

for blood. Yet there are blotches on the floor, and places where the blood has splattered on the side of the wall. Both floor and walls appear to have been recently washed, so that the efforts to find blood elsewhere have been unavailing.

Still later the piece of flesh was found. The reddish brown acid stain was upon it, but the fluid had not completed its work. The officers are positive it is human flesh. It is thought it comes from a portion of the body which was not submerged all the time.

The presence of the pieces of burials is unaccounted for. Only fragments were left by the acid. These were found near the vat.

Fred L. Balke, the night watchman in the factory, states this morning that he felt that there was something wrong.

"We noticed," he said, "that the day after the murder was committed Luetgert raked over all the ashes from the furnaces himself. This was so unusual that the men all noticed it. For two days after Mr. Luetgert would not let anybody into the factory at all, not even me. I thought this was very strange."

In raking over the ashes the officers this morning found some hairpins all but destroyed. These ashes came from the furnaces in the basement. Pieces of bone had been taken from the ashes.

Inspector Schuck, Assistant States Attorney McEwen and Captain Schuetzler had another conference over the case this morning. They questioned Dietrich Beckness, brother of Mrs. Luetgert, and other witnesses as to additional details. Together they visited the supposed scene of the crime, and went carefully over everything. The finding of the chisel has changed their theory of the manner of the murder.

**Theory of the Police.**  
Here is the story of the murder, as they now believe it to have been committed:

"Luetgert became afraid of his wife. They had had frequent quarrels and she had upbraided him about his conduct with the housekeeper, of whom she is said to have been jealous. So he planned a week beforehand to commit the murder. He prepared the acid in the vat and brought in a barrel of quicklime. The latter, emptied, still lies near the vat. He lured her into the office about 10 o'clock in the evening of May 1, in the little sleeping room off the office. He seized her by the throat and stabbed her to death with the chisel. Then, by the light of a lantern, he took the body down the elevator to the dark and damp basement, deposited it in the vat and watched it as it was being consumed. When the acid failed to complete this, especially with the larger bones, he dragged the residue to the furnace near by and tried to burn it in the roaring fire."

Assistant State's Attorney McEwen said: "It appears from the evidence that Luetgert arranged fully a week in advance for the slaughter of his wife. The tragedy was planned with the utmost cold-bloodedness and executed with a care which is simply frightful. He was hired of her. They had not lived together for some years. He slept in the factory and she occupied the house with the children and servants. It appears from evidence that Mrs. Luetgert was enticed to the sausage factory Saturday night, May 1. She left the house alone about 10 o'clock and has never been seen since. Mrs. Luetgert was of slight stature and less than half the weight of her husband and could offer no serious resistance. There was a vat in the basement. It was used for boiling meat for sausage. Owing to dull times it had not been used for ten weeks. This vat is twelve feet long, three feet wide and five feet deep and made of wood. This vat was filled with a satanic solution a week before this night. It was such a powerful bath that it takes the skin from the finger the moment it touches it. This sort of bath has no use in sausage making and the men who work in the factory claim they never saw anything like it in the vat. It appears from witnesses that after Mrs. Luetgert was killed the body was taken into the basement and dropped into the vat. The bones of the room in which this vat is located were barricaded for that night."

**Luetgert's Hardened Temperament.**  
"It shall be our duty to show that Luetgert stood beside his wife for two hours and watched the effect of the chemicals upon the body of his wife. The solution worked successfully upon the small bones, but left the large bones and a part of the skull intact. Luetgert, as we are positive, watched the dissolution of the body until he imagined the work complete. The rings on the woman's fingers were left in the vat, and there they were found by the detectives. They have been positively identified. This is where the man failed in his plan. He wanted two hours or more for the bones to dissolve and then seems to have become discouraged. It is probable he asked the bottom of the vat to see how complete had been the work. The fact that he found the larger bones were not going to disappear. He seems to have been prepared for such an emergency. There is in the factory a number of small boilers. The bottoms are filled with steam pipes. They can be heated so hot that sweltering steam rises upon the kitchen. The fact that the vat was closed for so long a time. There were also pipes in the bottoms of the vats and the stoves. The stoves are in the kitchen. The pipes in the smoke-houses were also made red-hot. Luetgert seems to have known some of his wife's habits and to have planned to burn the fragments upon the pipes in the smoke-houses, thinking that nothing could withstand this heat. This was his second mistake."

"The officers have found parts of human bones. There is a large piece of a skull. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the bones are not human. It is our claim that they are parts of the skeleton of Mrs. Luetgert."

