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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, APRIL 5, 1903.

MANSFIELD LIVES HIS PART mense amount of nervous force he expends for Shakesperean productions on an elab-

Identity of the Individual Lost in the Portrayal of Marcus Brutus.

ACTOR SKETCHED BEHIND THE SCENES

Where He Lives His Part as Intenily as Before the Audience-Characteristic Anecdotes and Incidents.

I went to see Mr. Mansfield play Brutus the other night-from the back of the scenes, writes John R. Ratham in the Chicago Record-Herald. His portrayal as presented before the footlights has already been dwelt on, generously and thoroughly. in the dramatic columns. But there are some things about this performance of "Julius Caesar," impossible to see or take notice of from the front of the house, that are of too much interest to pass over. They tell so much more thoroughly than anything else can do of Mr. Mansfield's personality and his methods.

When he left his hotel that night for the Grand it is reasonable to suppose that he was still, to all intents and purposes, Richard Mansfield. I haven't yet figured out where and when the transformation occurred, but I will vow when he reached the stage entrance of the theater and walked swiftly across to his dressing room he was none other than Marcus Brutus. His stride was the stride of the dreamy Roman, his ulster, to his nervous handa, was nothing but the conspirator's flapping robe; his whole identity was changed. He began to act his part not when he first appeared that night before the curtain, but half an hour before most of his audience had left their dinner tables for the theater. and speak to him as he entered the door. But, realizing that I had been taken in at a comprehensive glance with all the other numerous stage properties and that he through the streets of Rome.

The property men, stage carpenters, light manipulators and scene abifters seemed to go by without taking any more notice of him than he took of them. As soon as the door of his dressing room at the other side testing one of the calciums stopped his work and meditated. Twisting his thumb over toward the dressing room he said: "I'll bet a dollar he don't know his own

name.

And there, it seems to me, is two-thirds of the story of Richard Mansfield's spiendid success.

Between the Acts.

It is all a matter of temperament. Some of the greatest of the world's actors-like Jefferson and Irving-enjoy the walts between the acts in their dressing rooms as affording them opportunities for social distrain of their work. They delight in smoking cigars with their friends at such times and in brisk chat about anything and everything but the parts they are playing. Mr. Glover tells me that during the whole of the present winter season no outsider has stepped through the door of Mr. Mansfield's dressing room. Alone with his dresser he sits and lives his part as intently and earnestly as when he is before

his audience On the night I speak of it was very interesting to watch him from the wings and manneriams and separated from the wildto see at such close range all the play of his eyed additions of unfriendly critics, are mobile features. But it was infinitely more true. Mr. Mansfield is too manly to deny interesting and pleasing to note how the them, and too manly not to be genuinely is performance remained with sorry a moment atterward for it him after the curtain had fallen on each his high-strung susceptibilities have caused act. There was no light jest or capering to him to say. relieve the strain, though such a form of relief can well be understood and sympathized with. Once I saw W. E. Sheridan, almost before the curtain had touched the foor on the deathbed scene of his great Louis XI., jump from his bier, catch hold of the hands of two members of his support and exclaim with a sigh of relief:

In his effort to win the approval of the orate scale his friends argued with him men who are constantly before the public

after a performance, he will say: "There was something wrong tonight. There was no more heart in my work than

there is in a dry sponge." "That's all nonsense," says his manager. "How do you come to that conclusion ?" "How do I come to it? Did you see that I'm a monumental failure. It might have

been a vaudeville show; they kept as still as mummies." guess," says his manager, "you peare." haven't seen many vaudeville shows. Of all

the things on this earth those are the ones an audience does not keep still over." But nothing can solace Mr. Mausfield. He knows better than anybody else just

what his limitations are, and he knows in a moment when he fails to reach the deepest emotions of the public. Some people have such a passionate admiration for a man who displays true genius that their regard for him can only be expressed in hyperbole. Then there are others to whom triumphs, particularly if they are public triumphs of a hard-working artist, act like so many successive red rags to so

many individual bulls. On the whole, I prefer the people with the hyperbole. They are at least nonest in their opinions, and, more than that, have a real affection not only for their favorite himself, but for all the forces that tend to beautify and ennoble life.

Undisturbed by Criticism.

