

ALWAYS WISHING

for Good Luck and not alert enough when it comes. That is the way with most of us. Sharing Profits with Patrons is the good-luck chance for readers of this paper.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.



Its History Written by the Men Who Participated in It.

Edited by JOHN McELROY.

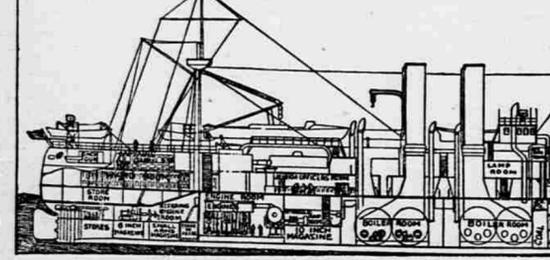
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CAPT. CHARLES D. SIGBEE, U. S. N.

CAPT. Charles D. Sigbee, who was the commander of the Maine at the time of her blowing up, tells in his personal narrative, "The Maine," a simple, straightforward story of the going of the ship to Havana, and the events which preceded the awful disaster. He tells it so plainly that but one inference can be drawn from the narration, and that is that he believes that his beautiful battleship was blown up by Spanish hands. In view of the fact that Capt. Sigbee knows more about the Maine than anybody else living, The National Tribune this week presents the paragraphs penned by the man who loved the fine old battleship which yet lies in the mud and slime of Havana Harbor, where Spanish malice and revenge sent her just five years ago.

In speaking of the appearance of the



A SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE BATTLESHIP MAINE.

Maine. Capt. Sigbee says: "She differed greatly in appearance from all the other vessels of the United States Navy. Instead of one superstructure, as commonly seen, she had three, forward, aft, and central. All were of the same breadth, transversely. The sides at the bow and stern were formed by the continuation upward of the outside skin of the ship. Along the sides of the superstructures there was a clear deck space affording enough room for formations and drills.

The Maine was not painted like the other ships of the Navy at that time. Her hull was white to the rail; the superstructures, funnels, and masts, and all permanent fittings above the rail except the pilot house, were dark straw-color. The pilot-house was of varnished mahogany. The boats and lower anchors were white; the guns and search lights were black.

"There were larger ships in the Navy than the Maine," writes Capt. Sigbee, "but none more delightful to command or to serve in. Her quarters and compartments were rather too hot for comfort in warm weather. The members of the crew were housed chiefly in the forward and the central superstructures, and on the berth-deck forward of the junior officers' quarters. This distribution of the crew, when considered with the region of the explosion, explains the loss of many of the crew as compared with the officers. The quarters of the officers were aft; mine were in the after superstructure, all of which had been partitioned to quarters for a flag-officer and the Captain. The Maine was not a flag-ship, therefore the Captain acquired the Admiral's quarters in addition to his own. The ward-room staterooms were on the berth-deck, below the Captain's cabin.

"On the starboard side of the compartment immediately forward of the ward-room was the ward-room and officers' mess-room; and forward of that, also on the starboard side and in the same compartment, were the junior officers' quarters. All forward of this compartment were assigned to the crew, and were chiefly on the berth-deck that the greatest destruction of sleeping men resulted from the explosion.

"The Maine had two 'winged' or 'spooned' turrets that is to say, they were at the sides and extended a little beyond the hull. They were placed between the superstructures, one on each side of the ship. In each were mounted two breech-loading rifles, besides seven six-pounder and eight one-pounder rapid-firing rifles. She had four above-water torpedo-tubes on her berth-deck, all in broadside. The arrangement and moorings were ample for a battleship, so she responded readily to any work done on her to make her look clean and orderly. She had 24 main gun compartments. All that were not occupied by the officers or crew were closed at night.

"The Maine was closed with the North Atlantic Squadron in the southern drill-ground in October, 1897, about 25 miles east of Cape Charles. From here the Maine was ordered to Port Royal, as Capt. Sigbee believes, for the purpose of having a man-of-war nearer Cuba. We had a good many citizens of the United States down there, and they were restless and uneasy, fearful that "something" might happen.

"The battleship was repeatedly hauled and drilled at the station," Capt. Sigbee says, "and every member of the crew was given target practice with small-arms, and her 16-inch guns were tested for rapidity of fire. It was the custom of the North Atlantic Squadron to have aiming drills every afternoon on week-days. No scheme can teach gunners to hit. Correct aim comes from practice—and more practice."

