THE BORDEN CASE.

MISTORY OF AN EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

The Murder of Mr. and Mrs. Borden at Fall River, Mass. - Why Suspicion Attaches to the Arrested Lizzie Borden.

The double murder of Andrew J. Borden and his wife at Fall River, Mass. on the 4th of August, culminating as it did in the arrest of his youngest daugh ter, Lizzie Borden, has been one of the smost extraordinary and mysterious crim

inal episodes of the century.

The circumstances surrounding the assassination of Borden and his wife, who was Lizzie's stepmother, were such as to astound these who would pounce, offhand, upon a motive. Borden was rich and pious, aged seventy-six years, a man whose probity was equal to his thrift. He had not led a public life, he had no known enemy who it could be conjec-tured would go to the extent of killing him, much less his wife, and when the snutilated bodies of the couple were dis-covered, in their own house, shortly before noon on August 4, the police and the public were utterly at a loss for a motive, and in the intense excitement that overwhelmed the community they turned to one another in helpless astonishment and horror.

The body of Borden was found on a velvet sofa in the parlor of the house. His head had been literally backed to pieces. There were seven long gashes on his face and skull, some of them an such and a half deep through the flesh and bone. In the "spare" bed chamber on the second floor was discovered the body of Mrs. Borden, who was sixtyseven years old. There was at first no sight of blood and the momentary supposition was that heart failure had oc-

Mrs. Borden was lying prone on the floor on her face with her arms outstretched and the toes of her shoes rest-

partor for a doze. Bridget Sullivan, who had been working in the kitchen, passed through the parlor shortly after his return and asked him how he felt.

The reason for this question was ex-plained to the police. The whole family had been slightly ill for a day or two, and Dr. Bowen, the attending physician,



ANDREW I. HORDEN, SECOND VICTIM.

had given it as his suggestion that they had been poisoned. Mr. Borden told Bridget that he was feeling all right, and she went up to the third floor and washed the windows.

According to Lizzie Borden she slept late that morning, and did not get up until Mrs. Borden had gone out, as she thought, in response to the note from the neighbor. On going down stairs Lizzie passed through the parlor and saw and spoke to her father. Supposing her mother was out, she went into the yard and entered the barn in search of a piece of lead, from which to cut "sinkers" for a fishing excursion she expected soon to make to Marion to join some Sundayschool friends who were already sojourning there. While in the barn she heard a cry of distress coming apparently from ng on the carpet. On raising the body the house. Rushing in, she found her shere was seen a pool of blood, and an father dead on the sofa. She called the house. Rushing in, she found her



days.

was rendered stronger by a statement made to the police by Eli Bence, a clerk at D. R. Smith's drug store, to the effect that Miss Borden had been in his store two days before the murders inquiring for prussic acid or hydrocyanic acid. She failed to secure either. The drug clerk made a partial identification of Miss Borden, but later the accuracy of his identification was denied. Miss Borden denied that she had bought or tried to buy either poison. Hydrocyanic acid leaves no outward trace on the body, and t was the conjecture of the physicians for the prosecution that this was the drug that had been used.

ection by L zzee Borden or the servant,

that the police fell back on the theory that the assassin was some member of

the household who knew the premises

So much having been settled to their

satisfaction the police proceeded to look for their victim. Their attention was first

drawn to John V. Morse, a cousin of Borden, living in a neighboring town. Morse was a sort of horse trader, had recently come from the West and was

known to have been at the Borden home

several times, and especially on the morning of the murders. He was

shadowed and questioned by the police,

and several of the Borden relatives came

out and aired their suspicions in relation

to him, but he convinced the police of

his innocence. Morse was undoubtedly in and about the Borden house shortly

before the tragedy, but there was no evidence of any sort discovered against

him, and he was not arrested, although

he was under surveillance for several

Lizzie Borden was suspected chiefly by reason of certain discrepencies between her statements to the police as to the cir-

cumstances under which the bodies of

Mr. and Mrs. Borden were found.

