## subsceirse wow

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## Suntll

WITH MAIIOE TOWARD NONE AND OFAARITY FOR ALI."
VOL. I.
LOWELL, KENT COUNTY, MICH., JUNE 2, 1894.
NO. 49

AT WINEGAR'SNAmen New Styles in Oxfords!
tRY A PAIR. THEY ARE RIGHT. GEO. WINEGAR:

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## Just Received

From the Well-Known Factory of Latest Styles in
Lanles footwenr

DEGORATION DAY.
How it was Observed in Lowell.
ORATION OF HON. MOSES TACGART
Doings of the Forest City Wheelmen
MEMORIAL SERYICES ON SUNDAY LABT Ceo. Gramer takes a Cold Bath
OMCE WEALTHY MAN DIEU IN POVERTY
A Dommon Mulsance--The Village roaker.

## decoration dat

A large crowd gathered in Lowel Wednesday to attend the services held in honor of our patriot dead. The lieaded by the Lowell band marched to the cemetery where the order of exercises? previously announced was fuily carried out. The music rendered by carried out. The music rendered by
the quartette was fitting to the ocension and well worthy of the excellent siagers who rendered it, Messrs. Fish er and Chapman, Mesdanies Apna Lone, L. M. Peck and Evi Look and
Miss Annie Hunter, with Mrs Shanks as orgauist.. After the prayer and musicand a recitation by Elli and music and a recitation by Ellis
Faulkner, President Stone introduced the orator of the day; Hon. Moses Taggart of Grand Rapids, who spoke in part as fonlows: in with pheasite
Mhat Ithentivy It greet you fo the celebrarion of this Memiorial Day, a day arothi Which clusters the dearest as well a
the saddest of sacred recollections the past.
We lay anide the pressing cares of bustling life, that our thoughts may
turn backward to those who have lurn backivard to those who have
rone before, comrades of days that one before, cum
We remember the clarinis call to
duty, to arms; the ruddy checke youthful arms; the ruddy cheeked
yous they parted frow The loving embrace of parents, sisters and friends, donited the blue and
marched forth to baute for humbin marched
liberty.
Whier
Whiere are the multitudes that rent forth under the star spangled banner to victory or death?
Some frlt upoin the battle field where rothers straggled with
brothers for the mastery, amid shoute of the vietors, groass of the wonnded and dying, the noise of tumult and
conflict. Some gave up their lives confict. Some gave up their lives
and sank to rest in the army hospital; and many, utter hieroic struggles o
years, have been the premature vic tims of disease, from the exposure vic and unnatural drain upon physical endur auce, that sapped the vitality of the hardiest. As bravely as they fought
the enemy, did many of those surviv ing the war, hattle with disease, and surrender only when nature failed.
They have passed from our earthily vision; from the seên to the unseen;

from the narmow plane of human life and opportuniy, heyond the veil that | a transition, we may well believe |
| :--- |
| from a lower to a higher plave of ex | from a lower to $a$ higher plave of ex

istence. Their example aud yours yet live, and will live as long as men
love noble deeds, and God bleeses noble, zelf sacrificing efforts of mah
Time may blot out earthly Time may blot out earthly exis-

tence; geeeration succeer generation | tence; geecration succeed generation |
| :--- |
| in the possession of this fair land; but | hrave deeds, the fruic of herroic resolve and patriutic endeavor,still live to en-

