THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

Project for Driving Out American Protestant Missionaries.

The Germans Do Not Care to Have the Native Converts to the English Language.

A Washington dispatch in last evening's NEWS conveyed the intelligence that there was a proclaiming of an Edict of Ejectment against Christians, and that the Boys of American missions were in peril. This news caused a war vessel of the Asiatic squadron at Hongkong to be ordered to the scene.

The last mail steamer from Honolulu, which arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday, brings indeed that American Protestant missionaries are likely to be driven out of the Marshall Islands at an early day. A letter from Jaluit, Marshall Islands, states that four American teachers at the missionary school stations at Rok and Kusaal had been notified to Jaluit by order of the new German Imperial High Commissioner, Major Schmidt, who, last December, succeeded Captain Brandeis on the latter's transfer to New Guinea. The Germans who found Marshall Islands and everything in the group, it was alleged, were rejecting the advisability of closing all the school stations of the American board of commissioners of foreign missions, which, it said, is the work of converting the native islanders to the English language and to the Christian religion. It was also stated that the missionaries were either being ordered to leave or life was being made so uncomfortable for them that they would be glad to do so. The native chiefs said that following are said to be very lately over the prospect of having the missionaries driven out of the islands.

"I can confirm that story regarding the antipathy of the German Imperial American Protestant missionaries," said a well known South Sea Island trader to a San Francisco Chronicle representative on Friday last. "When I was in Jaluit last December I heard some talk of a radical change being made. The only American business and trading house at Jaluit some time ago was that of A. Crane and Co. The estate has always had an entering interest in the J. Hall company, which now examines the control over everything in the Jaluit. Even the revenue from all customs duties, Crane and Co. have to pay $1000 a year license tax to trade, and every single trader has to pay a trading tax of $25 and a personal tax of $5. The revenue thus raised is much more, which brings in to the island government, which is under the protection of Germany, about $20,000 a year, or nearly. This is as great as any.

"When the Jaluit company got the German government to assume the protectorate of the islands, the company agreed to pay the salaries of the German officials if the company was allowed to collect the revenue from all foreigners, and the government would send a war vessel to visit the islands every year. This was granted, so that the difference between the salary of the officials and the revenue of the island, which is a big thing, goes into the pocket of the company. In 1879, Hedemann, who was imperial high commissioner, a secretary, a doctor and a judge, go in a regular Dutch Dutch, being chief of police, harbor master and owner of the imperial court. He has between 20 to 30 officers under him.

"For years there has been a growing disposition to change so any other line of missionaries among the Germans. It seems possible the Protestants may be sent away and the native school stations abandoned. Several years ago Father Broder, a French Catholic priest and missionary, leased a piece of land in Jaluit with the privilege of living in it. He is now at Ponape, and I understand that an offer has been made to him to establish a mission school at Jaluit for the benefit of the children of the whites and half-castes. This he would willingly do if the Protestant missionaries were sent away. The people of Jaluit would be very glad to have a free school.

"The Protestant missionaries have done a good deal for the natives of both the Marshall and Gilbert groups in the way of education. If they have received any return in the way of trading they deserve it. The natives are still with delight every time the missionary steamer Morning star makes the rounds of these islands. The steamer picking whole families at different places and takes them to one of another of the island school stations.

"No better example of how little is thought of missionaries at Jaluit can be got than the case of a German master who arrived there direct from Hamburg a year ago. He brought a sealed letter of introduction from a stockholder in the company residing in Germany. When opened the missive read: 'This man is a missionary. Drive him away from the Islands.' And he was driven away.

"Major Schmidt, the new commissioner, is haughty and stickling autocratic. He went direct from an African mission to Jaluit and took with him a negro as a Chinese boy. In walking along the street he took hold of the negro's hair, and not with the grasp of a man. He is reported to have said that he would not be allowed to do so."

Advices received at Jaluit from Butaritari, Gilbert Islands, on December 20th, stated that a British commissioner was expected to arrive on the 1st of January and assume that at a standstill.

AMUSEMENTS.

A CELEBRATED CASE, a dramatic very familiar and up to last evening very dear to Salt Lakers, was presented last night to a fair audience of people almost exclusively confined to the galleries. The organization rendering it was the Daily Dramatic company—a company such as Salt Lake rarely has the pleasure of witnessing. We have frequently seen advertisements in a certain class of eastern papers something like the following: "Wanted, a good leading man; must also play plants." "Wanted, a first-class villain; must double with old man and be expert at bass viol." "Wanted, a versatile lady; can play zither, professed." The Daily people belong to the great class of the profession the number of which advertisements in theatrical newspapers indicate, the members of which are to be found in the streets of a street parade, and at night they do the work and learn to perform well all the different parts of the Chollers and Sweet school combined, treasuring up in the upper sections. At the end of each act there is an illuminated tableau in the rear of the stage, when the villain is hissing a manner profusely from usual, the heroine shrieks in the orchestra and gives blood-curdling suggestions on the subject of the lovers, the heroine retains the mysterious proceedings that fill the act and resolves to her long-lost parent, and then all the suggestion of a tragedy, takes up a form which the extremely near on a garden table, and you seek to execute the Moskins dog to a few and more than half a mile beat than the piano which accompanies her. The week where the villain murders Mademoiselle she surely never leave the stage, and the lady and the gentleman, engaging in the conflict put on Dyson, Corbett and Fitz Pete Jackson to take blood. They finally fell, wounded, miles over, kicked and all the Killarney gale, and when the lady at length executed to yield on the chest, the Daily Dramatic company hoped, she had really finished. As a dramatic company the Daily organization is fearfully and wonderfully made up. It is really worth seeing.

