

while gallants line the walk in triple rows, looking on with more or less silent admiration, and the less fashionable portion of the population observe the beauty-show at a respectful distance. Or rather this is what they used to do. They kept it up bravely until a few weeks ago; but now, between hunger and anxiety as to the fate of Santiago with the American fleet in front and the insurgents behind, the plaza is deserted, except as a convenient dying place for the starving reconcentrados. Above the plaza rises the great cathedral, the largest in Cuba, with its double towers and facade of porous stone which gives it a singularly mottled and crumbling appearance. It is of the usual Spanish architecture, with an esplanade in front, its extremely simple interior adorned with earlands of paper flowers and old Spanish paintings. The several other churches are all small and dilapidated and within their sombre walls one seems to have been imprisoned at least four centuries. But if Santiago's sanctuaries are somewhat behind the times, the saloons and club houses are certainly up to date, and unaccountably numerous for a population of only 38,000. There are six "casinos," or club-houses, some of them fitted up with surprising magnificence,—marble floors, cafes, salons de billares, reading rooms, dancing parlors and all accessories. No Spanish-American town of any size is destitute of these anti-domestic institutions, whatever else it may lack. Where the male population may pass the evenings and get rid of their surplus cash. There appears to be no skeleton concealed in their gilded closets, however, for the interior arrangement of the swellest clubhouses are exposed to the view of passers by, though the grated windows which extend from floor to ceiling, entirely devoid of shades and screens.

Passing along the principal streets one is struck by the municipality and gaudiness of the drinking saloons, especially in the evening, when they are dazzling to behold, with their lights and glasses and colored liquors, their marble tables crowded with card-players, each with a glass of his favorite tippie at his elbow. But one seldom sees a drunken man in Cuba. The natives drink often, but lightly; and the gin to which they are universally addicted must be exceptionally pure—or else the climate renders it comparatively non-intoxicating.

The upper streets of the town are even narrower than those near the landing, and to reach the crest of the hill, on which slope the city is built, you must thread several blind alleys, lined by the houses of the and poorer dirtier classes, where unclothed babies are held up to the window gratings and centavas. But when the hilltop is gained, near the long line of buildings which belong to the Beneficent hospital, there lies before you such a view as few are privileged to see twice in a lifetime. Beyond the far sloping roofs of sun-burnt tiles which stretch compactly down to the water's edge, lies the bay, its surface otheavily blue encircled by emerald hills—all glorified by tropical sunshine.

It is difficult to say how the 38,000 people of Santiago ever managed to make a living (of course few of them pretend to now), for nobody appears to be doing anything. The only industrial establishment of the place, except the private enterprises of the American copper miners in the near-by hills, are a few sugar factories, a tan-yard and a soap manufactory.

FANNIE B. WARD.

Delegates to the Medical convention to the number of 300 visited Cripple Creek Monday and took in the sights of the big gold camp.

#### POLULAR WAR LOAN.

Washington, June 13.—Immediately upon information from the White House that the war revenue bill had been signed by the President, Secretary Gage issued the following circular explaining to the public the proposed bond issue:

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., June 13, 1898.—The secretary of the treasury invites 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 14th day of July, 1898. The bonds will be issued in both coupon and registered form, the coupon bonds in denominations of \$20, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 and the registered bonds in denominations of \$20, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000.

They will be dated August 1, 1898, and by their terms will be redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and due and payable August 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 and 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 shall be first accepted, and the subscriptions of the lowest amounts shall be first allotted.

In accordance with that provision allotments to all individual subscribers will be made before any bonds will be allotted to other than individuals. All individual subscriptions for \$500 or less will be allotted in full as they are received, and such subscriptions must be paid in full at the time the subscription is made. If the total sum subscribed for in amounts of \$500 or less should exceed \$200,000,000, the allotments will be made according to the priority of the receipt of the subscriptions.

Allotments on subscriptions for over \$500 will not be made until after the subscription closes, July 14th, and will then be made inversely according to the size of the subscription, the smallest subscription being first allotted, then the next in size, and so on, preferences being individual subscriptions. Persons subscribing for more than \$500 must send in cash or certified checks to the amount of two per cent of the sum subscribed for such deposit to constitute a partial payment, and to be forfeited to the United States in the event of the failure on the subscribers part to make full payment for his subscription, according to terms of the circular. Allotments to subscribers for more than \$500 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 a possible consequent evil effect on industry and commerce, any subscriber for more than \$500 will be permitted to take his allotment of bonds in installments of 20 per cent, taking the first installment within ten days after the notice of the allotment and the balance at four equal intervals of forty days each, in four installments each of 20 per cent of the bonds allotted.

Delivery of bonds will be made in installments as payment for them is received and payment must in all cases be made in full as the bonds are taken.

The two per cent deposit will apply in the final statement. Any subscriber

may pay for the whole amount allotted him within ten days from the date of the notice of his allotment. Interest will be adjusted from the time of the actual payment, whether paid in one sum on its installments as permitted. Separate subscriptions from one individual, although made from time to time, will be aggregated and considered as one subscription. The secretary of the treasury will receive in payment for the bonds postoffice money orders payable at Washington, D. C., and checks, bank drafts, and express money orders collectible in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco.

All money orders and bank drafts must be drawn in favor of the treasurer of the United States. The money orders and bank checks so received will be forwarded from collection by the department and as soon as returns are obtained the subscriber will be credited with the amount of his subscription as of the date of collection. The secretary will also receive in payment for the bonds certificates of deposit issued by the assistant treasurer of the United States in the above named cities. These certificates of deposit may be obtained from any assistant treasurer in exchange for gold coin, gold certificates, standard silver dollars, silver certificates, United States notes, 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 registered mail or by express direct to the treasury department.

For the mutual convenience of the subscribers and the department a blank form of letter to accompany remittances has been prepared and it may be obtained at the offices of national and state banks generally, at the several sub-treasuries of the United States, at any money order post-office 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 his payment to August 1, 1898.

All remittances and other communications relative to this loan should be addressed to the secretary of the treasury, division of loans 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 14, 1898. No subscriptions received after that date and hour will be considered.

L. G. GAGE, Secretary.

#### TRUE COURAGE UNSELFISH.

Key West, Fla., June 9.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—One of Lieut. Hobson's greatest admirers and staunchest friends in the navy is Captain Miller, late commander of the Merrimac. An incident which brought to light Captain Miller's devotion and loyalty to his heroic friend, occurred last night on the porch of the Key West hotel. A small group was assembled in front of the hotel entrance, discussing the published reports of the sinking of the Merrimac. There was not a single naval officer in the group, although quite a number were on the veranda.

The conversation turned after a while into a more analytic channel, and one of the speakers remarked that in his opinion all heroism was tinged with selfishness and that all deeds of bravery were prompted by egotism and the