noble future generations that fill the land and enjoy the rich inheritenoe saved for their use. Their acts and yours were not of impelse, bat reason.
fired by love of coontry, a determin. tion to preverre coonspotted a determina
ties handed down by liner tues handed down $b$
thbat the wofld whou
this home of the free, founded upon
the continent discovered by Columbus. the continent discovered by Columbus.
At' times clouds may seem to thas their and your victory. That"
their prayer for victory was best antheir prayer for victory was best an-
swered by an all-seeing Father in its swered by an all-seeing Father in its
refusal, and by the granting of yours. Were war's alarum to be again sounded throughout this fair lagain (which may God forbid), and foreign or internal foe strike a. blow at
National existence, or insult that emblem fir the defence of which so much blood has been shed, so many sacrifices made, so many hearts and bomes made desolate, brave hearts and willug hande of our Southern brethren oticic sons of the Bouth would vie path those of the North in valiant deeds acy of their and our and the supremacy of their and our flag.
Some of this material progress can be at-
ributed to those not nctual ributed to those not nctual participants in the deathly struggle. The watchfol care of the mife, mother, father brother and son,
for the dear ones at the batle's front, and for the dear ones at the batle's front, and
Whose thouglits and heart-felt longings whose thougits and heart-felt longings
borne patiently and prayerfully, were with those battling for right, made strong, en-
during character, better manhood and womanhood. This experience for them-
selves and their children has been fett wis selves and their chilidren has been felt was
a strength to the Nation's growth and astrength to the Nation's growth and
prosperity. To keep up their spirite, they prosperity. To keep up their spirite, they
lived for the return of the Eoldier, and subu "When Johnny Cobes MMrching
Home Again", and when such song was realized fact, they, with renowed vong was was
strength of character, applied themselves sirength of charatere, applied
to the ordinary work of ile. That which makes our country, and at-
tmeces otits shores muttitudes from foreign
lands and forese praies from many for the ruccis so ins shores muititudes from foreign
lands and forees praisof rrom many of the
grandest minds that Europe hans produced grandest minds that Europe has produced
in this century is not alone the moderini
hart withewhich a kind Providence thas so Gqrt widitwhich a kind Providence lins so
Gessed us, but laws that tive such freedom
and and privieges to those within our borders,
what we are pleased to call our instimions,
These are what stamps our National charad ter, and raise our Goverument above all
othiers, are the moot raluable. If is the erecution of rules and hives
adopted by the wisdom (or unvisdom parrhapised of Congress and Sor unte, that pive
hathbity to American inititer stabiity to American institutions, and
ateo crepect or lavr. This practical ate repect for lavi. This procicial test,
siftste the fhe from. the wheat and will
have the effect of perpetuating laves, both have the effect of
nitedful and wise.
In the celdelration of the Discorery of
A merica by the World's Fair in our Sister Sante, and the borders of that wooder of the country bubbbede over pre of of this gratriotism
which handed down to future generations which handed down to future gencrations
should perpetuate this Government until
the hand shall have mol the hand serpetil have nooverd farnolongent unthit
plate of time. Whether these patrioticimpul. plate of time. Whether these patrioticimpul. ees and outborrts of entiusiusm are of that
practical character that will stand the test of time, is n problem perhaps that time
alone can solve. No foreign foe tr
claims dominioe tramples our shores and and
ternal strift beet wend then No in-
bonds
than e
music
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { music } \\ & \text { treng } \\ & \text { tren } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { poble }\end{aligned}\right.$
nole
and patriati call for the love of, conentry
moble cititizen soldiery to thich and nerved out
Yive their life blood for country', seske.
Yet with all these favoring conditions
thee blesengs preeerered faving conditions,
the lathers and sons, the cheek of is of
 orgee all law but mob law , the honer of the of
Siate and Nation, rain riot in their thint Jor vengence, act the part of the un-
civilized savage. Verily, there are battles vet to be fought.
None can be more influential and powerful None can be more influential and powerfful
for god infucences in the work, than the for good infucnees in the work, thine the
morivios of the Country's brave defenders and the memorr of of departed conradesdescan,
not the better be honored, than by the not the better be honored, than by the
orukhing out of such lawlesmess the
bring ingre and dishonor upon the land
for whicl they for which they fought and died to save.
A silent army is passing bs. We see the




 demed as we will be thereby. It is
with them:
"On Fme's eternal camping grovid,
 comtivies on pas rquat.




## SPPGIAL SALFI

For the Next Thirty Days

## Every Suit ow..es... in My Entire Stock will be Marked Down

"With Specil Ticket" at Reduced Prices that will Astonish You, and they will be soldJust as they are Marked. Here are a Few Sample Prices:

