



SOME PROMINENT MEN WHO HAVE RECORDED THEMSELVES IN THE LAST WEEK IN FAVOR OF AN EAST SIDE SUBWAY.



JOHN P. CARROLL. (Photograph by Hugh Brown.) W. R. BEAL. ANDREW CARNEGIE. (Copyright, 1900, by Rockwood.) WILLIAM H. TEN EYCK. ALEXANDER T. MASON. THEODORE GILMAN. CHARLES BLANDY. BAINBRIDGE COLBY. JOHN H. STARIN. JAMES L. WELLS. J. M. WAINWRIGHT. E. W. BLOOMINGDALE.

EAST SIDE SHOPS OPEN.

POLICE OBEY MAYOR'S HINT ABOUT BLUE LAWS.

SALOONS AND RAINES HOTELS, HOWEVER, GENERALLY OBSERVE CLOSING STATUTES—JEWISH CELEBRATION.

The icy fetters that have bound the city for the last few Sundays relaxed a little yesterday in the genial glow of Mayor Low's pronouncement on the subject of blue laws. This circumstance, and the further interesting detail that several of those officers whose diligence resulted in the capture of a large number of East Side shopkeepers a week ago are now pastorally occupied in the region of Goatville, contributed much to a general toning down of police zeal. It was not that there was a general opening; such was not the case, but here and there along particularly sun parched highways a saloon opened its doors and closed its windows—and did it safely.

The courts reflected the changed condition. In the Essex Market Court, where so many Sabbath breakers have recently appeared on Sunday mornings, not a single case of excise violation was tried. James B. Reynolds, who is accustomed each Sunday morning to saunter down to the court and watch the interests of his Citizens Union constituents, was present, and Assistant District Attorney Kressel was with him, but their visit was without incident.

The center of interest in the Sunday question was the East Side. The Jewish holidays, now beginning, lent particular interest to the situation. Thanks to Mayor Low's expressed desire, the inhabitants of this quarter were unmolested. The butcher shops were open, almost for the first time this year; the clothing stores in Grand and Canal sts. were doing a big business; even the pushcart man, the most timid and fearful of all traders, who scuds before the wind at the slightest sign of danger, was forth and early engaged in a thriving trade. A week ago the only shops open were the undertaking establishment and the police station; yesterday at least one of these was doing no business.

DID "SUCH A PISNESS?"

Hester-st., Pitt and Ridge, in fact all the market centers of the pushcart trade, were crowded throughout the day, and everybody appeared to be doing what is described in those regions as "such a pisness." This is the season when the inhabitants of the Ghetto change their house-keeping utensils. No cooking pots or dishes that are used during the rest of the year may be used during the holidays, and the volume of trade at this time is tremendous. Great crowds swarmed around the carts and pushed and crowded to get near the vendors. Through this crowd sulky bluecoats moved aimlessly, their countenances revealing their disappointment at their inability to interfere.

In the Italian district around the "Bend" the "hokey pokey man" was also reaping a harvest as a result of the changed conditions. Indeed, the only unhappy member of society in the lower city was the gallant revolting policeman, who was forced to stand idly by while untold opportunities to turn an easy if not an honest penny slipped by him. Among the East Side storekeepers Mayor Low changed from a persecuting foe to a protecting friend in the space of a few hours.

There was one precinct in the city where, on Sunday morning at least, the saloons were wide open; that was Captain Foody's, the scene of the recent melodramatic revolt. Whatever forces may have contributed to this sudden relapse from strenuous virtue were not apparent, but certain it is that the much vaunted 450 was not a potent force yesterday.

Still, it should not be concluded that the city was in any sense open, for it was not. The effect of two rigidly legal Sundays could not be so easily dispensed. For the most part the saloons closed and their bars were exposed. In the Bowery all the various resorts began to serve soft drinks promptly at midnight Saturday, and even the Raines law hotels transferred their business to the back rooms. Sandwiches also made their appearance with the Sabbath, the same unpalatable, unwholesome and unwhiting sandwiches that have appeared so frequently of late that the Bowery was united in calling the present administration a "sandwich gang."

THE TENDERLOIN GLOOMY.

