

THE FIREBUG GANG.

Rothman in Court with His Sing Sing Handcuffs On.

A Witness Who Looked Him Up in a Burned Store.

Chase of Detectives After Max H. Grauer, the Defendant.

The fifth day of the trial for arson in the first degree of Max H. Grauer, the insurance adjuster, found the Court of General Sessions filled with a crowd of spectators after the sensational, insurance men and others.

It was after 10 o'clock when the trial resumed, Judge Martin having had other business connected with the court to claim his attention earlier.

Nathan Natilsohn, of 38 Division street, the young brother-in-law of Levi Weinberg, was the first witness called.

He testified to having looked up Louis Rothman and Mrs. Silberstein in Weinberg's store on the afternoon of Sunday, Oct. 2, when they set fire to the place.

He pointed out Rothman and identified him as the fireman who took the handcuffs in the court-room with a hat over the handcuffs on his wrists. He said:

On Sunday afternoon, about 10 o'clock I was alone in the store at 178 Canal street with Rothman and Mrs. Silberstein. I saw them set fire to the store. I saw them take the handcuffs in the court-room with a hat over the handcuffs on his wrists.

On Sunday afternoon, about 10 o'clock I was alone in the store at 178 Canal street with Rothman and Mrs. Silberstein. I saw them set fire to the store. I saw them take the handcuffs in the court-room with a hat over the handcuffs on his wrists.

A battered tin gallon can was also produced. The witness said that it was named Dougherty handed him the can about twenty minutes after the department reached the store. He said that the contents smelled of naphtha or benzine.

Grauer's check-book and insurance papers, including powers of attorney were identified.

Court took recess at 1:10 o'clock. At the afternoon session before Mr. Fitch took the stand testimony was given by many of the members of the firebug gang.

The object was to show that the tenants in the house were in peril of their lives. The witness said that he heard the cry of fire and left his apartments with his family.

They were obliged to force their way through the smoke to the roof and escape. He testified that he was accompanied by Celia Morris and other tenants in the house at the time of the fire.

James Robinson, of fire patrol Company No. 1, testified that he was on duty at the time of the fire.

Other witnesses were called, who corroborated the testimony already given.

Farther Testimony in the Mitchell-Walsh Contest.

The examination of witnesses in John Murray Mitchell's contest with Congressman-elect J. J. Walsh, for the Congressional seat from the Eighth District, was resumed at 2 o'clock this afternoon at 44 Pine street, before Referee W. A. Hoar.

The first person examined was Robert Brandes, a lawyer's clerk, of 56 Henry street. He was a good government Club watcher in the Thirty-eighth Election District, of the Second Assembly District, on Nov. 6 last.

He could not say that the result, as announced, was incorrect, but the count-ers had gone over the ballots by counting separate piles, and no two men counted the same pile together, they were anxious to get through quickly.

Witness testified that he asked the inspectors to count the ballots in the presence of the voters, but they refused.

Brandes also swore that John O'Brien took him to the gate at the polls throughout election day.

Mr. Walsh sought to show that the witness had no knowledge of his rights and privileges as a watcher to procure such a count as he desired, and Mr. Mitchell objected to the questions.

Plotting Against Platt.

Ex-Speaker Malby Reaches the City and Disappears.

FIRE IN THE CITY HALL.

(Continued from First Page.)

When the engines had departed and the excitement had subsided the heads of the various departments in the City Hall began to look about for other quarters.

The Civil-Service Commissioners took up temporary quarters in the Brooklyn Library, Assemblyman Friday and his committee to investigate the trolley strike went over to the Court-House to hold session in the Board of Supervisors' room.

Justice Neuf's Court many books and papers, which could not be duplicated, including documents used in civil suits, were entirely destroyed by water.

The shock had made Mrs. Dunne so much worse that after she was carried to the County Court-House it was necessary to send for Dr. Haub. He said her condition was not critical, but that it would take her some days to recover from the shock.

