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IN THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Early History and Record of Its Development.

A LARGE AND COSTLY DRY DOCK.

The United States Marine Hospital-Studded With Bones-The Laboratory-The American Navy-Entertainment of Marines.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Joseph W. Gavan, in Drakes' Magazine for September: The Brooklyn navy navy yard is a town in itself, and occupies what are now the most fertile plains in the "City of Churches," fronting Flushing avenue, and extending in a curve along the windings of the Wallabout basin. It has an importance among naval stations such as might be inferred from its position at the commercial center of the new world. Its first utilization as a ship-yard dates as far back as 1781, when John Jackson, an amateur shipbulider, established a dock there and began the con-struction of small sailing vessels. The first frigate built at the yard was the illfated John Adams, named after the sec ond president, which rendered valuable services during the war of 1812-14. Long before that time, however, the attention of the government was called to the Wallabout Basin as a good location for a first-class navy yard, owning to its nearness to New York, then the Federal capital, and its fine water facilities.

Negetiations for its purchase were closed on February 7, 1801, and on that date the government became the owner of the site for \$40,000. The place was then leased until 1824, when Samuel L Southard, who was secretary of the navy under President Monroe, made a report suggesting the propriety of a navy yard in Brooklyn. Few improve-ments were made until the year 1848. when the property bounded on the water side by low water mark, and on the city side by Flushing avenue, was purchased for \$285,000. Additons were made from time to time, the last oc-curring in 1867, when the land lying at the foot of Little street was purchased from William Ruggles for \$90,000.

The official record shows that the appropriations made for the improvement of the yard from 1801 up to a few years Bgo were \$11,000,000.

At the time of the purchase of these grounds, they were all, with the exception of the site upon which now stands the admiral's house, nothing but swamps and morasses. High water then reached as high as the building which is now known as the provision and clothing store. It was in front of this navy yard and along Wallabout Basin that the revolutionary war ships of both countries were moored. Within its walls were interred the patriots who fell victims to British cruelty on the prison ship Jersey. The whole ground now occupied by the machine and ship houses was literally studded with graves, the interments being made so carelessly that the bones were often washed out. The site of the present ship house, which forms a subject for illustration, is the spot where the Jersey was then anchored. As late as the fall of 1878, workmen who were engaged in digging an excavation within a few yards of the ship house dug up two skeletons in good preservation, which were afterward reinterred in

Fort Greene cemetery by the navai **Buthorities** The yard is enclosed by a boarded fence some ten feet high, which has a history of its own. During the course of its erection in 1827, the residents of that part of the city adjoining it claimed that the promoters of this enterprise encroached on private proporty. Bitter and frequent quarrels. and occasional representations to the government of the injustice of the lence as it concerned the people, cul-minated in a riot, during the progress of which the services of the marines were called into requisition. Happily no lives were lost, and the claims of Uncle Sam were finally recognized. Here, within a short walk of the ferries, and on the water front, is a great district which contains the various machine shops required in building and repairing vessels, a large and costly dry dock, huge sheds to cover men-ofwar in process of construction, lumber warehouses, costly foundries, several marine railways, barracks, officers quarters, and storage for immense quantities of munitions of war. The main entrance is on York street, and directly at the right of the gateway is located the guard room. A pass signed by the officer of the guard is all that is required to obtain an entrance; but the visitor is confronted at all times and places by a marine, and if his explanation is not satisfactory, there is very little chance of his going any further. Upon a hill a little to the eastward of the yard is the United States marine hospital, for the care of sick and disabled seamen. It is a large three story building, with white marble facings, and presents a fine architectural appearance. On the extreme left of the guard room, also on an eminence, is the residence of the admiral or commandant of the yard, and in front of this magnificent building may be always found the guardian in blue, pacing to and fro between lines of cannon In the rear of the Marine hospital is a small but neatly arranged graveyard, which offers a quiet resting place to those who have died in the hospital. The number interred there cannot be ascertained; indeed, little or no information can be obtained there, the officers, with few exceptions, being strangers, or transferred thither for the being benefit of their health. Adjoining the cemetery is a laboratory for the manufacture of medicines for the navy. is the only one of its kind possessed by the government, and is a model of neatness and precision as regards its me-chanical and chemical arrangements. Here are manufactured all the drugs used by the navy, and the utmost care is observed in their preparation, only thoroughly experienced chemists being employed The marine barracks, which are located on Flushing avenue, extend from Carlton to Vanderbilt avenues, and with the parade ground, cover an area of six and a half acros. They are divided into mess, dress and parade rooms, the later being chiefly used in rainy or incloment weather, together with an intruction room for non-commissioned officers, library, equipment rooms, where clothing and accoutrements bre furnished, a bakery, sleeping rooms, capable of accommodating S00 men, prisoners' cells, guard and bath rooms. The interior, as well as the exterior of these buildings, is fitted up with taste, and the rooms are models of neatness and order. Flanking these barracks on the right is a building occupied by the command-ing officer on duty at this station, while to the left of these are the quarters of commissioned officers, which also front on Flushing avenue. Each commis-sioned officer is allowed the free use of From early morn till 10 o'clock at specific.

