various animals that are wont to linger around sausage factories also will be brought into court tomorrow, though it is doubtful if many of them are used before the defense begins putting in its evidence. The experts for the defense claim it will be impossible for the State's experts to distinguish between these sesamoids and the one which two witnesses have said was human.

Sesamoid Bone from a Dog.

These sesamoids come from the bodies of young oxen, pigs, sheep, horses, dogs, and cats, or all the animals that possibly could be used in making sausage or soap. The defense will make much of the sesamoid bone from the foot of a dog. It will be claimed by the expert witnesses for Luetgert that the corresponding bone from the foot of the latter animal almost identically resembles that of man, and that the sesamoids from the body of a sheep also have a close resemblance. The defense will not try to prove that the bones identified by the State's witnesses are not human, but that they may be either human or the bones of some lower animal. It will be claimed that the identity of the bones is too uncertain for conviction.

Dr. Walter H. Allport, 85 Rush street, teacher of comparative anatomy in Chicago Medical College, became chief expert for the defense yesterday, and he will direct the cross-examination for the defense tomorrow. As soon as court adjourned Dr. Allport, with the other experts for the defense and Attorney Vincent, went to the Judge's chambers, where they spent nearly two hours looking over the bones which the State had identified. Assistant State's Attorney McEwen acted as custodian of the exhibits.

Bones May Be Human.

"Those bones may be human," said Dr. Allport, after he had looked them over. "I would not swear they are not, but they are just as likely, to my mind, to be the bones of some lower animal. I can't see how any man would want to vote for a conviction with their identity so uncertain. We will show that there are lots of bones just like them from the lower animals. In my mind the identification of the piece of rib was entirely erroneous. The so-called piece of humerus bears the clear marks of a saw or a cleaver. Of course, the State might acknowledge that."

Charles Vincent Bailey was the first witness to take the stand yesterday morning. Assistant State's Attorney McEwen took a little, slender bone, much eaten by alkali, out of a box and handed it to him.

"That is the second metacarpal from a human hand," said the witness as he fingered it gingerly for fear of crushing it.

The skeleton of a human hand and arm were brought out and given to the witness, and he carried it and the single bone to the jury box. He held the bony arm up to view and explained the location of the bit he had just identified.

"It coincides almost identically with the second joint of the middle finger," he said, holding it up to view.

Jurors Examine the Bone.

The jurors in the back row left their seats and crowded about him, and Juror Boyd produced a magnifying glass and carefully scrutinized it. The witness explained more fully the use of the sesamoid bone of the foot.

"This bone differs in the time of life when it appears," he said. "Sometimes it develops in the tendon under the great toe at the sixth year, and sometimes not till late in life. It depends on the individual."

An irregular, ragged-edged bone was lifted out of another box by the Assistant State's Attorney and given to the witness. "Can you tell the jury what that one is," Mr. McEwen asked.

"It is about the size of the head of the third rib in a human being," he said. "This is the articular surface, which connects with the vertebra."

Another bone was handed the witness. It looked like the metacarpal which he had just identified, but was slightly larger.

"That bone is the second phalange of the fourth toe of the right human foot," said the witness.

Surround the Witness.

Judge Tuthill had taken a chair close to the witness and was listening closely. Attorney Vincent, Mr. McEwen, and the court left their seats at the last identification and surrounded the witness while he explained the identity of the bone to the jurors. While the State's witness was helping to make another link in the State's evidence, Dr. Riese, for the defense, was laughing and whittling dry bones into odd shapes to puzzle him with tomorrow.

The last bone which Mr. Bailey examined and identified was a fragment with one edge as round and hard as a billiard ball, and almost as white. It was full of small holes eaten in it by the alkali, however. The witness positively identified the fragment as part of the head of a human humerus, the great bone of the arm. This bone, he also stated positively, had belonged to a small person.

In order to confirm the identification of the bones the State called Robert A. Howes, an articulator of skeletons, formerly connected with the Smithsonian Institution. Howes said he had been handling human bones since 1878. He took up the sesamoid first.

Identifies Bones as Human.

"That bone is a sesamoid from the human foot," he said, and taking up another. "This is the end of the second metacarpal bone of a human hand.'

Mr. McEwen gave him the fragment of a rib. The witness looked it over carefully and said emphatically:

"There can be no mistake about its being a human part."

When he was shown the phalange from the foot he said: "There is no other bone like this in the lower animals."

Inspector Schaack was the last witness called. He was on the stand but a short time and his testimony chiefly confirmed that of the officers who had worked on the case. He confined his testimony chiefly to the scene at the vat when the liquid was let out.

The session lasted only two hours, to enable the defense to prepare for the cross-examination of the State's experts. Attorney Vincent asked for an hour's recess, that the defense's experts might examine the fragments of bone that were identified as human, but the request was refused by the court to save time.

EXPERT STILL ON THE STAND.

Charles Vincent Bailey, the Osteologist, Continues His Direct Testimony.

On the opening of court yesterday morning the direct examination of Charles Vincent Bailey, the osteologist, was continued by Mr. McEwen for the State.

Q.—At the adjournment yesterday we had just finished exhibit 12, which you had declared to be a human sesamoid. I will now call you attention to exhibit 13, consisting of several small bones, and will ask you to look at the bone selected from the box marked exhibit 13, and which bone I will designate as exhibit 13 A. I will ask you whether or not you recognize in that bone anything with which you are familiar? A.—I do.

Q.—Will you state what bone that is, if you know? A.—I think it is a portion of the head of the second metacarpal.

Q.—In the hand? A.—In the hand of a homo.

Q.—By that term homo you mean the hand of a general class of man; is that right? A.—That is the meaning of the designation.

Q.—I will ask you to look at this portion, purporting to be a portion of the human anatomy, and tell me if you know what it is? A.—It is the hand of a homo.