Neither gnats nor honey spreaders, however, seem to have any appreciable effect at this stage of his career on Richard Mans-I felt tempted for a moment to approach field. He has reached that enviable mile post on his journey when he can pass over unconcerned both attacks and fulsome flattery. For he has blazed out a path for one of the most costly and beautiful in himself and steadily followed an ideal. The America. The luxury of it pleases him and probably saw me, if he saw me at all, as axe he has used to mark his way has been the furnishings are his constant delight, Fourth Citizen, Guard or possibly "etc.," 1 a bit duil at times, and more than once but the one thing he revels in more than did not venture to break in on his walk the ground beneath his feet has been, to all the others put together is a little put it mildly, rocky. But the "bad stretch speed indicator set in the woodwork of of road" is over and done with.

When the people throng to see an actor know his way better than I. They let him for the love of his own personal ability to how fast the train is traveling, and the charm them, irrespective of the vehicle he knowledge is the joy of his heart and inemploys, and when he has the courage to cidentally the bane of the existence of all make that vehicle something that the about him. of the stage closed on him a little man croakers have for years been deciding means heartbreak and failure to the man attempting it, he does not need to worry indifferent.

Then, again, he has a life apart from the theater, its trials and its victories. That is to say, at the end of the season there rocking chair and the ad of every car-

pet, a wife who loves . m and a vandal yacht. baby son who tries to pad out what little bair he has left. If Mr. Mansfield had kept on worrying about the gnats with a combination of this Mansfield's car parlance "thirty-seven version that are very welcome breaks from kind at his back he wouldn't deserve to be pitied.

Now is the time to form a "Society for the Prevention of Apologies for Mansfield." He does not need them any more-if indeed he ever needed them.

The stories of his abrupt manner with his subordinates, his stormy outbreaks and passionate insistence on things being done his way have circulated everywhere, more or less embellished. The best way to dispose of this topic here is to say that the stories, so far as they relate to his flighty

A Bundle of Nerves.

people who see his performances. Most that he could make a great deal more money by holding to his famous character acquire a certain knack, or rather improve studies. They were right and he knew it. their powers of intuition, with regard to it is surely a proof of sincerity in his "sensing" the feeling of those who listen | work and the unswerving character of his to them. But it is doubtful if any of them determination to keep on his way toward has brought this gift to as highly culti- the high ideals he is seeking to reach that vated a point as Mr. Mansfield. Sometimes, he gladly sacrificed great pocuniary gains

in order to further his object. have been larger during the last few years if I had not taken up Shakespearean plays." This is what he says on this sub ject: "But the people have responded to the presentations nevertheless, and it is audience? I couldn't move 'em an inch. worth something besides money to know that audiences of from 12,000 to 15,000 a week are being brought into closer touch with the beauties and poetry of Shakes-

One of his principal reasons for going tack to the world's great playwright is the scarcity of great modern plays. He examines hundreds of manuscripts every month, and says that not 1 per cent of them have merit enough to warrant anything more than a superficial glance. No ambitious playwright need do another day's work as long as he lives if he can give Mr. Mansfield a great character work. One of these, by the way, asked Mr. Glover a week ago what the star would offer for a "first class vehicle suited to his strongest stage ability." He got a reply out of hand and without consultation, "\$100,000 to start with and more to follow."

Either the playwright's modesty was shocked or his brain was turned, for he disappeared without another word into the wilderness of the city streets and has not been heard from since.

But the offer stands in all good faith just the same.

Superstitions Notions.

When Mr. Mansfield travels he has s private car. The one he uses now was bought only a little while ago from President Ingalls of the Big Four road and is the apartment he uses for a study. By looking at it he can tell at any moment

He refuses to travel at any speed greater than thirty or forty miles an hour, and has a feeling that amounts to superstition very much about criticism, good, bad or about going any faster. Before he got hold of the wretched indicator, which came with the car, he didn't know that such things existed. Up to that time his traveling companions had been accustomed to awaits his coming a home, with the word telling him all sorts of fairy tales about the written in big letters in the bend of every rate of running-in knots at that-as a sort of recognition of his possession of a fine

> Now, however, there can be no more gentle prevarication and when the indicator whizzes above forty miles-or in spankin' knots an hour"-a peremptory order is sent forward to the engineer of the special to shorten sail. And Mr. Mansfield stays with his glasses glued to the indicator till he has assured himself that the demand has been obeyed. Traveling time is rest time with him.

