For North Carolina: Showers.

THE MORNING POST.

Temperature for 24 hours: Max. [illegible], Min. 64.

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Cannon Ball Train Runs Into a Freight

An Open Switch Results in a Smash-up and the Death of an Engineer and Fireman — Conductor and Others Injured

Petersburg, Va., June 27.—Special. The Cannon Ball train which runs between Richmond and Norfolk, was wrecked this morning about 9:27 o'clock at Dunlop's Station, on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, three miles north of this city. The wreck is supposed to have been caused by an open switch, the train crashing into a freight train which was standing on the belt line siding of the Atlantic Coast Line. Just before the collision occurred Harry Covington, the engineer, jumped from the cab of his locomotive and struck his head against a railroad sill, receiving injuries which resulted in his death within half an hour. His cousin and fireman, Robert Covington, was caught in the wreck and killed. Captain Robert S. Eckles, the conductor, had both arms broken and was injured internally. At the time of the collision, Captain Eckles was standing in the aisle of one of coaches conversing with the colored porter, and received his injuries by being thrown over on the floor and against the seats. He was taken to his home in Richmond. Captain Eckles has been the conductor on the Cannon Ball train for twelve years, and has been in the service of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company as conductor since 1880.

The other persons injured were: Mail Agent Hawkins, Richmond; J. W. Warren, Richmond; Hon. John N. Sebrell, member of the Virginia House of Delegates, and the colored fireman of the freight train, all slightly.

The collision was a head-on one and both locomotives were badly wrecked. Four of the cars of the freight train were wrecked. At the time of the collision, the Cannon Ball was running at a speed of sixty miles an hour and those passengers who were not injured were badly shaken up by the impact of the two trains. The coaches were not seriously damaged. The front of the baggage car was crushed in by the tender of the locomotive attached to the Cannon Ball.

Engineer Covington was 45 years of age and had been in the service of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company for many years. He resided at Lambert's Point. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Wheadon of Petersburg, and two children. Fireman Covington was twenty-one years of age tomorrow and was a son of Thomas Covington of Chesterfield county.

Soon after the collision a message was sent to Petersburg for physicians, and as soon as possible several of them left here for the scene of the wreck on a special train. Notwithstanding the wreck was three miles from town hundreds of people went from here to view it.

Justice Lundie of Chesterfield county had a coroner's jury impaneled, and after the jury had viewed the remains of Engineer Covington and Fireman Covington an adjournment was taken to Monday next when an inquest will be held. The remains of the two unfortunate men were brought to Petersburg to be prepared for burial.

A Norfolk Report of It.

Norfolk, Va., June 27.—The Norfolk and Western Cannon Ball train, which left Richmond for Norfolk at 9 o'clock this morning, was badly wrecked at Dunlop, near Swift Creek three miles from Petersburg.

The accident was caused by an open switch leading to another track, on which was standing a freight train. The Cannon Ball, coming down grade at high speed, was turned from its track and crashed into the engine of the freight.

Both engines were badly telescoped and wrecked. Engineer Harry Covington and his nephew, Robert Covington, of Crewe, Va., were both killed, the latter mangled. The freight engineer saved his life only by jumping. The passengers were all badly shaken up, and some of them were injured.

Conductor R. S. Eckles, of the Cannon Ball, had his collar-bone and both arms broken. R. E. Hawkins of Richmond, express messenger on the Cannon Ball, was badly hurt about the body and hips. He was sent back to Richmond. J. P. Pharr of Richmond was badly hurt.

Engineer Covington was regarded as one of the best men on the road. He leaves a family at Crewe, Va.

Hung Jury in the Wilson Murder Trial

Mr. Spruill Powerfully Arraigns the Alleged Murderers of Percy Jones—Exhaustive and Learned Charge to the Jury

Wilson, N. C., June 27.—Special.—It is not believed tonight that the jury in the case of the alleged murderers of Percy Jones will agree on a verdict. At 6:45 this evening the court was adjourned until 9:30 Monday morning.

After Mr. Spruill's magnificent speech for the state, closing the argument, Judge Shaw charged the jury, taking nearly three hours to go over the evidence and explain the law. It was three o'clock when he concluded. The jury is still out and the indications point to a mistrial.