Q.—The hand and arm of the human being? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Will take the bone, exhibit 13 A, and stick a pin in front of the wire to indicate upon the hand what part of the skeleton I have just handed you is the place where exhibit 13 A belongs in that hand? A.—I think this bone coincides with that portion (indicating on the skeleton) of this head of the metacarpal bone, here (indicating), only in a much smaller being.

Q.—I will ask you if there is any characteristic feature of the head of that metacarpal bone? A.—Yes, it has a peculiar rounded surface, which is quite characteristic of a human being. The piece we have here appears to coincide almost identically with this portion here.

Court Asks Questions.

The Court—What portion? That is, which finger? A.—The second finger.

The Court—The middle joint of the second finger? A.—No, sir; the top of the metacarpals in the hand here (indicating).

The Court—In the joint next to the hand? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Where the fingers join on to the palm of the hand? A.—Yes; that is the metacarpal. There is an indentation here almost identical with this one. That is, the exhibit and the bone in the skeleton are almost identical. This follows around and shows the same surface almost, this portion of the head of the bone here, in the exhibit and in the skeleton.

Mr. McEwen—I next select from exhibit 13. Exhibit 13 contains bones found in the sediment of the vat. The first one we called exhibit 13A, to distinguish it and give it a separate mark; the next bone I will call exhibit 13B. I will ask you whether you recognize in that bone anything which you can describe or know is a part of any skeleton of any animal or man?

Mr. Vincent—These bones are being identified by the witness and the counsel, but the jury has no opportunity to inspect them, and I will ask, as the testimony is given about each one of these bones, that they be passed around to the jury, so that the jury can have an opportunity to inspect them. I now ask that the jury be allowed to inspect and examine this bone they have spoken of as part of the metacarpal bone and which they have called exhibit 13A.

The Court—Let the jury take that bone 13A and look at it. Every one should be careful in handling these exhibits. The sesamoid bone was identified yesterday afternoon.

Mr. McEwen—Yes, that bone was identified as coming from a point between the great toe and the ball of the foot.

The Witness—It comes immediately following the metatarsals.

The Court—The joint of the big toe? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. McEwen—Regarding the last exhibit, 13A, is this exhibit large or small compared with an average human being? A.—It is small.

Q.—How small, comparatively speaking, and would you say in your judgment that it was a bone from a small person? A.—A very small person or medium-sized person.

Q.—Or can you form any opinion as to the size of the person from whom it came, speaking comparatively? A.—Yes. I should say it was from a small person.

Develops After Birth.

Q.—Turning back a moment to the subject of the human sesamoid bone, I want to ask you when that bone appears in a human body, is it found at birth or subsequently? A.—It develops subsequent to birth.

Q.—At what age in life do the sesamoid bones usually appear in the human foot? A.—That is a pretty hard question, for this reason that individuals will differ, and there is a great difference in the development of persons. It might appear in a person as young as 6 years of age.

Q.—And then again how late might it be found or appear? A.—Three or four years later.

Q.—Now, calling your attention to the bone, Exhibit 13 B, will you state whether you have formed any opinion from your examination as to its location in any body? A.—It looks like a portion of the head of a rib from the left side.

Q.—Can you determine as to the size of the ribs from which that bone came? A.—That bone came from a rib about the size of the third rib in a homo.

Q.—Will you describe just how that portion of the rib would be attached in a man or homo? A.—It attaches in between the two vertebræ. The tubercle comes up and attaches to the bridge of the transverse process.

Q.—What is the meaning of the transverse process? A.—This is the process extending out laterally from the bridge of the vertebræ.

Q.—Can you describe, referring back to Exhibit 13, of what looks like the end of the third human rib, will you describe as nearly as you can the transverse process into which this fits or is attached? A.—That could not attach to the transverse process. That portion [indicating the bone] could not attach to the transverse process.

Q.—Just show the jury how the connection would be made. A.—There are two vertebræ coming together; a double facet appears in between the two vertebræ.

Q.—Explain to the jury what you mean by facet. A.—That is the articulating surface.

Q.—Did that articular surface come in between these vertebræ? A.—Yes. Then the ribs pass up in connection with their fastenings and then there is the surface which comes out here and attaches with the transverse process of the rib or of the vertebræ.

Q.—Now, the transverse process is a sort of a projection? A.—A projection from the bridge of the vertebræ, and there is a facet or articular surface which fits on the tubercle.

Portion of the Toe.

Q.—Will you look at this exhibit described as exhibit 13 C, and state what your judgment is regarding that bone, if you have an opinion? A.—I think that this bone came—that this bone is, rather, a phalange, that is, the second phalange of the fourth toe of the right foot in a very small homo.

The Court—Q.—What do you mean by a very small homo? An infant would be a very small homo. A.—It would; but I mean a very small adult homo.

Mr. McEwen—Q.—Will you step down here before the jury, Mr. Bailey, and indicate upon this skeleton of a foot, which has been produced yesterday afternoon, indicate upon this foot where the bone you have described belongs in a human being?

Mr. Vincent—Let the record show that the foot and leg of a skeleton is once more shown the jury, over the objection of the defendant by his counsel, on the ground that it is incompetent, irrelevant, immaterial, and improper, and prejudicial, to try a murder case by comparison.

The Court—Your objection will be overruled, and you will be allowed an exception to the ruling.

Q.—What did you say this was? A.—[Referring to skeleton.] This is a very large male foot of a homo. This appears to coincide except that it is from a small adult person as compared with this one here [referring to the exhibits and the skeleton]. We have in the skeleton the two facets peculiar to the homo, and the peculiar rounded facet at the end similar to the one here.

The Court—Which is that you are referring to? A.—Right at the end of the toe.

