



WILLIAM M. LAFFAN

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1903.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. Daily, Per Month, \$1.00; Per Year, \$10.00. Sunday, Per Year, \$2.00. Daily and Sunday, Per Year, \$12.00. Daily and Sunday, Per Month, \$1.00. Postage to foreign countries added. The Sun, New York City.

Particulars No. 17, near Grand Hotel, and No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Glory of the Christian Year.

The production of the musical drama "Parsifal" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, sacrilegious as such a theatrical performance has seemed to so many of our correspondents, must have stirred deeply religious emotions in many of those who witnessed it. Looked at in that sense, "Parsifal" may be said to have introduced fitly the prime feast of the Christian year.

This is a period when criticism, even in schools of theology and from Christian pulpits, is attacking the fundamental dogmas of Christianity, is relegating to the domain of mere legend even the event celebrated to-day by the Christian world. A professor of theology in Yale University this very week discusses coldly and critically "the Gospel stories of the Virgin birth," and though he comes to the conclusion that "it is too soon to say that collapse" has befallen them, he substantially sets them aside. Moreover, this theologian, the Rev. Dr. Bacon, is of an old Puritan stock, is himself a Congregational minister and occupies at Yale the chair of New Testament criticism and exegesis.

Meanwhile, in spite of such theological assaults, the sentiment which gives distinction to Christmas as the prime feast of the Christian year was never stronger than it is now.

A correspondent writes to us to-day bewailing the loss of actual faith in the New Testament narratives which he thinks he observes, and, in truth, is indicated strikingly in Dr. BACON'S critical discussion of the Incarnation. He quotes texts of the Gospels and asks if they are now believed and are made a rule of life. "Who nowadays," he asks, "pretends to heed St. PAUL'S words to the Romans: 'If any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of his?'" But when, unless in the very early days of Christianity, were they more heeded than at this very time?

The idealism of Christianity still stirs the religious emotions of Christendom. The Christmas feast was never more generally and more exultingly observed or with ceremony more splendid and imposing. Has the Incarnation passed from the realm of faith into the region of a poetical vision? It may be, as concerns many minds, yet the ideal of the Incarnation remains, and it is undying.

A Gift to a Good Man.

The newly chosen Police Commissioner published yesterday a preliminary statement of honest intentions, with this half promise of further explanations to the public on or about the first of January.

"When I assume the office I will probably have something to say to the public which will characterize the new administration."

Don't! Just take the oath of office, go to work and let the characteristics of the new administration do the talking for themselves.

We send with our compliments and best Christmas wishes this chunk of disinterested advice to the Hon. WILLIAM McADOO, and more valuable will prove to him than chiselled gold or faceted gems!

The Third Campaign Against the Mad Mullah.

The British will set their forces in motion next week for the third campaign against the Mad Mullah. They entertain high hopes that they have him cornered. If the Mullah is where the British think he is, enemies surround him on the north, west and south, and the Indian Ocean is about sixty miles to the east of his position.

He was last reported to be at Adadero, in the narrow coast strip known as Italian Somaliland, about 185 miles south of the Gulf of Aden. His camp was pitched at one of the wells in the Nogal Valley, which is merely the broad surface of the high sandy plateau between two mountain ranges. His appearance so far north is doubtless due to the climatic conditions which have recently prevailed.

Meas of the country is a sandy third free from drought only during the rainy months of October, November and December, when grass covers the widespread wastes. This is the time when horses and camels may graze far and wide, while for eight or nine months their food fringes only the narrow river valleys or the irrigated tracts around the wells.

During the rainy season now closing, however, the interior has been dry, though the coasts have been abundantly watered. Orgas has completely failed in some districts. The Mullah has been driven north and toward the coast by the urgent need of fodder to put his live stock into good trim for the campaign. Next month the dry season begins.

Meanwhile the British have for months been preparing for what they hope will be the day of triumph against their implacable foe. They have brought from India several fully equipped camel corps and a large number of camels for transport purposes. In addition to their own Indian and other troops, they have enlisted many hundreds of recruits from the north and northeast coast tribes, who hate the Mullah and are famous for their fighting qualities; and they have been making forced marches through the desert and moving their warships to get on all sides of him.

