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We have never claimed that S. S. S. was a medicine to work wonders, nor one that would cure every physical ailment or disorder. More than forty years ago it was placed on the market and recommended as a blood purifier, and today, after a long and successful career, and when its use has become almost universal, only the same honest claim is made for it—that it is a cure for those diseases and disorders arising from an impure or polluted blood. Time makes no mistakes, and the very best recommendation of S. S. S. is the fact that it has stood a long test and is now more generally used, and has the confidence of a greater number of people than any other blood medicine.

The blood is the most vital force of life; every organ, nerve, muscle, tissue and sinew of the body is dependent on it for nourishment and strength, and as it circulates through the system, pure and rich, it furnishes to these different members the healthful properties needed to preserve them and enable them to perform their various duties. So long as the blood remains free from infection we are apt to escape disease, but any impurity, humor or poison acts injuriously on the system and affects the general health.

Pustular eruptions, pimples, rashes, and the various skin affections, show that the blood is in a feverish condition as a result of some humor, or the presence of an irritating, fiery acid. Rheumatism comes from an excess of uric acid in the circulation, while Catarrh, Sores and Ulcers, Scrofula and Contagious Blood Poison, are all deep-seated blood disorders that will continue to grow worse as long as the cause remains. Bad blood may come from various causes, such as a sluggish condition of the system, imperfect bowel and kidney action, indigestion, etc., or the trouble may be inherited; but whatever the cause the blood must be purified before the body can be healthy.

S. S. S. is a natural blood purifier and tonic. It is made entirely of the harmless juices and extracts of roots, herbs and barks of recognized curative ability, and being free from all harmful minerals is an absolutely safe medicine for young or old. S. S. S. goes down into the circulation and removes any and every trace of impurity, humor or poison. It freshens and enriches the blood and cures promptly and permanently Rheumatism, Catarrh, Sores and Ulcers, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Contagious Blood Poison, and all other blood disorders. S. S. S. is the most reliable and at the same time a most pleasant acting medicine for those whose blood has become weak and who are suffering with Anaemia, Malaria or some other debilitating sickness.

A blood purifier is especially needed in the Spring to cleanse the circulation of the impurities which have accumulated during the shut-in life of Winter, and S. S. S. is the most reliable and certain of good results. Book on the blood and medical advice free. S. S. S. is for sale at all drug stores. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Having used S. S. S. extensively I can testify to its merits as a blood purifier and tonic. It enriches, purifies and cleanses the blood of all impurities, and at the same time is a wonderful invigorator, tonic and system builder. It is also a fine remedy for Rheumatism. It is master of this very painful disease, and as a tonic to give appetite, strength to the nerves and build up the system it has no equal. It is a very fine medicine indeed, and I have every confidence in it. MRS. F. L. BAILEY, 702 Linden St., Clearfield, Pa.

one of the defendants?" the speaker exclaimed.

Next Mr. Snow paid his respects to "Depot Bell," who the defense attempted to show was Richard Williams' friend. At length the speaker arrived at Jones E. Gaster, and said that he knew enough about Gaster when he admitted leaving two wrong money to an old lady, who is trying to make an honest living by conducting a boarding house. Gaster's story was thoroughly gone over, and against it was brought out the story of Fred Miller and Tom Crenshaw, whose stories agreed with that of Gaster, except as to the man Gaster said that the man had black hair. Miller and Crenshaw said he had black hair. Gaster said it was Smith, but Smith had light hair. And then Gaster could not identify the coat as John Brown's, because it was muddy. Coroner Separk testified that it was not muddy. "Gaster," said Mr. Snow, "who had his skin full of pimples or something, probably was having the hallucinations that the defense says Williams was subject to."

Theory of the use of chloroform was explained at great length, the speaker arguing that part of the contents were emptied into another bottle and kept for future use. This was the reason that Hopkins returned the bottle as quickly as he did.