Judge Moore, of the Brooklyn Court of Sessions, was a disgusted spectator of the fire from a rear platform of a stalled car, and groups of Aldermen and court officers stood about the City Hall, each with an original theory as to the cause of the fire.

Keeper Dunne could not estimate the value of the property destroyed by the fire. There is hardly anything worth mentioning saved. He was not insured.

Assistant Keeper Weeks is also a heavy loser, as he did not carry any insurance. One engine was kept pumping a stream upon the roof all morning.

The next moment Justice, blinded not only with the coming water, but by smoke and heat as well, toppled over, and, turning almost a complete somersault, followed in the path made by the big bell.

It was generally supposed that the cupola was composed of iron, and was fire-proof. The fire shows, however, that it was built of wood of the most inflammable character.

Torrents of water were by this time rushing down the stairs and filling every room and corridor to the depth of a couple of inches.

The big bell which has tolled out fire alarms since 1856 was broken by its fall. It was valued at \$5,000.

In the Common Council Chamber there were some valuable paintings of the ex-Mayors of the city. There was also some valuable statuary and an oil painting of Patrick Henry.

Although the entire building is flooded with water it is not believed that any of the records, either in the Comptroller's Department or in the City Clerk's office, have been destroyed. Nothing was insured.

Mayor Schieren Out of Town. Mayor Schieren was not in town. He left for Baltimore yesterday, and is not expected back until Thursday.

Wilbur Palmer, his secretary, arrived on the scene at 9 o'clock. The Mayor's office was opened by Mr. Palmer and it was then found that, aside from a thorough drenching the carpets, floors and furniture had received, little damage had been done.

Some thoughtful person had piled the rugs over the books in the office. The Mayor's private office, however, was flooded with water, and a steady stream was flowing downward from the centre of the ceiling.

There was little water in the outer office, and while many books and papers were well dampened it is not believed that any records were destroyed.

Other Offices in the Building. Directly in front of the hall is a statue of Henry Ward Beecher. There are the following departments in the City Hall besides the Mayor's office:

The Common Council Chamber, Justice Neuf's Court, reporters' room, Corporation Counsel's office, Department of Finance, Department of Audit, City Treasurer, City Clerk, Civil Service, License Squad of Police, Volunteer Firemen's Headquarters and the Pension Bureau of the G. A. R.

The portraits in oil of Henry Clay and William Hall, which were in the Council Chamber, are badly damaged.

The Corporation Counsel's office was flooded with water and the furniture wrecked. The damage in the City Treasurer's office and the City Clerk's office is slight.

Looking for New Quarters. When the engines had departed and the excitement had subsided the heads of the various departments in the City Hall began to look about for other quarters.

The Civil-Service Commissioners took up temporary quarters in the Brooklyn Library, Assemblyman Friday and his committee to investigate the trolley strike went over to the Court-House to hold session in the Board of Supervisors' room.

Justice Neuf's Court many books and papers, which could not be duplicated, including documents used in civil suits, were entirely destroyed by water.

The shock had made Mrs. Dunne so much worse that after she was carried to the County Court-House it was necessary to send for Dr. Haub. He said her condition was not critical, but that it would take her some days to recover from the shock.

Judge Moore, of the Brooklyn Court of Sessions, was a disgusted spectator of the fire from a rear platform of a stalled car, and groups of Aldermen and court officers stood about the City Hall, each with an original theory as to the cause of the fire.

Keeper Dunne could not estimate the value of the property destroyed by the fire. There is hardly anything worth mentioning saved. He was not insured.

THE BURNING CUPOLA OF THE BROOKLYN CITY HALL.

(Sketch from the Elevated Road Station.)

It was in 1845, however, when the walls first erected were demolished and the work of putting up the building which has just been burned was begun.

The building, after a stormy career, during the administration of Mayor Francis B. Stryker. The total cost was \$1,500,000. The population of the city was then less than 100,000, neither Williamsburg nor the town of Bushwick having been taken in until six years later.

