

The Sun

WILLIAM M. LAPPAN.

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Readers of THE SUN leaving the city can have the Daily and Sunday editions mailed to their addresses.

Foraker's Year Also. The good humor, unconventional directness and businesslike tone of Senator FORAKER's speech as permanent chairman of the Ohio convention indicate a confident and happy mind.

Whoever paints in the future the panorama of Ohio politics will dwell long over the artistic opportunity which the historic scene at Columbus on June 4, 1903, affords.

It is a presentation ceremony that the picture records. The platter is in the hand of the senior Senator, and the junior Senator is the recipient. It is FORAKER, not HANNA, who is doing the FORAKER. In a most courteous and cordial manner, without a trace of jealousy, or political apprehension, or doubt of the assured security of his own position, Senator FORAKER designates Senator HANNA to the enthusiastic delegates as one who is entitled to be reflected not only this year but every six years as long as he lives and wants the office.

It is likewise FORAKER's year in a peculiar and important sense. He has struck while the iron is hot, and knows it. He has mounted the bronco at the right moment, and has kept his seat. Mr. FORAKER is now an undoubtedly contemporaneous statesman.

Mr. Chamberlain's Troubles. That Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S proposal to revert to a protective tariff would encounter vehement opposition on the part of British Liberals was to be expected.

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let their present inclination to regard Great Britain with a friendly eye would not unreasonably be chilled. Now, so long as the United States maintains cordial relations with England the latter country can never experience a famine. If, on the other hand, we were hostile, Canadian breadstuffs would do her no good, because against our will they could never be moved to the seacoast.

We are disposed to believe that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S project will be rejected by the British voters in the end.

The Honorable Record of Major Runcie.

The last Army List and Directory of the Officers of the Army of the United States was officially issued from Washington less than twenty days ago. Among a great many other honorable and honored names, these appear therein:

Commander in Chief—THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President.

Secretary of War—ELIHU ROOT.

WOOD, LEONARD, Brigadier General, Manila, P. I. RUNCIE, JAMES E., First Lieutenant, retired, 28 Cuba street, Havana, Cuba.

The last named two officers stand equally before the military law in regard to amenability to its provisions and to the Department's discipline.

Mr. RUNCIE is practicing law in Havana, where he has represented and yet represents large corporation interests as their counsel and attorney. Professionally, socially, and in every other respect his standing in the community is excellent. He is not a discharged employee of the former Military Government of Cuba. He is not seeking publicity for any charge or complaint of his own against any person. He is not trying to push himself into notice or to pull anybody down. He is not a man with a grievance, unless it be that the recollection of a supposed betrayal of friendship keeps some one spot in his heart.

The title of Major, by which Mr. RUNCIE is commonly known, designates his rank in the Volunteer service, which he entered like many other retired officers of the Regular establishment, when the war broke out with Spain. He is a graduate of West Point. His military record is here briefly set forth:

Cadet, United States Military Academy, 1875.

Second Lieutenant, Fifth United States Cavalry, 1879.

First Lieutenant, First United States Artillery, 1886.

Retired for disability in line of duty, March 22, 1894.

Major, First Ohio Cavalry, May 9-Oct. 25, 1898.

We call the attention of all students of Gen. LEONARD WOOD'S career and all regular or volunteer custodians of his honor to the foregoing facts—particularly and for good reasons commending the same to the consideration of our neighbor the New York Tribune.

All that we care for, said the Tribune on May 6, 1903, "is to find somebody who is responsible for the charge."

The Support of Religion by Assessment Advocated.

A plan for providing support for the clergy and religious agencies of the Episcopal Church, suggested and formulated in the Church Eclectic magazine by the Rev. JOHN E. H. SIMPSON of Portland, Oregon, has interested for Churches generally and for the whole religious public.

Mr. SIMPSON contends and proves that the Episcopal Church as an organization is in a "chaotic condition" so far as concerns its financial department. Its General Convention, meeting only once in three years, is the ultimate authority in all matters that relate to the Church, but it is an unincorporated body incapable of holding property or administering funds. The Church creates dioceses, parishes and missions, and ordains and commissions an army of ministers, in number at present about six thousand parishes and five thousand clergy, but as an organized body it makes no provisions to meet the practical obligations assumed by it, has no authorities to administer its temporalities, and, with relatively insignificant exceptions, has no temporalities to administer. No directions are contained in its constitution or canons "as to how dioceses, parishes, missions or Church institutions are to be maintained and none as to the support of the regular clergy." Each diocese and each parish is distinct and wholly responsible for its own maintenance. The vast preponderance of Church property is vested in independent parish vestries and local corporations.