\author{

| Mens' | Suits | Worth | \$ 5 | 50 | Only | \$ 350 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| " | " |  |  | $550 \& 750$ |  | 450 |
| " | " | " |  | 95 | " | 690 |
| " | " | " |  | 00 | " | 7.00 |
| " | " | " |  | 50 | " | 890 |
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| " | " | " |  | 00 | " | 1575 |
| Prince | Albert | its |  | 00 | " | 1675 |
| Men's | Working | Pants W |  | 75 | " | 57 |
|  |  | " |  | 125 | " | 88 |
| " | " | " |  | 1.50 | " | 117 |
| " | * | ". |  | 165 | ' | 120 |
| " | * | " |  | 175 | " | 125 |
| " | " | " |  | 52 | " | 169 | <br> Celluloid Collars Only 15 cents. <br> Celluloid Cuffs Only 30 cents. <br> Linen Collars (All Styles) Only 9 cents. Linen Cuffs Only 15 cents. Box Collars Worth 10 cents Only 7 cents. Socks Worth 10 cents per pair Only 5 cents. Good Outing Flannel Shirts Worth 35 cents Only 21 cents. Good Outing Flannel Shirt Worth 50 cents Only 35 cents. Amoskeag Shirts Worth 50 cents OHly 35 cents. Blue Overalls Worth 50 cents Only*35 cents. Blue Overalls Worth 75 cents Only 55 cents. Painters Overalls Worth 50 Only 35 cents. Painters Jackets Worth 50 ceents Only 35 cents. Gnod white Handkerchiefs Onily 4 cents. Susipenders Worth 35 cents Only 18 cents. Sispenders worth 25 cents Only 15 cents.

Suspenders wortH 50 cents Only 31 cents. <br> Everything in my Stock will be Sold in Proportion. It will be for Your Interest to Call in and Look My Stock Over. Seeing is Believing. See for Yourself. <br> \section*{MARKS RUBEN, THE CLOTHIER,}
}
LOWELL, MICH.



## A HOMENT OF ANGER;

- Or,

Tha Ilistory of Mr. and $\mathbf{M r s}$ Browhlow's Quarrel.

## BY ROBERT HOTL.

This story was commensed in No. 49 of The Lowell Ledger. Back numbers may be obtained at the office.
"I llave nothing moro to tell you, Mr. Dis1 rict Attorney, than I have told already 10 the persons who have questioned me on this subject. I do not know where my wife is."
"Unider what circumstances did slie leare your house?"
"Tiat docs not concern you."
"How, sir?" exclaimed the lawyer, contounced. "You forget that you are speaking 1) the representative of the law. Let me remind you of it."
"I do not know by what right you question me upon what passes in my hoúse, and I find your inquisitiveness offensive."
"There can be no offense in the exercise of a legal mission. I invite you to answer ne und to do it politely."
"Set me the exampie by not mixing yourself in my affairs without being asked."
"I am obligcd to mix myself in your affairs," answered the prosecutor, becoming impaiient; "before going farther in this affair I had a wish to talk with you in the hope that the explanations that you might have given me would put me in a position to calm the anxiety of a justly alarmed family; butyour answers justify all suppositions."
"What suppositions do you allude to?" asked Gustave Brownlow.
"You have killed your wife."
"You are impudent, sir."
"Take care, sir; you insult me."
"It was you who insulted me first by throwing in my face an allegation unbecoming among well-bred people. Name two of your friends; I will put them in relation with my own and to them we will submit our difference."
"What! Achallenge! You may retire, sir. I shall find a way to make you speak." "It was not worth while to disturb me if you had nothing else to tell me."
The two interlocutors coldly separated.
The public prosecutor was indignant and exasperated. He was used to speak to humble people who endeavored to please him and always were respectfully submissive in his presence, and he could not admit The pretension of this man to treat him as an equal. He had been on the point of having him arrested on the spot, upon the accusation of insulting a law officer in the excreise of his functions; then he was afraid to open a prosecution ou a personal incicent. It is always disagreeable to acknowlculge that we have been treated disrespectfally. He had, besides, a perfectly regular means át Lis disposal to make his adversary understand that one can not thus attempt to bafle justice; it was to allow the proceedings to follow their normal course. The very same day he sent the papers to a judge, with his own brief to the court, and the next day an inspector of police, accompanied by two detectives, presented himfcif at the house of Mr. Brownlow with a wareant of arrest. The prisoner made no resistance and no observation. In conformity with the law he was taken within twen1 y -four fours to the Tombs and submitted to a first interrogatory.