Bridget Sullivan was involved in several

of the earlier of these discrepencies, but

the police decided that she was a victim

Miss Borden was put under police surveillance two days after the murders, but was not arrested until some days In addition to the police there was a Pinkerton detective early on the scene. The detective worked in the interest of the Borden family and ridiculed the police theory. His idea was that the murders were the work of a lunatic.

The movements of Mr. Borden on the day of his death were investigated, with the result that the police were able trace him up to within a half hour of his death. Thirty minutes after he was seen to enter the house his body was found on the sofa. It was between 10:50 and 10:52 a. m. when Borden entered the house. At 11:13 the news of the mur-

der was on the street. In the case of Mrs. Borden the police were utterly unable to locate her outside the house on that fearful moraing, notwithstanding the statement of Lizzie Borden that Mrs. Borden had been summoned to a sick neighbor. According to Miss Borden the note was delivered to M.s. Borden by a messenger boy, but she could not describe the boy. She did not know the neighbor and diligent search failed to reveal the slightest trace of either. The note which Mrs. Borden is said to have received could not be found.

It was regarded as singular by the police that neither Miss Borden nor Bridget Sullivan had heard the noise of the fall of Mrs. Borden's body. Mrs. Borden weighed 200 pounds, and it was clear that she had tumbled headlong and at full length to the floor.

Dr. Bowen, the family physician, who was called to the Borden house a few minutes after the discovery of the bodies, told the police that Mr. Borden was, in his judgment, asleep when attacked. He thought that an ax was used, as there were several cuts on the head four and a balf inches long.

Miss Borden told the police that she was in the barn when the murders occurred. A policeman visited the bara on the day after the tragedy and examned the floor, which was covered with a thick layer of dust. There were no footprints in this dust except those made by the officer in his investigation.

Hiram Harrington, a brother-in-law of Borden, had an interview with Miss Borden the evening of the day of the murders. She told him that she was in the kitchen when the father came home at 10:30 o'clock. Mr. Borden sat down on the lounge in the next room, and she went in there and helped him to remove his coat, inquired solicitously as to his condition, put on his dressing gown, assisted him to a reclining position, and withdrew on finding him comfortable. She left the house and went to the barn about 10:45 o'clock, and staied there twenty to thirty minutes. On returning found Mr. Borden's body. Miss Borden told Harrington that she thought the murders had been committed by strangers.

The police were clear on the question of motive. They alleged that it was the purpose of Lizzie Borden, by killing Borden and his wife, to inherit one-half of his estate.

Before the tragedy Lizzie Borden lived the humdrum life of a small place. She once taught a Sunday school class and was bright but sedate. She made an was bright but sedate. She made an extended tour of Europe a year or two ago, since which she has devoted herself largely to novels and has resumed her Sunday school teaching. Throughout her surveillance and arrest she acted with wonderful calmness.—Washington Star.

CORBETT WHIPS SULLIVAN,

on or near the premises before or after the tragedy, and with the seeming im-probability that a stranger could have lurked in the Borden house without de-A KNOCK-OUT IN TWENTY ONE ROUNDS.

The Pride of 'he Pacific Coast Lowers the Boston Boy's Colors and is the Worlds's Champion.

The Pittsburg Dispatch gives the following account of the notable encounter

James J. Corbett defeated John L. Sullivan in the fight for the heavyweight cham-pionship of the world at New Orleans on Wednesday night. The knock-out blow came in the 21st round. Corbett had the best of it throughout, apparently doing his man as easily as Dixon did Skelly.

Both the men were stripped all the way up and down, except that they wore trunks and shoes and stockings. Then all hands collected in the middle of the ring and shook hands, handlers and all. It was announced that Sullivan weighed 212 and Cor-

Prof. Duffy, the referee, ran from corner to corner looking out for bandages and bodces and waists and, finding none, ordered

JAMES J. CORRETT.

After Corbett gave Sullivan the knockout

blow the Californian retired to his corner,

on the order of the referee, while the man

who has so long been known as the cham-

pion of champions was counted out and

:arried to his chair. When the ten seconds

were at last at an end Prof. Mike Donovan,

of the New York Athletic Club, and W. A.

