

guerrilla war dragged itself out, the opposition gained ground. José Maria Alfaro was recognized as President. In South America General Rosas made another attempt to subject Montevideo. Gold was discovered in Uruguay. In the West Indies the restoration of peace in Cuba was followed by educational, far-reaching reforms. Another revolution in Haiti provoked French interference.

The French squadron that had made demonstrations in the Caribbean Sea presently descended upon the Marquesas Islands in the southern Pacific, and annexed them to France. In Africa the war against Abd-el-Kader was pushed forward. The Arabs attacked Mostaganem and Arzee, and lured Yusuf, the commander of the new French corps of native Spahis, into an ambush. General Vallè, with a division of 9,000 men, drove Abd-el-Kader from an intrenched pass between Medah and Muzaia; but the French lost heavily. The Algerian war during this year alone cost 12,000 lives and 50,000,000 francs. Vallè was superseded by Bugeaud.

The French general elections had just resulted in favor of the Government, when, on July 13, the Duke of Orléans was killed by a fall from his carriage. After this event the Chambers fixed the succession to the throne upon the Duke of Nemours, until the children of the Duke of Orléans should be of age.

By this time the socialistic theories of Saint Simon and Fourier were exploited still further by Louis Blanc and Proudhon. Blanc's writings had an immense vogue among the workmen of Paris. This was especially true of his "Organization of Labor," published this year, wherein he proclaimed the opportunity to work as a social right. Proudhon carried Etienne Cabet's "Icarian" theories so far that in his famous book, "What is Property?" after describing the conditions under which property is held according to the Napoleonic Code, he delivered the categorical dictum, "If this