

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, October 6, to TUESDAY, October 12, 1886
inclusive.

DOMESTIC.

A FEDERAL office-holder has decided to resign on account of the President's order about non-interference in politics. Philip Kumler, United States District-Attorney and Republican candidate for the Common Pleas Judgeship in Cincinnati, will send his resignation to the President. The President is reported to be very indignant at the way in which his order has been violated, and it is believed that he will make conspicuous examples of several offenders.

The United States District Attorney who has been warned by the Administration that he must resign if he desires to run for Congress, is understood to be A. J. Delaney of Wisconsin, who defeated Gen. Bragg for renomination in his Congressional district. Mr. Delaney has recently said that he did not understand that the order prevented any man from seeking another office, and he believed he could hold his present office until he became a representative of the Second District in Congress.

Charges of interference in active politics are brought against Collector Troup of New Haven, and Collector Bishop of Cincinnati.

Gen. John M. Corse has been appointed Postmaster at Boston. He has a brilliant record as a soldier.

The Civil-Service Commission in all probability will amend the civil-service rules so that employees may be transferred from the various departments throughout the country to places at the national capital. The object is to strengthen the service in the departments there.

The American schooner *Marion Grimes* was released on Tuesday afternoon at Port Melbourne, N. S. Consul Phelan having deposited \$400 for the fine.

The British Minister at Washington, acting on instructions from his Government, has applied to the Department of State for all information obtainable in regard to the recent seizures of the British Columbian schooners *Onward*, *Thornton*, and *Carolina* by the U. S. revenue steamer *Corwin*, for alleged violation of the laws regulating the hunting of seals in Alaskan waters.

The New York *Times* on Sunday said: "We take pleasure in laying before the public copies of several letters bearing upon the reported misconduct of Mr. Sedgwick, the Special Agent of the State Department, in the City of Mexico. The testimony of these letters is strong in vindication of Mr. Sedgwick and in support of his own published denial. We are confident that they will be accepted by his friends and the public as a sufficient answer to the accusations brought against him."

From the annual report of Gen. Miles as commander of the Department of Arizona, in New Mexico, it appears that the surrender of Geronimo was unconditional. Gen. Miles in his report argues at some length the question of punishment, and calls attention to the fact that heretofore in such cases removal has been deemed sufficient. He suggests that the Apaches be treated as other Indians have been under similar circumstances. He highly compliments Capt. Lawton, Lieut. Gatewood, and the officers and soldiers generally for their meritorious services during the campaign.

Judge Brown of the United States Court at Detroit, Mich., on Monday handed down his decision in the case of the United States against John Craig, on the action brought to recover a penalty of \$1,000 provided for in the "Assisted Immigration Act" of February 26, 1886. Judge Brown sustains the constitutionality of the law.

Gen. Gordon was on Wednesday elected Governor of Georgia without a contest. Two

amendments to the Constitution were almost unanimously adopted. The first was to extend the power of the Legislature, which now may furnish limbs to maimed ex-Confederates, so that in its discretion the relief may take any other form. The effect of this amendment will be to give Georgia an extended pension list. The second amendment is to permit local legislation to originate in the Senate as well as in the House, instead of in the House exclusively, as formerly. The majority of the Legislature is undoubtedly for the policy of prohibition.

The Colorado Democrats on Wednesday nominated Alva Adams for Governor. The platform favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver on the same terms as gold, and criticizes the Republican party, claiming that they have while in power created and maintained gigantic monopolies, resulting in serious conflicts between capital and labor, which now agitate all sections of the country. It also commends President Cleveland "for his impartial execution of the Civil-Service Law," and congratulates the Democratic party on its return to power, and upon the "honesty and integrity which, by reason of such return, has characterized the administration of public affairs during the past two years."

In his letter accepting the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey, B. F. Howey says: "I have carefully examined the platform adopted by the Convention, and am in hearty accord with its declarations. In acknowledging the distinguished honor conferred upon me by the Convention, I beg to say that I am a Jerseyman by birth, as were my ancestors; that my interests are coupled with the prosperity of the State, and that my affection for the commonwealth is such that, should I be called upon to act as her Chief Magistrate, it will be my constant care to guide her interests and protect her honor."