one of these houses, which contain an average of ten rooms. There they live in comfort and luxury. They entertain in lavish style and spend thousands of dollars in this manner Additional appropriations are yearly called for, and the uses to which those taoneys are converted often form the basis of many bright and interesting newspaper paragraphs. One of the chief features of the yard

is the Naval Lyceum, which was founded in 1883 by the officers of the station. It is a literary institution, having a varied and decidedly interesting history of its own. It contains a li-brary of over four thousand volumes, besides a museum wherein are deposited a large collection of curiosities, and a valuable cabinet of coins and minerals. Here may be found paintings and autographs of the several presidents, from Washington down, revolutionary relics, Egyptian mummies and several swords and blankets used during the snows at Valley Forge Once a week strangers are permitted to view these interesting ouvenirs, and from early morning until 5 o'clock a steady stream of hu-manity may be observed wending its way hither.

A little to the right of this building stands a small marble monument, erect-ed to the memory of those who fell at to capture of the Barrier Forts on the Canton river, China, November 16, 21 and 22, 1856. It is half screened by stately trees, whose swaying branches righ in the automnal zephyrs. Within a stone's throw of this, on the opposite ide, and resting on three logs, is the huge iron bow of the rebel ram, Misissippi, taken from the vessel after her apture. It is a triangular-shaped plate of iron four inches thick, each side of which measures sixteen feet and weighs three tons.

The yard fire department includes two steam fire engines and a complete system of fire alarm telegraphs. The number of buildings within the walls of the navy yard, including two ship houses and ten houses for officers, is over eighty. Near the water's edge, and within a few yards of the old ship house, is a huge dry dock, one of the grandest works of engineering skill in the world. The main chamber of this dock is 296 feet long, 35 feet wide at the bottom, and 305 feet long by 96 feet wide at the top. Its depth is 36 feet, and the walls are made of fine cut granite.

The masonry foundations rest upon piles driven forty feet into the earth. the intermediate space being filled to a depth of two feet with a mass of con-crete composed of pebbles and broken granite. The dock can be emptied by steam pumps in four and one-half hours the engines employed have sufficient power to pump 610,000 gallons of water in two and one-half hours. The ening gate or caisson, sixty-six feet long sixteen feet wide, and thirty feet deep. It is lowered or raised by admitting the water and pumping it out. The dry

dock was built at an expense of nearly \$3,000,000. As far back as 1826 the site of the dock was fixed, but the work was not begun until the spring of 1840. At one time, owing to quicksands, it seemed as if the task would not be accomplished. but the difficulties, which seemed about insurmountable, were overcome.

There have been twenty-one commandants in charge of the navy yard since 1801. The present commandant is Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, but, during the greater part of the year, the duties of his office devolve upon Com-mander Joseph N. Miller, one of the most popular and handsomest officers of the navy. Two classes of seamen are practically

