

The Daily Herald.

VOL. 1.

BROWNSVILLE, CAMERON COUNTY, TEXAS. FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1893.

NO. 292.

The Goodrich and Maris Southwest Texas Immigration Bureau,

JESSE O. WHEELER, Secretary.
Brownsville, Cameron Co., Texas.

WE HAVE FOR SALE
10,000 Acres

Of the choicest land, subdivided into forty (40) acre lots, Three miles from the Town of Arroyo, this county; sold on Ten (10) Years time to BONA FIDA settlers. We have also for sale

250,000 acres of land, of all description, from 5 to 10,000 acres, to suit purchasers, in all portions of the Rio Grande Valley.

Town lots and City property
For Sale
and on easy terms.

Write for full particulars.

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San Antonio Brewing Association.

Best Beer in the market. Guaranteed to keep in this climate.
Made from the best malt and hops.

J. S. and M. H. Cross,
Agents.

Brownsville, Texas

For Drugs Go to Botica del Aguila.

A FULL LINE OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT
MEDICINES, STATIONERY,
PERFUMERY, PAINTS,
PAINT BRUSHES;
OILS, ETC.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUND-
ED AT ALL HOURS OF THE
DAY OR NIGHT.

E. KLEIBER.

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Insurance.

Policies written by
William Kelly, Agent.

LIZZIE BORDEN'S TRIAL.

The Famous Murder Case Before the Public.

New Bedford, Mass., June 5.—Today Lizzie Borden took her seat in the prisoner's docket of the superior court here and a battle royal between the most eminent criminal lawyers in this state, with a woman's life and honor at stake, began. Briefly put the case stands as follows:

Lizzie A. Borden, daughter of Andrew Jackson Borden, a woman about 23 years old; her step-mother, Abby Durfee Borden, and Bridget Sullivan, a servant, were the only members of the family about the house when Mr. Borden came home at about 10:45 on the morning of the 4th of August, 1892, on which day Mr. Borden and his wife were murdered. Bridget met him at the front door and in a few moments went to her room upstairs. She had been engaged a good part of the morning out of doors washing windows. In the absence of proof to the contrary Lizzie's story must be accepted for the time relative to acts of herself and her father until she discovered his dead body.

After he came in she assisted him to get in a comfortable position on the lounge in the sitting room, she taking off his boots and putting on his slippers. (A photograph of the body, taken after discovery, shows this statement to have been incorrect. The boots were on the feet.) Then she went into the yard, stopped a few minutes to gather and eat some pears, passed on into the barn and she spent ten or fifteen minutes hunting for lead to make fishing line sinkers. Going into house she found that her father had been murdered and called the servants, sending her at once for Dr. Bowen who lived near by. There she sat down on the outside steps and was thus seen by Mrs. Addie Churchill, a neighbor, and asked what the trouble was. She told Mrs. Churchill of the murder of her father. Mrs. Churchill came to the house at once and asked for Mrs. Borden. Lizzie knew nothing of her whereabouts but called to mind the fact that her stepmother had told her previously that she had received a note from a friend and in response was intending to call on that friend. However Bridget was requested to look for her mistress, but she objected to going alone and Mrs. Churchill went with her. As the two women approached the top of the stairs leading to the second floor they saw on the floor of the guest chamber the body of Mrs. Borden. It was soon learned that she too had been murdered in about the same manner as her husband, viz: With several blows from some heavy sharp instrument, probably an axe or a hatchet.

It was definitely determined at an autopsy subsequently held that Mrs. Borden had been killed some time before her husband. It appears to have been shown that there was no one about the house

all the morning but members of family at intervals. It is claimed that about the time Mrs. Borden met her death in the guest chamber, on the north side of the house, the servant was washing on the doors on the south side of the house. It has been demonstrated conclusively that the death of Mrs. Borden occurred in a very short time after he entered the house, and, if Lizzie's story is correct, someone did it while she was in the barn, while Bridget was in the yard and while Mrs. Borden's lifeless body was lying in the room above her husband. Nobody was seen to enter the house. No instrument has been discovered which fits the case, but the government claims, and will attempt to prove that circumstantial evidence points to Lizzie A. Borden as the murderer, and that the evidence is sufficiently strong to convict.

Miss Borden was arrested two weeks after the murder and has since been held in the Taunton jail, except a few days during the preliminary hearing before Judge Blaisdell, at the close of which she was held for the action of the grand jury.

On Tuesday, November 15, the grand jury met at Taunton and a large number of witnesses were examined.

On the 18th the jury went to Fall River and viewed the premises, and was dismissed the following Monday to sit again December 1.

On Friday, December 2, indictments were found against Miss Borden charging her with the murders, an indictment was also found against others, who were charged with conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice. This latter indictment was drawn up by a Taunton lawyer and also by Assistant District Attorney Hurd of Boston.

On the 8th of May Miss Borden was brought to New Bedford and arraigned, pleading not guilty to the indictments. She was taken back to the Taunton jail, where she became seriously ill because of a cold caught while going to and from New Bedford, and for a time was in a dangerous condition.

On Saturday last she was again brought here to be in readiness for her trial.

Sheriff Wright made all the preparations he could to handle the crowds he knew would be about the court house and struggle to get in. All available policemen were pressed into service inside and outside the building. They had their hands full.

During the present Chief Justice Mason will preside. His associates will be Justice Blodgett and Dewey.

It was just 11 o'clock when a closed carriage drew up at the rear of the court house. A deputy sheriff stepped out of it and handed out his hand to assist Lizzie Borden. The crowd pressed forward in a sort of frenzy to catch a glimpse of the woman but she slipped quietly

into the building before they were able to do so and walked quietly to her place in the prisoners' dock. The court having been duly opened the task of securing a jury began, the prisoner, as is the law of Massachusetts, challenging in person whenever prompted by her counsel.

At 4:45 the jury was completed and the court adjourned until morning.

Cut This Out.

Atlanta Constitution.

The veteran editor of the New York Journal of Commerce pays editorial tribute to the medical prescription which has come to be known as the Sun cholera mixture, and the Constitution desires to join its esteemed contemporary in making the remedy known.

Mr. Stone says that the remedy was given to the public by the Sun more than twenty years ago, but this is a slip of the pen or the type. It was given the public more than forty years ago, and since that time it has done a world of good, not only in cholera epidemics, but in all derangement that possess the cholera symptoms—in cases of cholera morbus and in dangerous attacks of diarrhoea.

The prescription was drawn up by a number of eminent physicians of New York, published in the Sun's editorial columns. This fact has given the remedy the name of Sun cholera mixture. The editor of the Journal of Commerce has seen it in constant use for nearly two score years, and found it to be the best remedy for bowel troubles yet devised. To this he adds: "No one who has this by him, and takes it in time, will ever have the cholera."

The writer of this has seen this remedy employed for more than twenty years, and it has never failed case of bowel trouble when taken promptly. He has seen it give almost instant relief in the disease (almost as violent as genuine cholera) which ensues when the deviled crab and the milk punch meet in the bosom of the careless epicure. It is a remedy that ought to be in every household, whether there is danger from cholera or not. This is the prescription:

"Take equal parts of tincture of cayenne pepper, tincture of opium, tincture of rhubarb, essence of peppermint and spirits of camphor. Mix well. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops in a cold water, according to age and violence of symptoms, repeated every fifteen or twenty minutes until relief is obtained.

It will do no harm if an equal part of fine brandy is added to the rest; in violent cases of cholera morbus or genuine cholera it is best to prepare two doses, so that if the first is thrown off the stomach the second can be given immediately. There need be no fear of collapse when this medicine is given promptly.

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