At the Tammany Hall Convention on Monday night Mr. Abram S. Hewitt was nominated for Mayor of New York by acclamation. The motion was made by P. Henry Dugro, who had previously declined in committee to accept the nomination himself. The nomination was a complete surprise to the uninitiated. It is probable that the County Democracy will approve the nomination. Mr. Hewitt has not yet signified his intention to accept.

Richard H. Dana recently wrote to John F. Andrew, Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts: "I hope I am not asking too much when I beg you will let me and the public generally know if there is any truth in the rumors of your contributing large sums to the Democratic campaign fund? I have heard denials also." Mr. Andrew replied: "I am happy to reply that I have long thought that the extent to which money is used in political campaigns is very injurious, and that candidates for office should not be called upon to supply funds. The leaders of the Democratic party were informed of my views upon this subject before the Convention tendered me its nomination, and they recognized their entire propriety. They knew that money would not be furnished by me, directly or indirectly, for campaign purposes, and they perfectly understood that this is my fixed determination." Mr. Dana has announced that he will support Mr. Andrew for Governor, and the whole Mugwump organization of 1884 will probably work in his favor.

Gov. Hill on Saturday commuted the sentences of the Theiss boycotters to 100 days' imprisonment in State prison, which made their terms expire on Tuesday. The Governor has written an elaborate opinion giving his reasons for this decision, among which are the following: That the prisoners were not aware that they were violating any law of the State in what they did; that the prisoners are honest workingmen who do not belong to the criminal class, and this was their first offence; that they are now penitent, and have promised in writing to hereafter cease boycotting and obey the laws of the State; that the District At-

torney of New York favors the commutation of the sentence; that the prisoners, or nearly all of them, have families dependent upon them for support, and are all poor men worthy of Executive clemency.

Notices were on Thursday morning posted in all the stock-yards' packing-houses in Chicago to the effect that on and after Monday the hours of work would be ten instead of eight, as is now the rule. The notices were signed by nineteen firms, comprising all the packers of consequence in Chicago. Another great strike of pork-packers was accordingly begun on Friday. About 16,000 men are involved. Order has been well preserved.

The Convention of Knights of Labor at Richmond, Va., has not yet succeeded in transacting any important business. Mr. Powderly has written a letter on the color-line, which aims to conciliate both North and South, and in effect recommends a proper respect for local prejudices.

Judge Gary, in the Criminal Court of Chicago on Thursday, overruled the motion for a new trial in the cases of the eight Anarchists charged with the Haymarket massacre, and confirmed the verdict of the jury that Spies, Parsons, Fielden, Schwab, Engel, Fischer, and Lingg should be hanged, and that Neebe should suffer imprisonment for fifteen years in the State Penitentiary. On Saturday they were sentenced to be hanged on December 3.

One of the indicted ex-Aldermen of 1884, H. L. Sayles, has fled to Canada. His brother and bondsman, after transferring his property, has also left the city. Ten of the ex-Aldermen were rearrested on Tuesday afternoon on a bench warrant, and required to give more bail.

In the Protestant Episcopal Convention at Chicago on Thursday, Dr. Huntington's motion to appoint a joint committee to consider the whole subject of liturgical revision, and report not later than the tenth day of the session, was adopted. The following is the committee: Bishops Williams, Bedell, Doane, and Lyman; the Rev. Drs. Huntington of New York, Eggar of Central New York, Gold of Chicago, Hart of Connecticut, and Hale of Iowa, Messrs. Sheffey of Virginia, Nash of New York, Dr. Shattuck of Massachusetts, Packard of Maryland, and Gilbert of Long Island.

At the conclusion of the long debate of the American Board of Congregational Foreign Missions on Thursday relating to the new departure, the following was resolved: "That the Board recognizes and approves the principle upon which the Prudential Committee has continued to act in regard to appointments for missionary service, in strictly conforming to the well-understood and permanent basis of doctrinal faith upon which the missions of the Board have been steadily conducted, and to which, in the exercise of its sacred trust, the Committee had no option but to conform. The Board is constrained to look with great apprehension upon certain tendencies of the doctrine of a probation after death which have been recently broached and diligently propagated, that seemed divisive and perverse and dangerous to the churches at home and abroad. In view of these tendencies they do heartily approve of the action of the Prudential Committee in carefully guarding the Board from any commitment to the approval of that doctrine, and advise a continuance of that caution in time to come. The Board recommends to the Prudential Committee to consider, in difficult cases turning upon doctrinal views of candidates for missionary service, the expediency of calling a council of the churches, to be constituted in some manner which may be determined by the good judgment of the Committee, to pass upon the theological soundness of the candidate; and the Committee is instructed to report upon this matter to the Board at the next annual meeting." The resolution was adopted by a two-thirds *viva-voce* vote. All the members of the Prudential Committee were re-elected on Friday except Dr. Thwing and