"The Maine remained in and about Port Royal till Nov. 15, 1897, when she went to Norfolk and was docked for slight repairs, and Lieutenant-Commander Adolph Marix, the executive officer, was detached and succeeded by Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright. The Maine was ordered to Key West, arriving at that station Dec. 15, and moored in the harbor off the city. The orders given to Capt. Sigbee were secret, yet night at any time have been made public by the Government, had so desired. They were that the Maine was to proceed to Havana in case of grave local disturbances in that city, where the gallant battleship was to give Americans safe asylum, and to afford them all needed protection.

"The Maine: Personal Narrative of Capt. Sigbee." Published by the Century, New York.

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"What are you doing that he ought to go, as he would have such an excellent chance to study the people, and so he went, accompanied by his party. They got off the train which had drawn them to the scene of the important matters were being distributed with the evident intention of raising a disturbance. They were printed in Spanish, and the content was a protest against the visit of the Maine. The circular was as follows:

SPANIARDS! LONG LIVE SPAIN WITH HONOR.

What are you doing that you allow yourselves to be insulted in this way? Do you not see what they have done to us in withdrawing our brave and beloved Weyler, who at this very time would have finished with this unworthy, rebellious rabble who are trampling on our flag and on our honor?

Autonomy is imposed on us to cast us aside and give places of honor and authority to those who initiated this rebellion, these low-bred autonomists, ungrateful sons of our beloved country! And, finally, these Yankee pigs who meddle in our affairs, humiliating us to the last degree, and, for a still greater insult, order to us a man-of-war of their rotten squadron, after insulting us in their newspapers with articles sent from our own home!

Spaniards! the moment of action has arrived. Do not go to sleep. Let us teach these vile traitors that we have not yet lost our pride, and that we know how to protest with the energy befitting a nation worthy and strong, as our Spain is, and always will be.

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"The harbor could not be dragged without the aid of the Spanish. It could not be patrolled by our own picket boats at night, nor could the search-lights be kept going, but every internal precaution was exercised that the situation suggested. There were sentries of the foremast and poop, Quartermaster and signal-boy on the bridge, and a second signal boy on the poop, all of whom were charged with the duty of the usual anchor watch, a quarter-watch was kept on deck at night. The sentries were supplied with ammunition; a number of rounds of rapid-fire ammunition were kept in the main house and in the spare Captain's pantry inside the after-superstructure; an additional supply of shells was kept on hand for the six-inch guns. In order to be prepared more completely to work the hydraulic mechanism of the turrets, steam was kept up on two boilers instead of one; special instructions were given to watch all the details of the hydraulic mechanism, and report defects. The Officer of the Deck was charged by me to make detailed reports, even in minor matters, acting on the suspicion that we might be in an unfriendly harbor. I personally inspected the Master-at-Arms and the Orderly-Sergeant to keep a careful eye on every visitor that came on board, and to follow their own appetites, and he acquiesced.

"I instructed them to allow visitors about at a proper distance whenever the ship was visited below; they were carefully to watch for any packages that might be laid down or left by visitors, on the supposition that dynamite or other high explosives might be used. They were also required to inspect the routes over which the hydraulic mechanism was in charge of the marine guard was required to make at least two visits during the night to the various posts of the vessel. The dipping lines or hogging-lines of the collision mat—a large mat to avoid over-

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# The Tribune

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1903.

VOL. XXII—NO. 30.—WHOLE NO. 1133.

## Answer to an Important Inquiry:

THERE is nothing private or secret about our guessing contests. They are as open as the day, and always will be. When correspondence develops something new we feel that all contestants should be informed. The following letter hints at something new—that is, there may be at least one big deal in the present contest.

We print the letter, but we do not feel at liberty to print the name without the consent of the writer:

Ohio, April 24, 1903.

National Tribune, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs: Suppose I purchase \$750 worth of coupons at \$1 each. Will that entitle me and my patrons to 1,500 guesses, divided up between us as we may agree? And will coupons be valid all the year, if presented by a third or fourth party, to whom they have been sold, even if we sell them at a discount?

The answer to both of these questions is Yes. It has been ruled that a purchaser of coupons to the amount of \$5 or more is entitled to rights of an agent, and as such controls two guesses for each dollar expended. When coupons are in possession of the purchaser they are his, to do with them whatever he pleases. He can give them away or sell them at any price he sees fit. Each coupon is as good as a dollar bill in payment for a subscription or for books or advertising at The National Tribune office by whomsoever presented.

We must say, however, that it is not wise for a purchaser of our coupons to sell them for less than their cost. This is specially true of our present issue of coupons. The increasing circulation of this paper points to an early advance of advertising rates, in which case these coupons could be readily sold to advertising agents for more than they cost. The books that can be bought with these

coupons are, for the most part, the last of editions, and will soon be scarce and bring higher prices. We consider this positively certain of the President's books. In short, \$750 worth of coupons, rightly handled during the year, ought to bring the owner of them more than they cost—possibly as much as \$1,000. These coupons represent substantial, staple articles that are advancing in value.