Mr. McEwen—Q.—Describe the distinctive features of the bone exhibit 13 C, if it has any such distinctive features? A.—The facets in themselves are almost distinctive of the right foot, inasmuch as they slant inward toward the great toe.

The Court—Q.—Which toe did you say that exhibit is? A.—The toe next to the little toe.

Mr. McEwen—Q.—And the next joint to the end, on the right foot? A.—Yes.

Bone from a Homo.

Q.—Are there any other distinctive features to that bone besides the ones which you have enumerated—namely: Those of the facets which you have just described? A.—The whole structure of it shows that it is in all probability a bone from a homo.

Q.—Will you look at this piece of bone, identified in the testimony of Professor Delafontaine as coming from the street in front of the house, and which I will designate as exhibit 13 D, and I will ask you whether you have any opinion regarding the identity of that bone or its resemblance to anything in the bones of an animal or man? A.—It is a portion of the head of a humerus.

Q.—Which bone is the humerus? A.—I mean the forearm. A big, heavy bone in the male arm joins with the scapula—in the animal, of course, the one that joins with the scapula of the front leg.

Q.—The scapula is ordinarily called the shoulder blade? A.—The shoulder blade—yes.

Q.—Now will you indicate on the subject here the arm, the forearm, and hands produced here where that piece of bone belongs?

Mr. Vincent—Let the record show that the skeleton is again exhibited to the jury over the objection of counsel for the defendant, Luetgert, and that a comparison is made by the witness with the skeleton and the exhibit in the presence of the jury.

The court—The objection will be overruled.

Mr. McEwen—The witness indicates the top of the humerus. Q.—Are there any distinctive features to that bone? A.—There is a small portion of an indentation, in which the heavy cartilage which joins it to the shoulder blade fixes on.

Q.—Regarding the size of exhibit 13 D, what is your opinion as to the size of the person from which came this bone, if you have an opinion, comparatively speaking? A.—That bone came from a small person, a small adult.

The State turned Mr. Bailey over to the defense for cross-examination. Mr. Vincent asked time that he and the experts for the defense might examine the bones, and the witness was instructed to return at 9 o'clock Monday morning for cross-examination.

ROBERT A. HOWES TESTIFIES.

Another Expert for the State Identifies the Bones in Evidence as Human.

Robert A. Howes testified to his experience in handling human bones, and that he was able to distinguish them. His examination was conducted by Mr. McEwen.

Q.—Will you look at the bone which has been produced here as People's Exhibit 12, and state whether you can say, or have an opinion regarding the identity of that bone? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What is that bone, if you know? A.—That bone is the sesamoid bone from a human foot.

Q.—Can you state regarding its size, its comparative size, as compared with the sesamoids of the human foot? A.—It is small in size, comparatively.

Q.—Will you step down here in front of the jury and indicate upon the skeleton foot which has been produced here, indicate the place where the

WITNESS ROBERT A. HOWES.

sesamoid bone belongs in the human foot, so the jury can understand it? A.—This acts as a slight lever over the surface of the bone, in this way (indicating by passing the exhibit bone over the skeleton).

Q.—It acts as a sort of ball-bearing? A.—Yes, you might say so.

Q.—Now, will you look at the Exhibit 13 A, and state whether or not you have an opinion regarding the identity of that bone? A.—Yes. This is the end of the second metacarpal bone of the hand.

Q.—Will you step down in front of the jury and for the purpose only of indicating the position of that bone in the human hand, indicate upn the skeleton hand produced here in court how the exhibit bone operates?

The witness indicated the function of the bone by pointing to the end of the metacarpal in the second finger, the joint at the place where the finger attaches to the hand.

Q.—It is the end of the metacarpal bone? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Will you step down to the table again for the benefit of these gentlemen on the other side and indicate to them, as you did before the jury?

The witness did so, and Dr. Alport took issue with the statement that it was the end of the second metacarpal, and after a quiet controversy the witness changed the location of the bone from the second to the third metacarpal in the skeleton, and then resumed the stand.

Q.—Now, Mr. Howes, in speaking of this bone and in describing it I excluded the thumb, in calculating as to the second finger, in your testimony. How are the metacarpal bones ordinarily numbered? A.—From the thumb.

Q.—Counting the thumb as one? A.—Counting the thumb one. The index finger is second and the middle finger third.

Q.—Exhibit 13 B I will show to you and ask your opinion, if you have any on the subject as to the identity of that bone? A.—This bone is part of a human rib.

Q.—Where does it belong? A.—It is about the fourth or fifth, numbering down, from the thorax.

Q.—Will you describe which end it is and where located, and what it connects with, if anything? A.—It is on the right hand side of the thorax, it articulates with the second vertebra, with the demi-facet for each one.

Q.—Are there any distinguishing features of that bone? A.—There can be no mistake about that being a human rib, or part of a human rib.

Q.—From what features of the bone are you able to form the opinion which you have expressed and give that as your judgment? A.—From the density of the bone and the general character and shape of the bone.

Q.—I call your attention to Exhibit 13 C and ask you for your opinion or judgment, if you have any, regarding the identity of that bone? A.—That is the second tip of the fourth toe of the human foot.

Q.—Will you step down and in the presence of the jury indicate upon the foot of the skeleton produced here the place where that bone belongs in the human foot? A.—Here it is, at the end towards the foot, towards the ankle. It is the second tip, counting from the end towards the ankle.

Q.—What are the characteristics or features of that bone, if any, which lead you to your judgment? A.—There is no other bone like it in the lower animals.

The Court—What do you mean by the lower animals? A.—Domestic animals.

Mr. McEwen—I will ask you to look at this bone, which I will designate as Exhibit 14, and state whether you entertain an opinion as to the identity of it? A.—It resembles the humerus, the upper part, or it might be a part of the femur, upper part of the femur.

Q.—Of a human being? A.—Yes.