The Tenderloin was gloomy. The hotels did business quietly. Many saloons were closed. The Bohemia, Cairo and other resorts of that kind that have earned for a part of the Tenderloin the name of the "White Light" district were closed tight. From the sign of the Haymarket there was a faint green glare. A placard announced that a Gospel meeting was to be held there at 8 o'clock. Up to 8 p. m. there had been two arrests in the Tenderloin for violation of the excise law.

The Police Headquarters' record of excise violations from 6 a. m. yesterday was as follows: Church-st., 2; Oak-st., 2; Madison-st., 1; Charles-st., 2; MacDougal-st., 1; Fifth-st., 2; West Thirtieth-st., 1; West Fifty-seventh-st., 5; West Forty-seventh-st., 5; East Fifty-first-st., 1; West Sixty-eighth-st., 1; East One-hundred-and-fourth-st., 1; Tremont, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Total arrests, 26. Last Sunday there were 41 arrests.

Only one prisoner charged with violation of the excise law was arraigned before Magistrate Hogan in the Jefferson Market court. The unfortunate exception to the general rule of immunity was Martin Potter, a bartender employed at No. 41 Seventh-ave. On the testimony of the policemen making the arrest that they had found a crowd of men drinking beer in the few small hours of the Sabbath, Potter was held in \$500 bail for trial in Special Sessions.

SIXTY BURNED TO DEATH.

STEAMER CITY OF PITTSBURG CATCHES FIRE IN THE NIGHT.

MANY OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED ARE BADLY INJURED—VESSEL AND CARGO LOST.

Cañero, Ill., April 20.—One of the worst disasters in the history of the Ohio River navigation occurred shortly after 4 o'clock this morning near Ogden's Landing, near this city. While almost all aboard were asleep the steamer City of Pittsburg was discovered to be on fire, and in a few moments she was burned to the water's edge. The loss of over \$80,000 on the steamer does not include the cargo. Both are wiped out.

The latest estimates are that one hundred and fifty persons were aboard and that not more than half of them were saved, many of the latter were burned or injured. As the register of the steamer was burned no list can be given, either of the victims or of the survivors, and in the confusion it has been impossible to get complete lists. Captain Phillips admits that the death list may reach sixty.

When the City of Pittsburg left Cincinnati last Wednesday night for Memphis she had thirty-one passengers and a crew of more than sixty. The local officers of the packet company say that some of these passengers have since reached their destination and others had been taken aboard at points down the river. Some of the passengers were from Pittsburg and other upriver points. Even the names of the passengers who started from Cincinnati are not obtainable, as the only register kept was in the purser's office on the steamer.

The Pittsburg was built at Marietta in 1829, and was valued at \$80,000. She was 200 feet long and 80 feet wide, and was owned by John M. Phillips and "Al" Brahm, of Pittsburg, and Dana Scott, of Zanesville. Mrs. Phillips, wife of the commander of the steamer, and her son remained here this trip. Mrs. Phillips received a telegram from her husband to-night, saying that he was not seriously injured.

Owensboro, Ky., April 20.—Patrick Burke, a farmer, who with his wife and six children were all lost on the steamer City of Pittsburg to-day, formerly lived at Whitesville, in this county. He left here last Friday for Missouri, where he expected to reside.

DISASTER AT MANAGUA.

HUNDREDS KILLED OR INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION.

PRESIDENT ZELAYA SAYS IT WAS THE WORK OF CONSPIRATORS.

Managua, Nicaragua, April 20.—A severe explosion occurred here on the night of April 16. A large two story barrack, situated near the lake front and in the center of the city, was blown to fragments. Between one hundred and two hundred officers and soldiers are reported to have been killed, and many soldiers and other persons are reported to have been injured. A large number of houses near the barrack, including the National Hotel, the central telegraph station and the National Palace, were damaged or wrecked. President Zelaya was absent at Masaya at the time of the explosion, but he hurriedly returned to Managua on horseback. He has published a statement in which he attributes the disaster to the work of conspirators. He says that tons of dynamite, in addition to a quantity of powder, were stored in the barrack. The actual causes which led to the explosion have not yet been determined.