Often on all-night trips he will throw off all thought of study and work, and with a select company gathered about him will entertain for two hours at a stretch with songs-he has a fine barytone voice-dances impersonations and stories that run along without a break.

musical director, Carl Krusada, His joined the Mansfield company a little over two years ago in the artistic espacity of things Arriving in America baggage handler. penniless from his home in Austria, he took the first job that came to hand and

NORTHWESTERN COPPER

"It is true that my bank account would Remarkable Progress in the Grand Encampment Country

Those who are Considering an Investment in the Stock of the Company at 17 1-2 Cents Would Do Well to Secure it at Once.

The existence of immense copper deposits of enormous value in the Grand Encampment country of Wyoming is a matter about which no one can have a shadow of a doubt who has learned even but a small part of the known facts of that country. The great Kerris-Haggarty mine, next-door neighbor to the Northwestern Co., has ore actually in sight in workings less than 400 feet deep to the value of more than \$4,0000,000. Just as flattering a statement can be made of the Doane and of the New Rambler. Such large bodies of extremely high grade copper ore were never found elsewhere. These facts alone show the enormous richness of this new copper field to be too vast for comprehension. The above statements are simply facts that are well known, well established and undeniable.

Now who is going to get the benefit of all this richness? There are thousands of people who are saying that they would like to have a share in it. But it will be the same old story over again. While they are saying others are doing. Many people are today putting a few dollars into the Grand En campment country which will return them fortunes and life incomes. It does not require superhuman foresight to do this. All that is necessary is to have the courage to act on the opportunity that lies before you.

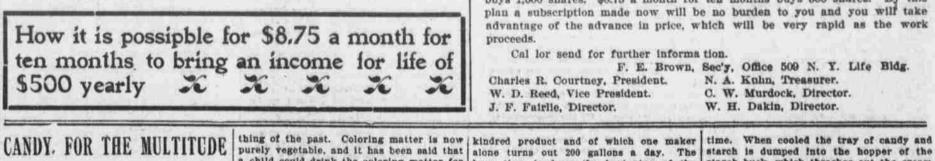
Facts for Family Consideration

A few people seem to like the "get-rich-quick" But the great scheme. majority are more honestly trying to provide for the future; trying to make themselves secure in a certain and liberal income, which will provide them with enough to live on with comfort and ease, insure them against want from sickness and accident, educate their children and accumulate a liberal surplus besides. They want enough to live on, because that adds to life a feeling of repose and security and removes anxiety for the future. They want to provide for want from sickness and accident, because these may come to anyone. They want to be able to educate their children, because that is by nature one of the chief ambitions of all high-minded parents, and because they know that a good education is the best start in life. They want a liberal accumulation besides, because they want to do good to others and lend aid to many deserving causes. The ordinary business brings in small profits. Nearly every man on a

salary, even if it be large, saves but little. Money put out at interest must be large or it will not produce enough to meet even the very incidental expenses, and it will be swept away, principal and all in case of sickness or accident. Five per cent is as good as can be expected. At that rate \$100 brings \$5 a year.

What a Little Money Will Do

Now here is what it is possible to do and what can reasonably be ex-pected from stock in the Northwestern Copper Mining Company-an income of \$1,000 yearly for life from an investment of \$175, or an income of \$500 yearly for life from an investment of \$8.75 a month for ten months. If you doubt that this can be done notice the following figures. There is a vein of copper ore twenty feet wide and 1,500 feet long on the company's property. If it is mined out to a depth of 3,000 feet-not half the depth to which the Lake Superior copper veins are already mined-the total contents would be 10,000,000 tons.



Suppose that the ore contains but five per cent of copper-the assays are thirty per cent and higher, and all shipments out of that country average twenty-five per cent-but for liberality in the calculation, suppose that this ore averages but five per cent. Then allowing seven dollars for mining and treatment charges and working out all of that ore in thirty years, there would be a net profit of \$2,000,000 each year. That is, eight thousand shares of stock. costing \$175, would bring a yearly income of \$2,000. But for the sake of still further liberality in the calculation, divide this in half and there is left \$1,000, or \$500 on each 500 shares, which can now be had by paying \$8.75 a month for ten months. Marvelous as these figures may seem, such profits are not at all unheard of nor even unusual in copper mining. In fact, they are insignificant compared with the profits of the leading copper mines. For example, a thousand shares of the Tamarack copper mine bring a yearly income of about \$6,000. A thousand shares of the Calumet and Hecla copper mine bring a yearly income of about \$33,000. A thousand shares of the Boston and Montana copper mine bring a yearly income of about \$40,000.