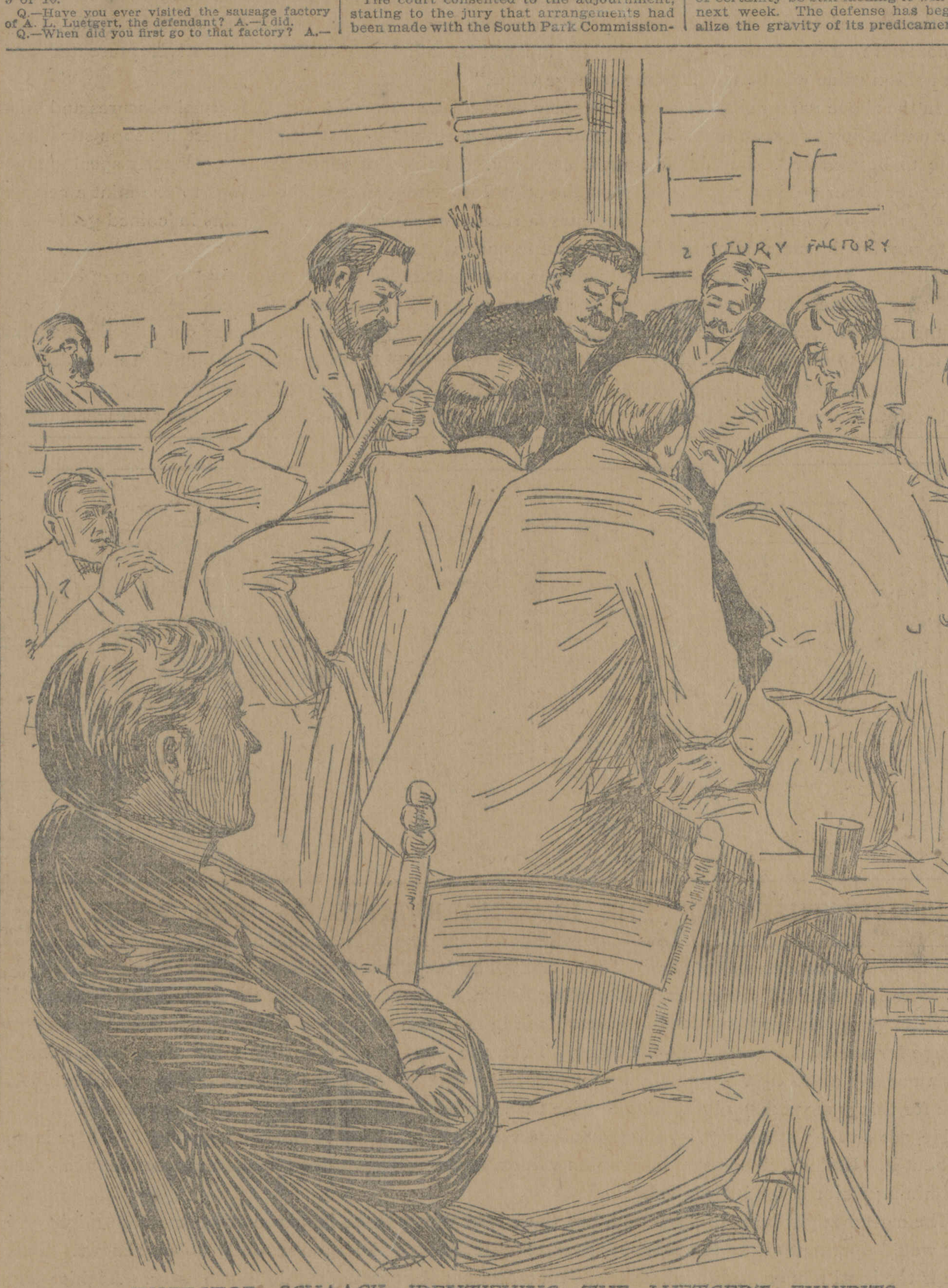
INSPECTOR SCHAACK IS HEARD.

Police Official Testifies to the Identity of Articles Offered in Evidence.

Inspector Michael J. Schaack was then called by the State, and examined by Mr. McEwen. He testified that he had been a police officer for twenty-eight years, and an Inspector for over six years. He commenced the investigation of the Luetgert case May 9 or 10.

Q.—Have you ever visited the sausage factory of A. L. Luetgert, the defendant? A.—I did.

Q.—When did you first go to that factory? A.—



INSPECTOR SCHAACK IDENTIFYING THE LUETGERT EXHIBITS.

On May 15, in the afternoon, about 3 o'clock.

Q.—Who was with you, if any one, when you went to the factory on the afternoon of Saturday, May 15? A.—Captain Schuettler, Officer Dean, Officer Qauley, Officer Kinley, and Frank Bialk.

Q.—What did you do upon entering the factory? You may proceed and state; and to begin with, state where you went in, where you went to, and what you did. A.—I looked over the grounds there, and we went down into the basement to the middle vat.

Q.—What did you find at the middle vat? A.—I found the middle vat about half full of water.

Q.—What sort of appearing water? A.—The water was brownish. I took some of it up in my hand and let it run off, and we could see by the light of the little window there to the south of the vat, and I should say it was brown water. I took some of the water in my hand, and dripped it off, and I could see it was brown. We were all standing around the vat then. I asked some one to bring me a stick or something, so I could feel around in the vat, and some one handed me a kind of scraper, and I felt all around over the vat, through and through. I was looking for a place to let off the water, and I saw in the northwest corner of the vat a plug, and I kicked that out and let the water run out. I stood there and watched it, and now and then I could see some substance in the water flowing out, and I saw a lot of bags lying around there, lying on a box, on the end of the next vat, on the east vat from there, and I told one of the boys to hand me one of the bags, and he did, and I took it and shoved it in under the bunghole of the vat and let this water from the vat run onto the bag. After the water ran out pretty nearly half I told one of the officers to get some bottles, and we filled one bottle of the substance, fluid substance. The water then pretty near came to the end, running off, and I got a pitcher, and then the stuff was coming pretty thick, and I filled that with the thick stuff in the vat. Before that I changed the bag, put another bag under the bunghole of the vat, and let it run as much as it could. And then it appeared that the vat was hanging a little to the east, and we could not get it all out.

