

New Life

is given by using BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure water and miasmatic air, and it prevents Consumption, Kidney and Liver Disease, &c.

H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

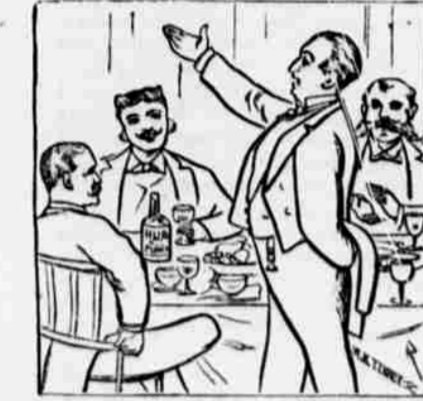
Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used BROWN'S Iron Bitters for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results.

Beware of imitations. Ask for BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and insist on having it. Don't be imposed on with something recommended as "just as good." The genuine is made only by the Brown Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

BALL'S Elastic Section Coiled Springs CORSETS

Every Corset is warranted satisfactory to the wearer in every way, or the money will be refunded by the person from whom it was bought.

ALL TRUE FELLOWS "HUB PUNCH"



As an article of such rare and exciting merit it deserves a place on every sideboard.

IMPERISHABLE PERFUME Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER

Wanted--Agents for the Life Times, Death of... by his wife JESSIE JAMES

THE THREE BELLES

Ballant Behavior of the Late Capt. Orlington.

An Old Tale of Nautical Bravery Rehearsed by an Eye-Witness.

Detroit Free Press. Early last month Capt. Robt. Orlington died and was buried at Antwerp with imposing ceremonies, he having been for a long time marine superintendent of the Red Star line of steamships plying between New York, Philadelphia and Antwerp.

For pall-bearers he had the quarter-masters of the steamships Belgeland and Switzland, and his coffin was draped with Belgian, British and American flags. Brief notices of his death, coupled with allusions to his heroism in standing by the United States steamship San Francisco when he had command of the British sailing ship Three Belles, when both were in a terrible storm, and of his rescuing upward of 600 souls, most of them United States soldiers, have been quite thoroughly circulated of late through the United States.

While these reports have undoubtedly revived memories of the heroic deed among the older people, the details of the event are almost wholly if not entirely unknown to the younger members of the community. Therefore a detailed narrative of the affair from an eye-witness, particularly in view of the fact that that witness is now and has long been a resident of Detroit, will prove interesting.

His name is Amos Burgess, and he lives at 3294 Macomb street. He is a colored man about 50 years of age, and is respected by all who know him. He is comfortably provided with this world's goods, and as he expressed it when called upon by a reporter of the Free Press, he is "a man without education, who has won sufficient to give my children a good education. I have a son who is a graduate of the Michigan university, and is now practicing his profession at St. Louis, Mo."

When informed as to the object of the reporter's visit, the old man—who is somewhat shattered and disfigured, as the result of a steamboat boiler explosion several years since—said: "Yes, sir; I was aboard the San Francisco when the Three Belles stood by and saved us, but I'm afraid I cannot tell you of it in good enough shape to have it go into a newspaper."

"IT WAS CHRISTMAS TIME, twenty-eight or twenty-nine years ago, that the steamship San Francisco, Capt. Watkins commanding, sailed from New York with twenty-two days' fuel aboard, bound for San Francisco by way of Cape Horn. We intended to make our first landing at Rio Janeiro. We had about 800 passengers over all, about 500 being United States soldiers. I was chief cook on the boat. On the third day out, when off Cape Hatteras, a gale struck us, and it was a terror. We lost both masts, our pipes went by the board, eight of our small boats were washed overboard, as were all of our upper works. Our engines broke down, and lying in the trough of the sea we threw every thing, except men, overboard to lighten or up and prevent swamping. I tell you, sir, it was