After the first explosion the police told the terrified people temporarily to leave the city, as it was thought the burning building still contained dynamite. Large numbers of people, consequently, fled to the suburbs. The first explosion was followed by several minor detonations, supposed to have been caused by the explosion of packages of gunpowder.

The people who fled the city at the time of the explosion are returning to-day. The fragments of the numerous dead, who were not blown to atoms, are being buried.

The present lowest estimate of the damage caused by the explosion, in houses, furniture, cannon and war material, is 5,000,000 pesos.

SIPIAGUINE'S LAST MOMENTS.

DYING MINISTER DECLARED THAT DEATH WAS HARD FOR AN UNBELIEVER.

St. Petersburg, April 20.—The "Novoe Vremya" has published the first authentic account of the last moments of M. Sipiaguine, the Minister of the Interior, who was assassinated by a student named Balsachonst last Tuesday, in the ministerial offices.

According to this paper, M. Sipiaguine recovered consciousness after his wounds had been dressed. He immediately realized that he was dying, and he exhibited the greatest fortitude. He could only utter broken sentences. He expressed a wish to see the Emperor, and demanded that his wife and a priest be sent for. He muttered:

"Death is hard for an unbeliever. It is impossible to live without faith. I never wished any one anything but good."

PALMA LANDS IN CUBA.

WELCOMED WITH ENTHUSIASM AT GIBARA.

A PLEASANT VOYAGE FROM OLD POINT COMFORT—SOME EXPECTED APPOINTMENTS.

Gibara, April 20.—General Tomas Estrada Palma, President-elect of the Cuban Republic, arrived here to-day on the steamer Admiral Farragut from Old Point Comfort, Va., being greeted on his return to his native country with great enthusiasm. It is no exaggeration to say that this little Santiago was out in full force to welcome its first President. Its population of six thousand was augmented by as many more who came from all parts of the island, from Havana to Santiago, to pay homage to a man they loved. The voyage from Old Point Comfort took just three days. The weather was magnificent, and the surroundings the entire passage were as good as desired. General Palma enjoyed it greatly, and his forebodings of seasickness were not realized. The efforts of Captain Hopkins to make a record run were fully successful, and yesterday he overtook four other steamers which had several miles' handicap, much to the gratification of his distinguished passenger. It might be interesting to quote the last words spoken by General Palma on leaving American soil, as it emphasized the great love that he has for his home and family. With tears in his eyes, he had just bade his son José farewell on board the steamer, and as she was leaving her moorings he shouted to R. A. C. Smith, who had charge of the arrangements for his trip, "Take care of my boy!"

As the Virginia coast became less and less visible, he said, with words full of sadness:

"This country has been my home for twenty years, and I regret to leave, but my people have called me, and my duty is there."

THE ARRIVAL AT GIBARA.

The general's entire time on the vessel was given to rest and preparation. This morning he was one of the first on deck, and as early as 7 o'clock he was busy writing to his wife, at Central Valley, N. Y. He then made ready to go ashore. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired in his honor when the steamer had come to anchor. General Palma, standing at the rail, said to The Tribune correspondent:

"The last time I saw this place was thirty-five years ago, when I was taken away from this very spot by the Spaniards, a prisoner of war."

Then his face brightened at the scene that was now before him. How different was his return to Cuba! He left in chains and came back with his path literally strewn with roses. The harbor was a kaleidoscope of color and animation. From every craft flew the flag of Cuba Libre and the Stars and Stripes. Old friends who had known General Palma in the "Ten Years' War" and had shared with him the hardships and sufferings of many campaigns came on board and embraced him. Many were in tears. The vessel was soon crowded with members of committees, representing different cities, who came out in steamers and launches which were decorated from stem to stern, from the mast to the waterline. After a quarter of an hour of informal talk General Palma and his party were taken ashore in a steam launch. It was when he put his foot on the pier that the pent up enthusiasm of his compatriots broke forth in earnest. There were rounds of cheers by the natives of Gibara as they crowded around their President-elect which could have been heard clear across the bay. Mayor Cespedes spoke a few words of welcome and then proposed "Three cheers for the first President of the Cuban Republic!" They were given with a will and sincerity that should have removed all doubts, if any existed, of General Palma's popularity.