Sees a Slimy Substance.

Q.—That is, you mean the vat was tipped to the east? A.—Yes, so I told the boys to raise it up, and they raised it up probably three inches, and we got a broom and swept out all we could of the stuff in the vat towards the bunghole, and I told one of the boys to go and get in the vat; why didn't he jump in to see if anything was there? And as he got in I saw there was a slimy substance.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I told him to get out again. I told him it would burn his boots.

Mr. Vincent—I move to strike that out; and now, Inspector Schaack, you know that's not proper; you have been a witness enough times to know that.

The Court—Well, the man got out of the vat. A.—Yes, he got out. And I sent out for some candles, and we lit the candles, and while Officer Dean and they were searching around the place Officer Qualey held a candle for him.

Q.—Qualey was not in the vat? A.—No, sir. We got more candles, and then it seems every one had a can[dl]e, looking around. By this time the stuff was all out of the vat, and I took one of the bags and brought it before the window and laid it down, and while I was examining it I found a piece of bone about the size of that [indicating end of thumb]. While I was examining that bone I heard Dean say: "Hello, here are some rings," and he handed them over to me. I took the rings then, and they were all covered with slime, and I took out my handkerchief and cleaned them. I cleaned the big one first, and then I saw inside of it the letters "L. L." in the ring. I handed them to Captain Schuettler, and he looked at them, and so on. Also the small ring.

Q.—Proceed and state all you did there in the basement, all that happened. A.—Then I took quite a number of larger-sized bones, picked them off the bag and put them into an envelope. Among them I found one piece that was a piece of a skull.

Mr. Vincent—What was that? A.—One of the bones was a piece of a skull.

Q.—Was what you think was a piece of a skull? A.—I say it was a piece of a skull.

Q.—Absolutely? A.—According to my best judgment.

Q.—Where is that piece? I would like to see it. A.—That piece got broke. It is not one-half as big now as it was when I turned it over to Professor Delafontaine.

Mr. McEwen—There is a part of it. One of the pieces was broken in the habeas corpus trial before Judge Gibbons.

Q.—Will you look at the several small fragments of bone, marked exhibit 13, and state whether any of those resemble any of the bones you picked off the gunnysack? A.—Yes, there was a whole lot like this.

The Inspector testified to taking bottles containing the liquid and the gunny sacks with him, afterward sending them to Professor Delafontaine.

Q.—Now, you have spoken about some other bones. What were they? A.—The professor was at my office in the evening, early in the evening on the 18th, and I gave him a large envelope, containing a lot of bones of all kinds. The smallest are here (indicating exhibit 13.)

The Court—A lot of bones taken from where? A.—From the vat, from the gunny bags.

Q.—Those bones were caught on the gunny bags? A.—Yes. The larger piece, which I call a piece of the skull that was put separately in an envelope. And in another envelope there was a long hair, or what appeared to be a hair, about that long (indicating twelve inches), and I turned that over to the professor.

Q.—Where did that long hair come from? A.—It was on the side of the vat, the northeast corner of the vat, a little bit west, probably six inches to the west.

Q.—Was there anything else? A.—On that day? Q.—Yes. A.—There were some bones. While I was picking the bones off the gunny bag I told one of the officers around there to make a thorough search and see what they could find, to look carefully for a clew, or anything suspicious, and they brought me some bones.

Q.—What sort of bones? A.—Bones from the smokehouse.

Q.—In what condition were those bones? A.—Charred; all black.

Q.—So that you took from the factory on the occasion of your search the two rings, vat liquid, the gunny sacks, a few bones that you picked off the gunny sacks, and the burned and other smoked bones from the smokehouse? A.—Yes, sir.

Identifies the Rings.

Q.—You saw the rings which have been introduced in evidence? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Will you state whether or not those rings, which were so produced from the possession of Captain Schuettler, were the identical rings which you carried away rfom the factory on the occasion of your search? A.—Yes, sir.

The Inspector then identified the different pieces of bone and flesh, and the knife introduced in evidence.

Mr. McEwen announced that was all of the direct examination and Attorney Vincent asked the court to adjourn in order to give him time to consult with their experts and give them an opportunity of examining the exhibits introduced during the examination of the State's experts, which were furnished him by Mr. McEwen, but which they had not had an opportunity of examining.

The court consented to the adjournment, stating to the jury that arrangements had been made with the South Park Commissioners to give them a carriage ride through the parks and boulevards on Sunday, and then took a recess until 9:30 o'clock on Monday morning.

BOIL ANOTHER BODY IN VAT.

Lawyers and Doctors for the Defense Satisfied with Experiment—Bones Not Destroyed.

The defense in the Luetgert case placed another body in the famous middle vat in the sausage factory cellar yesterday afternoon and submitted it to the action of crude potash and water brought to a boiling point and there maintained for hours.

The test was conducted by Professor J. H. Long, assisted by Dr. C. H. Miller. Among those present were Attorney W. A. Vincent, Dr. Robert Potter, Dr. E. C. Fortner, County Physician; Dr. J. A. Wesener, Dr. C. W. Spalding, Dr. W. H. Allport, Dr. W. T. Kirby, Arnold Luetgert, and A. G. Charles.