Mr. Spruill's Closing Speech

Court resumed its session at 9 a. m. when the Hon. Frank S. Spruill, Franklin county's honored, able and eloquent son commenced the closing speech for the prosecution. Mr. Spruill came to the town a comparative stranger, but his attractive personality, his easy, cordial manners, his sterling qualities and his fine abilities as a lawyer and advocate have won for him hosts of friends. He opened by saying that he did not have the pleasure of an acquaintance with any member of the jury, that this was his first appearance before a Wilson county jury or a Wilson audience and proceeded to discuss the merits of the case upon the assumption that this jury, sworn to do their duty, would be glad to do that duty; that divested of all outside circumstances and influences he believed that they would observe the oath they had taken and would render a verdict according to the law and the evidence regardless of what has been injected into the jury box.

Feelingly, pathetically he dwelt upon the death scene of Percy Jones, that without warning, without an opportunity to send up a prayer to the great White Throne his life was taken, and his soul sent into the eternities of God. He cared not whether his murderers fought at Malvern Hill or elsewhere this horrible crime called to this people, to this jury for expiation. This poor man, Percy Jones, coming to this good town to make his home was not only murdered, brutally, inhumanly murdered and butchered like a dog, but here, in this court house, while he sleeps his last sleep in Maplewood his calumniators and maligners come to heap obloquy and infamy upon his reputation and his name. "My God, my God," how I hate to die," were the last words of the slaughtered, murdered, butchered man, and who did the dastardly deed? Justice cries to you and an outraged community as well as the poor dead victim cries to you to find the midnight assassins and to avenge that foul murder.

He brought to the jury evidence of the fact that these prisoners at the bar were the conspirators, were the murderers of Percy Jones. He did not believe that they went to his room that night for the purpose of murdering Jones, but they went for the purpose of doing what they threatened, and went armed and prepared to do whatever was necessary to accomplish their purpose, and believing this the prosecution only asked for a verdict of murder in the second degree. He asked where were the good, the law-abiding citizens of this town at that midnight hour—they were in their beds asleep. Where were these defendants? All lurking around the sleeping apartment of the lone and defenceless victim, Percy Jones. Morgan says he was in his room at that solemn hour, and that Sam Walls was with him, and the speaker asked where was Walls that he was not here to speak for his companion and friend. A silence prevails as profound as that which surrounds the grave of Napoleon, to which Mr. Woodard so often referred yesterday.

He then took up the evidence of W. W. Barnes, thoroughly, ably discussed the same, and the law as pertaining to the testimony of an accomplice, and contended that Barnes was fully corroborated in every particular. Referring to the denial of Barnes that he was going to turn state's evidence, he asked what would the life of Barnes been worth at the hands of these men. He knew that nothing was safe at their hands, and he dared not do it. Suppose Barnes had refused to sign the affidavit prepared by Mr. Woodard, what would have been the result? Another grave would have been opened in Maplewood and today old man Bill Barnes would be sleeping side by side with Percy Jones.

The speaker declared that he never saw a better, a more composed witness on the stand than was Bill Barnes, and his demeanor throughout that ordeal evidenced the fact that he was telling God's truth. Referring to the fact that he could not, without some difficulty, recall the names of his co-conspirators, he offered to bet that neither one of the jurors could at once call the names of his brother members, and he would go further and bet ten dollars that the princely gentleman and distinguished jurist, Judge Connor, could not count, by name, his children without checking them off on his fingers, and he then probably would leave George or Tobe or some other one out. The speaker repelled with much warmth the charge made or intimated by counsel for the defense that he had reflected on the bar-room keeper. He said he cared not for the occupation of a man, of a juror, whether he be merchant, barkeeper or blacksmith, that when he went into the jury box he went under the solemn sanction of his oath, and God forbid that he should believe that such juror would do other than observe that oath, do his duty, do the truth.

In commenting upon the "Morgan hat" the speaker was anxious to know why Lawrence Morgan was so anxious to buy a new hat to wear to the habeas corpus hearing, when he had six good ones at home, and why was he so fearful that the hat he had given John Allen was "lost?" "Ah, gentlemen, the lettering 'L. Morgan' in that hat were the index fingers pointing to Lawrence Morgan as one of the men who did the death of Percy Jones."