Mudug, which, it is just reported, has been occupied by a detachment of his camel cavalry. Another force of the British is at Bohote, 100 miles west of the Mullah. Still further west are several thousands of Abyssinian soldiers, guarding the frontier of MENELIK'S large slice of Somaliland. It is not yet certain that MENELIK will take a more active part in the campaign than to keep the Mullah out of his territory.

The Mullah cannot go north, for he would march into the arms of his enemies. He tries to escape by sea he may meet the British or Italian warships that are on the lookout for him.

The British are spreading their net for him with hopes but no illusion. Hadji MOHAMMED BEN ABULLAH, whom they call the Mad Mullah simply because he has preached a war of extermination against all whites, is a very elusive sort of person. LEONTIEFF, the Russian adviser of MENELIK, says that the Mullah is a remarkable soldier and is well supplied with arms and ammunition. In the campaigns of 1901 and 1902 he was generally repulsed, but fled only to recruit his forces and take the field again. He has a keen eye for the discovery of small detached bodies of the enemy, whom he may easily cut to pieces. He knows every well in the country, and the British cannot guard them all. The coast is well watched, but it remains to be seen whether the British can keep their enemy in the Nogal district, as they hope to do, till they can put an end to his troublesome hostility.

The advantages of the British are that the enemy is now inside their lines and that they have better camels and camel drivers than in the earlier campaigns. They have also the dear-bought experience of two futile years of fighting and a topographical knowledge of the country that is by no means so rudimentary as it was two years ago, and, best of all, they have an able leader in the person of Major-Gen. Sir CHARLES ROBERTSON, fresh from his triumph over mountain tribes of India, who are no less warring than the Mullah in the art of dodging.

There seems to be a fair chance that the British are entering, as they hope, upon the last phase of their costly and difficult warfare against the few Somali tribes who have bound up their fortunes with the fate of the Mad Mullah.

Two Judges and a Governor.

The Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Governor of Arkansas, has been considered a somewhat rash, unadvised and sudden man and statesman. Controversies have seemed to breed around him; shindy-cultures to permeate his system. His Baptist brethren have had to discipline him. But politics are fierce in Arkansas. He has charged his political enemies and rivals with stirring up his church against him. And a little incident which occurred at a political meeting in Hope, where the candidates for Governor were speaking last Saturday, convinces us that Governor DAVIS is of a prudent and cautious, not an ignominious and quick burning, temperament. The affidavit sworn to by the Hon. J. I. WHITE, Sheriff of Hempstead county, is irresistible.

The Sheriff was at the Hope Opera House and saw and heard the whole performance. Governor DAVIS spoke first. He called Judge WOOD "a traitor," not in a technical, constitutional and legal sense, but a political and personal one. Judge WOOD'S political plans and ambitions happened to be in collision with the Governor's. Probably misunderstanding the latter's meaning, Judge WOOD came forward and interjected the remark that the Governor must not use such language. Resenting this interjected rebuke, the Governor made a mastery retreat to the line of his gold-headed cane. He picked up that weapon, but Judge BOERLAND and another man cut off his communications with Judge WOOD, who said:

"So the Governor went on with his speech, perorated at his leisure and then started to leave. Judge WOOD got up and asked him to stay. The rest of the proceedings are best described in the Sheriff's affidavit:

"The parties on the stage began to mix around. I saw there was going to be trouble, and I went as quickly as I could from the lower floor to the stage."

I saw Governor DAVIS jerk his walking cane from under Mr. C. Jones. Then Judge WOOD made toward him and shoved Judge BOERLAND out of the way. BOERLAND then clinched Judge WOOD from behind and pinned his arms in his grasp. Mr. WARD was also by the side of Judge WOOD, having hold of his left arm. DAVIS then struck Judge WOOD over the head and shoulders of Mr. WARD, hitting Judge WOOD twice, once on the forehead and once on the cheek. I think he struck three blows, but only two took effect. The blows were all struck before I could reach the parties. About the time I arrived Judge WOOD made a lunge, freeing himself from BOERLAND and WARD, and grabbed the stick from DAVIS and made at him, and struck him once, below, which DAVIS warded off with his arm. Governor DAVIS was being pushed by Judge WOOD back behind the scenes when Mr. Deputy A. D. MORSE, grabbed Judge WOOD from behind and pulled him away from DAVIS and prevented him from striking any more."

This is only ex parte testimony; but in what an unexpected light does it reveal the Governor of Arkansas. It shows him a strategist, an opportunist, a conservative, a man who prefers safety to brilliant charges. But the campaign is not yet ended. Judge WOOD has still to "see" the Governor "later."