Prof. E. C. Smyth of Andover. The former could not act again because of his removal to the West, and the latter was dropped.

Charges of heresy have been preferred against five Andover professors, and brought before the Board of Visitors. They are accused of preaching the doctrine of second probation.

Senator Austin F. Pike of New Hampshire died suddenly on Friday at the age of sixty-seven. His term would have expired in 1889.

Ex-Senator David Levy Yulee of Florida died in this city on Sunday after a six days' illness. Mr. Yulee caught a severe cold on a Fall River steamer and died of pneumonia. He was born at St. Thomas, W. I., in 1811. His name was David Levy. His father took him to Virginia in his boyhood. He removed to Florida in 1824, studied law, and became a planter. He was elected to the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Congresses, and changed his name to David Levy Yulee. From December 1, 1845, to March 3, 1851, and again from 1855 to 1860, he was United States Senator from Florida. He went with his State in the secession war, and was confined in Fort Pulaski in 1865 as a prisoner of State.

Rear-Admiral Edward T. Nichols, United States Navy, died in Pomfret, Conn., on Tuesday, at the age of sixty-three years. Admiral Nichols was one of the most efficient Union naval officers during the recent war. He was born in Georgia in 1823. In 1836 he entered the navy, and in 1850 was made a lieutenant. During the first two years of the civil war he commanded the *Winona* of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. When Farragut's fleet went up the Mississippi he accompanied it, and it fell to his lot to receive the surrender of the two strong rebel forts, Jackson and St. Philip, on which the Confederates depended for the safety of New Orleans. He was also in the river engagement against Vicksburg, and assisted in penning up and destroying the rebel ram *Arkansas*. In 1866 he commanded the *Mendota* of the North Atlantic Squadron, and was on duty in New York for two years. His promotions were to a captaincy in 1866, to the rank of Commodore in 1872, and to that of Rear-Admiral in 1878.

FOREIGN.

The Bulgarian Government has notified the foreign consuls at Sofia that Gen. Kaulbars, through the Russian consul at Rustchuk, ordered the military commander there to release the political conspirators in his custody, threatening to hold him responsible if he disobeyed, promising him as a reward for compliance promotion to the rank of Commander General "when the Russians arrive," and informing him that the penalty of refusal would be reduction to the ranks. The Commander informed the troops under his command that he had received and declined the command, and the soldiers applauded his conduct.

Gen. Kaulbars has telegraphed to the Czar that he must now be either recalled or furnished with troops. The failure of his mission is generally admitted. It is reported that the Russian Government is preparing a note to the Powers, which will be the forerunner of decisive measures in Bulgaria. A plot has been discovered to create revolts throughout the two Bulgarias by means of armed bands engaged by the Russian Consulates at Sofia, Philippopolis, and Rustchuk. Several of the ring-leaders have been arrested.

In the Bulgarian city elections for members of the Great Sobranie to elect a successor to Prince Alexander, all the Government candidates have been successful. M. Karaveloff, pro-Russian, received but 50 votes out of the 1,500 cast in his district. During the elections on Sunday, Macedonians inspired by the Russian Consulate endeavored to create a disturbance.

The returns of the Bulgarian elections so far show that 400 Ministerialists and 21 Pro-Russians or Zankovists have been chosen. All the members of the Ministry have been elected by

immense majorities. It is said that Prince Alexander is prepared to accept the Bulgarian throne if reflected. A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the Czar, while discussing recently the Bulgarian crisis, said: "If the Bulgarian question can be settled peaceably, well and good, but I will not go to war for the sake of the disorderly Bulgarians." The newspapers of St. Petersburg are unanimously of opinion that decisive action by Russia in regard to Bulgaria is imperative.