THE CRUST OF SOCIETY.—The vicissitudes of Parisian intrigue presented in Dumas' celebrated drama, "Le Demi Monde," will be seen for first time here at the Salt Lake Theater next Tuesday and Wednesday under another form known as The Crust of Society. The version of the play, it is said, has not been the great success of the drama in season. Mr. John Dodson's company, from the Globe Theater, Boston, will deliver the Crust of Society, and it will be as close as humanly by the stage of the company.

ANNA EVA FAY the renowned spiritualist, gives a seance at the Theater Monday evening.

ARIAN NA PAYNE will be seen at the Theater Monday evening. C. H. Johnson, the photographer, for the part of the lover, and Mr. Collins will do Susan the Poet.

ANOTHER VETERAN.

One Who Was in the Kirtland Temple at Five Years of Age.

M. O. Kelling writes from Colfax, San Bernardino county, California, under date of April 5, as follows:

Your invitation found me, in this far away corner of the United States, by the kindness of my sister, C. Rigtes, who lives at 278 West Temple street, Salt Lake City, Utah. I saw the "corner stone" of that beautiful Temple and forty years ago. I remember seeing it in the mouth of President Brigham Young on that occasion. He told us if we would stay in the valleys and live our religion, "the time would come when boys would wish to go to California for gold, and if you want to see the world it will come here, therefore will you have your boots and rent the lines, as they behold the splendor of the Temple that will stand completed, on the ground, to the glory of God, and our heavenly Father, and the credit of the Latter-day Saints." There may not be his exact words, but memory gives them to me. As he talked he made me think of the first time I ever saw the Prophet Joseph Smith, in the Kirtland Temple, when I was a child of 5 years.

When the Nauvoo Temple was dedicated I heard these words from the Prophet's pulpit, but memory cannot tell the same. "There will be a temple built in the top of the mountains whose greatness and beauty will exceed this one, as far as this does the Kirtland Temple." I do not know of any one of the eight persons living who accompanied me from Peoria, to the corner stone of the temple said forty years ago.

MR. AND MRS. KEELER.

The Referee Finds for the Husband, As Plaintiff, in the Divorce Suit.

Last evening Attorney W. J. Harvey filed his report as referee in the well-remembered divorce suit of Edward C. Keeler vs. Anna M. Keeler, which was filed in the Third district court on March 27th, in the present year.

In the complaint Mr. Keeler alleged that they were married on October 9, 1871, and there are children ranging from eight to fifteen years. He stated that the defendant, during 1883, became addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors and during the past five years had used the same in greatly increased quantities. She also neglected her household duties and associated with dissolute and depraved persons and at times treated him in a cruel manner. It was also alleged that Mrs. Keeler only neglected her children, and that plaintiff was frequently compelled to prepare his own meals and look after the minor members of the family, while his wife was dissipating. Upon these grounds Mr. Keeler prayed for a decree of divorce, and asked that the custody of the said minor children be awarded to him. Mrs. Keeler's answer denied every allegation, and by way of a cross-complaint she alleged that the plaintiff was addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and upon one occasion threw her upon the bed and choked her into insensibility. In view of the allegations, Mrs. Keeler prayed for a decree of divorce from the plaintiff, and asked for the custody of the children and for further relief.

The referee has recommended that the decree be granted to Mr. Keeler, upon the grounds stated, and that he be and have the custody of three of the children, Mrs. Keeler to have the remained child. Further, that the plaintiff pay to the defendant as alimony the sum of $50, and the further sum of $40 per month for three months and in addition $10 per month for the maintenance of the said child, and costs of suit.

Counsel for plaintiff and defendant each waived objections to the findings of the referee and the report was confirmed by the Third district court.

Back from Arizona.

Sam Paterson, late of the penitentiary (not only as warden), returned today from his prospecting trip in Arizona. He says he has had a great time, and he expected his boots out his stockings.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1893.

The policies of the administration have changed, but the Americanism which was such a conspicuous feature of the last administration is not yet now recognized in the present one, to the chagrin of the vigorous and prompt action taken several days ago in demanding apologies and reparation from Peru and Turkey for insults of citizens of those countries to Rear Admiral Gherardi and the property of American citizens. The necessity of a vigorous maintenance of American rights abroad is unquestionable, and it increases every time that Americans are encouraged to expect a much higher place in the estimation of foreign nations, which are now disposed to underrate the courage shown by us here, without regard to the vigorous and independent manner in which we have to be in evidence.

The Peruvian and Turkish cases are important in a few ways, but the result in the minds of all the nations concerned will be quite different from the policy of Harrison. We have seen, in the case of Chile, that the mere necessity of a few days of it in the administration and congressional Republican, a United Republican Senate, Republican Speaker, Republican Attorney General, Republican Secretary of State, Republican Secretary of War, Republican Secretary of Navy, Republican Secretary of Interior, Republican Postmaster General, Republican Secretary of Treasury, Republican Speaker, Republican Speaker Crisp, a Republican Speaker, Republican Speaker Reed