Mr. Snow desired to call the attention of the jury to two questions and answer Holderfield's testimony. When he was asked did he have anything to do with Smith's death, he said, "I don't know as I did." Then he told Laura Woods and Nancy Cotton that he was in it, but was mighty sleepy. Holderfield did not deny this on the stand. "Why didn't they bring Nancy Cotton here to disprove this statement?" he said. Mr. Snow believed that the jury had already made up its mind that Smith was carried out to the quarry in the early part of the night, and that he came to his death as the result of his being placed there. "Remember that no one has ever shown that Smith ever went to the Yarbrough House that night." But the state has shown that he was put out at that lonesome spot early in the evening, which would have made it impossible for him to have been the man that got the key. Later Mr. Snow insinuated that a man who had been before the mast from Bermuda to Nova Scotia, and who had a great nerve, went after the key. "A man who'd trim a smart guy, would not hesitate to go into the smart guy's hotel and ask for the key. Somebody wanted that key, and somebody got it. After Holderfield placed the lifeless body in the quarry he went back to Cotton's place and reported. It was found that the arrangement might not work out. The man might come to 'go to the hotel and get the key, and we'll go to the quarry and fix it so that when the body is found the story of Chavis will not be believed, because it can be shown that he went to the hotel after his key later than Chavis says he was taken to the rock quarry."

Mr. Snow argued that they went back to the quarry and completed the crime; that Tim Holderfield did not accomplish it by himself, but he had ready assistants; and the body was taken down into that hole and his death was produced in some manner. Mr. Snow closed at 2 o'clock after speaking for an hour and fifty minutes. His speech was a strong one.

The court adjourned until 3 o'clock, at the conclusion of Mr. Snow's speech.

Afternoon Session. Court reconvened yesterday afternoon and the state continued their evidence in rebuttal. Joe Harris took the stand again for cross-examination. He said he had seen Richard Williams go to Depot Bell's house frequently and they seemed to be intimate friends and they seemed to change wanted some whiskey, and Fred Miller said he could get it for him, and they both got into Tom Crenshaw's carriage. Fred Miller and the stranger did not come back, but Tom

Crenshaw was put on the stand. He testified that he was on Fayetteville street on Saturday night, the 14th of November, and went to East Raleigh about 12 or 1 o'clock that night. He went to Kelly's store. A man wanted to come to New Bern avenue about 2 or 3 o'clock, Fred Miller being with him. This man was standing in front of Kelly's cafe. They were carried to Kelly's cafe. The man got out and went up the steps. The man seemed to be "drummy." The witness said he had not gone to the rock quarry.

On cross-examination Crenshaw said he had been arrested on the charge of killing Smith. He had not held any conversation with Fred Miller since having been released from jail and no message had been sent to him by Miller. "I hope to God He may kill me before I get out of these doors if he did," said the negro.

Mr. A. W. McDonald, a barber by trade, testified that he remembered the time a dead body was found on Sunday, November 15th, in the rock quarry. He was at the Masonic Temple the night before, Saturday night. He worked there that night till about 12 o'clock, and saw Fred Miller between 8 and 9 o'clock in the shop. He held there a short time. He saw Miller after that at the "Greek cafe" on Wilmington street, after midnight. He remained in the cafe about five minutes and went home and Miller went with him to Bloodworth street, where Miller left him.

Mr. John Crow testified that he knew the man Breckinridge (whom Miller and Crenshaw testified to having taken home) and saw him up the street first they went on East Davle street together about midnight on Saturday night, the 14th of November. Mr. Crow left Breckinridge on east Davle street drunk. He last saw Breckinridge 200 yards from the Kelly place on East Davle street.

At 4:40 o'clock the solicitor announced that the state rested. The defense asked for the last speech this being denied by the court. At 4:55 the court took a recess till 7:30 p. m., when the argument began.