Asked as to whether he wished to answer the complaint, the prisoner deciared that Ino warrant of arrest had modified the situciinu. Na far he had heen a citizen acting

Intae finmoss on nis nderty; ne yau dotarmined not to be forced to answer queslions which no one had a right to ask him; 1.0 had become anc ry at his visitors. Now, is he was in the hands of the law, he had no reason for refusing to answer. He did not consider himself when before the judge as a man in the presence of an equal, but as a prisoner standing before the representative of the law, and he was disposed to answer the questinn that might be addressed to him in so far as they boredirectly upon the accusation.
Conseqtiently he told his name, first name, age, profession, his address and place of birth. He affirmed to the judge who questioned him that he could read and who questioned him that he could read and
write, and that he had never been arrested before, and that he had satisfled his obligations as a citizen. But when the magistrate asked him if he had killed his wife he simply answered:
"No."
"Where is she?"
"I do not know."
"When did she go away"
"On Tuesday, the 14th, between seven and half-past seven o'clock."
"What circumstances have caused her departure!"
"As to that, I do not owe any account to any one."
The judge remarked to him that this systematic refusal to answer singularly aggravated his case, and even constituted, to tell the truth, the only serious charge against him. He replied with an imperturbable coolness that he could not be prosecuted for the simple fact that his wife had left his louse and that was the only fact he arknowledged.
"You accuse me of having killed my wife," sata he. "I deny it. It is for you to furnish the proof. Show me her body. I can not prove that I have not killed my wife. Prove to me that I have killed her."
"But what reason have you to refuse the explanations which would save you from an indictment of murder? If there is any thing of a delicate nature concerning the honor of your name you must have confidence enough in the justice of your country to know that it will not be divulged. The personal duty of the magistrate, as well as his professional honor, is a guatantee to you. If you do not answer it is because you have something to hide. It is in your own interest to speak, for whatever you have to hide could never be as grave as that of which you are accused."
"I shall answer no question which has not a direct bearing on the act of which I am accused. State your proofs; I shall discuss their value. My wife's disappearance is not a proof that I have killed her."
After this interrogatory the judge made out a warrant of arrest against Brownlow, who was committed to prison.

## CHAPTER III.

As soon as it became known that Browntow had not only been arrested, but that he was under formal accusation, and that his trial for murder would soon take place, the excitement which pervaded the neighborhood of his handsome house on Fifth avenue abated. But the newspapers threw themselves with all the more earnestness into the mystery of clearing up the disappearance of his wife. Their reports were sent out in every direction, and at times they suppiemented the work of the detectives, and at times they went into investigations on their own account in a characteristic way. The families of both Brownlow and Champion were successfully interviewed and emissaries of the press were constantly dogging the heels of the police and presenting themselves at headquarters to find the latest clew. Certain enteroris;ho yenortere vicitol the wisturn thom नav
whuy atiá ureu whentriy neriés ào vǘso remains of Mrs. Brownlow, and many a sensational story produced good returns to Its writers by the space given to the matter by all the principal papers in the city. The private life of Champion was laid bare before the public in a way that was little gratifying to that gentleman. Meantime the police continued their investigations by themselves, and gave as little information to the reporters as possible. The detectives called upon the servants of Mr. Brownlow, and used all the devices in their power to induce them to give testimony which should lead to a definite clew. The servants admitted that they had beer present at some pretty lively discussions which were brought about by the jealousy of Mrs. Brownlow or the irritation of Mr. Brownlow against her parents. But the disagreement had never, apparently, gone further than high words between them.
In these disputes Mrs. Brownlow never hesitated to give vent to her anger in the presence of the servants. As to what might have taken place on Tuesday, the 14th, they knew nothing except that when they left the house at seven o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Brownlow were dressed to go out, and that when they returned both the master and the mistress were still absent, and further, that Mr. Brownlow returned alone at three $0^{\prime}$ clock in the morning. Although no definite facts, therefore, were developed in this testimony, the tenor of it was decidedly unfavorable. Whether they disliked their master or whether they had some foolish pride to satisfy in seeing the accusations of which they had furnished the first elements corroborated, they certainly expressed the moral conviction that in their absence something terrible must have passed between the couple.
As for the neighbors whom the detectives interviewed with unceasing perseverance, none had remarked whether Mr. and Mrs. Brownlow had gone out on that evening separately or together. The difficulty of establishing this first point was one which caused the defectives the keenest anxiety. Brownlow in the few. words which he had consented to utter had declared that his wife had left the house between seven and half past seven. It was this point that several of the detectives who were employed on the case discussed most seriously when they met one morning for a consultation in the chief's office. One of the mostenterprising and successful of the detectives on the regular force was Mr. Seth Ketcham. He had worked longer than any of the others upon the case, and on the point at issue sald to his chief and colleagues:
"Inasmuch as Brownlow declares that his wife left the house between seven and half past seven, it must be a falsehood. A man in his grade of society and of his peculiarly stubborn pride of character could not let any thing escape through inadvertence, and if he had furnished this indication it could only have been with the purpose of misleading justice. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that Mrs. Brownlow did not leave the house in the way in which her husband indicated. In all probability the deed was done indoors, and the body thereafter concealed in some way that we have to find out. In my opinion, therefore, we should search the house. In all probability Mrs. Brownlow was murdered without premeditation, probably in a moment of anger. Between seven and midnight, the hour when the servants had returned, the assassin had five hours to cover up all traces of his crime"
"Bnt," suggested the chief, "it is not concervable that, having committed the crime in the house, he could have carried the body on his back through the streets of New York. He would have been obliged to take a carriage. He conld not have put the
vury incu w carrabe and taken it out agan
without making the coachman his accoinwithout making the coachman his accoin-
plica. Now, he had had no time to prepare for this complioity, as he did not know an hour before seven o'clock that all the servants were to be out that night. Thoro is just a bare possibility, however, that he may have planned this thing deliberately, for you will remember that he pori-ittiva ...j ewn coachman to go to the thoater of his own free will, and it looks as if he had dismissed him for the evening vith a special puriose. It certainly follows that his coachman was not the one who conspired with him to dispose of the body. Therefore, although I