The February Cosmopolitan said that Senator Clark paid for the United Verde Copper Mine \$150,000, and that it brings a yearly income of \$12,000,000, which could easily be doubled if Mr. Clark so desired. A A A A A A

Does it seem from these well known and undeniable facts that we are visionary in the above calculation?

Copper mining is safer and surer than all other kinds of mining. Copper mines pay larger dividends than all other kinds of industries. The Northwestern Company is a well known Omaha company, with well known Omaha business men as officers and the stockholders are nearly all Omaha people.

The capitalization is low-\$100,000-which makes each shareholder's interest stand for so much more than where the capitalisation is higher. The property is a mine well equipped with machinery, with workings 165 feet deep and with a vein thoroughly in place at that depth. It has therefore practically passed beyond the stage of risk. It is running night and day. And the price of the stock is still but 171-2 cents a

Where parties desiring to take a sufficient number of shares want to visit the mine, the company will arrange for the expenses of the trip, and in any case the amount of the expenses will be refunded where auyone visits the mineand finds that it is not as it has been described by the com-Dar.y.

The price of the shares is 17% cents. \$17.50 a month for ten months buys 1,000 shares. \$8.75 a month for ten months buys 500 shares. By this plan a subscription made now will be no burden to you and you will take advantage of the advance in price, which will be very rapid as the work proceeds.

Cal lor send for further informa F. E. Brown,	Sec'y, Office 509 N. Y. Life Bldg.
Charles R. Courtney, President.	N. A. Kuhn, Treasurer.
W. D. Reed, Vice President.	C. W. Murdock, Director.
I. F. Fairlie, Director.	W. H. Dakin, Director.

a child could drink the coloring matter for busy time is from the beginning of the 100 pounds of candy and not suffer anything cooler weather in the fall until after more serious than a stomach ache. Omaha Makers Supply It by the Carload to The old Japanese cocoanut may be taken

to illustrate the serious effect upon the trade of inferior material. Everyone, ex-Novelties in Candy. The man who can invent a new candycept the very young, remembers the time when it was worth while to buy one of that is if it catches on in the popular fancy. those flat strips of cocoanut and sugar with Many of the things the candy men have the beautiful red and brown lines about it. turned out as triumphs have not sold at all. But it is seldom seen now. In the old times it was made of good cocoanut and sugar, but makers of cheap candy, seeing what? a profit there was in it. made the confection of grain and dry cocoanut, and glucose, and it had no taste; but the children had, and would ance nowdays as well as superior in flavor, that the purchaser is made for the article tions have been tried and are at prepart by a more exhibition in the shop windows The satin-finished candies have been made are jelly cherries, a new discovery in hoarfor only ten years. Then there are cryshound drops, lemonade and soda water drops, which put in a gisss of water make a pound, and candies made to match table decorations for pink teas and the like. The drinks after their own kind. Easter has greatly risen in importance as a confecchocolates have forged to the front most tionery holiday in recent years and now probably because the makers have taken rivals Christmas. For this day there are more pains with them than with other novel chick and rabbit creations coming confections. They are dipped by hand now and put in such ornate boxes. largely from Japan and Germany. Then One chocolate is a cultivated taste and one local dealer claims to be the sole maker of new girl to feed into amiability. But the that becomes a habit like the drinking of what he calls honeycomb candy; another is now making chocolate creams at \$1 a pound. with a new black Martinique coating. Another has patented an airtight bonbon with a celluloid sheet inserted in the top which reveals the contents. This he calls off and put him on a liberal salary "till turers of general confectionery in this city tenths, and in the territory tributary to the "X Ray" and during two months last this city, about three-fourths. Sioux City year he sold 18,000 of them. The ordinary stick candy is not increasing in sale, but this same manufacturer has a new idea in at about \$1,000,000. Then there are other the trade. The foreign candy sold in the this line, in a pure mold A sugar stock lecal manufacturers who make certain va- city is mostly of the finer and more ex- put up in the X Ray box. There is nothing about a candy factory more interesting than the making of stick candy. Take up one of the round pieces from a bucket of mixed candy and you will III" a little girl in his company acting the does not include confectionery sold to local chocolates who have agents here and who see that it is a short section of a stick. Look at the end of it. In the center is a | rather than in the pockets of the people .-figure of some sort with a surrounding of Chicago News. solid color and an outside coating of, say, red with stripes on it. This is all built together in a sort of giant stick weighting about eighty pounds and kept warm on a heater. Suppose it is an American flag