Night Session. At 7:30 Mr. J. N. Holding opened the argument for the state. Mr. Holding went through the entire evidence, giving a connected story of the crime. One of the sensational statements he made was that one of the smartest schemes ever concocted

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Crenshaw did, his coat appearing to be wet. He said Richard Williams suffered cocaine.

Coroner C. A. Separk was recalled and identified the dress coat which was that of Smith. It was never muddy, the witness said. "Gaster" having testified for the defense, that the dress coat worn by the stranger in the Kelly cafe was muddy with mud.

He said the coat in the coat of Tom Crenshaw in his possession, Mr. Separk stated in reply to a question by Mr. Hlusdale.

There was some question as to what Gaster said, the defendants protesting against the admission of Coroner Separk's statement. The state asserting that Gaster had testified that the stranger's dress coat was muddy. So Holder Jones said the statement might have a very important bearing on the case, and Mr. Weldon Smith, the stenographer who took it down, was sent for and read the Gaster assertion, that the dress coat was "full of mud."

Fred Miller said on the night of the 14th of November he was "up town" street to W. C. Cooper's, leaving there at about 11 o'clock. He stated there about an hour. He went to Kelly's from Cotton's, staying there about an hour and a half, going back to Cotton's and returned to Kelly's with a man who lives on New Bern avenue. The man asked Miller if the latter could get a drink of whiskey and Miller said he could. Crenshaw came in and Miller and the man got into Crenshaw's carriage and went to his home on New Bern avenue. The man had been drinking. The man opened the door and went in. This was near 4 o'clock. The witness located the house on New Bern avenue. The man was dressed in a dark suit of clothes and dark overcoat. This man was not Smith, whose photograph was shown Miller, and the witness said he had never seen the man whose photograph he had just seen.

On cross-examination Miller said he was arrested on the 18th of November, three days after the murder, having told of driving a man home that night. He was afterwards discharged. He denied that Tom Crenshaw had told an officer that he and Miller had taken a man to the rock quarry the night Smith was killed. He said he had been arrested charged with doping a man recently.

On re-direct examination Miller said he had, on the 18th of March, been charged with doping a man on the 14th or 15th of November, just before this case came up for trial. He said he had not poisoned any one and did not use dope in any way.

Chief J. W. Chesley, police officer, was placed on the stand again. He testified that he saw Fred Miller on Tuesday after the dead man's body was found on Sunday. Fred Miller then told him about his movements on Saturday night, the 14th, and told of taking a man, drunk, to his home in Tom Crenshaw's carriage about three o'clock in the morning.

Tom Crenshaw was put on the stand. He testified that he was on Fayetteville street on Saturday night, the 14th of November, and went to East Raleigh about 12 or 1 o'clock that night. He went to Kelly's store. A man wanted to come to New Bern avenue about 2 or 3 o'clock, Fred Miller being with him. This man was standing in front of Kelly's cafe. They were carried to Kelly's cafe. The man got out and went up the steps. The man seemed to be "drummy." The witness said he had not gone to the rock quarry.

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by criminals for their defense was that of these defendants who conducted a traveling bar-room and drug store here between the Cotton's cell and that of Williams, the defendants knowing that if they could keep Williams full of cocaine they could get experts to testify that a person who uses cocaine is not reliable. This was furnished Williams (Cotton's cook) in order to destroy his evidence. And Cotton had remembered, Mr. Holding said, that the reason he sold whiskey there was that he might be able to say that he sold whiskey in Wake county's jail. He argued from Dr. Abernathy's expert testimony that Williams' memory was not destroyed, having remembered part of the facts, stating them accurately and corroborated by Holderfield himself, and that, having testified truthfully as to those facts, all his testimony should be accepted as reliable.