We compliment our correspondent on his spirit of enterprise. He is surely on the right track. He can make a perfectly safe investment and at the same time secure many chances of winning a big prize. While, as a matter of fact, the contestant who makes only one guess may win the ten thousand dollar prize, certainly the chances are greatly in favor of the contestant who makes 1,500 guesses.

No. (ONE-DOLLAR COUPON.) (Date of issue.)

Good for one year's subscription to The National Tribune. Or, good for \$1 worth of National Tribune Books. Or, Good for \$1 worth of National Tribune Advertising.

The National Tribune Co.

(This is a sample only, and is not good for subscription, book or "ad.")

Name \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_, State \_\_\_\_\_

Transferable. Valid during the year 1903.

This contest will not be followed by another, as was the case last year. There will be no summer contest. Indeed, this may be the last of our guessing contests.

## Sharing Profits With Patrons, With Advertisers, Book-buyers and Agents—\$33,800 Will Be Distributed Among 1,000 Patrons by an Interesting Guessing Contest.

### The Proposition.

Guess the receipts of the U. S. Treasury for Monday, May 18, 1903. Guesses must arrive in our hands at Washington, D. C., on or before May 17, 1903. The odd cents of the receipts need not be guessed at.

The first prize will be won by the nearest guess. The second prize and up to the 1,000th by the next nearest guesses in the order named.

### The Prizes.

- 1st prize, cash . . . . . \$10,000
- 2d prize, cash . . . . . 1,000
- 3d prize, cash . . . . . 500
- 4th prize, cash . . . . . 400
- 5th prize, cash . . . . . 300
- 6th prize, cash . . . . . 200
- 7th prize, cash . . . . . 100
- 8th prize, cash . . . . . 100
- 9th prize, cash . . . . . 100
- 10th prize, cash . . . . . 100
- 11th to 50th prize, cash, each \$50 . . . . . 2,000
- 51st to 1,000th prize, each \$20 worth of books, as per list printed elsewhere. If preferred, the value in subscriptions or advertising may be taken in place of books . . . . . 19,800

**\$33,800**

All prizes paid within two weeks after announcement of the awards. No claim for an award considered after the awards have been paid. If more than one guess makes the same winning, the prize will be divided.

### How Guesses Are Secured.

Every dollar paid The National Tribune during the term of this Contest (from Jan. 1 to May 17, 1903) secures one guess, whether the money be paid for advertising, subscriptions, or books. A subscription agent may have one guess for each dollar paid and allow one guess to each \$1 subscriber. An advertising agent may have one guess for each dollar paid and allow the advertisers, whose bills he settles, one guess for each \$1 of his bills.

It is ruled that the purchaser of books or coupons to the value of \$5 or more is entitled to rights of an agent, and as such can make two guesses for each \$1. This must not be construed to mean that any \$1 is entitled to three guesses.

### How and When to Make Guesses.

Guesses can be sent when payments are made, or later, only being sure to send them so they will arrive in our hands by May 17. We will keep accurate accounts with each person paying money during this Contest. No guesses will be allowed in excess of the allowance of one guess for each \$1.00, except as noted above. Make each guess on a separate piece of

### Advertising Rates—Flat.

Guaranteed weekly circulation, 100,000. 30c. per agate line for display. 20c. per agate line for Classified Columns. 50c. per line for reading notices. Medical ads. admitted to Classified Columns only. Special position, when granted, 20 per cent. additional. Advertising can be canceled at any time five days before date of issue. No discounts for time or space. Columns 2 1/2 inches wide; 2 1/2 inches long; seven columns to the page. Sample copies mailed free on request.

### Coupons.

A new coupon is now ready—a very convenient one. This can be used for subs, books or advertising. A good plan for patrons who want to make sure of having guesses in the coming contest for great prizes is to send on money at any convenient time and order coupons. A whole year is allowed in which to dispose of them.

### Books.

The books we have for sale—books of very great value—and which we will present as prizes will be found listed every week in the paper.

### Monday's Treasury Receipts.

Following will be found the Treasury Receipts of Mondays from the beginning of the present year. The odd cents are not included and are not to be guessed at. These are printed to aid the judgment in making guesses at what the Treasury Receipts will be for Monday, May 18, 1903.

- Monday, Jan. 5 . . . . . 2,502,230
- Monday, Jan. 12 . . . . . 1,782,210
- Monday, Jan. 19 . . . . . 1,566,143</