CEREMONIES AT THE CITY HALL.

With the village band playing the Cuban hymn, a procession was formed to the principal street, whence the President-elect and members of the committee were drawn in a carriage by a score of stalwart Cubans to the city hall. Every place of vantage along the route was taken up. Men, women and children crowded and pushed to embrace and shake the hands of the veteran. Arches had been built across every street which led to the city hall. Not a house in all Gibara was without decoration in some form. From every one flew the flag of Cuba, and from almost as many were displayed the flag of the United States, while the red and yellow colors of Spain were conspicuous on the Spanish houses. The Spaniards joined in the welcome. Garlands of roses and palms figured prominently in the decorations. All in all, it was the greatest celebration that Gibara has ever known. A procession, headed by a detachment of the 10th Regiment, United States Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Hart, and made up of local civic societies, school children and women, preceded by the Palma party to the city hall and then lined up on either side to allow his carriage to pass. Every woman and girl was armed with small bouquets which they threw into the carriage.

General Palma sat with bowed head, bowing in response to the cheers which greeted him from all sides. He was pleased and deeply affected by the demonstration. The ceremonies at the City Hall consisted of some speechmaking by the Mayor, members of the Council, General Cespedes spoke eloquently of the gratitude that the Cuban people owed to General Palma, and the honor of being the first to receive the first Chief Executive of Cuba Libre. His countrymen, he said, trusted General Palma implicitly and would aid him in every way toward a successful administration of his office.

General Palma, in responding, spoke with some difficulty, as he was almost overcome by the reception given him. As he was about to begin his speech there was a shower of flowers from the enthusiastic black eyed senoritas. He began by proposing cheers for Cuba Libre and for the United States. He said the Cuban people should, with the inauguration of their independent government, abandon politics, and give their attention to the betterment and reconstruction of their country. It was his ambition to bring the various elements together, so that they may all work to one end, the building up of Cuba. He promised to devote henceforth all his time,

UNITED IN SUPPORT.

CALL EAST SIDE TUNNEL A NECESSITY.

MEN CONVERSANT WITH CONDITIONS GIVE REASONS FOR NEED OF IMMEDIATE ACTION.

Residents, property holders, real estate dealers and politicians of the East Side continue to indorse the project for a rapid transit subway for that part of the city from The Bronx to Murray Hill or below. The majority of property owners feel certain that the improvement would enhance values, though some few dread the temporary upheaval of construction. Even these, however, are ready to admit that the greatest good to the greatest number undoubtedly calls for the building of an East Side underground electric road with all possible dispatch.

C. C. Sargent set forth some interesting facts as to the effect on values, when seen at his home, No. 29 East Seventy-third-st., by a Tribune reporter.

FRANK R. STOCKTON DEAD.

WELL KNOWN NOVELIST EXPIRES SUDDENLY AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 20.—Frank R. Stockton died suddenly here this morning. The cause of Mr. Stockton's death was paralysis, immediately resulting from a hemorrhage of the brain. He was a guest at the dinner held on Wednesday night of the National Academy of Sciences, when he was taken suddenly ill. The ailment did not at that time appear to be serious, and for a while the sufferer seemed to be improving, but a change for the worse came this morning, and death occurred at 11 o'clock. By his bedside when the end came were his wife, who was a Miss Tuttle, of Virginia, and her sister. He was sixty-eight years old. The body will be taken to Philadelphia for burial.

Mr. Stockton had spent last winter in New-York, and had done little literary work. Referring to a visit of nearly a month to Atlantic City he came to Washington so that he might attend the dinner of scientists, intending then to go to his home in Charlestown, W. Va.