Mr. Holding's speech was clear and convincing, logical in all its details. He concluded at 10 o'clock. His last words were highly sensational. He said he believed Smith was dead when he was carried to the quarry by Chavis and Holderfield. Chavis had testified that when Smith was taken out of the buggy and deposited upon the ground it was a dull heavy thud. Mr. Holding said that Holderfield himself had stated on the stand that he was acquainted with the rock quarry and that he had been there many times, both by day and by night. Of all the witnesses produced, of all the theories and contentions, in it all and around it all, there appears only one man who knows the rock quarry by day and by night, and that man, he said, is Tim Holderfield. Smith was put down there about 25 or 40 feet from the rock quarry. No human being could have fallen over precipice without crashing every bone in him. The evidence was that he did not have a scratch upon him except a little one on his hand.

The Holderfield, he said, went back and put Smith in the quarry after he left Ed Chavis. They had a reason, he said, and that was, they were afraid Ed Chavis would tell, for Ed Chavis knew of their terrible secret, and should the authorities get hold after Chavis and he should tell on them they would find Smith in a place different from that in which Chavis had left him. Smith was carried down in the quarry, and in carrying him down the rock in the path, the hand of Smith was naturally scratched. The evidence was that Smith was not in the water and he was not drowned. Smith could not have gotten where he was except by being carried there; but, whether this theory of the state is believed, or not, he said, if they robbed him and put him in that position at the east side of the quarry and he got up from there and died, they are just as guilty as if they had shot him with a pistol, as if they had struck a dagger through his heart.

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Cornerstone is laid today

The cornerstone of the new building to be erected at St. Mary's was laid today with impressive exercises. The new building is to cost about \$25,000 and will be erected by the Central Carolina Construction Company. Extensive improvements in the main building will be made along the lines of approved plans for the future architectural growth of the school.

Bishop Chesire conducted the exercises. In the cornerstone there were placed the following articles: A Bible, A prayer-book, A Church Hymnal, Copies of the St. Mary's School Bulletin, containing the history of the school, descriptions of its present state, lists of the trustees, faculty, students and graduates, with photographs of the present buildings, Copies of the Annual Mass of 1905 and 1908, portraying the student life. Representative copies of the monthly Mass for the past few years, with accurate accounts of the every day life of the school.

Copies of the last will and testament of Miss Eleanor Clement. After the placing of these articles in the cornerstone the Nuncie Creed was repeated, the ceremonies ending with Bishop Chesire's striking the cornerstone three times and saying: "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, I lay the cornerstone of this building to be erected to the glory of God, and for the cause of education in this School of St. Mary's."

"Other foundations can no man lay than that is laid, which Jesus Christ." The doxology was sung by the assembled guests, alumnae and students, and a benediction pronounced. A goodly number of the friends of the institution were present, among them being Dr. R. H. Battle, Rev. I. McK. Pittenger, Prof. F. M. Harper and Col. Chas. E. Johnson.

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### Attorneys in Cotton Murder Case Take Up the Day in Argument

(Continued from First Page.)

"The man who committed this crime was the man who had the watch and ring," explained Mr. Snow. And those who aided or abetted are as guilty as he. Mr. Snow said there was a master will and a master mind in this business, and the person who had the master mind employed the others to aid in the crime. Mr. Snow went on to show without mentioning any names, who the superior mind was owned by. Then he said that the crime was planned by the defendant Earle Cotton, Red Hopkins was sent for the chloroform and Holderfield was deputized to carry out

the part that required great physical ability.

Mr. Snow started off on the chain of evidence by referring to the good character of Ed. Chavis and then the manner in which the story was told, calling to the jury's attention certain facts that tend to give credibility to his story.

Mr. Snow could not think that because the officers of the State of North Carolina had seen fit to not press the cases against two witnesses, the jury would disbelieve their evidence. He reminded the jury that when a crime was committed in a section like this, they could not get saints or respectful white men to testify concerning it.

Mr. Snow said that the state did not wish the jury to think that they called them liars but that in a matter of time, it was possible for anyone to be mistaken.

"Who could have possibly had the opportunity to commit this crime, but