Mr. Spruill here went into detail as to the movements of the defendants on the night of the killing, the location of the place of homicide, and begged the jury to correct him if he misquoted the evidence, asserting, before his God, that he would not do the prisoners an injustice to save his life. He here declared that in all his experience in practice, in all his reading, he had never seen or heard of five men being on trial when neither one of them could explain satisfactorily his movements, or why they were lurking, prowling about at that midnight hour. "Poor, pitiful John Allen," exclaimed the speaker, he found himself in Jones' room, he saw no one, he only knows that he was shot, but he knows not by whom, and this, gentlemen, is what he tells when a felon's cell is opening to receive him. He forgets what he told Mayor Herring, what he told Chief Marshbourne, and only remembers that which he thinks will save him from his coming doom. Pitiful man! adding crime to crime; pitiful man."

Mr. Spruill called to the attention of the jury that on yesterday Mr. Pou asked them that when they went into the jury room that each one constitute himself an advocate, but he charged and advised them that that was not their duty; that theirs was the duty to seek the truth, to do the truth, and are sworn to try this case according to the law and the testimony.

Mr. Spruill concluded his great speech at 11.45, pronounced by many as the greatest speech ever made in this court room. Your correspondent was carried back to the olden time, and was reminded of the great Dortch and the magnificent Strong when in the zenith of their great powers they charmed and swayed their audiences as by the magician's wand.

DEBATE ON THE CANAL TREATY

A Preliminary Vote Encourages the Friends of the Treaty

Washington, June 27.—Late this evening the state department received a dispatch from United States Minister Beaupre, saying that the discussion of the Panama canal treaty was opened in the Chamber of Representatives on the Colombian congress yesterday by a member opposed to the treaty. Minister Beaupre added that the opposing member began the discussion by calling for all the documents relating to the proposed treaty. The government representative replied that the government could not furnish these papers, as it was not yet ready to go ahead with the treaty. The demand of the opposing member was put to a vote and resulted in the government's position being sustained by a vote of 38 members to five. The officials here regard this signal victory by the government forces as indicating the strength of the friends of the canal.

NEW SHAMROCK TRIED

She Promises to Give the Reliance a Close Race

New York, June 27.—The cup challenger Shamrock III sailed her first trial in these waters with the Shamrock I today. The two boats started from Scotland lightship, and in a very light southerly wind beat ten miles. Then they had a close reach of about five miles, and then ran back to the lightship. The run was about fifteen miles. The challenger showed that she is vastly superior to the older boat under the conditions on all points of sailing, and those who watched the trial are satisfied that the coming races for the America's cup will be the closest and most interesting that have been sailed. There were some watching the trial who insisted that the Shamrock III is a faster boat than the Reliance, and it was a Reliance day.

RESTS WITH RUSSIA

The Czar Can Do as He Pleases About Accepting a Petition

Washington, June 27.—It was learned today that should the Russian government decline to receive the petition of American Jews in regard to the Kishineff outrages the incident will be closed so far as the government of the United States is concerned. The state department has received no intimation from any official source that Russia will decline the petition. No information is looked for on this point, however, until Russia is informed that this government proposes to offer the petition. As yet the petition has not been prepared, and it will be some time before it will be ready for consideration by the president. When the petition is received at the state department it will be forwarded to the president at Oyster Bay. Not until it is received at the embassy will this government inform Russia that it has a petition to offer.

This is the official explanation made today at the state department. It is added that the petition will take this course unless Russia should anticipate the presentation by inquiring if we contemplate the sending of such a petition. Should this inquiry be made the state department will answer in the affirmative, and this will open the way for a declaration from Russia that it cannot receive the petition. In the absence of such inquiry our ambassador will, upon receipt of the petition, inform the Russian government that he has such a petition to present. It will then be determined whether the czar will permit its acceptance. It is said that should he decline the United States government can take no further steps in the matter and that the petition will have to repose in the official archives of the state department.