The following sketch of the author appeared in The Tribune on March 1, 1902:

The publication of a new book by Frank R. Stockton is always an occasion of interest to many people, and his latest one, "Kate Bonnet," is full of his best beloved characteristics, humor, quaintness and droll invention. The list of his books is a long one, and goes back to the days when he was writing juvenile stories. Mr. Stockton is nearly sixty-eight years old. He began life as an engraver, after his graduation from the high school of his native city, Philadelphia, in 1832, but he soon gave up engraving to devote himself to newspaper work. His earliest writings were a number of fantastical tales for children in "The Riverside Magazine"; afterward he joined the staff of a daily paper in Philadelphia, and then came to New-York, serving on the editorial staff of the old "Saturday Monthly," and on the establishment of "St. Nicholas" he became its assistant editor. His "Rudder Grange" papers in "Scribner" first attracted widespread attention to his work, which has never since lost.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Stockton was for many years at Convent, near Morrisstown, N. J. In 1859 the Claibourne plantation, near Charlestown, W. Va., was purchased, and at that place Mr. Stockton spent the last years of his life.

A fine edition of his works, known as the Shenandoah Edition, was brought out in 1899. His preface follows:

About the time these volumes were beginning to form themselves into a company, to march so to speak toward whatever measure of success shall be before them, I made for myself a new home in the beautiful Valley of the Shenandoah. So as a new manner of life of the books and the new manner of life of their author began together, it was determined to call this uniform series the "Shenandoah Edition."

A complete list of Mr. Stockton's works is here given:

"Rudder Grange," 1878; "The Lady of the Tiger," 1884; "The Casting Away of Mrs. Locks and Mrs. Alice," 1887; "The Null," 1888; "The Great War Syndicate," 1889; "Ardis Claverden," 1890; "Pompadour," 1890; "The Squint," 1891; "The Adventures of Captain Horn," 1895; "Mrs. Cliff's Yacht," 1896; "The Girl at Coburn's," 1898; "The Great Story of St. Nicholas," 1898; "The Hermit's," 1899; "The Vizier of the Two Horned Alexander," 1899; "A Bicycle in Cathay," 1901, and "Kate Bonnet," 1902.

ASCENSION FUND INCREASED.

MISS SERENA RHINELANDER GIVES \$50,000 TO THE ENDOWMENT OF THE PARISH.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth-ave. and Tenth-st., was fittingly celebrated at the three services in the church yesterday. The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant announced at the evening service that the endowment fund had been increased in the last week by the sum of \$50,000, making the total cash in hand \$100,000, with over \$30,000 in subscriptions. After the service Mr. Grant said that the \$50,000 had come in the shape of a check from Miss Serena Rhineland, in memory of her sister, Miss Julia Rhineland, who died about seven years ago. Miss Rhineland had promised the money some time ago on condition that a like sum was raised within a prescribed period. On Thursday \$50,000 had been deposited with the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, which is the holder of the fund, and Miss Rhineland was immediately informed. Her check was promptly forwarded. This makes \$120,000 that has been raised within eighteen months. The church is striving for an endowment fund of \$250,000, and it is hoped that the cash already received will be increased by \$75,000 within the next year.

At the service last night addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, of the University Place Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, of the "Old First" Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Huntington spoke of the necessity of wealthy people contributing liberally to the church. "The church cannot continue without endowments," he said. "It is a mystery to me that our multi-millionaires fail to see the opportunity that lies before them in church endowment. They should use what God has placed in their hands for the advancement of His work. I don't say that sixty libraries are too many in New-York, but I do say that sixty church settlements would be too few. Libraries, however widely circulated they may be, cannot rival the church settlements. The church settlement touches humanity on more sides than any other agency."

Dr. Alexander, in the course of his address, said that the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches had more in common than most churches, and that their relations were gradually becoming closer. The two had been confronting each other for the last seventy-five years with mutual respect and without rivalry.

Mr. Grant delivered the anniversary sermon at the morning service, in which he gave an outline of the life of the church. He made an earnest appeal for contributions to the endowment fund sufficient to prevent the church ever being moved from its present location. He hoped that ten of the wealthier members of the congregation would give \$1,000 each, and said that one member had already pledged himself for this sum.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon there was a musical service, with an address by the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith.

DENOUNCES A MARSHAL.

JUSTICE SAYS INSTALMENT CASE SHOWS MANY ABUSES.

GOVERNOR ODELL INQUIRES ABOUT SHARKS BEFORE SIGNING REMEDIAL BILL.