Brady, Corbett's manager, sprung to the

stage and flung their arms around the

coung man, who was now the champion pugilist of the world and the winner of

£35,000 in stake and purse, as well as a rep-

utation that will turn perhaps 10 times that

salutation

Corbett returned the cordial salutation with a hearty embrace, while the tears swelled into his eyes. Others jumped up to the clever Californian and hugged him. While this hugging was going on Sullivan's handlers were pouring water over him and placing ammonia to his nose, and with much trouble brought him around. When he did come to he looked up at Jack McAuliffe, who was fanning him with the towel, and, after opening his eyes half way, or as far as he could, said in his more than ordinary "bootleg" voice:

Say, am I licked? Did that young fellow

SULLIVAN'S LITTLE SPEECH.
Corbett returned the cordial so

amount into his exchequer.

bis bottle holders. Jim rapidly improved so much in his knowledge of the art that he could thump his tutor with impunity. His first fight of consequence was with Jack Burke. They tought an eight-round draw. Jim became the pet of the O ympic, the crack athletic club of San Francisco, and ne became its boxing teacher. He fought Joe Choyinski four times and defeated him each time. Mike Brennan, the Port Costo giant, who had fought big Joe McAuliffe 40 rounds, was defeated by Corbett in three. Captrin James Daily, of Chicago, who had met Sullivan, was settled in two rounds.

Corbett's first victory, which brought him before the country as a man of possible championship form, was the six-round go' with Jake Kilrain in New Orleans, for a purse of \$2.90. Jim outfought and outpointed Kilrain completely, and was awarded the victory. After this he paid his first visit to New York, and in an exhibition he bested Dominick McCaffrey with ease in four rounds.

Corbett's greatest fight up to last night

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Corbert's greatest fight up to last night was with the renowned; colored champion. Peter Jackson. They fought for a purse of \$10,000 before the California Athletic Club, and several of its directors had money bet on Jackson. Neither contestant was in the best of condition Jackson weighed over 250 rounds and Corbett 178. They fought over four hours and then the bout was declared "Nc Contest."

THE VANQUISHED CHAMPION. John L. Sullivan, was born in Boston, October 16, 1858. He began his fistic career



JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

at the age of 19, and gained notoriety by nearly finishing Joe Goss in a sparring exhibition. His first professional bout was with Prof. Donaldson, of Cincinnati, whom he knocked out, gaining thereby a national reputation. February 7, 1882, he took the championship from Paddy Ryan, and has held it since. In the interval he defended the title against Charley Mitchell, of England, at Chantilly, France, in 1888, the fight rejulting in a draw. Again he defeated Kilrain for the honor at Richburg. Misc, in July, 1889, winning in 79 rounds. It his tours of the country Sullivan has tested a host of lesser lights. things to go on. When the five-ounce gloves were distributed Sullivan had trouble in getting his hands into his. Corbett was ready in an instant. Then the fun began. From the start Sullivan got the worst of it. Corbett drew first blood in the fifth round. He did nearly all the hitting throughout, and all the running. Sullivan could neither get at him or keep away from him. Finally, in the 21st round, Corbett smashed John L. in the jaw and laid him out.

CORBETT'S WIFE.

SHE IS PERTLY, ONLY TWENTY-THREE YEARS OLD AND IDOLIZES HER HANDSOME HUSBAND.

No one living took as much interest in the big fight as the 23-year-old wife of the big and brawny Jim Corbett.



MRS. JAMES J. CORDETT.

She was frenzied with fear lest her hand-some husband and lover might tose the battle. Ars Corbett is an intelligent wom-an and full of ambition. They have been married four years. She was a Miss Ollis-Lake, of San Francisco, and was regarded as one of the belies of the "Golden Gate" city. She did not go to New Oreans, but remained in New York to hear the news of the light.

CORBETT'S MASCOT.

