THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY, THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY.

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POPULAR WAR LOAN

Secretary Gage Calls on the People for $200,000,000.

PAYS 3 PER CENT INTEREST.

Chance for Patriotism in Subscribing for Twenty-year Government Bonds.

HELP THE NATION OUT FINANCIALLY.

Subscriptions from $50 Up Small Sums Will be Given Attention First.

Washington, June 12.—Immediately upon information from the White House that the war revenue bill had been signed by the President, Secretary Gage issued the following circular relating to the public loan, prepared in advance:

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., June 13, 1898.—The secretary of the treasury calls subscriptions from the people of the United States for $200,000,000 of the bonds of the three per cent loan authorized by the act of Congress approved June 13, 1898. Subscriptions will be received at par for a period of thirty-four days, the subscription being open from this date to 3 o'clock p. m. on the 16th day of July, 1898. The bonds will be issued in both coupon and registered form, the coupon bonds in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 and the registered bonds in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

They will be dated August 1, 1898, and in their terms will be redeemable in gold at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of issue, interest, and due and payable June 1, 1918. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of three per cent per annum, payable quarterly. The interest on the coupon bonds will be paid by means of coupons to be detached from the bonds as the interest becomes due. All the interest on the registered bonds will be paid by checks drawn to the order of the payees, and mailed to their addresses.

The law authorizing the issue of bonds provides that in allotting said bonds the several subscriptions of individuals should be first accepted, and if subscriptions of the lowest amounts could be first allotted.

In accordance with that provision allotments to all individual subscribers will be made before any bonds will be issued to other individuals or corporations for more than $50 in bonds. Individual subscriptions for $100 or less will be allotted in full as far as they will go, and if subscriptions must be cut in order to allot to all individuals the allotment will be made ratably in each case according to the amount of the subscriptions.

Subscriptions or subscription for more than $50 will be received from individuals, corporations, associations, etc., and will be made inversely according to the size of the subscription, the smallest subscriptions to be allotted in full as far as they go, and so on, preference being in individual subscriptions, according to the order in which they shall be received, and in the case of subscriptions for more than $50 in bonds or certificates of deposit, no amount of two per cent of the bonds subscribed for will be allotted to any one subscriber for such deposit, or allotment, or both, which may be made to the United States in the event of the failure on the subscribers part to make full payment for his subscription, whether he takes the bonds or not.

Allotments to subscribers for more than $50 will be made as soon as possible after the subscription closes.

In order to avoid a too rapid absorption of funds into the treasury, with the consequent disturbance of money and commerce, the allotments will be made from time to time, and not more than $100 will be permitted to be the allotment of bonds to any one, or 20 per cent, taking the subscriptions within the limits of the allotment and the payments in four equal installments, the first one to be made within one week after the allotment, and the three others at four equal intervals of forty days, the whole amount to be paid in at the end of the month allotted.

Delivery of bonds will be made in exchange or payment for them as they are received from the printers, which will begin as soon as the bonds are taken. The receiver can deposit with sight drafts, bank drafts, and express money orders payable in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco.

Treasury orders and bank drafts will be drawn in favor of the depositary of the United States. The money orders and bank checks received will be forwarded from the subscription by the depositary and as soon as received and allotted the subscriber will be credited with the amount of his subscription as of the date of subscription, and the secretary will also receive in payment for the bonds certificates of deposit issued by the assistant treasurer of the United States at any place in the United States. These certificates of deposit may be obtained from any assistant treasurer in exchange for our gold, silver certificates, treasury notes of 1890 and national bank notes, and the subscriber will be credited with the amount of his subscription as of the date of the certificate of deposit. The secretary will also receive currency sent by express direct to the treasury department.

For the mutual convenience of the subscribers and the department a blank form of letter to accompany subscriptions has been prepared, and it may be obtained at the office of national and state banks generally, at the several sub-treasuries of the United States, or and among other post-offices and at any express office.

The bonds will be dated August 1, 1898, and they will be delivered to subscribers free of expense for transportation as soon after that date as possible.