Checked at the jails and defeated at every turn, the instalment dealers have fallen back on the courts, relying on their ability to produce perjured testimony to withstand the attacks made upon them. Here, too, they have sustained a notable series of defeats. Perhaps the most important one they have met with, though, came in the signature of the Civil Procedure bill by the Governor last week. Before signing this bill Governor Odell wrote to Assemblyman Wilson, who introduced it, and inquired if it would remedy the situation in the instalment cases. The assurance of Mr. Wilson that it was intended to hit several phases of this abuse probably played some part in obtaining the official sanction.

Not less significant is the result of the Lupia case, which was decided before Justice Hoffman in the Fifth District Court on Friday. This case is one of the most important as well as the hardest contested instalment case ever tried in this city. It originally came before Justice Roesch, when he was sitting in the Second District Court. It was brought there by John Palmeri, who, as counsel for Lupia, asked for a motion to vacate an arrest issued in the case. In granting this motion, Justice Roesch delivered a strong and telling denunciation of the instalment dealer, the marshal and all concerned in the proceeding, and recommended that the facts be submitted to the grand jury.

The facts in the Lupia case, an account of which has already been published in The Tribune, are as follows:

Lupia bought a watch on December 22 of last year, paying \$6 down and agreeing to pay \$1 a week. Two days later he was arrested, confined in the marshal's office for hours in a dark room without water and food, and finally, when it was discovered that he would not pay unjust demands, incarcerated in Ludlow Street Jail and kept there over Christmas. More than this, he was arrested in Kings County by a New-York County marshal, who had no jurisdiction there. Justice Roesch's decision was on an action brought by John Palmeri to vacate the order of arrest, as a result of which a sum of money was extorted from Lupia's aged father. In his opinion the justice says:

"This is an order to vacate an order of arrest and dismiss the action and all proceedings therein. The defendant never had his day in court, never was arraigned in court upon his arrest, and never had any opportunity to question the validity of his arrest."

MARSHAL HAD NO POWER.

"The marshal is a resident of Kings County. He was arrested in that county on the order of arrest procured in New-York County, and executed in the former county by a marshal of the latter. The marshal had no power to make the arrest, and the proceedings thereunder are void. Furthermore, the grounds upon which the defendant was arrested are completely disproven by the motion papers. The defendant had purchased from the plaintiff, an instalment dealer, a watch, upon which he had paid \$6 at the time of delivery, and agreed to pay the balance in weekly instalments of \$1.

"Two days after the purchase and before any instalment had become due, the defendant was arrested. The co-surety upon the undertaking was another instalment dealer, Charles Ludwin, in ill repute in this court, as the records show."

"The defendant, after his arrest in Brooklyn, was taken to the marshal's office in New-York. He was kept there from about 9:30 o'clock in the morning until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, without having been arraigned in court, as required by Section 1308 of the Consolidation act. Yet the court was in session. At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon the defendant was taken to jail and kept there till the 26th day of December, 1901, when he was discharged by the marshal making the arrest without arraignment in court, after the defendant's father had paid the plaintiff the sum of \$16.

"Upon these points the affidavit of Stromberg is false on its face. He states that the papers were handed to the justice (Bolte), who marked them 'settled,' as will presently appear was not the case."

"The defendant and all his people (Italians) had been informed by the plaintiff and the marshal that the defendant would have to remain in jail six months unless the money demanded was paid. After the defendant had been thus released the plaintiff's attorney marked the papers 'settled' in his own handwriting. After the motion had been made, and the day before it was to have been argued, an alleged approval by Justice Bolte was placed upon the papers underneath the writing mentioned, despite the fact that I, and not Justice Bolte, actually held court on the day of the date of such alleged approval."

DISTORTION OF FACTS.

"Upon these facts it is claimed that, the action being settled, the court has lost its jurisdiction. To call such an arrangement a settlement is to utterly distort the facts. These proceedings throughout show a remarkable series of abuse of process and power utterly unparalleled in my experience, and which ought to be submitted to the grand jury."

CALIFORNIA IN FOUR DAYS.

From New York. Best of everything en route. The "Overland Limited," via Chicago & North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways. Offices, 61, 62 and 63 Broadway.—Adv.

Continued on second page.

Hundreds—thousands of medical men use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Continued on second page.