THE BELT WORN IN THE BATTLES. HE ALWAYS

The accompanying cut represents the beit that encircled Corbett's waist during his battle with Sullivan. It is made of knitted



green slik, and every thread in it was drawn by his wife. He has worn it in every battle and as he has never met defeat while wear-ing it, he regards it as a mascot.

Time He Began to Practice.

leg" voice:

"Say, am I licked!" Did that young fellow do it?"

McAuliffe sorrowfully admitted that that was the case. John did not say any more until Corbett: ame over and shook hands with him, John got up, took Corbett's hand and then spoke to the crowd.

"Gentlemen." said the ex-champion, "I am only glad that the championship has been won by an American.

This speech brought down the house as it had not been affected during all the week. There was a great, wild and wooly West, hot Southern, mad enthusiastic yell when Corbett knocked John L. Sullivan out, but that noise was not a marker to the wild, mad house demonstration that the gang made when John L. said those manly words.

When Sullivan reached his room he wept like a child over his defeat and ruin. He is thoroughly heartbroken, and his friends fear that he will take the matter seriously. Herefused to drink, and whenever he saw whisky about he denounced it as the cause of all his woes. On catching sight of McAuliffe, who was taking a drink from a bottle, he exclainasd: "That's what did it. Booze knocked me out. It had let it alone I would have done better, but it knocked me out. I was getting too old, anyhow. I ought to have left the ring years ago. I stayed it too long, and now I am gone—completely done for.

JAMES J. CORBETT'S CABERER IN THE RING.

James J. COPBETT'S CABERER IN THE RING.

James J. COPBETT'S

piece of ice. A small piece of metal-lic potassium is laid on the wick and touched with the ice, when the water immediately produces a flame. This is due to the property of this metal to oxidize with exceeding rapidity on contact with water. This curious experiment is be made with great caution, as, if too much of the potassium is used, an explosion will take place.

Ex-Chief Justice William Lindsay, it is said, was raised to the highest judicial office in the Blue Grass State without ever having had a real law case. While yet a novice he was elected Sheriff, and then State Senator. Then almost before he knew it

THE LATEST FROM HOMESTEAD

CHEERING REPORT FOR STRIKERS

Judge Lays down the Law. Boys Attack Non-Union Men in Sight of Soldiers and Deputies.

The September term of Criminal Court opened at Pittsburg with Judge Kennedy presiding and Judge McClung assisting. Judge Kennedy presiding and Judge McClung assisting. Judge Kennedy called the attention of the Grand Jurors to their oath, and charged them as follows concerning the cases resulting from the Homestead riots:

"As is known to you a riot occurred within the limits of this county on the 6th day of July last, in which property was destroyed and lives lost at the hands of a mob. The law was openly defied and the safety of human life was not on y menaced, but actually destroyed. The indictments will doubtless be presented to you, charging persons with participation in that riot, and other offenses growing out of or resulting from it, together with evidence supporting the same, which it will be your duty to consider and properly pass on and dispose of. He is a party to the riot who is active either in doing and countenancing or supporting or ready if necessary to support the unlawful acts. Any one who joins the rioters, after they have actually commenced, is equally guilty as if he had joined with them while assembling for the purpose, and all persons who promote, encourage and take part in the riot, whether by words, signs or gestures, or in any other manner, are to be considered as rioters. There are no aiders or abettors in this offense. All concerned in any way, as stated, are principals.

"Hawkins, an eminent authority on criminal law says: "When rioters resolve

or abettors in this offense. All concerned in any way, as stated, are principals.

"Hawkins, an eminent authority on criminal law says. "When rioters resolve generally to resist all opposers in the commission of a breach of the peace and to execute it in such a manner as naturally tends to raise tumults and frays, and in so doing happen to kill a man, they are guilty of murder, for they meet at their peril, and abide the event of their actions who unlawfully engage in such bold disturbances of the peace."

