# TELEGRAPHIC.

## SHOCKING MURDER.

### A Woman Poisons Her Eight Children and Kills Herself.

ALL DIED IN GREATEST AGONY.

Financial Difficulties Supposed to Have Been the Cause of the Deed.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 14.—A special to the Gazette from Marysville, Kan., says: As the most shocking event that has ever occurred in Marshall county comes to light early this morning, when it was found that Mrs. Joseph Hildebrandt, six miles east of Marysville, committed her eight children and poisoned her eight children and killed herself. Seven children were found dead and the eighth is dying tonight.

Mrs. Hildebrandt administered the poison to the little ones and then took a dose of it herself. She was evidently insane when the deed was done, and, having awoke to well for the sixty poison to kill her, she went to the barn, a short distance away, and hanged herself. The children died during the night in great agony. When the neighbors went to the place this morning it was an awful scene. The seven dead children were lying about the place, and their positions showed that they had died in horrible agony. A physician was summoned for the child that still showed signs of life, but there was little hope of saving it.

It is generally believed that Mrs. Hildebrandt was driven insane by financial difficulties and trouble. The family was almost destitute when the latter went to Kansas City a short time ago to be treated for cancer. Since she went away it is believed that the family suffered for the necessities of life, and this with the knowledge of her husband's affliction, drove the woman insane. All the seven dead children are between the ages of 2 and 14.

### A TURKISH PARALLEL.

Why the Red Cross Cannot Enter Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—In an interview today the Turkish minister said, regarding the newspaper statement that the Red Cross society has decided not to pay any attention to the communication until it is officially translated to it by the Turkish government of the Turkish minister: "As the Red Cross, nor any of its representatives, ever visited this legation, it is clear and logical that this legation has nothing to communicate to said society. This legation sent its communication to the press, because it is the public that the Red Cross society look into its confidences. But naturally it will always be ready and pleased to give the Red Cross society any explanation it may think proper to ask for."

"The whole question is a question of right. Suppose for one moment that your own Indians were to revolt against your legal authority. Suppose that you put down their revolt, and suppose that in some foreign country are foreigners were to calumniate publicly your civilization, your race and your religion. Not satisfied with that suppose that these foreigners, on the strength of such accusations, were to raise money and bring it for distribution, through their own channels, however, to exhibit the latter may be, to the very people that revolted against your government. Would that money, raised on false and demonstrative—would even a model and from foreigners be welcome to this great country of yours, however welcome it might be, for obvious reasons, to your Indians?"

WHAT IS NEEDED FOR ARMENIA.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador to Constantinople, has reported to the Marquis of Salisbury that thirteen local committees to distribute relief in Armenia have been established under consular officers and American missionaries. He adds that $200,000 to $300,000 will be required between now and the spring to save the Armenians of Anatolia from starving.

### A JOINT COMMITTEE.

Suggestion as to the Settlement of the Venezuela Question.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Sir George Baden Fuller, who was the British member of the defunct joint commission, writes to the Times this morning suggesting that Great Britain follow the successful Bering sea precedent and invite Venezuela to appoint two representatives and form a joint committee. If the suggestion should be agreed, the question would be settled, and if they disagreed it would be necessary to negotiate a treaty, referring the matter to mediation or arbitration.

### Cleveland Not a Candidate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A special to the Press from Washington says: Word has been received by the leaders at the headquarters of the office now occupied by the Democratic national committee that Grover Cleveland is not to be a candidate for a third term. This information was obtained by those who have themselves embarrassed in making arrangements as to the respective advantages of the West and East for convention purposes.

### SEE TO WILLIAM.

Brother Jonathan Did Not Like the Meeting of the German Sword.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Globe says it thinks the gentle complaisance of the Venezuelan situation is due to Emperor William, adding: "The moment the German sword rattled, Brother Jonathan ceased to finger his revolver."

Secretary Olney's appeal regarding the Venezuelan muddle from the author of the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, is an olive branch. Nor has recently to friendship been lacking on his side."

### Who Is the Murderer?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Through General Wheaton a report was received in the war department from Captain Godfrey, Seventh cavalry, at Sac Carlos agency, to which the captain says he is satisfied that Captain Mayes, the Indian agent there, has none at his power to determine whether or not the murderers of the Merrill family have been on the reservation since their murder, and whether the crime was committed by Indians. The captain reports that he is now convinced the renegade Massai is the murderer. If he has been on the reservation since the murder the Indians don't know it.