agree that the house should be most thoroughly searched, it is highly importent that wo should look after all the hack-drivers in the neighborhood, if not all in the city and vicinity."
The next day the search was begun as Ketcham had suggested. Almost all the detectives were confident that in the thorough search men of their calling know. how to make they should find some direct clew to the crime in the house, For alLhough a liackman might have been in complicity with Mr. Benwnlow in the terrible afiair, every thing pointed to premeditation, inasmuch as he had arranged matters so that he could be alone with his wife for several hours.
The police searched not only every comer, every armoire and cupboard, from cellar to garret, and all the barrels and boxes anu packages; they sounded the walls; they dug up the stones of the cellar that seemed to be loose; they ripped up the floors and the steps of the stairs: for three days they dovoted themselves to a systomatic and unremitting search, and literally loft no stove unturned that might by any possiblity conceal a clew to the orme. They found nothing.
They had to come back to the first hypothesis that Mr. Brownlow had induced his wife to leave the house and had led her to some out-of-the-way spot and there murdered her, where eventually they would find the body in such a state of decomposition that its identity could not be established. It would only be one more body to adi to those which are found daily in the river and by the docks and in out-of-the-way places. Another consultation was held in the chief's office, in fact, they were held every day, but at this one a new theory was suggested, this time also by Ketcham.
"It seems probable now," he said, "that this dced could not have been committed in New York at all. Brownlow must have known how dificult it is to hide for eny length of time the traces of a murder upon ground which is traversed daily in all direcground which and watched over by a police whose affentiva fores is the standing admitation
of the entire country, He had plenty of time not ouly to get out of the city but to go for a long distance. There are a great many railroads runuing from New York with frequent trains in the early eveniag. He could have taken any one of those and gone out as far as from fifty to one hundred miles and yet have had two hours or more in which to carry out his purpose and return to the city by the last train and reach his home, as the servants will testify that he did, at three o'clock in the morning. It will be necessary, then, to bave the search proceed until all ground is covered within a radius of one hundred miles from New York."
This plan of the campaign was so expensive and so difficult that if the murder had not been one of unusual interest the detectlves would never have thought of underfalang it. But the popular clamor was so great, the newapapers were so constant in their publication of sensational clews, and editorials were hurled in such voluma upon the department as to compel it to take every chance, no matter how chimerical it might seem, to ferret out the truth of this mystery. The general ory was: "Let thers be the same law for the rich man as well as for the poon". The wildest sort of stories. were circulated and even published to the effect that the wealthy friends of Mr. Brownlow had bribed the palice, from the chief to the humblest patrolman, not to find evidence in this case. Smarting under this sort of oriticism, therefore, and with a natural pride in their work, the detectives put their most earnest endeavors into the case and studied and worked night and day to get at the trulth.
One of the detectives who had been authorized to make special investigations into the family of Mrs.Brownlow reportedoneday that the theory of sudden anger would really not hold in this case; that there must be some other satisfactory motive for the deed, and that he believed that it would be found by examination of the papers of Mrs. Brownlow. Up to this time all the private documents found in the Brownlow mansion, when it had been searched, had been carefully kept without examination. The detective averred that the Champion family felt so strongly that Mr. Brownlow had married their daughter for the sake of her money that he now believed that he had been instrumental in putting her out of the way for the sake of getting a secure and undivided hold upon it. Aceordingly, an examination was made of the property which Mrs. Brownlow held. It was found that nothing had been touched by Mr. Browniow, and that the property which tood in her name consisted almost entirely of unregistered bonds, which, as every body knows, are good for their face value on presentation.
Among the papers, however, was a will made by Mrs. Brownlow, in which her husband was nominated as her sole heir, and this will bore a date six days previous to the crime. The finding of this testament created a sensation among the detectives, but its discovery was-for a considerable period kept from the public. They knew now what interest the hus band had in the death or disappearauce of his wife. Thero was only one objection to this theory: In order to inherit this property he must produce a certificate of death of his wife. Butafter her disappearance this was impossible. However, it would have been comparatively easy to overcome this, for as long as the death of Leonora was not regulirly proven Mr. Brownlow remained in practicable possession of tho fortune as the administrator, and it would have been very gificult to oust him from his position. If, 1 ter on, her death should become an estab. 1 shed fact, the will would then set aside ahy aciverse claim. It seemed to be a cler erly exrecuted scheme.