The Church creates dioceses, organizes parishes and ordains ministers and then leaves them to go as they please, or rather as they can. Instead of one general board for the management of Church finances there are over 6,000 separate funds for the sustentation of the clergy and the support of the local churches. Clergymen are ordained and commissioned and then left to "pick up a living as vestries are good-natured or as ladies' guilds are loyal." People "give for the support of their own clergyman, or their organist or sexton rather than for the support of the Gospel." Theoretically, the clergyman is the authoritative head of his congregation; actually, he is its "hired man," to be directed, petted, scolded, tolerated, persecuted, retained or got rid of at the sweet will of those who pay.

Here is a picture Mr. SIMPSON draws of the resulting condition of many of these ministers:

"In numerous instances he does not receive what is promised, and when he does receive it, it is often a month or two in arrears. Too often the parish clergyman is unable to figure upon a stated income, and his mind is harassed and his spirit distressed in endeavoring to pay for the necessities of life. There are instances, all around, of clergymen involved in debt, through sickness or other cause, for which they are not responsible, who, no matter how they work, and no matter how they save, are utterly unable to clear themselves, and have no prospect of clearing themselves. I can point to cultured ladies, the wives, daughters and sisters of living clergymen, whose lives are largely spent in scrubbing, washing, sweeping and mending, who take in work, or go out to it, whose present is overburdened with anxiety and care and whose future presents no prospect of relief. If the clergy in the United States who have suffered in this way, and are suffering, could make their sufferings known by a show of hands, there would be an amazing spectacle."

The clergy, too, compelled to bear the burden of raising money for the support

of parishes and various Church agencies, weary their people with importunities. The rector of a great city parish must be a man of affairs. In the election of a Bishop "it has come to this, that the chief consideration is that of executive ability." Numberless and incessant calls for money irritate parishioners.

The remedy for these really glaring evils suggested by Mr. SIMPSON is based on the theory that the organized Church, of which the minister is the creation and servant, is bound to make certain and adequate provision for his support. "What right," he asks, "has even the Church of God to accept the whole service of a man's life and make no provision for his support?" His plan is for the General Convention to create a permanent board to be incorporated and of legal status, to hold and administer a sustentation fund made up from three sources: First, special gifts for its endowment; second, by the transference to it of funds for certain general Church purposes already established in different dioceses, and, last, by the assessment of the individual communicants of the Church "in an equitable and uniform due."

The amount of this assessment suggested by him is 50 cents a month. He estimates that this sustentation fund could be made so large as to yield an income sufficient to pay stipends of \$3,000 a year to the eighty-one Bishops and of \$500 to 4,941 clergymen of the Episcopal Church. Any parish, however, would be free to supplement this stipend to its own clergy to any extent it desired.

Such an assessment, Mr. SIMPSON argues, would be in strict conformity with the method of raising money for the Church under the Old Dispensation, by tithes—and the practice of early Christians. Besides, as "a business method whereby the Church makes a reasonable demand on her people for that which manifestly owe her," it would command respect from practical men, and "the more truly businesslike the Christian methods the better for the Christian religion." The assessment plan, also, in the religious bodies where it has been applied, has already worked satisfactorily and successfully. It is a method frequently used by the Roman Catholic Church. The Episcopal Church in Ireland assesses its parishes according to the number of communicants in each. In Scotland the parish pays its ministers a fixed salary. In the United States the Presbyterian Church pays its ministers an average of \$1,200 a year. Such an assessment is working successfully among the Mormons and the Seventh Day Adventists, the members paying one-tenth of their incomes, and numerous orders and societies of one sort or another are collecting such assessments habitually.

It is a far more important than practically is at first sight, for it would practically change the name of the Episcopal Church, over which there is now so much agitation.

The Progress of Devery.

The unselfish friends of the Hon. PUMP DEVERY continue their efforts to express the still inarticulate meaning of his boom. Thursday night the Hon. JOHN B. MCGOLDRICK, a lost light of Tammany, made a beautiful "presentation speech" in the Devery temple over an Eighth avenue saloon. An American in Mexico has given to Mr. DEVERY a cane, said to have been "cut from the tree under which MAXIMILIAN was executed."