### REBELLION INCREASING.

A Large Portion of Cuba in the Hands of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Jan. 1.—The insurrection is increasing in importance every day. Practically the whole interior of the island, from east to west, with the exception of the large towns, is in the possession of the insurgents, who have burned everything combustible and have levied tribute right and left, under the very nose of the Spanish commanders, and cutting down the revenue of the Spanish government from Cuban sources about 50 per cent.

The insurgents are not acting hastily in any way. They have plenty of time before them and to make the most of it. They have a central government established at Hermosa, in the province of Puerto Principe, their forces are organized in excellent military style; they have regular army workshops, hospitals, in addition to the field hospitals; depots of provisions and ammunition, etc. Their cavalry is vastly superior both in numbers and quality to that of the Spaniards, and the military expert asserts that the importation of 3,000 or 4,000 Spanish cavalry from Spain will in no way affect the situation, as Spanish horses cannot stand the climate. The weak point of the Cuban army is its artillery. They have only a few guns of the old-fashioned type, and a few modern rapid-firing guns.

This afternoon it was stated that General Maceo had plundered the village of San Diego de Nunez, quite an important place, a little to the eastward and southward of Bahia Honda, the port recently captured by the insurgents on the northern coast of Cuba, and in the province of Pinar del Rio.

### THE BANNOCK TROUBLE.

The Game Law Question to be Passed Upon by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The merits of the controversy between the Bannock Indians and the state of Wyoming as to the right of the Indians to kill game in contravention of the Wyoming state law will soon be passed upon by the United States Supreme court. The question came up in this court in connection with the case of Racehorse, one of the Bannocks who participated in the Jackson Hole trouble of last summer, which has just been docketed in that court. Racehorse was arrested by the sheriff of Teton county for killing game contrary to the state laws, but he pleaded the Bannock treaty in justification and was released on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. The sheriff has appealed the case to the Supreme court. It is understood that a motion will soon be made to advance the case on the docket, and it is believed that the motion will be granted.

### Inter-Collegiate Debate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—President Brown of the Columbia College debating union has received a letter from the Oratorical society of the University of Chicago, accepting Columbia's proposal for an inter-collegiate debate.

At a joint meeting of the Harvard and Philoklean literary societies it was decided to try to have an argument with some university near Spring, and a brief telegram was sent to the Chicagoans.

The Columbian boys favor New York as the battle ground, but if there are any serious objections raised they are willing to go West. The Chicago orators say they wish to speak any time before June, so that the New Yorkers will have the choice of a date.

### Brazil and Chile.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that the treaty recently signed by Brazil and Chile contains an agreement to subsidize a line of steamers between the two countries. It is very probable, he says, that a similar proposal treaty will be negotiated with Argentina. In the event of these treaties working as successfully as is now confidently expected of them, the trade of the United States with the countries parties thereto will be impaired. Especially hard will they bear upon the shipments of flour.

### BUTTONS FOR VENEZUELA.

Merchants Forming Patriotism to Good Account.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—By the steamer Venezuela which sailed from this port yesterday for La Guara there was a consignment of goods to Venezuela of several thousands of buttons similar to the ordinary campaign badges, with a small satin flag attached. On the top of the button is a picture of ex-President Monroe, and the words "America for Americans, one country, one flag, one God."

The buttons were sent by N. Bolet, ex-secretary of the Venezuelan legation at Washington, who in speaking of the matter said: "By the last mail from Venezuela, I received a letter from a friend in Caracas saying that the people there were simply wild with enthusiasm, and would buy anything which contained a suggestion of sentiment. He requested me to send something to sell and declared that he could dispose of one million pictures of Cleveland and Monroe. I decided upon the President Monroe buttons as the most appropriate and convenient souvenir and sent a batch today for a starter. I have ordered 50,000 more to ship by the next steamer. They will sell for 25 cents a piece."

## TRAVELING UNDER DIFFICULTY

### Interesting Incidents of Missionary Experience in the Indian Territory.

MANARD, Cherokee Nation, I. T., Jan. 1, 1896.

To the Editor:

Having returned in peace and safety to our headquarters, the home of William H. Hendricks, from a four weeks' trip in the northern part of the Cherokee Nation, we feel to relate to the readers of the NEWS our experience while traveling over the true and grass covered hills of the district mentioned.