"This is undoubtedly the law in Pennsylvania. We so instruct you, and you will make application of the doctrine in the cases growing out of the recent riotous proceedings and disturbances which may be brought before you. In disposing of these, as of all other cases, you will consider only the testimony presented to you, without regard to what your personal views may be in relation to the subject, and under no circumstances will it be proper for the Grand Jury to ignore a bill because they do not approve the law upon which it is founded. It is your duty to enforce the law and suppress law-lessness, and your findings and determinations must depend on the legal evidence uninfluenced by fear, favor, affection, hope of personal advantage, personal inclinations, wishes or sympathies, all of which must be laid aside.

Six true bills were found against Alexander Berkman, who tried to assassinate H. C.

wises or sympathies, all of which must be laid aside.

Six true bills were found against Alexander Berkman, who tried to assassinate H. C. Frick. Three of these are for entering a building with felonious intent. For shooting Mr. Frick, he is indicted for felonious assault and battery, and at the same time for felonious assault on John G. A. Leishman; also for carrying concealed weapons, a revolver, knife and a dagger.

The time for a trial has not been fixed. Berkman is said to have announced his intention to defend himself.

HOMESTEAD STRIKERS CLAIM TO HAVE A CHEERING REPORT.

HOMESTEAD STRIKERS CLAIM TO HAVE A CHEERING REPORT.

A SUMOR THAT THE FIRM WILL NEGOTIATE WITH THEM—2,500 MEN NOW IN THE MILL.

The Homestead strikers are elated over a report, that to a friend of the strikers, an official of the Carnegie Company had stated that the company was meeting with such poor success in running its plant with non-union men that in three weeks the firm would be ready to come to an understanding with its old employees. It was stated that a great amount of material was being ruined every day.

It was reported in Homestead that the Carnegie Company had placed a large block of its Homestead real estate on the market. The property in question includes that upon which the troops are now encamped and upon which the troops are now encamped and upon which the troops are now encamped and so the work of grading and laying out streets on this tract was stopped last week and created much discussion as to the probable cause. Secretary Lovejoy denied the report, but admitted that they expected to sell some of the real estate in lots later on.

The non-union men in the Homestead works are daily growing bolder. Wednesday evening fully 300 of them came out of the works and at supper at the various restaurants in the town. They were divided in squads of about 25 men each, and were accompanied by coal and iron police. Further than being called scabs and blacksheep by a number of small boys, they were not molested. than being called scabs and blacksheep by a number of small boys, they were not molest-ed. Superintendent Potter stated that about 20 old employes returned to work Tuesday. According to the bulletins furnished Super-intendent Potter daily by the heads of the different departments in the mill, only 161 additional men are now required in order to fully man the works. There are 2,500 men

fully man the works. There are 2,000 men at work in the mill at present.

Annie Balley, one of the Homestead school teachers, whose services are objected to by a number of strikers, was accompanied to the Third ward school house yesterday by several deputies. A number of women were on hand, and indulged in cries of scab and black-hom. blacksheep. They were dispersed by the officers. The majority of Miss Bailey's pupils attended. There was no further

The proprietor of one of the largest grocary stores in Homestead, in answer to the question as to whether his business had fallen off in consequence of the strike, stated that at present he is doing a larger cash business than ever before.

YOUTHS AS ASSAILANTS.

NON-UNIONISTS ASSAILED IN SIGHT OF DEPU

NON-UNIONISIS ASSAILED IN SIGHT OF DEPUTIES AND SOLDIESS.

