

4. Information relating to the empire's defensive position, mobilization or dislocation of the army or navy, credits for war purposes, construction of strategic roads or warships, etc., may be taken only from the "Russki Invalid."

5. News or articles concerning the maintenance of the Chinese Eastern railroad and its guard are forbidden.

6. News about the commanding of agents of the finance ministry into Persia and the results of their work is forbidden.

7. News about or articles on school disorders or the last university regulations are forbidden, likewise petitions of the students, blackboard notices, etc., furthermore, no information can be printed about the internal life of any schools without the consent of the proper authorities.

8. Articles on or news about political arrests or crimes or criminals, except what are printed in the Official Messenger or other official organs about executions and those who perform them, are prohibited.

9. Factory disorders and other public disorders cannot be mentioned without the consent of the higher police.

10. Pestilence in Russia and neighboring countries cannot be mentioned without the decision of the medical department of the ministry of the interior.

11. No allusions can be made to the personnel or the work of the secret police.

12. No calls for money contributions can be issued without special permission.

13. Suicides cannot be mentioned without the written consent of the nearest relatives, or, in case of their absence, of the local chief of police.

14. Mention of contemporaneous measures against religious dissenters or of the holy synod's action against Tolstoi is forbidden.

15. "Curb" quotations are forbidden.

16. Articles of a strictly scientific nature not suited for the masses are forbidden when bad results might ensue.

Again have the hopes of the advocates, both in Denmark and the United States, for the sale of the Danish West Indies by the former to the latter, been disappointed. The folkething, or lower house of the Danish parliament, voted last spring to ratify the treaty of cession (p. 107), but the landthing, or upper house, inserted a referendum clause requiring the question to be submitted to a vote of the property owners of the islands. The lower house insisted that the referendum should

require no property qualification, and while the two houses were thus at a deadlock the time for ratification, June 24, expired. But the United States agreed to extend the time, and it was hoped that the elections for the new Danish parliament, to be held in September, would change the political complexion of that body sufficiently to guarantee ratification without any referendum clause, which is what the American government requires. When the official results of the elections were given out, September 19, it seemed certain that this hope would be realized, for the ministerialists had carried 37 seats and the opposition only 29. But the ministerialists were unable to hold their majority. The ratification measure passed its first reading in the new landthing on the 15th of October, after a discussion in which the premier declared that there were two alternatives, either the cession of the islands or an increase of the already heavy expenditure necessary for their maintenance and development. He added that he had received the written promise of the United States government that after the cession free imports from the islands into the United States would be granted. This, however, was as far as the measure got. It failed to pass its second reading, on the 22d, by a tie vote—32 to 32.

Another of the West Indies, Santo Domingo, immediate neighbor to Hayti, whose civil war ended several days ago (p. 455), has just passed through an insurrection which began on the 11th and ended on the 22d. It began with a revolt by Gen. Navarro, the deposed governor of the district of Monte Christi, at the northwestern extremity of the republic. Gen. Navarro took possession of the town of Monte Christi on the night of the 11th, and imprisoned all the government officials except the new governor, who escaped. The whole district came to his support at first; but early in the morning of the 22d his followers were scattered by government troops, after a severe battle in the streets of Monte Christi, and the town fort was wrested from him. Gen. Navarro himself was taken prisoner.

The revolutionists in Colombia (p. 409) are reported to have suffered a crushing disaster near Santa Marta, in the department of Magdalena.

Gen. Marjarres, of the government troops, attacked at Santa Marta a revolutionary army under Gen. Uribe-Uribe and Gen. Castillo, on the 26th; and on the 28th news reached Panama direct from Gen. Marjarres that Gens. Uribe-Uribe and Castillo had surrendered with a large quantity of weapons and ammunition. Uribe-Uribe was the military leader of the revolution. No details were given, but there were rumors of heavy casualties on both sides. This disaster to the revolutionists, so the Colombian government claims, perfects government control in the departments of Bolivar and Magdalena and confines revolutionary activities to the Isthmus.

Regarding the Panama canal, which is to be cut through Colombian territory (p. 187), Attorney General Knox, who has just returned from a special trip to Paris to investigate the title of the French company, whose rights are to be purchased by the United States, reports the title good. But now a new difficulty arises. The action of the American authorities with reference to the Isthmus (p. 409) in interfering with the military operations of the Colombian government, has aroused strong opposition in Colombia to the whole canal scheme. So strong is this feeling against the possible assumption of American sovereignty over the Isthmus, that the Colombian government now declines to proceed with treaty negotiations for the construction of the canal until the treaty of 1846, under which the United States is obligated to preserve to the world the commerce and open transit of the Isthmus, is revised and Colombian sovereignty made supreme.

The excitement of the election campaigns in the United States has continued to the end at the highest in Ohio (p. 456), where Mayor Johnson and Senator Hanna are fighting vigorously over the issue of "home rule and just taxation," which is Johnson's slogan. At the opening of the campaign Mr. Hanna refused to discuss anything but national questions, but as the campaign has gone on and the Republican legislature has adopted a municipal code which overturns the principle of home rule for municipalities, but little attention is paid by either party to any but the local issues which Johnson has raised. One of the peculiarities of Johnson's method of