The potash, weighing 378 pounds, was put into the vat at 3 o'clock. The body was that of a woman who died at the County Hospital ten days ago. It weighed 77 pounds to an ounce. The vat was covered with three doors and gunny sacks for the purpose of confining the heat and the steam. Every half hour the temperature was taken and an examination was made of the body. It was claimed by physicians present that as a post-mortem examination had been held on the body it was the more susceptible to the action of the chemical and steam.

At the end of the first half hour the body was found to be enlarged but was still held intact by the skin and ligaments. In an hour's time much of the flesh had broken away and some of it had become disintegrated and mixed with the fluid in an inseparable mass. In two hours' time all the flesh had left the bones and a large portion of it was disintegrated, while other portions were intact and plainly distinguishable.

The bones were apparently hard at this stage of the experiment.

After four hours' boiling there was some of the flesh left and the bones wore their original shape in many instances and were still hard. The boiling process was prolonged, and there were still remnants of the body left recognizable.

An effort was made during the boiling to remove the bones with a shovel, but the narrowness of the vat, its depth, and the bubbling fluid made the task an impossibility.

Those interested in the defense of Luetgert professed to be entirely satisfied with the experiment's results.

GOVERNOR NAMES COMMISSION.

Parade Ground for the Militia Upon the Lake Front in Chicago to Be Prepared.

The commission provided for by the act appropriating $10,000 for the preparation of a parade ground for the militia upon the Lake-Front in Chicago was appointed by Governor Tanner last night. It consists of Brigadier General Harris A. Wheeler, commander of the First Brigade, Illinois National Guard; General William Sooy Smith, the engineer; and E. R. Bliss, the attorney.

SCHAACK HIS THEME

Julian Hawthorne's Estimate of the Police Inspector.

ACTIVE AND VIGOROUS.

His Eyes the Most Remarkable Thing in His Appearance.

NO SHRINKING FROM A FIGHT

Opposite Organizations of Temperament Combined.

OUTSPOKEN ON WITNESS STAND.

[FOR THE NEW YORK JOURNAL.]

The Luetgert case loses none of its interest as the days go by. Friday the State wound a cord of expert testimony around the prisoner; they double-knotted it yesterday. They are not done yet; but if the seal of certainty be still lacking it will be affixed next week. The defense has begun to realize the gravity of its predicament. There was less giggling among its experts; fewer jokes. As exhibit after exhibit was passed to them they stood up and leaned over to examine it, whispering and questioning, and consulting the text books which were strewn over the table. The enterprise of proving that bones positively identified by the leading scientific experts of the country as human and feminine were in truth stray bits of pigs and calves no longer seemed so facile as they seemed to have originally imagined.

Inspector Schaack Called.

Now Mr. McEwen calls for Inspector Schaack. He is known by his connection with the Anarchist affair and the Cronin murder; he has bitter enemies, and, I suppose, warm friends. Among the former, to add to the interest of his appearance, is one of the counsel for the defense. A gentleman of distinction, who has studied the Inspector's bumps and his record, tells me he is half way between a lunatic and a criminal. Upon the whole, then, he ought to be worth looking at. The criminal lunatic who attains the position of Police Inspector in a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants can hardly be a commonplace person; he would hardly be that, even were he an honest man.

He is a man who is taller than he looks owing to his breadth of shoulder and general sturdiness; when you are close up to him you see that he is nearly six feet in height and may weigh 220 pounds. He is active on his feet and quick and vigorous in movement; few men of 52 are so much so. His neck is short and thick and he carries his head erect. . . .

Impressions of the Officer.

The first thing you would notice about his head and face is the breadth and massiveness of the cheek bones; the impression they make is emphasized by the fact that the nose is not aquiline, but straight and rather low. Under it is a dark brown mustache, concealing partly a mouth, which is resolute and mobile. The chin is rather aggressive and pointed. The head above the ears is high, but it is not deep behind; it is covered with short hair just grizzling. The ears are small and conical.

But the eyes are after all the remarkable feature; they are more remarkable than the cheek bones. They are dark gray, very bright and quick, of good size; in spite of their quickness there is at times great steadiness in their regard. They are expressive eyes; they would be of great use to the Inspector had destiny made him an actor instead of a police officer. He can say things with them; not only question and reply, but menace, command, disbelieve, defy, comprehend. There is magnetism in them; the Inspector, that is, is a man of immense vitality and individuality, and there is a sort of contagion in him, inclining you to oppose him or agree with him vehemently, as the case may be. All this shows in his eyes.

By this time you have perceived that he is a man of great boldness—physical courage; one who can fight, and likes fighting. There is iron fiber in him; or, rather, it is steel, having elasticity and edge. You might liken him to one of the bluff warriors of Cromwell; but I have not seen them, and I shall prefer to compare him with General Phil Sheridan in the first general impression of his aspect; a German Sheridan. But beyond the physical boldness the similarity to Sheridan does not, perhaps, go very deep.

The fact is, two opposite organizations or temperaments are welded into this man. Interwoven with his material solidity and sternness of texture there is a highly sensitive nervous organization; he is not only an observant man but an impressionable one; nothing is lost upon him; together with his assertiveness there is a subtle sympathetic faculty, which must be of vast use to him in his calling. It gives him finesse, and almost feminine intuition. It gives him also the power of forming instantaneous judgments of people, while you would think he hardly looked at them; and they would be uniformly correct judgments so far as might concern the matter in hand.

That bluffness is a mask; he is sizing up your motives and character, and he is not prone to exaggerate you on the favorable side. He is a good man to have behind you in a quarrel; but don't flatter yourself you know what is in his mind. It is easy for him, upon occasion, to seem as frank and guileless as a child; but he is a man of the world at every point, and has the skill to use his own structural simplicity—to call it that—in order to forward ends that are by no means simple.

Goes His Own Way.

