DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Deseret News Publishing Company
Lessees

Tuesday, - - - July 5, 1898

The Deseret Evening News is published daily, Sunday excepted, at rates of $9.00 per year in advance. Office, Deseret News Building, 30 Exchange Place, Salt Lake City.

The Deseret Weekly News is published on Thursday and Friday, each week.

The Juvenile Instructor is a magazine form is published every Saturday.

Subscribers changing their place of address should always give the former as well as present address.

Daily 12 months	$7.00
Daily 6 months	3.50
Daily 3 months	1.75
Daily 1 month	75
Daily by the week	25
Semi-Weekly edition 12 months	2.00
Semi-Weekly edition 6 months	1.00
Semi-Weekly 12 months	1.50
Semi-Weekly 6 months	75
Weekly 12 months	1.00
Weekly 6 months	50

Payment for subscriptions always in advance.

City subscribers will kindly notify T. Dunlap Smith, in any instance, of any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

Address all communications to the Deseret News Publishing Co.

Telephone 155.

HEARD THE BRITISH GUNS.

The people of Sugar House ward celebrated the national day of independence yesterday, July 4, with a great parade, the reading of the Declaration of Independence and other exercises. Among the speakers were the venerable President of the Church, Wilford Woodruff. During the course of his remarks he mentioned that when he was about seven years old and living with his family in the state of Connecticut, a British fleet bombarded the coast. One day his father placed him on the top of a barn where he could distinctly hear the boom of the cannon of the bombarding fleet. At the time, from what opinion of the United States navy was that it was about northboro, but that did not prevent it from obtaining some of the most brilliant achievements of naval warfare. That was a lesson to the world then—a lesson that has been repeated at Manila and Santiago, never again to be forgotten.

THE MINING CONGRESS.

From the east and the west, from the north and the south, from our own country and from other countries, have come a great body of representative, intelligent men actuated by a common purpose.

The Mining Congress will begin its second session tomorrow, in the Assembly Hall of this city—a most convenient and comfortable place, but it is understood that more capacious quarters can be had if necessary.

It is life to remind our citizens that our guests must receive every attention requisite to a prompt and satisfactory prosecution of the labors which bring them here, also that personal comfortable must not be overlooked or neglected. It should be the aim of all to have the strangers within our gates depart as strangers no more, but as friends and co-workers to a cause which means very much for all sections of the world where industrial conditions prevail, but probably more for our own country than any other because of its enormous resources on the lines concerning which the Congress will deliberate.

A hearty welcome to the delegates one and all; a satisfactory visit and a successful outcome to their united labors!

EFFECT OF SPANISH RULE.

The recent history of the Caroline Islands is an illustration of the fact that the natives in those parts of the world quickly adapt themselves to the requirements of civilization and that they, although of a peaceful disposition, resent injustice and tyranny. The seeds of civilization were first sown in those islands by American missionaries, who on their arrival there found a race of savages, tattooed, warlike, and addicted to cannibalism. After some years of labor expansion had almost disappeared. On the island of Ponapelo, for instance, a church was built, large enough to accommodate the entire population, about a thousand souls. Cloth was provided and made into decent clothing. Morning and evening the people assembled to hear the gospel. Liquor and tobacco were banished and the Ten Commandments were adopted as a code of laws. Dr. Weimers, a physician of Honolulu, visited Ponapelo in 1896 and gave his impressions of the people there. According to Dr. G. L. Strong in the American Monthly Review of Reviews he found the change effected in less than fourteen years perfectly marvelous. The material prosperity of the place as compared with what it was at its first visit was almost beyond belief. Similar conditions prevailed in the other islands. In 1886 there were in the Micronesia archipelago 47 ships lost with their crews and 17 entire populations. Five Americans had been killed in writing and school books had been printed in all of them. Two was due to American agency.

In 1895 the Caroline Islands were by the pope acting as arbitrator awarded to Spain. In 1897 the Spaniards assumed control. When the first governor landed he proclaimed that religious liberty should prevail, but it did not take long to demonstrate the value of Spanish promises. In three months seven missionaries had been expelled, and half a dozen have since been forced to land upon the coast of Celebes and Chinese shipping on the island of Ponapelo, on the mission station on that island, decided to the mission and within a few feet of the mission church, with the evident object in view of driving the American missionaries away. Dr. Strong says:

"This incident, following upon the other events, brought the Spanish authorities to the island of Ponapelo, and the two Americans were ordered to land. Mr. Rudolph, a native of Ponapelo, and a native Ponapelo, the Spanish governor, the Spanish governor, the Spanish governor