CRUELTY TO CONVICTS

Governor of Georgia Orders Investigation of Camps

Atlanta, Ga., June 27.—Governor Terrill has ordered an investigation of the misdemeanor convict camps of Georgia because of the evidence presented to him that the camps are hotbeds of brutality.

The camp to be first investigated is that of Beach Bearers, in Oglethorpe county. The governor in his order charges that illegal acts are committed there including cruel and inhuman whipping, infliction of punishment upon convicts by persons unauthorized by law, and failure to provide proper food, clothing, tobacco and sleeping quarters, as required by law. It is alleged that the convicts have almost been cut to pieces by whipping and that they are huddled together at night.

Edward McCree, a member of the House, has a convict camp. He has been charged by the grand jury with holding men in servitude.

FIELDS GIVES BAIL

A New Version of the Shooting Affair at Dudley

Goldsboro, N. C., June 27.—Special. The young man J. M. B. Fields, who shot C. A. Spruill at Dudley yesterday, was brought to this city last night by Sheriff Stevens. At the magistrate's trial he waived examination and gave bond in the sum of $450 for his appearance at court. It now appears on reliable authority that when Fields shot Spruill the latter had already assaulted him and was making desperate efforts to get at Fields again after bystanders had pulled Spruill off.

ALUMNAE AROUSED

An Effort to Be Made to Save Greensboro Female College

Greensboro, N. C., June 27.—Special. It is understood that the Alumnae Association of Greensboro Female College will have a meeting at the college next Tuesday for the purpose of devising means for reopening and continuing the college. There has been all over the state great lament over the closing of the college and it appears that things are ripe just now for putting the college on its feet once more. It is learned that the alumnae have been greatly encouraged and that they are very enthusiastic over the prospect.

NATIONAL BANKS

Favorable Showing by the Comptroller of the Currency.

Washington, June 27.—The comptroller of the currency gave out a statement today showing the condition of the national banks of the United States at the close of business June 9. On that date the number of banks was 4,939, as against 4,533 July 16 of last year. The total resources on June 9, were $6,286,925,106, a gain of $278,180,130 since July 16, 1902, and the aggregate capital stock $742,506,048, a gain of $41,515,494. The other principal items for June 9, with the increases since July 16 of last year, are as follows: Loans and discounts $3,415,045,750, increase $193,186,119; surplus and other profits $542,183,237, increase $59,806,994; circulation $359,261,169, increase $49,942,510; individual deposits $3,200,903,509, increase $162,117,737; United States government deposits $139,385,371, increase $23,136,357.

Recognition of King Peter

Belgrade, June 27.—The kings of Italy and Roumania, President Loubet of France and Prince Nicholas of Montenegro have added their congratulations to those already received by King Peter from other heads of states. These telegrams are regarded as constituting official recognition of the new ruler of Servia.

BOYS LOSE JOBS

White Telegraph Messengers Displaced by Negro Men

Atlanta, Ga., June 27.—Two hundred white messenger boys were thrown out of employment at 6 o'clock today by the Western Union and Postal telegraph companies, and their places were filled with negro men. The action of the two companies is taken after a full consideration of the situation. Officials of both companies claim that it is only done to get better service for the companies. As a result of the change riots have been the order around the headquarters of the telegraph companies tonight. It was feared to use negro boys, as it was well known that the white boys would not be long in running them off the streets. The grown men employed by the telegraph companies have fared little better, as the boys banded and a mob of them attacked one of the dusky messengers every time he left the office.

Six boys jumped on one negro at Western Union headquarters and bruised him badly before the officers could rescue him from them. As both companies have made the change the boys will hardly have a chance to institute a boycott, but they claim that they will continue to make it lively for the negro messengers and force the companies to take them back.

QUEER COTTON

Some of the Specimens Received in Consequence of High Prices

New Orleans, June 27.—The Brown cotton corner is bringing a great deal of queer cotton to New Orleans. Cotton has become so valuable that the owners of cotton gins are scraping the floors and have made up several bales of waste cotton. Perhaps the most extraordinary bale, however, is one that arrived here today from Georgia. Iti is the crop of 1872, and is consequently 31 years old. Its owner held out for 16 cents that year, but when the market broke and cotton went down he swore he would never sell it for less than 16 cents. When cotton went up to 14 cents in New Orleans he shipped it here, to be ready for the 16 cent price he pledged himself to, with orders to his agent to sell whenever that figure was reached. The cotton has been stored in a room for 31 years and is thoroughly dried, having lost fifty pounds in the process of drying. Experts declare the staple to be as good as ever.

