

A VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL.

The Jury Find Messrs. Dempsey and Kirkwood Not Guilty—Judge Wiley Characterizes Their Action as Outrageous—What a Jury Says.

The trial of Wm. H. Dempsey and Edward C. Kirkwood, charged with presenting false evidence to the jury in the criminal case of the late Frederick Crisp, was resumed yesterday at 2:45 p. m. When the court opened District Attorney Worthington resumed his summing up of the case, and closed his argument at 12:20 p. m. A short recess was taken, and then Mr. Wilson, on behalf of the defendants, submitted a number of propositions of law, asking the court to instruct the jury. The judge was one hour and thirty-five minutes in delivering his charge to the jury, and they retired at 3:05 o'clock. At 4 o'clock the judge sent to the room to know how the jury stood, and the answer was returned that there was no prospect of their agreeing. The judge returned word that he would come back to the court house any time after 10 o'clock. If they reached a verdict, and then left for home.

THE JURY HAD AGREED.

A messenger was dispatched to inform the judge in the meantime the counsel had been notified, and as the word passed around persons came into the court room. The counsel for the defendant, Mr. Dempsey, being only across the street, were among the first to arrive, but it was after 6 o'clock before the judge came. While waiting for his coming those gathered in the court room probably thirty in all, talked about the case and expressed their opinion as to what the verdict would be, a majority inclining to the belief that there had been a conviction. Mr. Dempsey and Mr. Kirkwood, who had not been absent from the court-house, as he is held in custody in those cases in which he has been acquitted, were sitting with friends about the court. Mr. Dempsey showed considerable nervousness and his uncertainty as to the result made it manifest that he was under considerable strain. His co-defendant was by all odds much more cool and collected.

When the judge came on the bench and the jury had taken their places in the box the usual roll call was gone through with after which the clerk inquired if they had agreed upon a verdict and the foreman replied, "We have." At this point there was an oppressive silence, everybody was attentive. "How say you, are the defendants guilty or not guilty?" was then asked.

"NOT GUILTY," REPLIED THE FOREMAN.

The words were not spoken in a very loud tone, but they were clearly heard, and the strain he was under gave way. He cried aloud several times, and then putting his head down on the table wept. Some of his friends attempted to quiet him, but it took a few minutes for manhood to assert itself. No such attention was given to him, however, as to the court. After the verdict was received it was not until after 10 o'clock that the jury returned to the courtroom, and they proceeded to consider and act upon, and reach an understanding. This took considerable time, and when the judge returned to the room at 4 o'clock they were thus engaged, and returned an answer that they had not agreed. It was not long afterward, however, before the indictments were read upon separately, and when, at 5 o'clock, the request was made for the judge to be notified every verdict had been voted upon and a decision reached.

ONE OF THE JURORS.

In conversation with a Republican reporter, stated last night that they had little trouble in coming to a verdict, and so soon as they talked the matter over among themselves for a short time they were decided as to what they ought to do, and that their verdict should be acquittal. He said, "I acted as I believe was right, and my conscience does not trouble me. I don't want any doubt about a case where I am called upon to pass upon the question of a man's guilt or innocence. It was plain that the verdict did not suit the judge, still I hardly think we needed the dressing-down which we received."

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A telegram from Col. H. C. Corbin was read in the Swain court-martial, and accepted as his evidence in the defense. Col. Corbin testified to the fact that in the latter part of 1882, when in company with Mr. Bateman and Gen. Swain, the latter was driving a team of horses, and Mr. Bateman asked witness, "How do you like Swain's team?" Records of the treasury reflecting Mr. Bateman were produced, but refused by the court. Mr. R. T. Humphrey testified to selling Gen. Swain a horse in March, 1883, for \$125, but kept it in his own stable until he had sold it some three months after. Gen. Swain was then recalled, and denied specifically that he ever foraged horses but did not object to being asked to produce records of the latter's coupe. The cross examination was quite rigid on the point of how the accused came to draw forage for two horses when entitled to it for three. It was somewhat suddenly interrupted by a consultation of the judge advocate with the president of the court, following which this particular line of inquiry was dropped, and after one or two formal questions the examination was announced as closed. The defense here rested their case, and asked the privilege of two arguments. The judge advocate said that he was willing to admit the case without argument. The court after private consultation decided to hear no argument, and went at once into recess session to consider their findings in the case.

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THE FOUR-MILE RUN DISASTER

Six Men Killed—The Names of the Dead and Wounded—How the Accident Was Possible.

The net result in fatalities of the railroad accident at Four-Mile Run Thursday night is the death of six employes of the two companies whose trains collided. The body of Andrew J. Angor, conductor on the Alexandria and Fredericksburg freight train, arrived in this city from Alexandria last evening, and was conveyed to his home, 823 D street southwest. The bodies of Geo. Freer, engineer of the freight train, whose residence was on F street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, and of the freight train, and George E. Miller, of the same train, who were forwarded to this city on the 8 o'clock train this morning. Mr. Freer was on the engine, and a finger cut off and generally badly bruised; Richard O. Stone, of Baltimore, express messenger, who is seriously injured about the body; Thomas Taylor, mail freighter; T. W. Jones, tenth class mail, postal clerk; C. T. Stewart and J. T. Franey, postal clerks, and W. A. McNeal, mail agent, seriously injured.