In 1868 fire broke out in the apartments on the ground floor, which was then occupied as the headquarters of the Volunteer Fire Department. These rooms are now used as offices of the Building Department.

An assistant keeper of the City Hall was lighting a lamp in front of the Hall Court room in the third corridor. The beam of light from his hand to the floor and broke.

The blowing of the communication of the fire to the second floor, which was then occupied as the headquarters of the Volunteer Fire Department. These rooms are now used as offices of the Building Department.

The fire broke out in the apartments on the ground floor, which was then occupied as the headquarters of the Volunteer Fire Department. These rooms are now used as offices of the Building Department.

It was supposed at the time that the fire was caused by a lighted cigar thrown into the closet.

The next fire occurred four years later in the same building. The City Hall was lighting a lamp in front of the Hall Court room in the third corridor. The beam of light from his hand to the floor and broke.

The blowing of the communication of the fire to the second floor, which was then occupied as the headquarters of the Volunteer Fire Department. These rooms are now used as offices of the Building Department.

The fire broke out in the apartments on the ground floor, which was then occupied as the headquarters of the Volunteer Fire Department. These rooms are now used as offices of the Building Department.

It was supposed at the time that the fire was caused by a lighted cigar thrown into the closet.

The next fire occurred four years later in the same building. The City Hall was lighting a lamp in front of the Hall Court room in the third corridor. The beam of light from his hand to the floor and broke.

The blowing of the communication of the fire to the second floor, which was then occupied as the headquarters of the Volunteer Fire Department. These rooms are now used as offices of the Building Department.

The fire broke out in the apartments on the ground floor, which was then occupied as the headquarters of the Volunteer Fire Department. These rooms are now used as offices of the Building Department.

It was supposed at the time that the fire was caused by a lighted cigar thrown into the closet.

The next fire occurred four years later in the same building. The City Hall was lighting a lamp in front of the Hall Court room in the third corridor. The beam of light from his hand to the floor and broke.

The blowing of the communication of the fire to the second floor, which was then occupied as the headquarters of the Volunteer Fire Department. These rooms are now used as offices of the Building Department.

The fire broke out in the apartments on the ground floor, which was then occupied as the headquarters of the Volunteer Fire Department. These rooms are now used as offices of the Building Department.

It was supposed at the time that the fire was caused by a lighted cigar thrown into the closet.

The next fire occurred four years later in the same building. The City Hall was lighting a lamp in front of the Hall Court room in the third corridor. The beam of light from his hand to the floor and broke.

The blowing of the communication of the fire to the second floor, which was then occupied as the headquarters of the Volunteer Fire Department. These rooms are now used as offices of the Building Department.

The fire broke out in the apartments on the ground floor, which was then occupied as the headquarters of the Volunteer Fire Department. These rooms are now used as offices of the Building Department.

It was supposed at the time that the fire was caused by a lighted cigar thrown into the closet.

The next fire occurred four years later in the same building. The City Hall was lighting a lamp in front of the Hall Court room in the third corridor. The beam of light from his hand to the floor and broke.

The blowing of the communication of the fire to the second floor, which was then occupied as the headquarters of the Volunteer Fire Department. These rooms are now used as offices of the Building Department.

The fire broke out in the apartments on the ground floor, which was then occupied as the headquarters of the Volunteer Fire Department. These rooms are now used as offices of the Building Department.

It was supposed at the time that the fire was caused by a lighted cigar thrown into the closet.

FIRE IN AN OLD ROAD HOUSE.

The Central Bridge Hotel Damaged About \$5,000 Worth.

The picturesque little hotel which for sixty years has stood on the crest of the hill overlooking the Harlem River, where Macomb's Dam lane and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street come together, was on fire this morning at 5 o'clock.

In former years the house was called Dodge's Road-House, but when the Central bridge was built they changed the name to the Central Bridge Hotel.