AT OYSTER BAY

The President at Home for the Heated Season

Oster Bay, June 27.—President Roosevelt got back to Oyster Bay today for his summer vacation and was greeted with a rousing double-header celebration. The Oyster Bay board of trade of which the president is himself a member, with its following, was one head and Maurice E. Townsend, brother of ex-Assemblyman Townsend, was most of the other head. Everything was new and on a big scale. There were two bands, two marshals, two well defined parts in the parade and two base ball games, and President Roosevelt seemed to enjoy it all.

Boys Save a Train

Winston-Salem, N. C., June 27.—Special.—There was a big washout near Mayodan, on the Norfolk and Western Railway last night. A wreck was averted by two boys who discovered the washout in time to report it to the telegraph operator, who had the incoming train from Roanoke stopped. The boys ran a mile or more through the drenching rain. A special was sent from here to the washout and passengers were transferred. The damage was repaired so trains could pass today.

Winston Wins Three Times

Winston-Salem, N. C., June 27.—Special.—Winston made it three straight by winning this afternoon's game of ball from Greensboro. The score was 9 to 4. The locals made four runs in the first inning, three in the second, one in the third and one in the eighth. Greensboro made two runs each in the sixth and eighth innings. Johnson pitched a fine game for Winston. Holt, Greensboro's twirler, was given poor support in the first two innings.

Cars Run Without Show of Violence

Strict Military Vigilance Has Kept Richmond in Order. Many Are Applying for Employment

Richmond, June 27.—No exciting incidents aroused the citizens during the daylight hours today. It was a period of more doubt than at any time since the strike began two weeks ago. The general situation is, however, highly interesting, and there has been no loss of interest by either the strikers or the public. The militia have grasped the situation and are pinning it down at every corner. Their strict obedience to orders to "shoot all disorderly persons who refuse to halt at command," and to "shoot to kill," has at last brought riots to an end.

Acting Police Justice Lonnie Graves distributed fines with a free hand this morning, and jail sentences were added in some flagrant breaches of the law. The company officials believe that the end of the strike is in sight. They are receiving so many applications for work that they are able to pick and choose.

The strike breakers who first ran the cars are now teaching new men, and likely-looking young fellows in good clothes and uniform caps are seen on the running-boards acting as conductors. The company is working with sleepless energy to organize its new forces and get all its lines in operation. Cars have been operated all day on the Main, Broad, Laurel, Lakeside and the North Side lines. The passenger traffic picked up fifty per cent today under the conditions of quiet. The good order, it is generally believed, has been purchased only at the price of rigid and efficient military rule, and any laxity in watchfulness would see a repetition of the rioting.

Today the military put double guards in many places, owing to the half-holiday. After consultation with Colonel Anderson, commander of the military, Mayor Taylor issued an order to the chief of police to close the saloons from 6 o'clock until Monday morning. The order was promptly promulgated and every saloon was notified. It was believed that if a night passed without violence the rioters would come to their senses and allow the strike to be fought out on a basis of endurance on either side. The company is preparing to carry the Sunday crowds tomorrow and to extend its lines to Manchester Monday.

Dedication Next Sunday

Salisbury, N. C., June 27.—Special. Bishop Candler of Atlanta will visit Spencer Sunday, July 5th, when he will preach and dedicate the Methodist church of that town. It is learned that the bishop will preach in Salisbury on the night of the 5th.

Norfleet Camp's Picnic

Winston-Salem, N. C., June 27.—Special.—Norfleet Camp has decided upon Thursday, August 6th, for the annual basket picnic at Nissen's park for the Confederate veterans of Forsyth. Gen. Julian S. Carr of Durham has been invited to make an address on this occasion.