The intense feeling of the Homestead people against the non-unionists in the Carnegie works cannot be concealed. Friday
evening while large squads of non-union
men were passing Eighth avenue, on their
way to and from their evening meal, 15 or
20 boys, ranging in age from 12 to 16 years,
amused themselves by jabbling the men
with long sticks and trying to throw pepper
in their eyes. They also tried to trip the
men by placing loose boards in the sidewalks. All this took place in front of
Amalga-wated Association headquarters and
in full sight of the provost guard. Each
side of the avenue was lined with strikers,
who said nothing to the boys. Quite a number of deputy sheriffs stood quelty aside
and calmly witnessed the production in
miniature of the gauniet run by the Pinkertons on July 6. Superintendent Potter denounced in the roundest terms the failure
of the deputies to give the men protection.
Colonel Gray said that he instructed his
deputies yesterday morning to arrest any
man, woman or child found interfering in
any way with non-union men. One
of the deputies stated that they
had orders not to interfere unany way with non-union men. One of the deputies stated that they had orders not to interfere unless called upon by the cost and iron police, who escort the men to their meals. The affair has stirred up considerable feelings on all sides. Chairman thomas Crawford, of the Advisory Board, greatly deplores the attack on the non-unionists. He said he would rather be shot dead than have pepper thrown in his eyes, and will do all in his power to avert a repetition of the dastardly trick.

Long suffering always makes God's children gentle.

DEVILS might serve God, but only His children can please Him.



had been caused, as in the case of the

husband, by repeated blows of some

heavy sharp instrument on the face, neck and head. In the case of both there was

A circumstance, which was not at

once observed, but which was afterward

found a deep cut into the brain.

SKIRS. ABBIE D. BORDEN, FIRST VICTIM.

A slight survey served to make it equally plain that the murders were both committed unexpectedly so far as the wictims were concerned. Borden's body was reclining on the lounge, the legs were resting easily on the floor, the left arm lay on the hip, the right was folded across the breast, the eyes were closed and the features were unmarked by any expression of surprise or apprehension. The attitude was one of repose. The features of Mrs. Borden were not drawn and there was absolutely no evidence of

There were, so far as yet known, but two persons other than Borden and his wife on the premises when the murders were committed. These were Bridget Sullivan, a domestic, and Lizzie Borden, the youngest of the two daughters. The older daughter was visiting in another

The first alarm was given by Lizzie Borden, who ran out into the yard and called for help. A neighbor responded and the police were telephoned for. When the ey arrived they were told the

following story: The elder daughter had been visiting The elder daughter had been visiting for some time in Fair Haven. At 8 o'clock that morning Mrs. Borden received a note asking her to call on a friend who was ill. She left the house and shortly after her husband followed and went to the beak, of which he was a director. He returned about 10:30 o'clock and reclined on the sofa in the

THE BORDEN HOMESTEAD WHERE THE MURDERS WERE COMMITTED. examination disclosed the fact that death | Bridget and they gave an alarm. Then they searched upstairs for Mrs Borden and found her as described. The door of the spare room, the police were told,

was closed. Such was the story as related to the police by Lizzie Borden and the servant, and it furnished no clues on which to

work. A search or the house revealed a hatchet which bore traces of blood, a bundle of bloody rags under a bucket in the cellar and two spots of blood on a white skirt hanging in a closet in Lizzie's room. This skirt would hardly stand as evidence, however, unless it could be proven that Lizzie wore it when she killed the stepmother, but removed it before she made the assault on the old She did not have time to any of her clothing between the time Mr. Borden was killed and the time when she call Bridget Sullivan. There was absolutely no stain of blood on Liz-

zie's hands or clothing when the officers took possession of the house.

The first theory of the police was that a murderer familiar with the place had concealed himself in the house and had taken desperate chances for the plunder that might be at hand. This view was relinquished when it was tound that nothing had been taken. The police next turned their attention to the theory that the murders were a family matter and had grown out of the efforts of one of the girls to secure a half interest in

the estate, valued at \$500,000. At the outset there were several false clues on which the police worked, several parties being arrested on suspicion, but each one established an alibi.



THE ACCUSED WOMAN, LIZZIE A. BORDEN. A careful examination of the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Borden the day after the killing served to convince the phy-sicians that Mrs. Borden had been dis-patched some time—probably an hour and a half—before her husband. It was after this discovery, coupled with their fallure to locate any suspicious character

Fire from Ice. A candle may be lighted with a

he was a Supreme Court judge, and finally Chief Justice. Then he de-clined re-election, saying: "I want to begin to practice; that's what I started out to do, and I want to see how it goes."