On November 28, 1895, we left Manard for the north, going by way of Tahlequah, and having a cold northerly wind to face. In the outskirts of the city at Tahlequah we were told up by a man who called us Mormons, and himself John Price. But instead of rushing us, or picking our pockets, he told us that he was a friend to the Mormons and wished us success.

A little farther on we traveled up Blackbird creek, got lost in the woods, and came to a house, which, upon inquiry, we found to belong to a Cherokee by the name of Bedford. As it was getting dark we asked for the privilege of remaining over night with him. After hearing us through he held a consultation with his wife in a tongue that we could not understand, and then motioned us to enter his house, which we were glad to do as it was the only one within several miles, and in a thickly wooded country. We were treated royally by this son of Lamon, though we could not understand each other's language very well. A few nights afterward we were again entertained by full-bloods who did not speak one word that we could understand. Such families as the last referred to are scarce, as there are several good schools in the nation at which the English language is taught free to the children of the Cherokees.

Still farther on we passed the orphans' home or asylum, at which 150 orphans are now being taught, not only how to read, write, etc., but the boys to farm and the girls to do general housework. The school is nearly self-supporting.

We next crossed the Grand river and passed on to the northwest. In passing through Pryor Creek, which is a railroad town, we were invited into the hotel, where we did some talking on the point of salvation, which some believe, were given dinner and sent on our way rejoicing. In passing through the neighborhood of Foyil we learned of the death of Sister Sarah J. Fuller, held one meeting, made an appointment for another and passed on to Chelsea, to the home of an old and true friend, M. W. Couch. Mr. Couch has been to Utah and lived among our people, so that he understands and preaches the Gospel nearly as well, or possibly better, than some of our new Elders do.

We left the home of Mr. Couch Dec. 17 to fill our appointment for a meeting. About 4 p. m. it started in rain and we were obliged to seek shelter with a family who kept us two nights and treated us well. We were then obliged to go, to make good our word, though it had not ceased to rain during this time. As we traveled on through the falling rain, the mud and water, we were suddenly brought to a halt by a roaring stream over which we had no idea to reach the place for which we had set out. Bridges are a thing of the future in this part of the country. So we were left to turn one, swim or go back, and as "onward" is our motto, we decided to build one. Accordingly we borrowed an axe, cut the tallest tree we could see on the bank of the stream, which fell across, making a bridge that answered our purpose nicely.

Traveling on we were taken over streams less deep and met by hostesses by mistress of the country, reaching our destination at night, safe and sound, though wet and cold. The next morning we found the ground covered with snow, but the clouds had exhausted their strength and soon sped away to get a fresh supply with which they soon returned.

We were now tired of mud and water and decided to take the train for Fort Gibson, which is forty-two miles distant, then go eight miles on foot to Manard. We took the southbound freight train at Claremore, rode to Wagoner, and were informed that it was not safe to go any further on account of the high water in the Grand river district or bottom. The next morning the regular passenger train took us up and started for Fort Gibson; but on nearing the river we found houses, trees, corn fields, fences, etc., standing or floating in the waters, that stood nearly to the top of a high railroad grade. We also found that about two-thirds of the iron railroad bridge across Grand river had come down, so we were obliged to go back to Wagoner and wait for we know not what.

During our second night in Wagoner it began to pour down again making things look gloomy for us and many others who were anxious to get across the now raging Arkansas river. During the afternoon of evening of our third day's layover some men came in through the rain from Gitson, who had crossed the river in a skiff for which they had had to pay $5 each. We thought if others could cross in a skiff we could, and as we only had enough money to pay our fare, decided to wait down the next morning and cross if possible. After walking about thirteen miles we came to the river, which was now about one-half mile wide and looking anything but inviting. There we found a man with a skiff who was anxious to get our dollars and we were anxious to get across, so we stepped into the skiff and were soon taking our first voyage across the "mighty Creek."

Our sailor or oarsman pulled within will and soon landed us safe on the Fort Gibson side of the river; not, however, until he had told us how dangerous it was to cross and how long he had been at it and how well he understood his business.

We then started for Manard with lighter hearts but heavier feet, for we took a part of the Grand River shower with us. This we got rid of before reaching Manard, as we had to cross streams on the way which necessitated our taking a bath before leaving them.

We reached Manard in the evening, tired, wet and hungry, but thankful into a place to rest in peace and safety.