GREAT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN AT TRINITY

Plans Conceived and to Be Unfolded to Board of Trustees This Week

Durham, N. C., June 27.—Special. There is a movement on foot to build, in connection with Trinity College, a great female college. A meeting of the executive committee of the board of trustees of Trinity will be held next week to consider the organization of this college.

Mr. J. H. Southgate, chairman of the board of trustees, admitted this evening that such a move was on foot, and said that while the plans were definitely conceived he was not ready to give them to the public as yet. When asked what relation this movement would have to the closing of Greensboro Female College he said that it had none; that is, that there had been no conference between the executive committee of the Trinity board and the association of Greensboro Female College. He said, however, that he hoped this new enterprise at Trinity would conserve the great work of Greensboro Female College. Continuing, he said that the woman's college at Trinity would start with all of the advantages of a million-dollar investment, and that when the plans should be perfected it would be the greatest movement ever made in the south in behalf of higher education for women.

Something definite will be done at the meeting of the executive committee of Trinity next week. It is considered that the woman's college is a certainty.

Cotton King Brown's Corner Is a Wonder

The Trade is Guessing What He will Do with His Holdings when Mills Will Not Buy It.

New York, June 27.—The cotton world today is viewing with wonder and apprehension the corner engineered by Cotton King Brown, who came here from New Orleans and bought thousands of bales of the staple and who is now said to control the supply. Over $10,000,000 worth of cotton is being delivered to Mr. Brown, and manufacturers are threatening to shut down their mills rather than pay the excessive price asked. Several mills have already closed, and, with no demand for the staple, cotton interests are trying to figure how Mr. Brown will meet the demands for cash needed to pay for the deliveries.

Efforts are being made to break the market. Eighty thousand bales were thrown on the market yesterday and Brown took them. More was thrown on the market today. Brown's friends say he has enough money behind him to buy every bale of cotton produced in the country this year. With the payment of $10,000,000 Mr. Brown will have 260,000 bales of cotton, or two thirds of the present visible cotton supply. What he will do with this supply and no morket to sell it in is the question of the hour, and not a few predict a cotton crash.

Mills on Short Time

New York, June 27.—The statement is maade on the authority of Heineman & Company, cotton goods brokers, that next Wednesday all the mills in the Pawtucket valley will close until Monday. After Monday, it is said, the mills will probably run only four days a week, to allow delivery on contracts. No stock goods will be made.

The news comes from Fall River that the King Philip and Osborn mills, the Union, the Border City, the Sagamore and the Cornell will close for a week. What their course will be after that is not fully determined. The Coventry mill, in Anthony, R. I., is running on short time. So also are the Vernon mills in Georgiaville, R. I. A great many New England mills are running only a part of their spindles and looms. Several mills in the south are running on a 40-hour a week schedule.

It is the impression of mill agents in New York that not more than 25 per cent. of the mills have sufficient cotton to enable them to run through the season on full time. J. H. Lane & Company state that last Thursday one southern mill paid 16 cents a pound for 200 bales of extra fine cotton it had to have.

"Liverpool and Manchester mills are shutting down or running on half time," said Mr. Heineman of Heineman & Company. "England is worse off than we are. There is no cotton being shipped back, because there is as great demand for it over there as there is here. The only cotton to be had at any price is cotton which is scarcely up to the standard.

"The general shut down now on or about to take place of mills throughout the country will make goods even more scarce than they are now. With no goods in first hands and the mills making none, we certainly must not look for lower prices for cotton goods, even if there should be a break in the cotton market, for the break would not increase the supply, and until this is increased there must be a demand to exceed it. This demand will fix the price."

LAW FOR STRIKERS

A Minnesota Judge Lays Down a Number of Propositions

Minneapolis, June 27.—Judge C. Ray, of the Hennepin county district court, today granted an injunction against the electrical workers' union, in which he lays down some principles of law applicable to unions and strikes. He holds it to be illegal for the strikers, first, to conspire to injure the contractor's business; second, to interfere with such business by threats directed against customers or prospective customers; third, to notify customers that contractors are "unfair;" fourth, to go on premises where contractors are employed to interfere with their business; fifth, to order union men to quit work on premises by reason of the fact that contractors may be employed thereon. This injunction is temporary. The unions will fight it to the court of last resort.