Easter. Christmas and Easter both are candy-makers carnivals.

starch buck, which thrashes out the cream centers or other candy clean and fills the starch into other trays. The cooking is done in copper steam kettles holding 400 pounds or more and bonbon cream is beaten into whiteness after cooking. Nuts other centers are coated by being rolle especially a penny novelty-is a made man; about in a revolving kettle like a bushel basket into which the coating syrup is poured. Every factory must have a drying house where certain candies are kept at There is a constant effort for the produc- 130 to 140 degrees for a day or two to tion of new things. This applies more barden them; a cool room in which to dip particularly to the penny candies, for the chocolates in hot weather, a chrystalizing children demand new forms, colors and room where all candles which are to have combinations with unrelenting voice. It is a hard sparkling exterior are coated by also a sore puzzle to find pleasing names standing in a saturated solution of sugar for the new candles. There have been a taffy puller to pull 100 pounds at one Klondike nuggets and Trilby cups, and a time, and cutters to cut sheets of carmel Ben Hur mixed is now on the market. Of into squares; machines to pop corn for the chocolates, fully eighty different combina- twelve kinds of popcorn candy, and to grind up nuts. The molded centers for manufactured. Among the newer articles creams are dipped and coated by hand with chocolate. The spot where vital importance ies is the extract room, wherein all the flavorings are prepared and experiments carried on, for on proper work absolutely depends the flavor of the candy,

"And now for supper, supper, supper!" Mansfield could not have done that. At the end of the tent scene on Tuesday night,

with all the wonderful struggle to master the fear, of the apparition of Caesar fresh apon him and the ringing cry, 'Ill spirit, I would hold more talk with

thee.' still echoing through the theater, he waited a full minute after the curtain was down. with hands clasped together nervously and ais eyes staring with their late terror. Then slowly, with his head down, as if beginning at that moment his march to Philippi, he

irew his unwilling feet over to his dressing room door.

Deep in Meditation.

artists before Mansfield have been possessed Before the beginning of this act Mr. of temperaments like his own, and have Mansfield sat in his dressing room up to paid the debt of temporary discomfort by the moment before the curtain went up, reason of hasty words.

giving himself barely time to reach his seat But defects of temper are momentary; at the table. Then he walked to the chair the attainments of genius are everlasting. as Brutus might have walked, apparently in | And in Mansfield's case it is the verdict of teep meditation, bowed down by the tor- his fellow actors, both men and women, tures of conscience and utterly regardless who have associated with him in his proof the fact that there was still a barrier. ductions, that he loses no time in me ing between himself and the audience. noble amonds for hasty words. If you read Before his appearance in the forum scene a little further you will see, too, that if

he left his room and started round the back we count his impetuosity as a fault, we of the drop for the other side of the stage, must put in the scales on the other side where he was to make his entrance. There many a word of sympathy and many a deed was hardly room to aqueeze through, but he of genuine kindliness. was entirely oblivious of his surroundings.

Manafield's stage crowds are not a mass Had everything that hid him from the audi of supernumeraries huddled together like torium of the theater been suddenly lifted sheep and watching a leader. They really away at that moment his manner, pose and act their part, and the result is seen in stap would have been simply that of Brutus some of the most notable portions of his walking toward the forum, pondering on Shakesperean performances. This end is the deed of death in which he had been reached only after weeks of steady training. engaged and thinking of what he would say in which he himself studies out every move a moment or two when he came face to and suggests every picture. face with the mob. A very apt example of this desire of his

And at the end, when the final curtain throw to an audiencevan effect as close down on the dead body of Brutus to the truth as he can conceive it appears went' surrounded by the conquering host of An n his present play of "Julius Caesar." In tony, the last man of the mimic army had all former versions it has been the custom shandoned the stage long before Mr. Mansin the forum scene at the close of Anild moved from his place on the heap of tony's speech for the stald bearers who rocks and lifted the great war helmet from have brought the body of Caesar to the his head.

spot to pick up the bler and carry it out If his work in the sight of the audience again. Mr. Manafield, however, would not was reckoned incomparable, as most of the have this ending to the act, though the critics declared it to be, may we not look thought of change only came to him at the for the reason to the splendid sincerity last moment. One afternoon the rehearsal of the man that held him in the spell of was proceeding as usual when he shouled Brutus when there were none but a few from the front: stage hands and his dresser there to see.