A TERRIBLE STORM. Our decks were cleared of everything, and one huge sea swept 130 persons overboard at one clip. We were at the pumps, working for life. I had charge of all the colored men on the boat, forty in number, and was given the forward pumps to work. The pumps were the old-fashioned brakes and I worked my men in gangs of ten, just as tight as they could lick, and dozing out thimbles full of liquor to the men at the end of each turn at the brakes. Capt. Watkins had saved six barrels of whisky out of our stock, and placed a guard over it, while all the rest had been thrown overboard. On the next day we were hailed by the little topsail schooner Napoleon, bound for Halifax, and asked if we were going to desert our ship. She couldn't help us in the storm, and as we afterwards learned, she reported our situation upon arriving at Halifax. Two days later the brig Maria, of Liverpool, spoke us and went on, unable to render any service. The next day the bark Kelb, loaded with cotton from New Orleans to Boston, hailed us, and as the sea had gone down somewhat, got out her small boats and took all the lady passengers we had aboard. But the storm again increasing, she had to take care of herself before she could take off any more passengers. Meanwhile we were hanging on desperately, just ready to drop with despair, but never getting there. I can't tell you, sir, anything about how it was and nobody can. You've got to go through it yourself before you can understand.

ANOTHER SAIL. "We lay all night after the Kelby left us, firing guns and sending up rockets, and with the break of day we saw a ship bearing down upon us. We thought it a British frigate; she looked so nice and trim and clean-like, and she was handled so well. When within halting distance she told us she was the British clipper ship The Three Belles, and asked if we were going to abandon our ship. We replied—'I remember the signals well—'We cannot hold out much longer. Have lost 130 already.' Then came Capt. Orlington's answer: 'Be of good cheer and keep a bright light aloft. I'll be by you till the sea runs down.' After

For God's sake don't leave us now, for we can't stand it much longer. Before we got through our signals the Three Belles was far gone, and we began to drift along with the sea. By and by she changed her course and soon she came down toward us. I tell you, sir, she was a beauty, a pretty thing to look at; but we were still in doubt. You should have seen us clinging on with one hand, and ready to wave our hats with the other if the coming signal warranted it. Then I asked Capt. Watkins in an undertone as I passed him: 'Do you think the Belles will leave us, sir?' And he replied: 'No, Burgess, I don't think she will leave us under the circumstances, but we can't tell.' Just then the Belles began to signal her reply, and soon we spelt out: 'Keep up your spirits! I'll stand by you.'

"IT WAS A BLOWING GALE— A terrible gale. Capt. Orlington handled his ship magnificently, but it would have been sheer folly to attempt to lower away a small boat. I tell you it was all the best sailor on the seas wanted to do to keep his own craft afloat, let alone helping any other craft. After giving his last and inspiring signal, while we were heaving lustily, the gale and we lost sight of her. Then night came on and we were again despairing. In the morning, however, we sighted two sails, one the Three Belles and the other an American ship called the Antarctic. They were both coming down on us, but the Belles seemed to be keeping in the background with a view to letting the Antarctic reach us first. The Antarctic came up very clumsy and didn't handle well, passing us with large leeway in an effort to get near us. She rounded to and came astern of us, when she lowered away her six small boats, all of which except two proved unseaworthy.

"THE THREE BELLES, meanwhile, sailing like a peacock, minding every move of her master, came up alongside quite near to us, and soon her three small boats, all in good shape and good hands, were busy transporting the people from the 'Frisco, while the two good boats of the Antarctic were doing the same thing; but because she was so much further away from us she could do but little in the heavy sea. I tell you it was splendid to see The Belles heave to abreast of us, now way above us and then almost hidden hand. They took all off that day except twenty-three of us. At night Capt. Watkins signalled to Capt. Orlington to keep off until morning, and the next morning, with the 'Frisco water-logged and rolling, Capt. Watkins and the twenty-two companions were taken off and set sail for New York. We had been ten or eleven days hard at work, expecting death at any minute, fighting the most terrible storm I ever experienced and for four or five days looking at and admiring the most heroic and complete exhibition of good seamanship I have ever seen."