Another Attack on the Independence of the Judiciary.

It is announced, apparently upon the authority of some of the Republican leaders in Brooklyn, that the Legislature will make at its approaching session a large number of appointments to new offices, and that it will also make appointments to new appointments, by Congress districts, which will insure the selection of a larger number of Republicans.

It will be remembered that a scheme designed to effect the same end failed two years ago on account of the unconstitutionality of the statute in which it was embodied. The law was condemned as invalid in all the courts; at Special Term, where the opinion was written by Mr. Justice MAREAN; in the Appellate Division, where Judge WIL-

LARD BARTLETT wrote, and in the Court of Appeals, where Judge WERNER expressed the views of the majority of that tribunal.

The defects which proved fatal to the statute then under consideration would doubtless be avoided in a new enactment; but the project to legislate judicial officers out of office simply to secure their places for persons of the opposite party is so manifestly evil and fraught with such evil consequences that it ought not to be entertained for a moment by sensible or honorable political leaders. A plot of this kind is a menace to the independence of the minor judiciary in this city, and the Republican party cannot afford to assume the responsibility for such an attack.

Senator Lodge's Plan to Restrict Our National Development.

Senator LODGE of Massachusetts, in the Century magazine, defends his bill to exact an educational test as a means of restricting immigration. It is a method, he contends, "which discriminates between the objectionable and the desirable better than any other," and its application would "at once shut out at least one-half of the immigrants who ought to be shut out." These excluded immigrants, however, he calculates, would be almost wholly from Italy and Russia, none of them from Germany and Scandinavia, and "not more than 3 per cent. from France and Great Britain and less than 10 per cent. from Ireland."

When the "Rule of Naturalization" was debated in the First Congress, in February, 1790, arguments very like those used by Senator LODGE were urged. Our society and our political institutions would be corrupted by alien immigration. THEODORE SEGWICK of Massachusetts, for example, contended in the House of Representatives that "in the United States the human species might be multiplied by a more eligible and convenient mode" than indiscriminate immigration. He would admit "none but reputable and worthy characters" and he would require them to be imbued with our political principles, for he feared that immigrants would come "impregnated with prejudices of education acquired under monarchical and aristocratic governments" which would deprive them of "the zest for pure republicanism." JAMES JACKSON of Georgia, also, would "trust to the natural increase of our population for inhabitants," rather than have the common class of vagrants, paupers and other outcasts of Europe.

JOHN PAGE of Virginia, however, had a different view. He was against "hard terms of admission," and contended that "it is nothing to us whether Jews or Roman Catholics settle among us, whether subjects of Kings or citizens of free States wish to reside in the United States." "They will find it to their interest to be good citizens," he went on, "and neither their religious nor their political opinions can injure us, if we have good laws well executed." JOHN LAWRENCE of New York agreed with Mr. PAGE that it was questionable if any good could come from the restriction of immigration which would compensate for its evil.

It will be seen, therefore, that the distressful forebodings of Senator LODGE are not new and original with him. Since the debate in the First Congress, about twenty-five million immigrants have settled in the United States, and what actually has happened? This republic has grown from feebleness into a foremost Power of the world, as it could not have done if we had undertaken at the beginning of the republic to discriminate against illiterate immigrants, according to the plan of Senator LODGE. We should, for example, have shut out a very great part of the Irish immigration at the time when it was at its flood and was most necessary to us.

When immigration began to be relatively large, in the decade beginning with 1840, alarm as to its consequences became prevalent. Memorials asking for the extension of the term of residence requisite for naturalization to twenty-one years were presented to Congress. In 1845, ROBERT C. WINTHROP presented to the House of Representatives resolutions of the State of Massachusetts, the spirit of which was similar to that now expressed by Senator LODGE in his bill and in his Century article. "Native Americanism" dropped out and seemed to be politically portentous. "Frauds on the naturalization laws, with the corruption of the ballot box," was the cry then, as it is now in certain quarters. The Native American agitation subsided after having made a great stir, and no sign of it remained during and after the civil war. The history of immigration for our military defence and our natural and industrial development was generally recognized.