Rumors were current on Thursday to the effect that a conspiracy had been discovered to kidnap King Milan of Serbia, and to force him to abdicate, with the alternative of death. They have not been confirmed. M. Karaveloff has resigned as Regent in Bulgaria. Gen. Kaulbars has been treated with marked coolness during his tour through Bulgaria.

Premier Von Taaffe, in the Lower House of the Austrian Parliament on Friday, replying to interpellations, said that any supposition that the relations between Austria and Germany had been shaken were completely groundless. "The relations rest now, as hitherto," added the Premier, "on the basis which the Ministry have repeatedly defined before the Delegation. There is no occasion to apprehend any loosening or disturbance of the close and trustful relations existing on both sides."

It is currently rumored at Constantinople that France, Russia, and Turkey are on the eve of coming to an understanding, and that Turkey will send an ultimatum to England demanding the immediate evacuation of Egypt.

There is a vivid growth of the war feeling in France. The Boulanger party have begun the issue of two new journals—*La Revanche* and *Le Soldat Laboureur*—to advocate an offensive policy in vindication of the old military prestige of France. Gen. Boulanger, however, disowns any connection with the papers. M. Lavedon, the military critic, writes to the *Figaro* that Gen. Boulanger has prepared a well-conceived plan, in conjunction with a staff officer of high rank, for a Continental campaign. The *Militaire* says that Gen. Boulanger desires war, not for the purpose of recovering Alsace, not to gratify personal ambition, but as a step leading to the solution of social questions. The strictest taboo of everything German is being observed.

Premier de Freycinet has informed his colleagues in the French Cabinet that the disputes between the Malagasy and the French in Madagascar are almost settled.

Louise Michel has been pardoned and will soon be released.

It is reported that Señor Zorilla left France voluntarily in order to prevent embarrassment to the French Government.

It now appears that the Spanish Cabinet really resolved to confirm the sentence of death against the revolutionists, but an under-secretary misunderstood Premier Sagasta, and announced to the waiting crowd that the sentence had been commuted, and it was quickly spread over the country. The whole Cabinet resolved to resign. The Queen thereupon called on Señor Sagasta to form a new Cabinet. The Queen has signed a decree freeing the remainder of the slaves in Cuba from their terms of servitude.

A new Spanish Cabinet has been formed as follows: Minister of the Council, Señor Sagasta; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Moret; Minister of Justice, Señor Martínez; Minister of Finance, Señor Puigcerver; Minister of the Interior, Señor Leon Castillo; Minister of Public Works, Señor Rodrigo; Minister of War, Gen. Castillo; Minister of Marine, Admiral Arias; Minister of the Colonies, Señor Balaguer. It is rather more conservative than the preceding. The first act of the Ministry will be to raise the siege. It will endeavor to check the disaffection in the army, and will pursue a policy compatible with the gradual execution of the Liberal programme.

A London newspaper reports the details of a startling Anarchist plot to destroy Vienna and to assassinate Emperor Francis Joseph. The conspirators, whose plans were frustrated by the authorities, had intended to carry out the plot on October 4. A large number of foreigners and Austrians were arrested. The ring-leader escaped to Germany.

The Vienna police have furnished the press with an account of the plot. Although many details are obviously suppressed, it is shown to have surpassed in extent and diabolical ingenuity any dynamite plot hitherto concocted. Seventeen of the conspirators have been arrested. An examination of the prisoners shows that the plot was hatched in and directed from America and London, and was to be carried out by Viennese Anarchists who recently returned from America. The plan was cleverly discovered. The conspirators were divided into several groups, one of which was detailed to set fire to the city, another to take charge of the dynamite operations, and another to forge the necessary official documents and to coin money for expenses. Parties were detailed to set fire to Penzing, Untermeidling, Hetzendorf, Meidling, and Favoriten. The police got wind of the plot and watched until it was almost mature. They receive universal praise for their zeal and circumspection.

The Russian Government will introduce a tobacco monopoly throughout the empire in 1887.

The London *Daily News* announced on Saturday morning, in a two-column article, that the Government intend to bring in a bill establishing home rule in Ireland upon the basis of four national councils, representing the provinces. It added that Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain had been consulted about this. Both were prepared to support it. The Marquis of Hartington has authorized a denial of the statement that he has promised to support the bill.