The bonds will be accompanied by a check for the amount of the interest due the subscriber from the date of the payment to August 1, 1898.

All communications and other communications relative to the loan should be addressed to the secretary of the treasury, division of issue and currency, Washington, D. C.

All subscriptions must be received at the treasury department, Washington, D. C., not later than 3 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, July 16, 1898. No subscriptions received after that date and hour will be considered.

L. G. GAGE, Secretary.

Spaniards Treat Robson Well.

New York, June 12.—In response to an inquiry, General Lincoln of the Spanish army at Santiago, called the following reply:

"Robson and seven other prisoners are well and are in receipt of all salutations sent them."

PORTO RICAN CAMPAIGN

It Will be Conducted by a Strong Force to Make No Mistake.

A LARGER CONVOY THAN TO CUBA

Fitzhugh Lee Will Go—Simpson Will Command the Third—Army of 10,000 to 15,000 Men.

New York, June 12.—A special to the Times from Washington says:

Now that the Santiago expedition is under force, with General Shafter at its head, to cooperate with Admiral Sampson in the reduction of that city and the capture of the Spanish ships in its harbor, the energies of the war department are expected to be directed toward preparations for the invasion of Porto Rico. While these preparations will be pushed forward as expeditiously as possible, there is no reason to believe that any extraordinary haste will be resorted to. The volunteers at Jacksonville and Tampa, who are expected to form part of the army of invasion, the Fifth Corps, are in good condition to be sent to that island, and it will take a little time to put them in shape.

It is true that the progress made at Jacksonville, where General Fitzhugh Lee is in command, has been much more satisfactory than at some of the other camps. Already enough of the 1,000 mule has been delivered there, and owing to the abundant railroad facilities, an adequate organization can be secured at Tampa or the Gulf ports. The distribution of uniforms, equipment and supplies has been expedited. This encouraging the hope that the volunteers there will be all ready for the invading campaign in less time than was required at Tampa and is being taken at Chickamauga.

No one supposes that the Porto Rican army will be made up entirely of regular troops, and as Gen. Shafter has taken with him to Cuba practically all the regulars, it will be necessary for the move on Porto Rico to be delayed at least until enough can be collected of the regular troops now with that expedition can be withdrawn and transferred to the island, or volunteers for reinforcement of Gen. Lee.

The war department all point to the one operation following upon the other, that time can be done speedily is not doubted.

The capture of Santiago is looked upon as likely to require very few days, and after the city and the harbor are in our possession, Shafter will be in a position to spare some regulars, and be enabled to make inversely according to the size of the subscription, the smallest subscriptions to be allotted in full as far as they go, and so on, preference being in individual subscriptions, according to the order in which they shall be received, and in the case of subscriptions for more than $50 in bonds or certificates of deposit, no amount of two per cent of the bonds subscribed for such deposit or allotment, or both, which may be made to the United States in the event of the failure on the subscribers part to make full payment for his subscription, whether he takes the bonds or not.

Allotments to subscribers for more than $50 will be made as soon as possible after the subscription close.

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For the mutual convenience of the

ARMY HAS SAILED FOR CUBA

Maj. Gen. Shafter's Command of 15,337 Men Left Key West at Daylight This Morning.

Probably Will Arrive Off Santiago de Cuba on Thursday Morning—Landing Will be Effected Immediately, and Spaniards Will Feel the Force of the American Military Arm.

Washington, June 12.—It was found it announced at the war department this morning that the first military expedition had left Key West at daylight today, bound for Santiago. All day yesterday there was a lively exchange between the officials of the navy and war departments and after an all-night session the war board completed its plans for convoying the troop transports.

Major General Shafter, who commands this expedition, has with him a force of 774 officers and 14,563 enlisted men. The United States regular troops make up the greater part of the force, there being only three volunteer organizations on the ship. These are the Seventy-first New York infantry volunteers, the Second Massachusetts infantry volunteers and two dismounted squadrons of four troops each from the First United States volunteer cavalry, the regiment which Colonel Wood commands, and of which Theodore Roosevelt is lieutenant colonel. Whether any of these officers is with the two squadrons named is not yet known at the war department. It was difficult to prevail upon the mounted officers to take their mounts behind, but this was a matter of necessity, it is said, owing to a lack of accommodations for the horses on shipboard.