W. H. GREEN,
H. W. NUBLE.


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VANITY FAIR
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If you are continually shivering and feeling the cold, you may be sure that your blood is in a bad state. It is thin and does not circulate properly. Your liver and kidneys are out of order, and that is the cause of it.

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ESTRAY POUND NOTICE.

ONE DAY MARE, 4 ON RIGHT HIND leg.
One blue-black mare, no brands, back young colt, one year old, branded.
If the above described animals are not claimed on or before January 15, 1896, they will be sold at public auction at City Estray pound at 2 o'clock p. m.
M. J. GROVER, Pound Keeper.

ESTRAY POUND NOTICE.

ONE BAY HORSE ABOUT SIX YEARS old, hind feet white, star in forehead.
One brown or black horse, about 5 years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white.
One bay horse about 10 years old, white down face.
If the above described animals are not claimed and taken away on or before January 23rd, 1896, they will be sold at City Estray Pound at 2 p. m.
JOHN O. MATTOX,
Pound-keeper.

ESTRAY POUND NOTICE

ONE BAY HORSE ABOUT THREE YEARS old.
One brown filly about 2 years old.
If the above described animals are not claimed and taken away on or before January 23rd, 1896, they will be sold at City Estray pound at 2 p. m.
JOHN O. MATTOX,
Pound-keeper.

ESTRAY POUND NOTICE

ONE SORREL HORSE ABOUT TEN years old, star in forehead, E C on left thigh.
One bay mare about 5 years old.
One bay mare about 7 years old, star in forehead, hind hoofs white, M on left shoulder.
One bay horse about 3 years old, star in forehead.
One sorrel filly about 1 year old, star in forehead, brand indistinct.
One brown horse about 10 years old, left hind foot white, star in forehead.
If the above described animals are not claimed and taken away on or before January 23, 1896, they will be sold at City estray pound at 2 p. m.
JOHN O. MATTOX,
Pound-keeper.

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CURRENT TIME TABLE. In Effect Nov. 10, 1895.

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No. 1—For Ogden, Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 7.15 a. m.
No. 4—For Provo, Scofield, Junction and all points East ..... 7.30 p. m.
No. 5—For Ogden and intermediate points ..... 4.00 p. m.
No. 6—For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Spokane and all intermediate points ..... 1.00 p. m.
No. 8—For Provo, Price, Provo, and all intermediate points ..... 7.00 p. m.
No. 9—For Ogden and the East ..... 11.45 p. m.
No. 10—For Ogden and the West ..... 11.30 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake City.

No. 1—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 11.05 p. m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 11.00 p. m.
No. 5—From Provo, Scofield, Marshalltown, Kenilworth and intermediate points ..... 4.05 p. m.
No. 6—From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 7.00 a. m.
No. 7—From Provo, Price and intermediate points ..... 3.30 p. m.
No. 8—From Ogden and the West ..... 1.30 p. m.
No. 9—From Ogden and the West ..... 7.30 p. m.

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General Agent Passenger Department,
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Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.

Time table in effect Jan. 5, 1896.

| Trains leave Salt Lake. | Arr. Provo. | Lv. Provo. | Arrive Salt Lake. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *7 30 a. m. | 10 00 a. m. | *7 45 a. m. | 9 30 a. m. |
| *9 00 a. m. | 11 30 a. m. | *9 45 a. m. | 11 00 a. m. |
| 2 00 p. m. | 5 30 p. m. | 3 15 p. m. | 4 45 p. m. |
| *4 00 p. m. | 7 30 p. m. | *5 15 p. m. | 7 00 p. m. |
| *Intermediate standing. | | | |

Trains will arrive at Salt Lake City as follows:

No. 1, 7.45 a. m. Arr Provo 10.30 a. m.
No. 2, 10.45 a. m. Arr. R. L. 1.15 p. m.
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(From Provo, Milford, Sunset Valley, Nephi, Provo, Marion and Alpine ..... 5 00 p m
*Sevier Division, Provo and Garfield Beach ..... 4 10 p m

DEPART

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Park City ..... 8 00 a m
For San Francisco, Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points ..... 7 00 a m
For Ogden and intermediate points ..... 4 00 p m
For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Butte, Portland and San Francisco ..... 3 00 p m
(For Provo, Sunset, Nephi, Spanish Fork, Milford and points ..... 7 00 a m
*Garfield Beach, Provo and intermediate ..... 7 00 a m
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