the American people.

"Resolved, That we appeal to the heart and conscience of the liberty-loving people, descendants of the founders of this Republic and inheritors of Washington's fame, and all lovers of liberty throughout the world, to cast aside all personal and selfish consideration unworthy of free men to extend the hand of fellowship to the patriots and heroes now so bravely fighting to maintain their liberty and to drive the invader from the soil of the Boer republic, and we hail the victors as the happy augury of the establishment of the United States of South Africa."

Among the vice-presidents of the meeting were William A. Poynter, governor of Nebraska; George L. Wellington, United States senator from Maryland; John J. McDonough, secretary of state of New York, and Congressman Polk, Geston and Zargler of Pennsylvania; Johnston, Rhea and Lamb, Virginia; Salmon, N. J. McDowell and Gordon, Ohio; Smith, Michigan; Wilson of South Carolina; Spight, Mississippi; and Pearce, Maryland.

GLOOMY FOR ENGLAND.

New Year Opens With Record of Miscalculation and Disaster.

New York, Jan. 1.—A despatch to the Tribune from London says: The new year opened gloomy for England, with a record of miscalculation and disaster in South Africa, to be relieved at great cost of life and treasure, and with the reputations of generals in the field and of ministers at home hanging upon the issue of battle during the next few weeks. There is no lack of criticism and fault finding in the press, and there are signs of anxiety in ministerial circles over the political effects of additional reverses to British arms, but there is also a hopeful feeling induced by fresh proofs of the incapacity of the Dutch allies to make use of their opportunities. The Boer victories of Stormberg, Magersfontein and Colenso have not been followed up in any instance. There have been no successful raids on the lines of communication, and Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking have not been overwhelmed by superior numbers and guns. There is a record of Boer failures as well as British defeats.

The budget of news received at midnight was a light one. The Arabi, Cape steamer has brought a large mail, and all the morning journals print letters from their special correspondents. The most interesting letters are those published in the Standard, the Times and other journals from Ladysmith, in which incidents of the siege and garrison life are described.

The writers are wisely reticent on important points, and deal lightly with the dangers of the situation, but there is little doubt that the garrison has been short of ammunition, and the knowledge of this fact has influenced Gen. Buller in sacrificing his original plan of campaign and massing his forces for the relief of Ladysmith. He is still calling in reinforcements, for the majestic has gone to Durban with another battalion and numerous drafts. No additional battalions of infantry will be available from incoming transports for a week.

One despatch describes the havoc made by the naval brigade at Mafeking, which is constantly improving. The Boer official dispatches at the end of this week, although there may be delays through a mule transport service which Gen. Buller is evidently organizing on a large scale. The Tugela is reported in flood from the heavy rains and the passage of the river will be most difficult.

News from the western border is meagre. There are belated accounts of gun practice by the naval brigade at Mafeking, which is constantly improving. One despatch describes the havoc made by a naval gun which had found the range for the main source of the water supply for the Boer camp.

British accounts of Baden-Powell's sortie cannot be expected for several days. The Boer official dispatches, stating that two well known British officers, one of them a son of the prime minister, were wounded, have caused much anxiety in the world of wealth and fashion. Lord Edward Cecil's wife is the daughter of Admiral Maxse, and is now in South Africa. Lord Charles Cavendish-Bentinck is a half-brother of the duke of Portland, and is an officer of brilliant record. A German officer is Lord Salisbury in connection with the service of his son under Baden-Powell at Mafeking. He was offered at the opening of the war special facilities for getting early copies of dispatches from Mafeking, but replied that he could take his turn and wait for the newspapers like other people.

The war office reported at midnight that Lord Methuen's situation was unchanged, but that the Boers had retired to Colaburg from their intrenchments at Rensburg. The British cavalry from Dordrecht had met with a superior force of the enemy and withdrawn in good order after a skirmish.

England Wants American Help.