The stick, carved horribly with horrible gods, HUTZLOPFCHEIT, for example, a determined divinity who "ate up" victims by the thousands, bolted them, though not exactly as the dauntless DEVERY has bolted Tammany. "The Mexicans got their liberty there" (at Queretaro), said Mr. MCGOLDRICK; "Mr. DEVERY is to give liberty to New York."

The Hon. FRANK FARRELL, who is not to be confused with the Tammany grandee of that name, put forward this interpretation of the Devery movement:

"Mr. DEVERY is the man who is going to get elected and put a quietus on trusts."

Now Mr. DEVERY is not going to interfere with Mr. ROOSEVELT'S task of putting a quietus on trusts, and he is not to be the liberator of New York. What he is trying to do and what his friends are generally encouraging him to do is to increase the "per capita" circulation of DEVERY'S money, "BIG BILL'S" wad, in the Ninth Assembly district and elsewhere. Mr. DEVERY'S supporters mean to liberate all of his money that he can be induced to part with and to put a quietus on a big slice of his bank account.

The enthusiasm for Mr. DEVERY is due solely to his supposed willingness to "loosen up;" and he is the only man in New York who isn't "on." Such is the lamentable result of progressive megalomania.

Three-Year-Old Turf Idols.

The turf sharps have found a new idol in Africa, the three-year-old son of Star Ruby and Africa Queen. After he had taken up 114 pounds on Monday, ran a mile and a quarter in 2:05 4/5 and won the race easily, the idol worshippers of the turf promptly made levy on all the adjectives of superlative degree that happened to be handy, and sounded the praises of the new wonder. They did the same thing after Irish Lad had won the Brooklyn Handicap, a race of the same distance.

Both performances were excellent for three-year-olds at this season of the year. We have no quarrel with the partisans of either horse. More power to their lungs and vocabulary! But in the interest of the conservation of energy, we want to remind the enthusiasts, professional and amateur, who find profit or loss in going to the races that even our matchless English tongue has its limits, that the season is yet young and that the heated term is coming on, when even the adjective factory may get apporexy if overworked.

Moreover, one swallow doesn't make a summer, and the premier thoroughbred of the year, for any particular age, is not determined by the result of one race. Irish Lad performed handsomely in the Brooklyn Handicap, Africa Queen was a good horse and a fast one on Monday; but, speaking in the superlative, who but a superlative ass would now say which is the better colt of the two? Then, too, it must be remembered that both

these colts must reckon with Meltonian, the giant son of Melton; with Grey Friar, the delicately moulded son of St. George; with Mizzen and Lord of the Vale.

Furthermore, the champions of the West have not yet thrown their gauntlets into the arena. Yet untried is whose hoofbeats lie the honor of the prairies and the blue-grass meadows and the unsalted seas. What of Savable, winner of last year's Futurity, and the sturdy Dick Welles and the lordly High Chancellor? After some days, the American Derby will have been run, and then we shall know something of the fettle of the West. After that, in the mellow midsummer, the East and the West will meet at Saratoga and the battle royal will begin.

Then we shall know better which is the best of the best. Until then, let judgment on the three-year-old champion of the turf be suspended.

M. Rostand Drinks the Nectar.

The immortalization of M. EDMOND ROSTAND at the Mazarin Palace, Thursday, was a well-graced ceremony, accompanied with the dignity and effective dramatic representation that are characteristic of French pageants. If there were an American Academy, an institution the mere dream of which has stirred so many "symposiums" and "voting contests" in the United States, would the taking of a new member into its august penetralia raise such curiosity and expectation as the initiation of M. ROSTAND caused in Paris? Some 5,000 persons were eager to see the show and only 1,500 could be admitted. If Mr. HAMLIN GARLAND or the Chevalier FULLER were to be invested with the Academician's toga here in Manhattan, would the speculators be hawking tickets at a considerable advance over the box-office rates? If there was a ball game on the same day, there might be no wild throng at the American Academy.