You can put no conventional label upon Inspector Schaack, and so be rid of him; his quality is original, highly complex, and brimming with resource. He is not a man of formulas; he breaks through and goes his own way. But he makes no noise about it; he is fairly orthodox externally. He is averse from attracting personal attention to himself, but he will stand to his guns fast enough when the pinch comes. He has the great virtue of being fearless. A fearless man may be dangerous, but when like the Inspector he is prudent also you cannot be too much on your guard. His intellect is of fine grain and ample for all his needs; were he of the brain caliber of a Bismarck, remaining otherwise as he is, of course the Inspector would not be here for me to sketch him. We must preserve the proportions of things. What I say is that in this trial the Inspector stands comparison with the other figures very well. He is not the least of them by any means.

What he had to do on this occasion was merely to connect certain parts of the evidence. He described his visit to the factory and the collecting of the various objects, bones, and so on, which have been occupying our attention of late. He told his story with alertness and point. He has a sound memory; the things he has seen and done present themselves to him in the round, as artists say, and he draws you a clear picture of them, aiding his description with graphic gestures of the hands. His hands, by the way, are well formed and not large.

Nervousness Shows Itself.

His nervousness shows in his quick movements—he can sit still, but he prefers to be in motion—and in an involuntary quivering of the eyelids and raising of the eyebrows (which are fine and short and high above the eyes). This is especially noticeable when he gathers himself to answer a question or hitches in his narrative.

His voice is of agreeable timbre, and neither loud nor low; his speech is correct enough, but of course not scholarly. His manner is simple and pleasant; he can keep his temper; but he can throw an amount of energy and purpose into a sentence or intonation that shows you the temper is there.

I observed that he was somewhat disposed to look in the direction of Attorney Vincent, who is supposed to be on hostile terms with him. When Vincent made an objection to his testimony the Inspector seemed to seek rather than to avoid his eye, as if more than ready to take up any challenge that might come in his way. Somewhat in the same way have I seen the famous John L. Sullivan eye a man who chanced to be involved with him in a Marquis of Queensberry argument. It is the glance of a man conscious of his strength and not at all averse from measuring it with an opponent's: a fighter's glance. JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

WOODLAWN DOWN ON MAYOR.

Residents Indignant Because He Would Not See Alderman Bennett and Listen to Their Appeals.

Citizens of Woodlawn have another grievance against the present city administration. Alderman Frank I. Bennett, representing the Woodlawn Property-Owners league, was to visit the Mayor in person yesterday, and place before him written complaints against Chief Kipley, Acting Inspector Howe, and Captain Maloney of the Twelfth Precinct, charging them with failing to rid the prohibited district of "blind pigs" and gambling dens.

By engagement, Alderman Bennett called at the Mayor's office at noon. He was informed the Mayor was too busy just then, but would be glad to see him at 2 o'clock. Alderman Bennett returned at 1 o'clock, and waited until nearly 3, and was then informed the Mayor had left the city.

At the Woodlawn Athletic club about twenty-five prominent Woodlawn citizens were patiently waiting for Alderman Bennett's return. When he finally appeared and it was learned he had been unable to see the Mayor, the Woodlawnites were indignant. They expressed themselves as of the opinion Mayor Harrison never intended to meet Alderman Bennett, despite his repeated statements that he was anxious to personally meet the representative of the league.

It was proposed that no further efforts be made to call the attention of the Mayor to the conduct of the police of the Woodlawn district and the treatment accorded the citizens' committee by Chief Kipley, but that the matter be at once taken before the grand jury and indictments against the three officers asked for at once.

The "blind pigs" and gambling dens were in full operation as usual last night along Sixty-third street. An order was issued by Chief Kipley late yesterday that no "pigs" should be allowed open today.

SUE VANDERLIP FOR $15,000.

Lobdell, Farwell & Co. Bring Suit Against the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Lobdell, Farwell & Co. have brought suit for $15,000 against Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frank A. Vanderlip. Four years ago the complainants purchased for him $9,000 of stock in the Metropolitan "L," accepting his note, and holding stock as security. The stock went down and the firm agreed to hold the note if Mr. Vanderlip would keep up the interest.

It is charged that for a year and a half Mr. Vanderlip paid his interest promptly, and the stock continued to diminish in value steadily, but that at last he ceased to pay the interest.

The amount of the note with unpaid interest is said to be now about $12,000.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—[Special.]—When shown a telegram stating that a suit had been entered against him by a firm of stockbrokers at Chicago, Assistant Secretary Vanderlip declined to discuss the subject further than to say it was a personal matter and he would attend to it in his own manner.

TWO MEN DIE FROM THE HEAT.

Torrid Wave Dispelled Too Late for Andrew Martin and John Vich—Fair Today.

Although the backbone of the hot wave was broken and there was an attempt or two at rain yesterday, two deaths were reported as the result of the recent torrid weather. The victims:

MARTIN, ANDREW, 3332 Wall street, aged 67; expired suddenly at Thirty-eighth and Laurel streets; body taken to Rolston's, 22 Adams street.

VICK, JOHN, 1256 Clybourn avenue; found dead in a brick yard at Hoyne and Noble avenues.

The temperature during the day varied from 73° at 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. and 77° from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Generally fair weather with varying temperature is promised for today. The wind will be east to northeast.

FOR A NAVAL SIGNAL DRILL.

First Battalion Militia to Give a Unique Exhibition from the Government Pier.

Members of the First Battalion of the naval militia will give a signal drill on the lake on Tuesday evening from the government pier. The drill will be under the direction of Navigator W. J. Wilson and Chief Quartermaster Charles N. Henderson. This is the first extended drill of the kind within the city limits, and an attempt will be made to exchange light signals between Chicago and the Michigan shore, sixty miles away.

SETS NET FOR SENEY

G. J. Baillargeon Offers a Street Cleaning Contract.

DEMANDS $400 IN CASH.

Expected Victim Is Too Wary and Saves His Money.