Since that period has come in more than three-fourths of the total immigration since the establishment of the republic, or something approaching twenty millions. If Senator LODGE'S bill excluding illiterates had been the law during that time very much of it would have been excluded, yet now the percentage of illiteracy among the children of these foreigners is probably less. It was among the native population at the time when the Know Nothing agitation was at its height. The total number of votes for President cast increased from 2,098,811 in 1844 to 13,959,853 in 1900, very largely because of the immigration meanwhile. Was the condition of politics in the time of POLK better than it was in the time of MCKINLEY, and what evidence was afforded in 1900 that the intelligent fitness of the electorate had declined? Was not the evidence rather of improvement?

Immigration, contends Senator LODGE, "owing to the looseness of our naturalization laws," "is pouring in on us constantly in our large cities and towns a mass of unfit voters"; yet since the pour began New York, the chief of our cities, has increased in every attribute of civilization. It is a far better governed city now than it was then. Tammany? Go back to the rough and tumble Tammany whose headquarters was the building in which we write. Those were the days when respectable gentlemen who did the political manipulation found

it necessary to have shoulder hitters as personal attendants on them at political caucuses and conventions. The native "Plug Uglies" of Baltimore were more dangerous gangs than any brought to us by immigration.

But the sources from which the immigration comes are different from those of the past—eastern and southern Europe instead of northern and western. The progress of evil now is more terrible than then they are were? The truth is, this immigration question settles itself. When we do not need the aliens they stop coming. They only come in great numbers when there is a demand for them; and never is the demand simply for literacy. We want their muscle and their industry, and in due time we cure such illiteracy as comes with them by means of our public schools. They are speedily assimilated, and when election comes we find that they vote as intelligently as if their ancestors had been in this country since the Mayflower days.

The Funeral Boycott.

The superintendent of the Chicago police summoned to his council chamber the secretary and the business agent of the striking liverymen and livery drivers and delivered this homily:

"This thing of picketing houses which funerals are to proceed beyond toleration in a civilized community. Your seal has carried out to the superintendent of the carrying labor troubles to the houses of the dead will not be allowed by the police. Under no circumstances will I permit such picketing. Law or no law, picketing of every kind around those houses must stop. I'll take my chances with the courts if my conduct is legally questioned."

This officious and belated interference of the superintendent of police with the plan of campaign of the strikers might well have been resented by them, but they are in a general frame of mind. Content with their last Sunday's demonstration against the "open" hearse, the "open" undertaker's wagon, the "open" funeral and the "open" grave, they are now "willing to let the hearse run." This liberal concession should be gratefully appreciated by the people of Chicago.

There is something that looks excessive and insouciant in the indignation of the superintendent of police, and of divers other persons in Chicago, and elsewhere with the funeral boycott. If the union has the right to prevent the living from going to work, why should it not have the right to prevent the dead from going to their graves? In the way of furnishing subjects for the funerals, strikers and their pickets are very active. While they merely attack the sanctity of life, they are borne with patiently; yet what a howl there is when they attack the "sanctity of death."

They have the power of life and death and exercise it. What is the use of kicking against facts?

The walking delegate of Local 35 of the Bricklayers' Union is a genius. He called a strike because the owner of a piece of ground in the Bronx on which a building was being erected refused to pay him \$274, which a former owner of the land is said to have owed the walking delegate's father "for waiting time." The police brutally interfered; but nothing which they or the courts can do can take away the glory of this fertile corner. He has introduced the heraldic principle into walking delegating.

A correspondent of observing habit proposed the following question: "In submitting a message to Congress President Roosevelt signs the document with his full name, but the Secretary of War, in communicating with the President, uses the formula 'Very respectfully, ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.' The Secretary of War, the head of the Gettysburg National Park Commission signed himself 'Respectfully, JOHN P. NICOLSON, Chairman.' The head of the Shiloh Park Commission, signed his report 'Comrades, CARL leaving his respect to be inferred. E. A. CARMAN, of the Antislavery battle, and WILLIAM T. BAKER, of the Shiloh battle, and good conduct prevailed, and if any officer got in sight he was made up and given a taste of the 'officers of the ward room had a grand dinner, which our Consul and some of the 'officers of the ward room attended. The festivities of the day ended with a grand ball given by the Colorado military strikers. As there was a large crowd to select from, and the performers, both vocal and instrumental, were carefully trained by Bandmaster Fagnani, the entertainment very nearly kept up the hour of midnight. After this, though the hour was past, many of us went on shore, where masked balls were being given, and the streets thronged with merry parties who kept up the fun nearly the whole night."