The hired cab in which M. ROSTAND was driven to the scene of his apotheosis may be regarded as an American, at least a republican, means of transportation. There should be some sort of chariot, a carpenter or quadriga, bright with green and gold, to bear the Immortal to his hour of nectar and ambrosia; or he should glide along the Seine in a galley or a gondola. But even the Olympians may feel the pinch of modernity and the lessening rate of interest; and the MERCURY of the young century may sell his winged sandals to the Louvre and hire a bicycle.

A fine figure this handsome ROSTAND must have been in his brilliant uniform, flashing light from his poetic eyes and nimbus and his gilt-hilted sword. "It was universally acknowledged," says THE SUN'S cable despatch, "that he was the best-dressed Academician on record," and that is saying a good deal. A poet should have a touch of dandyism. His form extern should mirror his inward illumination. We like to think of Sir WALTER RALEIGH or Sir PHILIP SIDNEY in the splendid and elaborate costume of an Elizabethan courtier, silk and velvet and gold, spangled with jewels, his lovelock in orderly disorder and a rose on his ear. There were walking poems in those days and life was a masque. No shabby, dirty, foxed old VERLAINES for us! The poet and dramatist should look his part.

Notice the big Spanish cloak on M. ROSTAND'S shoulders. From him we may expect plays of the cloak and sword, passion and romance, flourish, the fire and madness lingering in Castilian veins and pens; wit, elegance and poesy.

There was one strange passage in M. ROSTAND'S speech:

"One does not write plays for those unhappy persons who remember the author's name when a hero comes upon the stage."

Is this a gibe, an unworthy gibe, at the Chicago SHAKESPEARE? When CYRANO DE BERGERAC came upon the stage, the greater than great GROSS, GROSS the huge, remembered the author's name and sued accordingly. Is there no Academy for GROSS? Are there no garlands for that head bowed with thought and with sorrow for the ingratitude of rivals whom it inspires without their knowing it?

The Jerome Park Reservoir.

Whether or not the Aqueduct Commission is as a body correct, competent or desirable, responsibility for the bottom of the Jerome Park Reservoir, through which the commission has been brought up with a round turn of criticism, rests primarily with the experts who designed it rather than with the Commissioners who have been overseeing the work.

Mr. ALPHONSE FRYEY, the civil engineer who planned the work, is a man of wide reputation in his profession. He decided that a certain thickness of concrete would hold water in the reservoir. His successor, Mr. WILLIAM R. HILL, is a competent engineer, and he has seen no reason, so far as we know, to change Mr. FRYEY'S plans. Mr. JOHN B. McDONALD, contractor for this great public work, believes there is a question as to the strength of the bottom proposed by Mr. FRYEY and approved by Mr. HILL, and Mayor LOW, in order that the question may be settled so that there shall be no possibility of an accident after the completion of the reservoir, has called in disinterested experts whose decision is to be final. None but an expert can discuss such a question intelligently, and experts may disagree among themselves on it. The public demand is that the reservoir must be so constructed in all its parts that danger of its failure to hold water shall be eliminated.

The year 1903 will be remembered in this country sorrowfully as the year of fire and flood. The West is obtaining relief from water, and in the order of nature the East must soon obtain relief from drought.

This city is now squarely confronted with the danger of losing the business of the Hoega Iron Works, unless its employees can be protected from violence. Nobody would be benefited by their being driven out, and many people would be hurt by it.

what no other horse has done. Hermis carried 126 pounds, while Ogden in fact making this record carried 122, and Dublin, the winner in this case, was a five-year-old and carried but 114.

Hermis is down for the moment, but he is far from being out.

TEACHER IN PHILIPPINES OUT.

Obliged to Give Up His Work on Account of Articles Published in This Country.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 5.—R. D. Epps, a schoolteacher in the Province of Laguna, P. I., being one of two teachers allotted to South Carolina by the Government and appointed by the State Superintendent of Education in 1900, has been forced to give up his work on account of his articles published in a newspaper in this State. Mr. Epps also sent here the first news of the now famous "water cure." He is a native of Williamsburg county, this State, and has been a successful teacher.

The judgment of the Court of Appeals sweeps away the contention that the Postmaster-General is bound by any decision of his in releasing a matter under a wrong classification, and restores to him the authority which he has all along been allowed to exercise without question. The decision was in the test cases of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston, publishers of the "Riverside Literature Series," and the Bates & Child Co. of Boston, publishers of "Houghton's Must." The Riverside Literature Series had been issued for many years, and had been accepted by previous Postmaster-Generals as mail matter of the second-class mail.