The best that the department could do at this time in the way of supplying the cavalry contingent for the expedition was to intrude among the troops the squadron of the Second United States cavalry, fully mounted, with nine officers and 256 enlisted men.

The full list of troops that make up this expedition, as reported to the war department by General Shafter, is as follows:

Infantry Regiments—Sixth, Eighth, Twenty-first N. Y., Ninth, Tenth, Twenty-first, Second, Fifty-third, Eighth, Twenty-fourth, Eighth, Twenty-second and Second Massachusetts infantry, First, Fifteenth, Thirteenth, Seventh, Fourteenth, Tenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-second infantry, 86 officers and 3,000 enlisted men.

Cavalry—Two dismounted squadrons of troops each from the Third, Sixth, Ninth, Fifth and Tenth cavalry and one dismounted squadron of four troops each from the First U. S. Volunteer cavalry. Total dismounted cavalry, 32 officers, 1,256 enlisted men; mounted cavalry, one squadron of the Second, 9 officers and 256 enlisted men.

Artillery—Light batteries E and K, First artillery, A and F, Second artillery, H artillery and 222 enlisted men. Heavy batteries H and M, Fourth artillery, 4 officers and 142 enlisted men.

Engineers—Troops C and E, 3 officers, 150 enlisted men.

Signal Corps—One detachment, two officers and 45 enlisted men.

Hospital Detachments—Six officers and 200 enlisted men.

The staff corps numbers 19 officers.

The grand total of the expedition is 815 officers and 16,563 enlisted men.

Gen. Shafter has taken with him all the good artillery that had to be concentrated in order to embark his force at Port Tampa, and it is not likely that his ammunition carriage would, for the officers will be made to again embark so large a number of troops from the Tampa transports, or to assemble and embark the assemblyship carrying the shipping facilities.

It will be noticed that by far the larger portion of the expedition is made up of infantry, although we have quite a large number of artillery in contrast, and that the cavalry numbers only 32 officers and 1,256 enlisted men. The dismounted cavalry with the expedition will be mounted later in Cuba, either from the stock of native horses or from those that will follow them from this country.

Owing to the mountainous and broken character of the country back of Santiago where the Spanish troops operate, there will be little opportunity for the use of cavalry, so that the expedition has not been weakened in the opinion of experts by withholding the cavalry mounts at the beginning of the campaign.

The troops will arrive off Santiago Thursday morning at the latest having meet of accident, and the landing probably will take place on the afternoon of that day or Friday. Shafter is an admiral Sampson is extremely anxious to relieve the small body of marines now ashore at Guantanamo bay. The position of these men is not entirely satisfactory to the officials here. When the expedition sailed yesterday the navy department of the city had the navy yard at Brooklyn, and Rear Admiral Sicard kept close to its dispatches to question the officers of the press relative.

It cannot be said that the attack caused surprise here, but it was plain to be seen that it influenced to the officials more than any manifestation for the Cuban cause. It is expected that the regular appearance of troops fighting in concerted methods will have a great effect on the morale of the bands of insurgents in the east, the Spanish authorities will certainly have taken a new look, the Cuban people, and other nations, something like Indian warfare, is the most dreaded of the most executive forces on landing. Still state of warfare in the west begin after the others, for a few weeks of struggle can scarcely be kept in a state of unrest and excite some a large body of regular troops, preventing them from singing and generally disturbing them. Behind entrenches there will be little reason for complaint on the score of idleness. Cuba will be obliged to hunt for monotony in that means of defense.

Capt. Taylor of the Indianola informed a U. P. correspondent that the operation of the transport Seguranca, which was the last one to leave Tampa, was completed with this city, which accompanies the transports, it has been reported that this