On the way to New York Mr. Burgess was called upon to cook for Capt. Orlington, his own cook having been put in confinement for intemperance, and of the captain Mr. Burgess says: "He was a fine-looking Scotchman, about 37 or 38 years old, and the most gentle, dignified and courteous man I ever met aboard ship. I never have seen, before or since, a sailor who handled his men and his ship with such perfect discipline and correctness.

In obtaining the above narrative, the reporter was repeatedly obliged to press Mr. Burgess as to his personal observations, the old man every now and then saying, "Now, look here, Mr. Reporter, I'm telling you this just as it happened, but I would rather you would leave me out of it, for fear that people may think I am exaggerating and trying to blow about myself."

"Not at all, Mr. Burgess; those who know you will never think of such a thing. How did you happen to come to me? How did you know I was on the San Francisco?" "An old friend of mine who knows you, and your experience, suggested the interview."

"Is what I have told you good enough to go in the paper?" "I should say so."

The late Capt. Orlington, for his noble and brave, was awarded the Frisco, and a number of medals, and besides receiving several gold medals, was feted in several of the larger cities of this country.

STAGE COSTUMES

New York Journal. Since the society play has come into vogue the cost of costume for the theatre has increased five-fold. In the days of melodrama and tragedy it was enough for a leading lady to have a crown for a black and a wreath for brides, and a black and in dress. The rest she could always find in the wardrobe of the theatre. But now this is all changed. The costume of a modern play often costs a large sum. Some actresses aspire to set the fashion, such as Patti in the "Fratavala." In "Camille," Bernhardt wore a dress that cost \$2,000, and in that play there are four or five changes of dress. Women, like Bernhardt, do this for strictly artistic reasons, but it is often embarrassing to actresses on a salary. Miss Sarah Jewett, on a salary of \$150, can hardly be expected to furnish costumes for a play costing \$300 or \$400. As a rule the manager pays half the expense of such costumes, but he then pretends to have something to say about the manner and material of the dress. For the Union Square dress are invariably made by costume and design sent from Paris, so that the original may be strictly adhered to. At Wallack's, too, the costumes used by some of the actresses are made by professional costumers. Miss Coghlan is supposed to furnish her own dresses on a salary of \$175 a week. In "The Queen's Shilling" for instance, she wore about \$500 worth of material. But that is the only play this season which has cost her anything. Character dresses are always furnished by the management.

It is noted that when English actresses first came here they dressed poorly—"touchily" so to speak. When Rosa Coghlan first was leading actress at Wallack's she had poor taste in her apparel. Long residence has taught her what "style" is. At the comic opera theatres, such as the Standard, Casino and Bijou, the management, of course, supplies the costumes, because these operas are of no service to the actor or actress when the run of the works is over. At the Standard they have been in the habit of importing all their costumes in bulk, and that is what they are in trouble about just now. Mr. McCall has his costumes made here, and they are usually very pretty. Those of the "Lace Handkerchief" could hardly be surpassed in beauty. They were made by a firm of French costume makers, who have located here.

The stars of the stage, of course, furnish their own dresses. There is a number of actresses who depend for success to a great extent on the richness of their costumes, and they take care to advertise them in advance so as to excite the curiosity of lady audiences. Modjeska never descends to this, yet she wears the most artistic costumes I have ever seen. She designs them all herself and assists at their making. She sends no stage dresses out to be made. Her dressmaker travels with her and at the same time is her maid. What is particularly admirable about "Lena is the richness of her costumes, and the quantity of most gowns will try to save by drawing on material and by furnishing comparatively cheap goods. The value of Madame Modjeska's wardrobe can hardly be computed, for this reason; that it is only the stuffs that she wears, and they are bought abroad. But she probably has \$10,000 worth of dresses with her.