The Court held that a book or set of books cannot be exempted from the general classification by the ingenuity of the publisher in inventing a serial name or a literary title and numbering the books consecutively. The decision will affect all books and all alleged periodical publications which are in fact books.

The Roman Catholic Church and the Ritualists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Our aesthetic friends the Ritualists are in a most unfortunate predicament. They eagerly announce their belief in Roman Catholic dogmas, and claim a spiritual partnership with the Holy See, but at the same time they emphatically and consistently deny that they are Catholics, and classes them in the grand array of heretics. From a Roman Catholic point of view the Ritualists are idolaters. A priest is not a priest of Christ, but of the ritual. He is not a priest of Christ, but of the ritual. He is not a priest of Christ, but of the ritual.

THE GOSPEL FOR KENTUCKY.

Band of College Preachers to Invaite Breathitt County.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 5.—Within the next few days Breathitt county, the scene of Kentucky feud, murder and strife, will be invaded by a band of twenty-five young preachers, who will spend the summer months in an earnest effort to evangelize the people and end the feudal feeling.

BROOKLYN MAYORS IN OIL.

Commissioner Redfield Would Intrude Them to the Brooklyn Institute.

The portraits in oil of the Mayors of Brooklyn are now distributed impartially through the various offices in the Borough Hall, having been removed from the walls of the old Common Council Chamber, which is being transformed into a court room for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

In the opinion of City Works Commissioner Redfield these portraits should be regarded as the property of the City of Brooklyn, and he has already made application to the directors of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences to have a room in the Institute building specially set apart for them.

Real Panamas Are Always Correct.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Last Sunday, when the general public was enthusiastically spending its hard-earned money for expensive Panama hats, the extravagance was condoned, because the hat dealers assured each and every buyer that he was getting a hat that would last him a lifetime. This assurance was received in a spirit of not entire trust, confidence, but it was thought that the style would likely prevail through at least a few seasons.

The Hatted Man Asks a Question.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Concerning hats off in elevator, will Ruth Allen, "Stenographer," or some other champion of the fair sex kindly tell me why we should remove our hats in the presence of ladies in public places? Womankind draw attention! Is it not simply indifference to their presence that veils, as Ruth Allen writes, "WAG"?

Christian Science and Mark Twain.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: W. D. McCracken, having denied his position, as appointed by Mrs. Eddy, to answer criticisms on Christian Science, I have been naturally waiting for him to take up and answer the letter of "Observer," published in your valuable paper, May 30.

Are we to infer from his silence that Mark Twain's article in "Eddy's Error," published in the April number of the North American Review, is unanswerable? Many who have been attracted by the doctrines of Christian Science are anxiously awaiting his reply. A TRUTH SEEKER.

Suburban Interests.

The Sun—Who do you wish they had an underground tunnel running through the suburbs from Gunstaba—Because then a fellow could look out of the train window and see how the seeds he planted were getting along.

SECOND-CLASS MAIL DECISION.

Department Officers Say Self-Sustaining Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The long-standing contention of the Post Office Department that novels and other writings published in the form of periodicals were not entitled to the use of the mails at second-class rates, like newspapers and magazines, was sustained by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to-day. According to Postmaster-General Payne and other officers of the Department, this decision practically assures a self-sustaining postal service.

The decision was in the test cases of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of Boston, publishers of the "Riverside Literature Series," and the Bates & Child Co. of Boston, publishers of "Houghton's Must." The Riverside Literature Series had been issued for many years, and had been accepted by previous Postmaster-Generals as mail matter of the second-class mail.

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WOODBURY GETS HIS \$300,000.

Board of Estimate Doesn't Even Chop the Mansard Roof He Hugs For.

Commissioner Woodbury of the Street Cleaning Department got appropriations of nearly \$500,000 from the Board of Estimate yesterday. Comptroller Grout was inclined to object to some of the expenditure, but Major Woodbury jollied the board into granting what he asked. One of the items in the appropriation was \$305,000 for a new stable and repair shop at Fulton avenue and Nassau street, Brooklyn.

After studying the plans for this building, Mr. Grout wanted to know why the city should spend so much money for a "beautiful chateau" for horses. Major Woodbury explained the need, and Mr. Grout then drew attention to the fact that the plans provided for a mansard roof and suggested that the building should be run up another floor and be topped with a flat roof.