"Luetgert seems to have worked all that Saturday night at his crime. He returned to his house at about 9:30 Sunday morning, and did not appear affected by the murder of his wife. He explained to the children that she had gone to the house of a relative and would probably be absent a few days. He was a farmer, called the following Tuesday. He found Mrs. Luetgert, his sister, had not been seen for five days, and demanded to know the whereabouts of his wife. She searched at once for her. Luetgert disappeared. Beckness went to the Chicago Police Department with this information the following Friday. Detectives were sent to the factory, which was in the hands of the assignee, and found the chisel and the pieces of bone in the vat in the basement. It appears that after Luetgert had concluded his work he pulled the plug near the bottom of the vat. This is the solution out but about three inches."

"A bottle of this stuff has been secured. It is strong enough to take the skin off the hand. There is a quantity of this stuff in the bottom of the bottle. It is at work on this substance. It is reported to us that the mixture is the most powerful of any known. It is also known that Luetgert at a barrel of quicklime shortly before the time we think he began the preliminary work on the body of his wife. This compound was strong enough to finger bones and leave the finger bones, which were found and have been positively identified."

"The rings in the vat are marked 'L. L.' of Mrs. Luetgert. The rings and the chisel are the evidence of death. In some places the rings were found in a heap. The ash heap comes from

the furnace in the basement by the smoke house. Luetgert carried out ashes very soon after his work in the basement. It may be that the garments of the woman were burned in the furnace which made the steam for the pipes upon which the fragments of the bones were thrown. The room in which the crime was done was locked and barred against intrusion, a thing that had never happened before. This is the central mystery. It is said that some of the details have been reserved."

**Luetgert With His Lawyer.**  
Luetgert was arraigned before Justice Kersten this morning, but Assistant State's Attorney McEwen requested a continuance until Saturday to give the police time to make a further investigation of the case. The continuance was granted, and appeared for Luetgert, vigorously opposed any delay, and denounced the evidence which the police claim to possess as a myth and demanded an immediate hearing. Justice Kersten granted the postponement and ordered Luetgert sent to the county jail without bail. Luetgert had a long private conference with his attorney, at the conclusion of which the latter announced that if evidence of murder had really been discovered, they were the result of a conspiracy to fasten the crime on his client.

The prisoner was placed in a cell and at first finally refused to see visitors, referring all to his attorneys. To a Journal reporter, however, he asserted that the charges against him are groundless. He declared the State's chief witness against him is half-witted. He reiterated his belief that his wife was alive and well.

"The police," he said, "dragged down to the station one of my own men—a man whom I had employed about the factory for some time. This fellow is half-witted. Yet upon such a person's testimony the police are working up a case against me. With such evidence they are trying to wreck my reputation."

The man referred to is, with little doubt, Balke, the night watchman, although the accused man would mention no names. This witness is at present locked up at the station.

**Says His Wife Is Alive.**  
"I believe," continued the accused man, "that my wife is still alive. She was a strange woman, and I believe that her mind was affected. For three months she did not appear right. We expected trouble, and she said to me, 'If the trouble comes I will go away to some other country.'"

"I believe," continued the accused man, "that my wife is still alive. She was a strange woman, and I believe that her mind was affected. For three months she did not appear right. We expected trouble, and she said to me, 'If the trouble comes I will go away to some other country.'"

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# RAINES "CLUBS" TO BE RAIDED.

## Detectives Are Securing Membership in Many of Them.

### READY FOR THE STROKE.

#### Chief Conlin Is Certain the Measures He Has Decided On Will Succeed.

##### CHAPMAN EXPECTED TO ACT

###### Fixed Intention to Have the Spirit of the Law Observed as Well as the Letter.

###### SOME PLACES FROWNED UPON.

###### A List of Six "Clubs" That Will Be Raided and Made Test Cases Of.

Senator John Raines is the king of clubs.

###### AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

###### The Two Hundred and Fifty Excise Cases Awaiting Trial Vitrally Affected by the Cardula Verdict.

###### Opponents of the Raines law were greatly

###### pleased at a decision given in the Court of Special Sessions in the case of Pasquino's Cardula.

###### Charters of defunct athletic, shooting and chowder clubs are searched for and sold, like antique furniture, to purchasers who know their value when they see them.

###### The "offense in plain clothes," so fully described by Dickens and Gaboriau has re-entered active service again.

###### The reputable liquor dealers of the metropolis are opposed to these fake clubs that under a thin disguise of law observance conduct a shameful and debauching trade.

###### They are arrayed against them and heartily approve all official efforts at their suppression. The police are joining the fake clubs (as it is easy for anybody in civilian's dress to do to secure evidence.

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"Machinery has already been put in motion to stamp out these law-defying places. Shall we succeed? Certainly we shall. Our attention will be concentrated on the Tenderloin primarily. A half dozen so-called 'clubs' have been selected as test cases. No, I will not give their names."