But I have the greatest admiration for the German true to his nationality; in like manner I approve of the Englishman devoted to his fatherland; and of a Frenchman, I have no hesitations in saying that I love my mother tongue as I love my mother, and myself as I love the two little and big and one.

Never did Esperanto present itself to the world as the "universal language"; its object is much more modest and practical than that; it merely intends to be a key or intermediate language to be used among persons of diverse nationalities. There is not a civilized country on earth today which has not its own literature. All the great literatures are now issued in this language, and hundreds teach the language to their readers. Over six hundred schools are now in existence in the United States, and all of them are in Paris alone. You will see from the Esperanto and other papers which I send you that the Esperanto movement is a movement of associations of clubs and surely a movement which could lead men, principally among the teaching class, in all countries, chiefly in Great Britain and the United States, to such a degree of international unity and brotherhood as to make the world a single family and a single nation.

Your correspondent speaks of "when the day dawns that shall see all people speaking one language." I trust this is only a nightmare, as his whole letter has been a series of such nightmares.

There are like this people who would like to see the whole world become a single nation, and they would, of course, speaking one language, their own; purchasing but one sort of goods, their own; reading but one book, their own. What claim would they have on this life if all this variety was to disappear? Why not, at the same time, nip all valleys and lower all mountains, to have the monotonous plain for utility's sake?

No, "neanul naquit un Jour de Uniformite," and life would not be worth living with such a prospect before us.

Besides, the national or maternal language is not a language, no, to speak it is the tie that binds the people together; it is the part of the national patrimony; it is the music that surrounds our cradle—in fact, it is an inherent part of our body, heart and soul.

I have the greatest admiration for the German true to his nationality; in like manner I approve of the Englishman devoted to his fatherland; and of a Frenchman, I have no hesitations in saying that I love my mother tongue as I love my mother, and myself as I love the two little and big and one.

Never did Esperanto present itself to the world as the "universal language"; its object is much more modest and practical than that; it merely intends to be a key or intermediate language to be used among persons of diverse nationalities. There is not a civilized country on earth today which has not its own literature. All the great literatures are now issued in this language, and hundreds teach the language to their readers. Over six hundred schools are now in existence in the United States, and all of them are in Paris alone. You will see from the Esperanto and other papers which I send you that the Esperanto movement is a movement of associations of clubs and surely a movement which could lead men, principally among the teaching class, in all countries, chiefly in Great Britain and the United States, to such a degree of international unity and brotherhood as to make the world a single family and a single nation.

Your correspondent speaks of "when the day dawns that shall see all people speaking one language." I trust this is only a nightmare, as his whole letter has been a series of such nightmares.

There are like this people who would like to see the whole world become a single nation, and they would, of course, speaking one language, their own; purchasing but one sort of goods, their own; reading but one book, their own. What claim would they have on this life if all this variety was to disappear? Why not, at the same time, nip all valleys and lower all mountains, to have the monotonous plain for utility's sake?

MEMORIES OF THE OLD NAVY.

Christmas Day at Port Mahon in Dewey was Executive Officer. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—The frigate Colorado, the flagship of the United States European squadron, has been away from home for more than eighteen months, and during that time the crew had given very little shore leave. So the Admiral—Goldborough—decided she should go into Port Mahon for a fortnight as the best place for the men to have an extended rest on shore and have a good time during the Christmas holidays of 1866.

Port Mahon is the principal town of the island of Minorca, one of the Balearic group in the Mediterranean, not very far from the coast of Spain, to whom the islands Majorca, Minorca and Ibiza belong. It had been for many years the headquarters of our Mediterranean squadron, as it was called in the days before the civil war. The stores for the warehouses owned by the Spanish Government, and the ships made frequent visits.

The harbor of Port Mahon is about three miles from the sea through a narrow, very deep inlet, about three miles long, lined on both sides by precipitous cliffs, and it is quite a tedious climb from the harbor to the top of the cliff on which the town is situated. The island is very fertile, and produces a plenty of game and domestic fowls. The town is a typical Spanish one, of whitewashed houses, generally two stories high, with green balconies and green window blinds peculiar to the country.