London, Dec. 30.—It is strange to note that as the new year dawns for Great Britain, the greatest army she ever put in the field remains passive in South Africa, held at bay by two of the smallest republics on the face of the earth, while at home, in spite of the large volume of trade and apparent prosperity, her financial interests are in a state of instability not seen since the Baring crash. All Europe is yelping at her heels, and the necessity for America's friendship is recognized on all sides. Papers and people that for years have been ready with a jibe for America's good will no longer make any attempt to belittle the desirability of securing her friendship.

PREPARING TO INVADE CANADA

Fenians Storing Large Quantities of Explosives on the Border.

FORMING AMBULANCE CORPS

Movement that Will Bear Watching and May Need Vigorous Action.

New York, Jan. 1.—A special to the Times from Burlington, Vt., says: It is reported that the Fenians are engaged in storing large quantities of dynamite, lyddite ammunition and supplies in a few selected repositories in remote districts in Vermont and Maine, near the Canadian boundary line. The information comes from persons who claim to have knowledge of the purchase of some of the supplies, and others who learned of their transportation by railroad disguised as groceries. Dynamite and other explosives have been secured in surprisingly large quantities, and stored under ground on the Vermont border, while quantities of canned meats have been hidden in some large barns of sympathizing farmers on the Maine line near New Hampshire.

It is said that an efficient ambulance corps is being organized under the supervision of a few loyal Irish women and surgeons who were in the Red Cross work in Cuba. They are also preparing a large number of "first aid" packages for the invading force.

The movement is the work of the Irish element of the larger cities, but it is a fact that a large and important work is being done among the farmers of the border States. A schedule is being arranged of farmers who can furnish wagons, horses and oxen for transportation purposes, as this is regarded as a most important detail. A careful study is being made of the small railroad branches in northern New England, and places are being located where the road could be captured by a very small force.

Earthquake and Geyser.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 1.—Charles Taggart, who arrived in this city today from the Colorado country of Lower California, reports that the earthquake of Christmas day had a marked effect upon the geysers of that region, causing them to spout with redoubled force.

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Men's Gray Random Underwear, all sizes, each garment.....	25c	BOYS' OVERCOATS—Boys' Cape Overcoats, dark brown, mixed colors. Regular \$3.50 values.....	\$1.90
Men's White Unlaundered Shirts, two to each customer.....	25c	BOYS' REEFERS—Boys' Chinchilla Reefers, very heavy. Regular price \$2.75.....	\$1.75
Men's Natural Gray Wool Half Hose. Regular 20c values.....	12½c	YOUTHS' LONG-PANTS SUITS—Youths' round-corner sack, long-pants suits, dark brown mixed goods, good values at \$6.50.....	\$3.50
Men's Flannel Shirts, good quality, size 14½ to 17. Regular price \$1.25.....	75c		

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Ladies' jersey ribbed fleeced ecru pants, all sizes, to close out at a pair.....	12½c	150 doz. Ladies' natural gray, heavy-fleeced union suits, in sizes 3 to 6. Our regular 50c quality, in this great sale at.....	33½c
Ladies' splendid quality, heavy fleeced vest and pants, natural gray, all sizes. Our 25c grade, for this sale at each.....	21c	Ladies' \$1.25 Union suit, in natural gray, sizes 3 to 6, perfect-fitting, warm and durable. Sale price.....	87½c
Ladies' extra quality, heavy fleeced vest and pants, natural gray. All sizes. Our 35c grade. For this sale at.....	25c	Ladies' natural gray, jersey ribbed, 50 per cent wool union suits, in all sizes. Regular price \$1.75, sale special at.....	\$1.15
Ladies' cream or ecru, finest quality fleeced cotton underwear, in all sizes. Regular price 60c each, special sale bargain at.....	42½c	Ladies' finest quality, all pure wool, union suits, in white or natural gray. All sizes. Special sale price each.....	\$2.10
Ladies' best all-wool flat underwear, in natural gray or scarlet. Sizes 30 to 44. The very best \$1.25 grade. Sale price.....	98c		

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