The chief here added, parenthetically, that the proprietor of a widely known resort sought a private audience with him on Saturday to beg that the saloon over which he presided be omitted from the first list of shinning marks. Then, according to Chief Conlin, the resort proprietor added:

"There is only one point of the law on which I feel anxiety, namely, the definition of a partition that shuts off a barroom from an apartment in the rear. Magistrate Cornell has decided such a partition to be illegal, but the opinion of my counsel is that he is in error. I don't know, as I am not a lawyer."

"This point will be submitted to the Corporation Counsel at once, and his opinion will be followed," resumed Chief of Police Conlin. "The law certainly says that there must not be any partition across a room in which liquors are sold. A room at the rear, however, is not, it seems to me, a part of the barroom unless liquor is actually sold therein. In many instances the rear apartment is occupied as a living room by the family of the saloon keeper, and to compel the destruction of that partition would be a great hardship. Germans often bring their wives and children with them to places where beer is served, and it looks unjust to forbid the proprietor from providing a quiet room adjacent to the saloon where they can sit at tables and enjoy their lager."

**Rear Room Partitions.**  
"Yet I realize that in case the Corporation Counsel or the courts interpret the law in favor of the rear room, advantage may be taken of the decision by immoral persons. That would be unfortunate and regrettable. Booths and stalls are not to be allowed, and the opinion I have expressed regarding rear partitions does not apply to them."

As will be seen, Chief Conlin has very pronounced opinions, and very decided expectations regarding the ability of his officers to cope with these new forms of lawlessness—the fake clubs.

Meanwhile preparations for Chief Conlin's grand coup, which, it is generally understood, Captain Chapman will execute, are awaited with curiosity and hopeful anticipation.

**Severe Penalties.**  
The most severe of the penalties to which the Court referred are those which specify that, for every first violation of the law, when committed by the proprietor of an establishment, the punishment includes a forfeiture of license; and that forfeiture of license also accompanies a second conviction for a violation when the violation is committed by an employe.

An interesting feature of the case is that section 43, on which the decision was based, was not among this year's amendments, but was a part of last year's original law. Deputy Page, of the Excise Board, claims that publication and notice were not intended as a part of this year's law. Attorney O'Hare, of O'Hare & Dinneen, attorneys for the Liquor Dealers' Association, expressed himself as much pleased with the decision, and said that the application of last year's clause to this year's amendments was a very fair and liberal interpretation.

Justice Hayes said unofficially: "We do not believe that in cases of a very slight infringement of the law a punishment as great as that inflicted for a flagrant violation is just, and we tend to lenity in such cases."

No rule was laid down by the Justices as to the date when the law should be enforced.

The defendant is charged with a violation on May 1, 1897, of Chapter 312, Laws of 1897, which makes it unlawful to have at any time in the room where liquors are sold any enclosed box or stall or any obstruction which shall prevent the view of the entire room by every person present therein.

It is urged in his behalf that he was guilty of no wrongful intent; that printed copies of the provisions of the act known as chapter 312 of the Laws of 1897, took effect immediately upon its approval by the Governor, as directed in section 43 thereof, to wit: "And this act shall take effect immediately." It is also urged that the language of the statute must be literally adhered to where it contemplates the offender's duty of the Court to execute the legislative will, regardless of the offender's intent. Any departure in such a case from the language used would be an unjustifiable assumption of power. When, however, the intent and the spirit of the law are not in accord, the rule applicable to the construction of statutes is that, the intent of the Legislature is to govern, and must prevail over the literal meaning of the words of any part of the law. Not only must the intent be sought for by considering the words of any part, but the spirit or purpose of the whole must be ascertained.

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An interesting feature of the case is that section 43, on which the decision was based, was not among this year's amendments, but was a part of last year's original law. Deputy Page, of the Excise Board, claims that publication and notice were not intended as a part of this year's law. Attorney O'Hare, of O'Hare & Dinneen, attorneys for the Liquor Dealers' Association, expressed himself as much pleased with the decision, and said that the application of last year's clause to this year's amendments was a very fair and liberal interpretation.

Justice Hayes said unofficially: "We do not believe that in cases of a very slight infringement of the law a punishment as great as that inflicted for a flagrant violation is just, and we tend to lenity in such cases."

# GRACE AND PLATT SEEK TO UNITE.

## Independent Municipal Ticket May Be the Result.

### TO BEAT CITIZENS' UNION

#### Mr. Grace Dictates a Full Statement of His Position.

##### NAMES SCOTT FOR MAYOR.

###### Says if He Were Younger He Would Consent to Make the Race Himself Again.

###### WANTS A FIGHT ON LOCAL ISSUES

###### He and Platt Have Been in Correspondence Upon the Subject of a Combination of Forces for the Campaign.