THE INJURED.

Those who are now cared for in the baggage room at Alexandria, are: John H. Bruce, of Alexandria, engineer of the passenger train, who had one of his legs badly injured, and a finger cut off and generally badly bruised; Richard O. Stone, of Baltimore, express messenger, who is seriously injured about the body; Thomas Taylor, mail freighter; T. W. Jones, tenth class mail, postal clerk; C. T. Stewart and J. T. Franey, postal clerks, and W. A. McNeal, mail agent, seriously injured.

NONE OF THE SEVENTY OCCUPANTS OF THE PASSENGER TRAIN

received serious injuries, but several sustained slight bruises, among whom were Rev. Dr. Bliss, of Philadelphia, who was cut about the face.

THE TRACKS AT FOUR-MILE RUN.

The tracks at Four-Mile Run, on the Virginia Mainland, were closed and no trains were running at 4:30 o'clock yesterday evening.

THE ORDER ARE

for all trains to run very slow and be prepared to stop at a moment's notice. Under this system it is possible that two trains might reach the lights at exactly the same moment. The only way men could explain the exact cause of the collision are the engineers and firemen, all but one of whom, Engineer John H. Bruce, who is seriously injured, were killed. Conjectures suggest that one of the trains was running at too high a speed to stop when the engineer saw the danger signal, or that both trains reached the lights at the same time.

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PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—The coroner made further inquiry to-day into the mystery surrounding the poisoning of the Crisp family by which two persons, Frederick Crisp, Jr., and his three children, were killed, and the other lives a month ago. The inquest was delayed in order to wait the results of analysis of the contents of the stomachs of the deceased and the food eaten by the family, and to permit a close inquiry into all the circumstances of the case. The testimony showed that the family, consisting of Frederick Crisp, the father, the mother, and eight children, were in the city taken violently sick after meals, and that Crisp, Jr., and his three children, died, and the mother apparently from the effects of poison. After sifting the evidence, the jury gave a verdict of death from typhoid fever, and that Mrs. Crisp died from the effects of arsenic poison, which was administered to some person of person unknown.

Young Men's Democratic Club.

The regular meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club was held last night. A letter was received from the secretary of the navy stating it would be impossible to loan the club any flag, as all had been placed under the charge of the inauguration committee. The club decided to have their temporary headquarters at the Mark's. Several members properly decorated during the coming week. Several were elected to active membership. Seventy-five members pledged to turn out on March 4. The Young Men's Club is the only one that will tender a banquet to visitors, and donations and subscriptions were reported from many merchants. A beautiful silk flag has been placed at the disposal of the club.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

How to Prevent and How to Cure Them.

KIND WORDS TO INVALIDS!

We have no wish to trifle with those who are sick. Nature's laws teach us that all should be well. We suffer only from some broken law. In offering you this means of restoration to complete health we expect you to have doubts and misgivings. You have tried other means of cure before this. You feel perhaps discouraged, and think you must suffer on until death; but stop and consider this.

REASONS FOR MAGNETIC TREATMENT.

- 1. The blood being highly magnetic when in a healthy condition, disease can only attack the system when the blood is deprived of its magnetic element; therefore it is necessary to keep up a continual supply of the magnetic current, and this is accomplished by the application of our curative appliances.
2. The majority of local symptoms and weaknesses proceed from debility of the constitution. Whatever part of the body is affected, producing local weakness at a symptom, a power and vitality must be infused constitutionally before signs of local improvement can appear. This our Electro-Magnetic Appliances will do without a doubt.
3. The vital invigoration of the constitution is speedily effected by the natural stimulating of Magnetism, which promotes a vigorous, energetic organic action, and strengthens the entire system. The Magnetic current enters every nerve, fiber, and tissue of the body.
4. The vital power being improved by the Magnetic action, a patient is not liable to a return of the weakness, or to be influenced by atmospheric changes.
5. The Appliances are made and conveniently encased to wear on different parts of the human body, according to the nature and position of the attack.
6. The fact that the first outlay is not recurrent, places the Magnetic treatment far before ordinary medical aid in the point of economy.
7. It is not necessary to continue wearing the Appliances after the patient experiences relief, a relapse being almost an unheard of occurrence.
Under this treatment the system regulates its own supply harmoniously. There must be selection and adaptation to the diagnosis of each case. Our system of treatment is based on scientific principles, and is a practical thing; and our cures are effected upon well-known principles.

UNDERTAKERS.

W. R. SPEARE, UNDERTAKER, 940 F Street Northwest.

EVERYTHING STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS AND ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

REMOVAL—JAMES BELLEVUE, UNDERTAKER.

James Bellevue, Undertaker, has removed his Warehouses and Office to 1225 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest, New Jersey Avenue Northwest, European passage and draft business continued.