Lot's costume costs very little; most of her dresses are short, cheap things, such as the party dress demand. In one of two of her pieces she wears modern fro dresses, but they are of the ordinary type as a rule. Mrs. W. J. Florence has made a point of late years of drawing attention to her costumes. The actress has in her possession costumes that have cost \$15,000 to \$20,000, but some of them are much worn, and not being fit for much use again, no particular value can be set upon them. Where a play like the "Mighty Dollar" is produced continuously about two sets of costumes have to be purchased each year, costing say for one set for large cities, \$1,500, and for small, \$900.

Miss Mary Anderson has a fine wardrobe of ancient and modern costumes. But she has not a good figure for their display, as she is too tall, and angular. Some were made in Paris, and most of them were purchased here. Mrs. Lingard (Alice Daunting) also has some very expensive and rich dresses, and her beauty displays them well.

The smaller actresses generally have their costumes furnished by the management. Mr. Daly generally furnishes the costumes his ladies shall wear and selects them himself, even to color, shade, and class of goods. Miss Ada Rehm is a good dresser, and she looks best when the costume is most simple.

Fanny Danport, at present in England, is one of the most extravagant actresses in the matter of costume. She herself estimates that since she has been on the stage her costumes have cost her over \$60,000. She is fond of odd things.

Woman's True Friend

A friend in need is a friend indeed. This none can deny, especially when assistance is rendered when one is sorely afflicted with disease, more particularly those complaints and weaknesses so common to our female population. Every woman should know that Electric Bitters are woman's true friend, and positively restore her to health, even when all other remedies fail. A single trial always proves our assertion. They are pleasant to the taste, and cost only fifty cents a bottle. Sold by C. F. Goodman.

Money for the Unmarried. One of the most solid and substantial institutions in this country is the Marriage Fund Mutual Trust association of Cedar Rapids, Ia. During their first year, ending January 1st 1883, they paid over \$30,000 in benefits to their members, and the greatest satisfaction prevails among their certificate holders. They are organized under the laws of Iowa, and their officers and directors are among the leading and most prominent business men of Cedar Rapids. Every unmarried person should have a certificate in this association. It is a splendid investment, as safe, secure and sure as a government bond. You can just as well have a good sum of money to commence married life on as not. Over 200 members have been paid off, receiving over 300 per cent on their investment. Send a postal card for free circulars fully detailing the plan, which is the finest known. Good agents can get territory if applied for soon. Write to-day. Do not postpone it. Mention where you saw this notice. J-4-1m

Artificial Limbs. Something NEW FOR OMAHA. Dr. Crawford, of Cleveland, O., the old, popular and skillful manufacturer of Artificial Limbs. Of the latest improved plan, has opened a branch mechanical surgery institute at 222 N. 16th street, Omaha, where he is prepared to furnish limbs in same style which are offered and supported for paralytic and deformed limbs, trusses of all kinds, and all other appliances for the weak and feeble. Dr. Crawford has had 25 years experience in wearing and adjusting. J-4-1m-1m 222 North 16th St. Neb.

Alban's Lost Jewels. Through the courtesy of Colonel Mapleson and Signor Arditi information comprising the details of a very daring theft was obtained yesterday. It appears that Commander Gye left the St. George's Hotel Saturday night shortly after nine o'clock and took a train for New York at the Pennsylvania depot at Broad and Market streets. He was unaccompanied, and on taking his seat, placed alongside him on the cushion a black leather bag containing his initials, H. F. G., in old English characters, and his crest stamped in gold thereon. The following is a list of the stolen property:

One hundred dollars in bills, one pearl in one diamond pin, one coral and gold snake ring, one Roman gold ring, three sets of gold studs, one ivory and gold stud, one silver clasp ivory and gold stud, one silver pipe, one check-book of Messrs. Coutts & Co., London; one check for \$4,400 to the order of and endorsed by G. Franchi, and signed by J. H. Mapleson and Herbert F. Gye; one check for \$150 to the order of and endorsed by J. Lavine, and signed by J. H. Mapleson; some letters and miscellaneous articles.