inea nere each year, after which they are rated seamen gunners. From among the ranks are selected the specialsts of the crew, to care for the new appliances of warfare, such as modern guns with their complicated carriage and gear, rapid fire guns, gatlings dynamos for ship lighting, etc. During the late civil war, when party spirit ran high, this navy yard, with its valuable munitions of war, attracted the attention of the confederates, who dis played great eagerness to secure its pos ession. Plans for its capture were hatched in Washington, which, at the outbreak of the strife, was the head-quarters of the conspirators. Fortu-nately the authorities were notified of own markets. the scheme, and it fell through. worlds to conquer? The marines enlisted for service on shore or on board of ships constitute a separate military body, trained to fight s infantry and artillerymen, for participation in naval warfare. Their preliminary instruction is much the same as that of land forces, and they are clothed and fed like soldiers. All enlisted men, except musicians, serving on a first enlistment of five years, are entitled to one dollar a month for the third year, two for the fourth, and three for the fifth year's service, in addition to their regular pay, which additional amounts are retained until the expiration of service, and paid only upon final settlement and honorable lischarge. The marines came into existnce before the establishment of the regular navy, and before a single ship was sent to sea. The formation of this body runs back to 1775, and since then the corps has been a valuable auxiliary in promoting peace and enforcing law and About two thousand five order. hundred men constitute the whole body of the United States marines, and on these devolve the duty of guarding the millions of dollars worth of property in the navy yards of this country. Some of them are Amoricans, others are Ger-mans, English and Irish; but, whatever the nationality, the marines are always true examples of Yankee valor and patriotism. Their duties begin half an hour before aunvise, when they are expected to rise prepare for guard mounting and pa-rade, which takes place at \$:30 a.m., except on Mondays, when there is a dress parade at 11. This being over, they are confined to the barracks until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when those who are not in debt to the government for clothing, or guilty of any breach of discipline, can go ashore and remain until 7 o clock the next morning. Their uniform consists of a dark blue, double breasted coat, with orange facings, light blue trousers with red stripes ornamenting the sides, and a dark blue cap. Of the 200 marines stationed here, there are only fifteen who are known to be married The country is ashamed of her navy, and justly so. Despite the fact that America produces the most scientific marine architects, and the most skillful workmen, in addition to the finest raw material for carpentry, ship building, rigging, sail making and naval stores, the American navy is a byword in the months of all European nations, and a glance at the few ships lying here at anchor will be sufficient to convince the reader of the justice of this reproach. The sailors stationed here are men of experience, but from precisely what conditions they sprang no one cares to inquire. Men be-tween the ages of twenty-one and fifty, who can prove themselves practical seamen and physically sound, are gener-ally admitted without reference to education. Landsmon over twenty-three years of age are not taken unless they are mechanics.

night they may be seen loitering on the deck of a man-of-war, or engaged in card playing or some other amusement. Their dress in summer consists of a white linen suit, which must be kept scrupulously clean, and a white shako of soft material, rounded at the bottom. They hold their mess on the gun deck, which is well supplied with tables and chairs. When the gong strikes for dinner the sailors

form in line, and, with bowls in hand, march in single line to the quartermaster's sergeant, who supplies each with a bottle of lager beer. It often happens that men, after partaking of one measure of the liquid, rejoin the ranks of beer applicants as often as three times without detection. This was particularly the case on the occasion of my visit to their quarters on the Boston. The cooking galley is forward, and the diet is varied and wholesome. Five days in the week the sail-ors have fresh beef, bread and vegetables; one day they have salt pork and beans, and one day salt beef and rice. Although not particularly restricted in their liberties, thorough discipline is maintained. During the winter they have musical entertainments among themselves, give recitations, listen to lectures, and are othetwise supplied with amusements which tend to lighten

their labors and brighten their lives. Some of the sailors present a fine appearance, and look as if they would adorn better positions.

Foreign Goods in England.

Letter to Globe Democrat: On King William street, near the London bridge. is or was a toy shop, whose owner was indulging in a "closing out sale," when stepped within to buy a small candlestick. His stock consisted of children's toys of every kind and small articles partly of use and partly of ornament; a ypical Birmingham assortment it would

be called. "Where are these things made?" I inquired.

"Germany, France and London," was the reply. "These rubber balls come from Germany, the clock-work trains and boats France. Drums are made in London, but Germany is the great cen-ter of the toy trade. No, we have no candlesticks. Two doors above. Goodday." Two doors above, the corner of King

William and Arthur streets, proved to be devoted main'y to the sale of small crockery ware, toy tea sets, boys' car-penter tools, cheap jewelry and kick-shaws of one sort and another-again a Birmingham assortment. "Where's all this stuff made? Bir-

mingham?" I asked again.

The smile on the clerk's face was of the kind described by Truthful James as "kind o' sickly" as he said: "I am "I am afraid a little further off than that, sir. Germany. It's a shame. But if they won't protect British workmen."- An expressive shrug completed the sentence

In the Holborn circus is the main foreign office of the Waltham Watch company. The manager, Mr. Alfred Bed-ford, readily answered my inquiries about the sale of American watches in England.