## CHAPTER IV.

As time wore on the situation of the accused became more serious. It was more and more impossible to believe that Mrs. Brownlow had left the house of her own free will. After discussion of all the the ories they could possibly evolve, the report ers, in order to keep the matter well belord the publec in an attractive shape, originated this theory: That Mrs. Brownlow had simply gone with her husband's consent to take a journey, the object of which they did not care to reveal. Although this theory gained credit in the papers, especially because of efforts on the part of some of Mr. Brownlow's friends to substantiate it, the detectives paid little attention to it. It was so evident that Mrs. Brownlow, had such been the case, would have returned as soon as she had heard the accusations directed against her husband, that the theary seemed to be of no importance. Day after day, of course, the detectives gave Mr. Brownlow every opportunity to talk and state his side of the case, but ho obstinately remained silent. It was disappointing to the detectives engaged upon the case that they could not get direct and incontrovertible evidence of the fundamental fact in the case, namely, that Mrs. Brownlow was dead. The fact of hei disappearance neeaed no proof; the object of the accused in committing the crime was established; he had refus?d to account for the time passed, where and how no one lnow, during the evening and part of the night of Tuesday, the 14th. And his attifude from the time of bis arrest had been compromising in the extreme; but there was still no evidence that secmed to justify conviction. One day the detectives found just the clow that they seemed to have been waiting for so long.

It came partly as chance and partly as the result of keen detective work. Seth Ketcham had reasoned with himself that as Mrs. Brownlow had left the house, or had at all events been last scen in evening dress, and as those garments were not found in the house at the time of the search, she must have had them on whenever the deed was committed. Next to the dificully of hiding the body would be the difficulty of disposing of this peculiar clothing. He had made tireless searches among the secondhand clothing stores and pawn-shops of the city to seo if therein might not be found some of the garments which Mrs. Brownlaw had worn, his idea being the vague one that perhaps Mr. Brownlow had taken that means to disguise any'trace of the crime that might be found on the clothinc. Having found nothing in any of those places that ho went through, he thought over the possible ways in which the crime might hive been committed. Any noisy violence in the city would be liable to attract atton tion; therefore he concluded that tho deed must have bcen done some other way. In the course of his investigations he found that the deck hand of a forry-boat that had been crossing the North rivei upon that night abost ten oclock liad scen a man and wom an quarreling in fow tones upon the, after nart of the boat.

## [TO BE CONTINUFD.]

## BPECIMEN CASPA

8. H. Clifiord. New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia snd Rheumatiom. Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affect ed to an alarming degree, appetite fell awa' ed to an alarming degree, appetite fell awa',
and he was terribly reduced in flesh ard and he was terribly reauced in flesh arc
sirength. Three bottles of Electiric Bitteri sirength.
cured him cared him

- F ward Shepherd, Harrisburg, II, had it running sore on his leg of eight yerro atan Ing Used three bottles of Etectric Bithers and seven bores of Bucklen's Amics. sative and his leg is sound and well. Joht Apeatser Catamba, O, had five large Bever sores on his If g, doctors said he was incurable. One bot tle Pectric Bitters and one bor Buchem? Amica Salve cured him entirely. Sola by Hunter \& Son, Drug store.