Major Woodbury pleaded so earnestly for his mansard roof that the board gave him what he asked for. Certain changes which will save the city \$100,000 in the building which will make a saving of about \$25,000. "Little Tim" Sullivan, who was present at the meeting, remarked to the Comptroller: "Major, you are the best city officer we have."

COFFEY DEMOCRATS FOR FUSION.

Continue Hostile Both to Tammany and to Willoughby Street.

The Brooklyn Democracy, which was organized by ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey when he was bounced from the regular organization for alleged disloyalty a few years ago, and which gave substantial aid to the fusion cause in the last May election, will support it again in the approaching campaign. Last night the Executive Committee of the party held its first meeting in several months in its headquarters in the Temple Bar building and unequivocally declared its continued hostility to Tammany and Willoughby Street machines, and likewise strongly indorsed the present administration.

Tax Commissioner Rufus L. Scott presided, and among the speakers were ex-Senator Coffey, ex-Magistrate Walter L. Durack, Warden Patrick Hayes of the Kings County Penitentiary, ex-Superintendent Thomas Nolan, Fred Kinnahan and Michael J. Coffey. There was a unanimous sentiment in favor of active cooperation with all the other anti-Tammany and anti-Willoughby Street organizations in the city, and committees were appointed to see that good organizations were effected in each election district.

NICARAGUA LEAVES WAR TAX.

Makes the Revolutionists Pay the Cost of Suppressing the Revolution.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Government of Nicaragua, according to advice received from the State Department to-day, has directed that three-fifths of a war tax, to pay the expenses of the recent revolution, shall be raised in Granada, the principal stronghold of the revolutionists. The total amount of the war tax is to be used in paying the loyal troops.

The report says that the revolution, which was begun on March 20, has been "entirely" suppressed. The extension of the failure of the Government quickly to suppress the uprising is that the revolutionists seized the only two steamers on Lake Nicaragua, and could not get there until the Government sent a small gunboat to the lake from the Pacific Ocean, using a specially constructed railway car to transport it.

REINS IN WOODRUFF'S HANDS.

He'll Keep Them, Too, He Says, and Field His Place to Hays.

HE'LL KEEP THEM, TOO, HE SAYS, AND FIELD HIS PLACE TO HAYS.

Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff visited Brooklyn yesterday and emphatically contradicted the rumors that he was contemplating a surrender of the control of the Republican organization, which he wrested from the grasp of ex-Senator Jacob Worth six years ago.

For more than two hours Mr. Woodruff occupied the chair of state in Republican headquarters at the Grand Central Hotel, and received the homage of most of the district leaders and discussed with them the disposition of all the little pieces of official patronage which he could not control in this, as in other matters affecting the interests of the party, there was apparently no disposition to question Mr. Woodruff's judgment.

EXILED FRENCH NUNS FIND REFUGE HERE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 5.—Seven French nuns, exiled from their native land, have taken refuge in this city, and opened a home for the aged, the sick and the indigent religious services daily. They are members of the order of the Helpers of the Holy Souls. They visit and care for the aged and the sick, and have a number of religious services daily. They are members of the order of the Helpers of the Holy Souls. They visit and care for the aged and the sick, and have a number of religious services daily.

An Ecclesiastical Trust Proposed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: A few years ago the Grand Jurors of the State of New York, in their report on the condition of the State, recommended the establishment of a trust for the purpose of disarming and the establishment of a mode of international arbitration. The result of this conference—the establishment of the peace and arbitration act, which is the league, was one of the most notable diplomatic achievements of the age. Following this precedent the various ecclesiastical bodies should unite in a general conference to effect, in the first place, the disarming of the various churches, and the establishment of a tribunal, with plenary powers, to settle religious controversies, and in the second place, to effect the union of the churches.

While the churches are fighting each other over foolish and immaterial doctrinal points, the world is suffering from the consequences of a nation must suffer when its people are engaged in a civil war. The energy and ability directed against the joint enemies of civilization, sin and error, should be directed against the joint enemies of civilization, sin and error, and not divided in a fruitless warfare.

I suggest the formation of a great ecclesiastical trust, a close, restricted corporation to manage the religious matters on a business and economical basis, and do away with doctrinal disputes, and to settle religious controversies, and in the second place, to effect the union of the churches.