For a few years it was conducted by W. E. Honahan, a summer hotel keeper. When the fire came this morning there were no guests in the house, only Honahan, his wife, two children, three servants and a watchman living there.

In the sheds were two wagonloads of powder and caps, left by men who are living nearby.

All who were in the house sleep on the second floor. They crowded out on the little balcony at the front of the house just as the first engine came along. It took the work of a few minutes for the firemen to put up a ladder and get all safely to the ground.

The house was drenched with water, and the extension to the house was a wreck. The damage is estimated at \$5,000.

History of the City Hall. From the time the corner-stone of Brooklyn's City Hall was laid, by Mayor Jonathan Trott on Oct. 18, 1845, until its completion, thirteen years later, its history was one of storm and stress.

The ground upon which the building was intended to be erected had been bought by the city in 1845, for \$25,000. The designs for the new City Hall were made by the architect, John B. McVicker, of New York, and were then believed to be of a most magnificent style.

The ground upon which the building was intended to be erected had been bought by the city in 1845, for \$25,000. The designs for the new City Hall were made by the architect, John B. McVicker, of New York, and were then believed to be of a most magnificent style.

The ground upon which the building was intended to be erected had been bought by the city in 1845, for \$25,000. The designs for the new City Hall were made by the architect, John B. McVicker, of New York, and were then believed to be of a most magnificent style.

The ground upon which the building was intended to be erected had been bought by the city in 1845, for \$25,000. The designs for the new City Hall were made by the architect, John B. McVicker, of New York, and were then believed to be of a most magnificent style.

The ground upon which the building was intended to be erected had been bought by the city in 1845, for \$25,000. The designs for the new City Hall were made by the architect, John B. McVicker, of New York, and were then believed to be of a most magnificent style.

The ground upon which the building was intended to be erected had been bought by the city in 1845, for \$25,000. The designs for the new City Hall were made by the architect, John B. McVicker, of New York, and were then believed to be of a most magnificent style.

The ground upon which the building was intended to be erected had been bought by the city in 1845, for \$25,000. The designs for the new City Hall were made by the architect, John B. McVicker, of New York, and were then believed to be of a most magnificent style.

The ground upon which the building was intended to be erected had been bought by the city in 1845, for \$25,000. The designs for the new City Hall were made by the architect, John B. McVicker, of New York, and were then believed to be of a most magnificent style.

The ground upon which the building was intended to be erected had been bought by the city in 1845, for \$25,000. The designs for the new City Hall were made by the architect, John B. McVicker, of New York, and were then believed to be of a most magnificent style.

The ground upon which the building was intended to be erected had been bought by the city in 1845, for \$25,000. The designs for the new City Hall were made by the architect, John B. McVicker, of New York, and were then believed to be of a most magnificent style.

The ground upon which the building was intended to be erected had been bought by the city in 1845, for \$25,000. The designs for the new City Hall were made by the architect, John B. McVicker, of New York, and were then believed to be of a most magnificent style.

The ground upon which the building was intended to be erected had been bought by the city in 1845, for \$25,000. The designs for the new City Hall were made by the architect, John B. McVicker, of New York, and were then believed to be of a most magnificent style.

The ground upon which the building was intended to be erected had been bought by the city in 1845, for \$25,000. The designs for the new City Hall were made by the architect, John B. McVicker, of New York, and were then believed to be of a most magnificent style.

The ground upon which the building was intended to be erected had been bought by the city in 1845, for \$25,000. The designs for the new City Hall were made by the architect, John B. McVicker, of New York, and were then believed to be of a most magnificent style.

The ground upon which the building was intended to be erected had been bought by the city in 1845, for \$25,000. The designs for the new City Hall were made by the architect, John B. McVicker, of New York, and were then believed to be of a most magnificent style.

The ground upon which the building was intended to be erected had been bought by the city in 1845, for \$25,000. The designs for the new City Hall were made by the architect, John B. McVicker, of New York, and were then believed to be of a most magnificent style.