The Maloneses are very proud of their opera house, a pretty little affair, to which they go from the mainland to make occasional visits to furnish amusement to the natives, when the best society of the place turns out "en masse"; and to a stranger the graceful dancing of the Maloneses, and the handsome Spanish ladies is as interesting as the performances on the stage. But the chief attraction of the place is the great organ in the cathedral, which has been built for the instrument instead of vice versa. This organ is nearly as large as the great one in Harlem, Holland, and some experts declare it a much finer one than that of the latter city. The organ was thought to be damaged beyond repair, and the priests at Port Mahon bought it from the mainland and conveyed it to the cathedral and conveyed it to the cathedral and conveyed it to the cathedral.

Our ships, the Colorado and the Ticonderoga, arrived at Port Mahon on the 12th of December, 1866, and remained the rest of the month. The men had lots of liberty and enjoyed it much, but they were not allowed to go ashore for any cause. They had sufficient money allowed them for a good time, and they did not go ashore for any cause. They had sufficient money allowed them for a good time, and they did not go ashore for any cause.

On Christmas Day the ship was turned over, as far as regulations would allow, to the crew, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will. At daylight the boats went out and the men found great quantities of oranges and lemons, and were placed in every available place where they could be put. Along the bridge was a large table, and on it were laid out in commemoration of the part of the Colorado and taken in the bombardment of that fort, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will.

On Christmas Day the ship was turned over, as far as regulations would allow, to the crew, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will. At daylight the boats went out and the men found great quantities of oranges and lemons, and were placed in every available place where they could be put. Along the bridge was a large table, and on it were laid out in commemoration of the part of the Colorado and taken in the bombardment of that fort, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will.

On Christmas Day the ship was turned over, as far as regulations would allow, to the crew, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will. At daylight the boats went out and the men found great quantities of oranges and lemons, and were placed in every available place where they could be put. Along the bridge was a large table, and on it were laid out in commemoration of the part of the Colorado and taken in the bombardment of that fort, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will.

On Christmas Day the ship was turned over, as far as regulations would allow, to the crew, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will. At daylight the boats went out and the men found great quantities of oranges and lemons, and were placed in every available place where they could be put. Along the bridge was a large table, and on it were laid out in commemoration of the part of the Colorado and taken in the bombardment of that fort, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will.

On Christmas Day the ship was turned over, as far as regulations would allow, to the crew, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will. At daylight the boats went out and the men found great quantities of oranges and lemons, and were placed in every available place where they could be put. Along the bridge was a large table, and on it were laid out in commemoration of the part of the Colorado and taken in the bombardment of that fort, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will.

On Christmas Day the ship was turned over, as far as regulations would allow, to the crew, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will. At daylight the boats went out and the men found great quantities of oranges and lemons, and were placed in every available place where they could be put. Along the bridge was a large table, and on it were laid out in commemoration of the part of the Colorado and taken in the bombardment of that fort, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will.

On Christmas Day the ship was turned over, as far as regulations would allow, to the crew, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will. At daylight the boats went out and the men found great quantities of oranges and lemons, and were placed in every available place where they could be put. Along the bridge was a large table, and on it were laid out in commemoration of the part of the Colorado and taken in the bombardment of that fort, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will.

On Christmas Day the ship was turned over, as far as regulations would allow, to the crew, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will. At daylight the boats went out and the men found great quantities of oranges and lemons, and were placed in every available place where they could be put. Along the bridge was a large table, and on it were laid out in commemoration of the part of the Colorado and taken in the bombardment of that fort, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will.

On Christmas Day the ship was turned over, as far as regulations would allow, to the crew, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will. At daylight the boats went out and the men found great quantities of oranges and lemons, and were placed in every available place where they could be put. Along the bridge was a large table, and on it were laid out in commemoration of the part of the Colorado and taken in the bombardment of that fort, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will.

On Christmas Day the ship was turned over, as far as regulations would allow, to the crew, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will. At daylight the boats went out and the men found great quantities of oranges and lemons, and were placed in every available place where they could be put. Along the bridge was a large table, and on it were laid out in commemoration of the part of the Colorado and taken in the bombardment of that fort, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will.

On Christmas Day the ship was turned over, as far as regulations would allow, to the crew, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will. At daylight the boats went out and the men found great quantities of oranges and lemons, and were placed in every available place where they could be put. Along the bridge was a large table, and on it were laid out in commemoration of the part of the Colorado and taken in the bombardment of that fort, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will.

On Christmas Day the ship was turned over, as far as regulations would allow, to the crew, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will. At daylight the boats went out and the men found great quantities of oranges and lemons, and were placed in every available place where they could be put. Along the bridge was a large table, and on it were laid out in commemoration of the part of the Colorado and taken in the bombardment of that fort, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will.