"Twelve years ago there were no American watches sold in England. Now we have agences throughout the James & Haverstock,

United Kingdom and the colonies. Thousands of watches? Yes, we sell tens of thousands every year. You may say 50.000." The neighborhood of the circus is rowded with American agencies. Waterbury and Swiss watches and cheap American clocks are sold to some extent. Birmingham once made watches, but its trade is gone, and Coventry, which still makes them, is suffering se-

Moore & Keplinger,

H J Palmer,



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Ask your retailer for the James Means' \$3 Shoe, or the_

James Means' \$4 Shoe, according to your needs,

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Positively none genuine unless having our name and price stamped plainly on the soles. Your retailer will supply you with shoes so stamped if you insist upon his doing so; if you do not insist, some retailers will coar you into buying inferior shoes upon which they make a larger profit.

JAMES MEANS' S3 SHOE. UNEXCELLED IN STYLE, UNEQUALLED IN DURABILITY AND PERFECTION OF FIT.

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CANNOT FAIL TO SATISFY THE MOST FASTIDIOUS. Such has been the recent progress in our branch of industry that we are now able to affirm that the JAMES MEANS' \$4 SHOE is in every respect equal to the shoer which only a few years ago were retailed at eight or ten dollars. If you will try on a pair you will be convinced that we do not exaggerate.

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verely from the competition. American repeating rifles and American revolvers are sold everywhere. Birming ham was once the center of the world's gun trade. Now she makes only muskets, which are out of date while yet new, and some shotguns. Jewelry, such as Birmingham used to enjoy a monopoly of, comes from France and Germany. The same is true of optical and surgical instruments, microscopic lenses and draughting tools, and in almost every department of small manufactures the Belgians, Germans, Austrians and French are underselling England in her

Is it any wonder that Birmingham is not happy and that she sighs for more

Wax Starch.

This starch is something entirly new, and is without doubt the greatest starch invention of the nineteenth century; (at least everybody says so that have used it.) It supercedes everything heretofore used or known to science in the laundry art. Unlike any other starch, as it is coated with pure white wax and chemically prepared upon scientific principles by an expert in the laundry profession, who has had years of practical experience in fancy laundrying. It is the first and only starch in the world that makes ironing easy and restores old summer dresses to their natural whiteness, and imparts to linen a beautiful and lasting finish. Ask your grocer next Monday for Wax Starch.

Cost of a Policeman's New Uniform. "What does it cost to make a man look like that?" asked a reporter of a dealer in military goods, pointing to a

gorgeous police captain. I don't know as I could tell you just what it costs to make a New York police captain, for we don't furnish many things to the Metropolitan police, but I can tell you what it costs to provide the equipment for a rural police officer. I'll give you the chief items and you can add them up for yourself. Here are the items and the figures: Cap \$2.75, hel-met \$3.00, belt \$2.00, club (locust) 50 cents, bille 50 cents, whistle 75 cents, lantern \$2.00, bull's-eye \$1.00, patent nippers \$1.00, handcuffs \$4.00; total, \$17.50. "That," said the dealer, "is a private's outlit. I have not included clothes, because the uniform is often bought at home by the police of small cities and I could not give exact figures. Of course the upper grade officers buy rather more expensive outlits. There are belts at \$3.50, shields at the same price, batons at from \$1.00 to \$2.00, and a great variety of handcuffs, "nippers." "twisters," and leg irons, some of plain iron and others nickle plated that run in price from \$2.00 to \$6.00 per pair. Then if a policeman is a bit of a dandy with an eye for the beauties of the area. there is no telling how much he may waste on fuss and feathers.

He Died Hard. [A young man of Wymore, Neb., sent the following fervent lines to his girl after she had gone back on him]:

gone back on him]: "Dream on, sweet elfin sprite, Of a heart enchained in night, Where sunbeams kissed the tawny check Of an edgeless Hope that used to seek The frostless borders of an eldrich dream To rustle cobwebs from the Hence, N. G.

Food makes Blood and Blood makes Beauty. Improper digestion of food necessarily produces bad blood, resulting in a feeling of fullness in the stomach, acidity, heartburn, sickheadache, and other dyspeptic symptoms. A closely confined life causes indigestion, constipation, billiousness and loss of appetite. To remove these troubles there is no remedy equal to Prickly Ash Bitters. It has been tried and proven to be a