The London *Daily News* said on Monday morning: "It is the intention of the Government, after promising a home-rule bill, to take up the procedure measure as the first business of the session. The Government have so intimated to Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, but nothing definite has been arranged. Although the Government hope to carry the home-rule measure by a majority of 100, they prefer to secure the right of closure first. It is likely that the Parnellites will object to the Government's programme, and insist that Irish affairs be the first business."

The Conservative newspapers avoid direct mention of the *Daily News's* statement that the Government will introduce a bill giving four provincial councils to Ireland. The *Standard* refers to "big gooseberry revelations of important Cabinet secrets before the Ministers themselves have arrived at any decision." The bill is generally discredited.

The Director of Catholic Missions in Paris has been informed that 700 Christians have been massacred in Tanhoa, Tonquin; also that thirty villages in that district have been burned, and 9,000 inhabitants are starving.

Advices from Apia, Samoa, state that the English, German, and American Commissioners have begun their conference respecting the rights and claims of their respective Governments in the Samoan Islands. The conference is said to be proceeding smoothly.

The column of British and Indian troops sent from Minhla, Burmah, to relieve a surrounded garrison, has succeeded in performing the mission. It took the column six days to make a march of thirty miles through one jungle. In this the troops found several crucified British messengers. Every officer and nearly every man in the rescued garrison was prostrated with fever when the relieving expedition reached them.

The long overdue steamer *Anchoria* arrived at St. John's, New Foundland, on Monday; all on board well. She had broken her shaft.

THE RECORD AS TO THE OFFICES.

THE *Civil Service Record* has rendered the public a great service, in securing and publishing a large collection of statistics as to the changes which have been made in the various executive departments since the new Administration came in, a year ago last spring. The lack of such data hitherto has prevented anything like a comprehensive exposition of the facts, and it has consequently been impossible to show with any approach to exactness the real state of the case. The *Record's* tables enable us to get at the truth, and the showing is full of interest.

The first thing which strikes one is the evidence that the Civil-Service Law has been strictly enforced. This is furnished by the table of removals in the "classified service," which is the term adopted to designate that part of the service subject to the law of 1883. There are about 5,650 such places in the departments at Washington, and, under the old spoils system of a "clean sweep" upon a change of national administration, this army of clerks appointed under Republican rule would have been discharged in short order. In point of fact, between March 4, 1885, and June 16, 1886 (since which latter date very few changes have been made), the whole number of removals aggregated but 368, or only one in every fifteen persons, and thirteen of these were on account of reduction of force. In some departments the reasons for discharges are furnished in every case, and it is evident that they were made solely for the good of the service. Thus in the War Department sixty-one persons were removed during this period, and Secretary Endicott gives these as the causes: Reduction of appropriations, 10; services no longer required, 15; to accept appointments in other departments, 2; inattention to duty, 2; intemperance, 7; absence without leave, 6; inefficiency, 10; misconduct, 8; political, 1. Ten persons in the classified service in the Post-office Department were removed, and the cause in each case is recorded, as, "drinking to excess," "absent from duty without permission," etc. It thus clearly appears that the Civil-Service Law interposes no obstacle to removals for the good of the service, while the impossibility of filling vacancies except upon proved merit, as established by competitive examinations, removes the motive for discharging efficient employees to make room for personal or political favorites.

The moderation of the Administration in the use of the removing power is also shown by the record as to changes in the unclassified service, to which the law does not apply. The detailed statistics as to these are given in the case of the Interior Department, and they show that out of about 1,080 such employees only 223, or one-fifth, were removed. The 105 resignations doubtless include a large number of persons who would have been removed had they not voluntarily taken themselves out of the way; but even lumping all the removals and resignations together as forced, they amount to only 30 per cent. of the whole number who might have been summarily got rid of without any violation of law. Even in the Department of Justice, among the Territorial

judges, the United States attorneys, marshals, etc., only two-thirds of the whole number have been changed, and our readers have doubtless noticed that one of the Federal attorneys whose resignation has just been demanded, because he has been nominated for another office by his party, is an Ohio Republican.

