## April 14, 1901. **Big New Lightship** For Hatteras Shoals

Sailors say that there are two grave- of work, the treacherous quicksands have Banks and the mainland are mostly caused also been quickly washed away.

yards in the Atlantic, one off Sable island engulfed the most solid foundations and and the other at Cape Hatteras. The sometimes a single night of storm has dewrecks that strew the sea bottom around molished the structure. Fleating buoys of the little piece of land between the Grand various kinds have been tried, but these have After by the dense fogs that prevail most of the careful consideration, the United States year, misleading skippers westward and Lighthouse Board decided to have a lighteastward bound, until too late they find ship constructed, which would be strong



S. A. BREWSTER, EDITOR CRESTON ADVERTISER.

themselves upon the rocks. Fog is only enough to withstand the heaviest seas and a lesser peril of the Hatteras weather, provide illumination which could be seen The cape is known the seven seas over as perils of the coast.

at high tide entirely conceals the reefs of

at a long distance on the stormiest night. the worst of storm centers. The fury of The first ship tried wasn't of sufficiently its winds, the sweep of its terrible cross-heavy caliber. The artillery of the seas seas, and the treachery of its lurking was too much for her, and one night she shoals are a byword in the mouth of every was torn from her moorings and landed deep sea sailor. It is here that the gov- high and dry on the beach, the crew just ernment has just set the new and power- escaping with their lives. Number 72 had ful lightship. No. 72, staunchest of its just been finished and was sent direct to kind, to warn ships from the invisible Hatteras. She is much larger than the other vessel and the workmen in the yards The dangers of Hatteras are generally at Quincy, Mass., where she was built, had

unseen. Even in fine weather the water orders to put the best material into the the game laws. Now go to bed."

### THE ILLUSTRATED BEE.

hull and machinery and to take time enough to drive every bolt and every rivet home. She is 112 feet in length and quite shallow,

being about twenty feet in depth. The conscious in hull, made of the best steel, is divided into like a cat?" five water tight compartments by bulkheads

of the same material, so that if the water should fill three of these, the other two would keep her affeat. Partly to strengthen her hull, she is provided with three decks built almost as strongly as those of a warship, in order to resist the tremendous strain when rocking in the waves. The quarters for the captain, officers and crew are on the main deck, while the coal bunkers and other supplies are below. As the officers and men must remain sometimes for five or six weeks without seeing anyone or being relieved, the government has tried to make their surroundings as homelike as possible.

Steam heat and electric lights are provided in each cabin and the furniture, carpets and fittings would be a credit to a mansion. The ship is equipped with refrigerating apparatus and has also a plant for distilling water so that an ample supply of ice can be maintained in the summer months as well as an abundance of pure water.

To hold the lightship on her station powerful apparatus was provided. She has what is known as a barbor anchor, weighing 2,000 pounds, large enough for an ordinary liner. This is connected by a chain whose links are one and one-eighth inches thick, calculated to stand a strain of 79,-000 pounds. Besides the harbor anchor is what is known as a kedge anchor, there weighing 350 pounds, which works as a sort of steering gear to keep the vessel head on to the waves in a heavy storm. In order to give her plenty of room to ride the waves 720 feet of anchor chain is provided. The anchors are raised and lowered entirely by steam, the ship being equipped with special engines. Electricity fur-nishes the illumination for the lanterns, which are arranged upon two steel masts at a height of fifty feet above water line. Each mast contains a cluster of six arc lamps each of 100 volts. On a clear night their rays can be seen a distance of twenty miles, while in stormy weather it is calculated that the captain of a ship ten miles distant can see them through his field glasses, as they have an attachment which produces a vivid flash every half minute. The electric current is generated by a set of nowerful dynamos operated by steam engines

Number 72 is provided with steam as motive power, in case she should break toose from her moorings. Her engines are as large as those in an ocean tug of the first class and, it is believed, will enable her to battle successfully with the average northeaster. She is also equipped with a mainsail, foresail and lib, principally to steady her in a gale of wind. There is no danger of her being mistaken for any other craft. The letters on her side are about ten feet in height and on a clear day can be seen at a distance of several miles in themselves.

## A Short Story

Indianapolis Sun: "Tell me a story, papa."

"No; go to bed." "No. sir! Tell me a story."

"If I do will you go to bed?" "Yes." "Well, once upon a time there was a great

big bear that caught a hunter in the woods and started to hug him to death." "In what woods?"

'Oh. I don't know-some woods.' "Did the bear hug him to death?"

"No: just then two big tiger policemen came along and run the bear in for violating

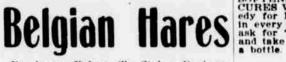
### Cats. Etc.

Detroit Journal: "Why," asked the Unconscious imbecile, "is a woman dressed up The Lay Figure courteously gave it up

"Well, a cat gets mad if you rub her the wrong way-' "And a woman dressed up"" interposed

the Lay Figure, engerly. "Well, a woman dressed up is offended if people don't rubber just about so!" As for the Others, they smoked violently, but in silence.





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jagged rock upon which many a ship has beaten herself to pieces. But fine weather is rare thereabouts. Seldom does the sun rise clear upon the low sand spit running far out into the ocean. Every storm that reaches the ceast seems to seek out Hatteras for the display of its greatest violence. During a nor heast or south-cast gale its rocky seaward stretching ledges turn the ocean currents into a vortex; and then there is no spot in the oceans of the world more to be feared. Tremendous cross-seas rise and sweep the waters for many miles out to sea. A real Hatteras storm often extends its influence between 200 and 200 miles outward.

If the reefs of Hatteras were situated at a different point on the coast line the cape would not have its evil reputation. But they lie in wait at the most easterly point of the South Atlantic coast, and vessels bound to and fro between southern ports of such cities as New York and Philadelphia, as well as the fleet of steamships which lead at Gulf cities for Europe and coal at Norfolk and Newport News, must pass close by. The cape is also close to the direct route between South Alantic ports and Great Britain, and if a ship captain loses his reckoning even by a few miles, he is liable to come dangerously near it.

Since the first American monitor went to the bottom of the sea off Cape Hatteras hundreds of crafts, from the fishing smacks to the liner, have been its victims, and thousands of lives have been lost in its stormy waters. Realizing this constant menace to the navigator, the government has spent millions of dollars trying to find something which will give suitable warning to ships. Time and again lighthouses have been planned, and the work gotten well under way, but sooner or later, often after months

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