On Christmas Day the ship was turned over, as far as regulations would allow, to the crew, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will. At daylight the boats went out and the men found great quantities of oranges and lemons, and were placed in every available place where they could be put. Along the bridge was a large table, and on it were laid out in commemoration of the part of the Colorado and taken in the bombardment of that fort, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will.

On Christmas Day the ship was turned over, as far as regulations would allow, to the crew, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will. At daylight the boats went out and the men found great quantities of oranges and lemons, and were placed in every available place where they could be put. Along the bridge was a large table, and on it were laid out in commemoration of the part of the Colorado and taken in the bombardment of that fort, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will.

THE ASPHALT ASSESSMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—The story of a receiver's assessment of \$24,000,000 furnishes an excellent opportunity for a harrowing tale of wrecked fortunes and ruined lives. But there need be neither sympathy for those Asphalt Trust people and during that time the crew had given very little shore leave. So the Admiral—Goldborough—decided she should go into Port Mahon for a fortnight as the best place for the men to have an extended rest on shore and have a good time during the Christmas holidays of 1866.

Port Mahon is the principal town of the island of Minorca, one of the Balearic group in the Mediterranean, not very far from the coast of Spain, to whom the islands Majorca, Minorca and Ibiza belong. It had been for many years the headquarters of our Mediterranean squadron, as it was called in the days before the civil war. The stores for the warehouses owned by the Spanish Government, and the ships made frequent visits.

The harbor of Port Mahon is about three miles from the sea through a narrow, very deep inlet, about three miles long, lined on both sides by precipitous cliffs, and it is quite a tedious climb from the harbor to the top of the cliff on which the town is situated. The island is very fertile, and produces a plenty of game and domestic fowls. The town is a typical Spanish one, of whitewashed houses, generally two stories high, with green balconies and green window blinds peculiar to the country.

The Maloneses are very proud of their opera house, a pretty little affair, to which they go from the mainland to make occasional visits to furnish amusement to the natives, when the best society of the place turns out "en masse"; and to a stranger the graceful dancing of the Maloneses, and the handsome Spanish ladies is as interesting as the performances on the stage. But the chief attraction of the place is the great organ in the cathedral, which has been built for the instrument instead of vice versa. This organ is nearly as large as the great one in Harlem, Holland, and some experts declare it a much finer one than that of the latter city. The organ was thought to be damaged beyond repair, and the priests at Port Mahon bought it from the mainland and conveyed it to the cathedral and conveyed it to the cathedral.

Our ships, the Colorado and the Ticonderoga, arrived at Port Mahon on the 12th of December, 1866, and remained the rest of the month. The men had lots of liberty and enjoyed it much, but they were not allowed to go ashore for any cause. They had sufficient money allowed them for a good time, and they did not go ashore for any cause. They had sufficient money allowed them for a good time, and they did not go ashore for any cause.

On Christmas Day the ship was turned over, as far as regulations would allow, to the crew, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will. At daylight the boats went out and the men found great quantities of oranges and lemons, and were placed in every available place where they could be put. Along the bridge was a large table, and on it were laid out in commemoration of the part of the Colorado and taken in the bombardment of that fort, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will.

On Christmas Day the ship was turned over, as far as regulations would allow, to the crew, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will. At daylight the boats went out and the men found great quantities of oranges and lemons, and were placed in every available place where they could be put. Along the bridge was a large table, and on it were laid out in commemoration of the part of the Colorado and taken in the bombardment of that fort, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will.

On Christmas Day the ship was turned over, as far as regulations would allow, to the crew, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will. At daylight the boats went out and the men found great quantities of oranges and lemons, and were placed in every available place where they could be put. Along the bridge was a large table, and on it were laid out in commemoration of the part of the Colorado and taken in the bombardment of that fort, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will.

On Christmas Day the ship was turned over, as far as regulations would allow, to the crew, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will. At daylight the boats went out and the men found great quantities of oranges and lemons, and were placed in every available place where they could be put. Along the bridge was a large table, and on it were laid out in commemoration of the part of the Colorado and taken in the bombardment of that fort, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will.

On Christmas Day the ship was turned over, as far as regulations would allow, to the crew, and the men were allowed to go ashore and have the best time possible—and they took it with a will. At