The ground upon which the building was intended to be erected had been bought by the city in 1845, for \$25,000. The designs for the new City Hall were made by the architect, John B. McVicker, of New York, and were then believed to be of a most magnificent style.

The ground upon which the building was intended to be erected had been bought by the city in 1845, for \$25,000. The designs for the new City Hall were made by the architect, John B. McVicker, of New York, and were then believed to be of a most magnificent style.

The ground upon which the building was intended to be erected had been bought by the city in 1845, for \$25,000. The designs for the new City Hall were made by the architect, John B. McVicker, of New York, and were then believed to be of a most magnificent style.

The ground upon which the building was intended to be erected had been bought by the city in 1845, for \$25,000. The designs for the new City Hall were made by the architect, John B. McVicker, of New York, and were then believed to be of a most magnificent style.

BID LIVELY FOR CITY BONDS.

Were Proposals for Four Times the Whole Amount.

Morgan Syndicate Will Likely Get What Small Buyers Leave.

Comptroller Fitch opened bids this afternoon for the \$1,200,000 gold bonds for which proposals have been advertised recently. The bonds are exempt from taxation and draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

Comptroller Fitch is greatly pleased at the result of the sale. About twenty bids in all were received and the issue was bid in at least four times over.

The highest bid was received from Mr. Ellen E. Harris, whose bid was \$3,154.

There were a number of proposals represented among the bidders.

The highest bid was received from Mr. Ellen E. Harris, whose bid was \$3,154.

There were a number of proposals represented among the bidders.

The highest bid was received from Mr. Ellen E. Harris, whose bid was \$3,154.

There were a number of proposals represented among the bidders.

The highest bid was received from Mr. Ellen E. Harris, whose bid was \$3,154.

There were a number of proposals represented among the bidders.

The highest bid was received from Mr. Ellen E. Harris, whose bid was \$3,154.

There were a number of proposals represented among the bidders.

The highest bid was received from Mr. Ellen E. Harris, whose bid was \$3,154.

There were a number of proposals represented among the bidders.

The highest bid was received from Mr. Ellen E. Harris, whose bid was \$3,154.

There were a number of proposals represented among the bidders.

The highest bid was received from Mr. Ellen E. Harris, whose bid was \$3,154.

There were a number of proposals represented among the bidders.

The highest bid was received from Mr. Ellen E. Harris, whose bid was \$3,154.

There were a number of proposals represented among the bidders.

The highest bid was received from Mr. Ellen E. Harris, whose bid was \$3,154.

There were a number of proposals represented among the bidders.

The highest bid was received from Mr. Ellen E. Harris, whose bid was \$3,154.

There were a number of proposals represented among the bidders.

The highest bid was received from Mr. Ellen E. Harris, whose bid was \$3,154.

There were a number of proposals represented among the bidders.

DR. BUCHANAN MUST DIE.

Court of Appeals Affirms the Wife's Poisoner Sentence.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the conviction of Dr. Buchanan, the wife murderer, and he must die.

SING SING, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Warden Sage said this afternoon that he had not been notified by the Court of Appeals that Dr. Buchanan's wife had been sentenced to die.

The crime for which Buchanan must pay the death penalty was regarded as one of the most celebrated poisoning cases in criminal history. His first wife was killed by a dose of strychnine.

He indicated her to make a will leaving him about \$100,000. The day after the signing of the will they were married.

Two days before that Mrs. Buchanan died and was buried. Three days later Buchanan remarried his divorced wife. This caused gossip which led to an investigation. The body of the second wife was exhumed, and an examination showed that she had been poisoned.

On June 7, 1892, Dr. Buchanan was indicted, and after one of the longest trials in the history of the State was convicted. He was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

Application for a new trial was made on the ground that the jury was of unequal number. It was denied, and the case was taken to the Court of Appeals with the result as stated.

JOSEPH HOLLAND SHOT, TOO.

The Arlington Mystery in Brooklyn May Be Solved.