In addition to the valuable jewelry, each, check, and private papers as given in the above list, furnished by the police, the bag contained a very valuable pair of solitaire diamond earrings, presented to Madame Albani, the wife of Ernest Gye, the intendant, by the late emperor of Russia. The stones are almost phenomenal in size, perfectly matched, and remarkable for their brilliancy and purity. Possibly of even greater value was the duty signed and witnessed contract between Ernest Gye and Madame Nilsson, stipulating for the lady's performance under Mr. Gye's management during the present season, in view of the fact that legal proceedings founded upon the validity of this contract are at present pending to prevent Madame Nilsson continuing her since ratified engagement with Henry E. Abbey.

In the car ahead of Commander Gye was Madame Rosini, and when the train approached Thirty-sixth street there was a delay of some minutes. Naturally anxious to reassure Madame Rosini, who he thought might be alarmed by the protracted halt, the commander left the car and passed forward to tell the lady the cause of the delay. On returning in a couple of minutes or so to the seat he had just vacated he was horrified to find that the bag had vanished. A hurried search satisfied Mr. Gye that the bag had been stolen and was no longer on the cars. Colonel Mapleson said last night at the Lafayette Hotel that he should roughly estimate the value of the jewelry at \$50,000. The check for \$4,400 had been paid over to Madame Patti's representative, M. Franchi, on Saturday afternoon for the diva's performance of Lucia at the Academy of Music. If the check was never recovered, the Colonel remarked with a smile, an odd point of law might be raised as to whether or not Madame Patti's claim had been legally satisfied. Commander Gye had been anxious, he added, that the fact of Madame Albani's historic card-drops being among the stolen property should not be too widely disseminated, as the fraternal care with which he had secretly borne them across the billows of the broad Atlantic and carried them safely ashore unobserved by the proverbially lynx-eyed custom house officers, might not be regarded with complacency by the collector of the port of New York. Unfortunately, however, Colonel Mapleson had "told the story" before he received a visit early yesterday morning from the unfortunate gentleman. It is understood that the affair has also been placed in the hands of Pinkerton's detectives.

O'HARTER'S PURIFIES THE BLOOD IRON TONIC

J. A. WAKEFIELD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN LUMBER. Lath, Shingles, Pickets, BASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOLDINGS, LIME, CEMENT PLASTER, ETC.

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A Full Line of the Best Brands of CIGARS AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

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PERFECTION HEATING AND BAKING is only attained by using CHARTER OAK Stoves and Ranges. WITH WIRE GAUZE OVER DOORS. For sale by MILTON ROGERS & SONS OMAHA.

MAXMEYER & CO GUNS OMAHA AND SPORTING GOODS NEB. Single Breech Loading Shot Guns, from \$5 to \$18. Double Breech Loading Shot Guns, from \$18 to \$75. Muzzle Loading Shot Guns, from \$6 to \$25. Fishing Tackle, Base Balls and all kinds of Fancy Goods. Full Stock of Show Cases Always on hand.

MAXMEYER & CO TOBACCONISTS NEB. Imported and Key West Cigars a large line of Meerschaum and Wood Pipes and everything required in a first class Cigar, Tobacco and Notion Store. Cigars from \$15 per 1,000 upwards. Send for Price List and Samples. DOUBLE AND SINGLE ACTING POWER AND HAND PUMPS! Steam Pumps, Engine Trimmings, MINING MACHINERY, BELTING, HOSE, BRASS AND IRON FITTINGS PIPE, CIGARS HALLADAY WIND-MILLS CHURCH AND SCHOOL BELLS Cor. Farnam and 10th Streets Omaha, Neb.