The showing as to the diplomatic service is peculiarly creditable and encouraging, since this branch of the Government has long been the refuge of broken-down party hacks. The changes made in this service since Mr. Bayard became Secretary of State, counting everything, from an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary down to an interpreter, aggregate only 144 out of 327 such officers in the service of the United States, or only 44 per cent. The Administration at Washington has changed from one party to another for the first time in a quarter of a century, and a list compiled in the second year of that Administration shows that, instead of the old-fashioned "clean sweep" abroad, much less than half of the representatives of this Government in foreign lands have been changed. To understand what this really means, one should contrast this record with that made four years before, when there was not a change of parties, but only of representatives of the same party in the executive departments. When Mr. Garfield became President and made Mr. Blaine Secretary of State, he found the diplomatic service filled with men appointed by Republicans, yet during the four months between March 4, 1881, and the day of the Guiteau tragedy, no less than fifty-five changes were made in a total number of offices then but little exceeding 300. In other words, changes were made in 18 per cent. of the diplomatic offices within four months by Mr. Blaine as a Republican Secretary of State, against only 44 per cent. in more than a year by Mr. Bayard as a Democratic Secretary, although the change of parties presented the strongest temptations and excuses for wholesale changes in the latter case.

Such figures as these are full of encouragement to the friends of civil-service reform. They show that the system of treating public offices as public trusts is steadily making headway; indeed, that it has already become too thoroughly entrenched ever to be overthrown by the spoilsmen.

THE RECENT THEOLOGICAL CONTROVERSIES.

WE are not concerned to note the merely ecclesiastical relations and results of what is known as the Andover movement. Still less do we feel called upon to discuss the theological bearings of the points at issue, being content, for our part, to leave to the factions engaged in the dispute, and to the religious press, a monopoly of sweeping assertions on one side and the other in regard to a matter concerning which man has no means of proving anything. But there are certain larger relations of these recent church controversies to which we would call attention.

Almost for the first time since the civil war, we are given a reminder, in the events alluded to, that the divisive forces of Protestantism are

not spent. There is a schism, practically, in the Congregational Church. It may never take organic form. The troublesome faction may not be cut off; it may not go out voluntarily. Yet there has been made evident such a sharp and radical difference on a point regarded as of the essence of the faith, as would have led, infallibly, in other days, to the creation of a new sect; as would lead now, in a denomination possessing any central authority, to trials for heresy, and excision. Here we see, then, a recrudescence of the schismatic tendencies of Protestantism. These were in a state of high activity in the United States during the closing years of the last century and the first half of this, and were remarkably fertile in the production of new sects formed on a basis of theological differences. The more recent rendings of the American churches were the work of slavery. Now, it would appear, after a long period during which the disruptive forces have been in abeyance, there is danger of cleavage along theological lines again.

This is all the more significant in the face of the immensely widened tolerance of divergent views, which has come to prevail in the churches. A difference must be great indeed to lead to a schism in a church whose policy, more and more, has been to keep up the spirit of religion by admitting all opinions into the sanctuary. No complaint is oftener in the mouths of the older clergy than that denominational names have lost their meaning. Pascal was astonished to find that two degrees of latitude were enough to reverse the principles of jurisprudence. A much shorter distance is all that need be travelled in the United States to find the same denominational standing for different things. Thus the conservative element in the meeting of the American Board counted it no small advantage that the sessions this year were held at Des Moines, the Congregationalism of the West being of a far different temper from that in the neighborhood of Boston. It is highly noteworthy, we repeat, if a party in the church has come to hold views too radical for even such an elastic mantle of toleration to cover. It is a sign that the course of Protestant development is still to be marked by disruption, as well as by slow and peaceable change.

The complacency with which some of the other sects have been regarding this movement within the Congregational body is not without its amusing aspects. The Unitarians, for example, have been maintaining all these years that they have followed the only sure course towards denominational stable equilibrium, and that change and advance must necessarily go on in other denominations until a resting-place similar to their own is reached. Accordingly they have seen a clear confirmation of this opinion in the agitations of Congregationalism for the past ten years. But they are just now rudely disturbed by the need of attending to a threatened schism in their own church. The Western Unitarian Association has decided that the way to secure an equilibrium really stable is to broaden the basis of denominational fellowship; and the old leaders of the church, who had supposed that all was settled, are lifting up their voices against dangerous tendencies, quite in the orthodox fashion. At the other extreme may be