Acting Capt. O'Reilly, of the Fulton street, Brooklyn, police station, has unraveled another thread in the mystery surrounding the shooting of Richard Arlington, who was found on Sands street, hatless and shoeless, with a pistol wound in his arm.

Richard Arlington was shot in her apartment. Mrs. Mary Sheehan, his sister, and a man named Frank Holland, and several shots were fired. The case was taken to the Court of Appeals with the result as stated.

LITTLE FARMS IN TOWN.

Associated Charities May Try Utilizing Vacant Lots.

A special meeting of the Associated Charities is to be called during this week to consider putting in operation the plans now used in Detroit for furnishing employment to the poor.

Postmaster Dayton who has made a postal census of the city, has written to Mr. E. Vanocy Cohen, of the Associated Charities, informing him that he is to utilize vacant city lots for cultivation.

Edward Browne Resigns.

A meeting of the Executive Board this afternoon Edward Browne, counsel to the Board, resigned, and Alfred H. Page, with an office at 142 Nassau street, was appointed in his place.

Contagious Disease Hospital.

The Board of Health today adopted a resolution on the proposition for the erection of a hospital in this city for contagious diseases for these and other purposes.

To Extend Five-Cent Restaurants.

The Business Men's Relief Committee acknowledges this and responds to an appeal for funds to continue and extend the People's Restaurant, Greenway and 125th Street, Brooklyn.

Fined the "Irish Negro."

George Grant, known everywhere in the lower wards as the "Irish negro," was among the prisoners at the Tombs Police Court today.

Three Officials Indicted.

FREDERICK M. Feb. 25.—The Grand Jury today indicted James H. DeLozier, Frank Moore and William Morrison, three Democratic Commissioners, on the charge of accepting a bribe from Tobias F. Wain for his appointment as Hospital Commissioner.

Schooner and Whiskey Seized.

Patrick Ireland, of 517 Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn, was on trial before Judge Moore this morning for selling whiskey to a party named on Aug. 12, 1894. Dr. William N. Velser, of the State Hospital, this morning described the immediate cause of death.

BUCHANAN'S PATENT JUNKER'S SMOKE SAVING WRAPPERS AND SECURE ONE OR A SET OF THE FOLLOWING PICTURES FIREMEN PAST & PRESENT (VOLUNTEER AND PAID) LET HER GO "WHOO HER UP" "THE OLD & THE NEW" "CUT HER LOOSE BOYS" "START FOR HOME" "UP TO DATE"

TRINITY MUST OBEY ORDERS.

Court of Appeals Upholds the City Health Department.

This Decision Will Secure Water for Tenants.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The Court of Appeals has decided the case of the Health Department of New York City against the rector and wardens of Trinity Church, in favor of the city. The church corporation neglected to furnish water on each of the floors of the buildings 77 and 81 Charlton street, and after the Health Department had ordered them to put the water in, neglected to do so.

The powerful Trinity Church corporation's neglect of its tenement-house was exposed by "The Evening World" early last December. The Health Department's inspectors made a systematic investigation, and set forth the unsafe condition of the tenement-house in Trinity's tenements that was first believed to exist.

Everything which could be imagined as being conducive to discomfort and unhealthfulness was found, and the lack of a sufficient supply of water on the different floors of the ramshackle houses was first believed to exist.

The corporation fought the Health Department tooth and nail, until the Trinity Church was ordered to comply with the water on the floors of two of the houses, 77 and 81 Charlton street, as test cases, after the corporation had refused to furnish to pay a fine for such neglect.

The Trinity Church trustees contended that the Health Department's order was illegal, and that the law was not applied to the requirements of the law were applied to-day.

The corporation fought the Health Department tooth and nail, until the Trinity Church was ordered to comply with the water on the floors of two of the houses, 77 and 81 Charlton street, as test cases, after the corporation had refused to furnish to pay a fine for such neglect.

Heecker Denies the Ex-Boss in the Real Estate Bill Hearing.