HE RECALLS POURRET CASE.

Frenchman Is Armed with Official City Documents.

INCURS IRE OF HIS COUNTRYMEN.

G. J. Baillargeon, who was recently mixed up in an alleged attempt to sell garbage contracts for two city wards, and who brought the name of ex-City Sealer Dorsey Patton in the affair, is again in trouble.

This time Baillargeon is charged with having offered to secure the street cleaning contract of the Thirty-fourth Ward for S. Seney, a saloonkeeper at 232 One Hundred and Sixteenth street, providing the latter paid Baillargeon $400 in cash. Seney was to draw $300 monthly from the city treasury for two years when he "antied" up the money.

Seney remembered, however, the unfortunate experience of one Pourret, who was heavily caught on one of Baillargeon's garbage contract schemes. Seney consulted with his friends, who warned him against the success of Baillargeon, and he escaped with his money.

Baillargeon is now in imminent risk of having to confront the State's Attorney and the grand jury. He is a French Canadian, and so far his schemes have been applied to members of the French community in Chicago. The better class of French citizens are thoroughly aroused and declare Baillargeon will be prosecuted if the law allows.

One Peculiar Fact.

There is something peculiar about all of Baillargeon's propositions. When he entered Seney's place in Sheldon Park, a part of South Chicago and also the Thirty-fourth Ward, he came armed with official city documents. There is no question about their genuineness, for Seney still retains them in his possession. These papers are official reports made to the Bureau of Streets and Alleys and to Chief of Police Kipley on the condition of the streets. The reports are made upon the regular official bill heads of the city, which shows that Baillargeon has either personal access to the city reports or else there is an extensive scheme for farming out city contracts or the swindling of innocent people.

A man representing himself as the City Street Inspector of the Thirty-fourth Ward accompanied Baillargeon when he was attempting to close up his deal with Seney. This man vouched for all of Baillargeon's statements and guaranteed that if Seney gave up the money he would get the contract for cleaning the Thirty-fourth Ward and that everything would go along smoothly.

Seney Tells of the Offer.

"Yes, I was offered the street cleaning contract of the Thirty-fourth Ward," said Seney last night. "I came mighty near giving up the money, too. That contract is a nice fat thing for the man who gets it. I understand it has now been sold to a man in Englewood. That lets me out. I would have gone into the deal if I could have trusted Baillargeon. Pourret's experience was a kind of a warning, and I went slow about it.

"You see, it was this way. About two weeks ago Baillargeon came into my place and asked me how I would like to have the contract for cleaning the Thirty-fourth Ward. He said I could have it if I only said the word. All that was necessary was to pay him $400 in cash and sign a bond for $3,000 for faithful performance of duty. If I did this Baillargeon said he would give me a written power of attorney to collect $300 a month from the City Treasury. He told me the contract was a fat one, as I needed to work only two teams in the summer and need not do any work in winter.

"Well, that was not a bad proposition, and I considered it. There is money in that kind of a job when it lasts for two years. Baillargeon came to my place every day for two weeks trying to close up the deal. He brought the ward inspector with him and they showed me the kind of reports made out by the citizens, and what I was to do with them when I received them. I would not hand over the money, however, until I consulted with some friends, and then I found out I was liable to be swindled if I went into the thing."

Davoust Tells the Rest.

G. Davoust, an employé in the County Clerk's office, tells the rest of the story. Mr. Davoust is one of the most prominent Frenchmen in the city. For many years he has been a sort of adviser for the French community, and when Mr. Seney laid the street cleaning proposition before him he at once advised him to hold off until it could be investigated.

"I knew Baillargeon of old," said Mr. Davoust. "When I was told of his latest proposition I went to Mr. Burke in the City Hall and asked if Baillargeon had any right to sell or dispose of the contract for the Thirty-fourth Ward. I was told Baillargeon had nothing to do with the contract and any money paid to him would be useless. I informed Mr. Seney of what was told me and of course he backed out. What there is behind this thing I do not know."

Baillargeon's Former Schemes.

Baillargeon first appeared as a purchaser and distributor of public contracts last July, when he said he had paid ex-City Sealer Dorsey Patton $1,250 as a bribe to use his influence with W. R. Kerr to secure Baillargeon garbage contracts for two wards, and also a contract for a friend named Pourret.

These unsavory charges were brought out by the wailings of Pourret, who failed to land his job, and went to the City Hall, and attempted to seize part of the $1,250 due Baillargeon in the Controller's office. Corporation Counsel Thornton referred the matter to the State's Attorney. Baillargeon as an excuse for not getting Pourret his job tried to lay the blame on Patton, but nothing ever came of it.

PRAIRIE FIRES ARE PUT OUT.

Flames That Threatened Points South of Chicago Lulled for the Present at Least.

All danger of further damage by prairie fires in the open country between South Chicago and Roby, Hammond, and Whiting, Ind., is over, for the present at least. The fires at many points burned out early yesterday morning, and later the flames around Whiting, where the greatest damage was threatened, were extinguished. Fires are still burning at several points on the prairie, but they are in isolated parts and will do no damage.

Silver Wedding of the Revells.

Mr. and Mrs. Fleming H. Revell celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary last evening at their home, 1028 Greenwood boulevard, in Evanston. Three hundred guests from Evanston, Chicago, and Michigan filled the home and took part in the silver wedding celebration. Among the guests present were Miss Kaku Sudo and Hana Abé, whom Mr. and Mrs. Revell have been educating for mission work in India. Mr. and Mrs. Revell received beneath a bower of green, arched over the stairs.

Statistics of Hungary.

Politically Hungary is divided into sixty-three counties, containing from 50,000 to 126,000 inhabitants. There are twenty-six cities endowed with self-government. Budapesth, the metropolis, contains about 600,000 inhabitants. The population of Hungary is about 15,000,000.