"Stop. Wait a bit. Put that body down Not Satisfied with His Work. again.'

The claim for Manafield that he is the "Now, see here." he went on, "Antony has foremost actor-manager now before the inflamed you to a passionate desire for venpublic anywhere in the world is a large gennce. Suppose you were really Romans, Would you let those solemn hired bearers one, and it is being made by people who believe what they say, and whose opinions take up Caesar and march out with him' hight to be given weight. But I understand of course you wouldn't. Don't you see that the man himself, though he hopes to what you'd do? Why, you'd rush for the secure a unanimous verdict to this effect honor of snatching up the bier, throw it before the close of his theatrical career, high above your heads and tramp out with and does not hesitate to say so, is not at it, with a long yell of reverence and rethis time disposed to look with favor on onge. Now, let's try it." He worked at this idea with them for an the claim.

He is not now and never has been satishour, and finally got in perfect-and natural. At the first dress rehearsal he saw and sith his work. Complacent over whatever the mass of half-baked critics may say at once the wonderful picture that the concerning his endeavore, he is neverthe- change was responsible for-the great blotch of crimson-the shade of the robe tess one of the most sensitive of men when some dramatic writer whose views he re- that covered the bier-was borne along in majestic sweep, with the noble pillars spects analyzes his presentation or when a e can study the temper of his audiences of the forum and the weeping women in and ascertain intuitively, as he always their massed group of color for a back foes, how he is appealing to them. ground.

The latter thing, indeed-his sensitiveness This is one instance of his method o regarding his audiences-must be underworking out some startling touch in order stood if you want to get any adequate conto thrill an audience with a beautiful and seption of the extent to which he carries unexpected stage picture. When he first decided to go in seriously his heart into his stage life, and the im-

Any little hitc's bad ventilation in a found himself, on the road with "Beautheater, faulty stage setting, the memory A few weeks later whispers caire.' of an unpleasant happening during the day reached Mr. Manafield about one of his bagand his portrayal of his character for gage men who carried a violin everywhere that night is far below his standard. One with him and played it when he was not afternoon in New York-the afternoon of the night on which his "King of Peru" was working. The young man was sent for while the company was making an allbe produced for the first time-Mrs. night rail trip and shown into the private Mansfield lost a pet dog in Central park. He went out and spent two hours hunting car, where Mansfield told him that he wanted to hear some music. The lad proit, working himself up to such a pitch of excitement that he was utterly unfit, when tosted that his fingers and hands were too night came, for his task. The result was rough from hard work for his to do his instrument justice. However, he finally utter failure of the performance, and inciyielded and played. The star knows some dentally the loss of many thousands of dollars to the star.

thing about the violin himself, but it did not take him more than a few moments to find out that his "baggage smasher" The man is a bundle of nerves. But it knew a great deal more. should not be forgotten that if his tempera-"Do you know," he said, "yoo've got an ment has led him at times to outbreaks of easy living and fame in those fingers of anger, it is responsible also for his faithful yours. I'm going to send you to a school devotion to his work, his unswerving fidelity

and get some training." to the ideals he has set for himself and in Krusada grinned. "I've had a little a large measure for his genius itself. Great training already." "Where?" asked Mansfield. "At the Conservatoire of Vienna."

This was an affair after Mansfield's own heart. He probed it, found that Krusada had been the best baggage handler the com-

An estimate made from these places the pany ever secured and promptly laid him output during 1902 of the three manufachis hands got knocked back into shape." -D. J. O'Brien company, Voegele & Din-Six weeks later he placed him in the cast ning and Kopp-Woodard company-and "Beaucaire" and let him play a violin Woodworth's-the Council Bluffs factory- sweets to sell and cut in considerably on of solo in the fourth act. With the beginning of the present season he doubled his salary and made him his musical director. a position he fills with rare skill and judgment.

When Mansfield was playing "Richard private hospital, brought her mother to ary, besides footing all the bills. As the store \$12,000 worth of goods. weeks went on the child grew worse and it

was seen that she could not recover. Her one sorrow was that she had not seen Mr. Mansfield play "Beau Brummel." They told him of her wish, and one day when the company was filling an engagement 150 miles away he slipped aboard a train, bundled in a heavy overcoat, and a few hours

later was at the bodside of the child. When he took his cost off the doctors and nurses saw that he had his complete Beau Brummel costume on underneath it. Then he began to act some of the principal scenes of the play, the little patient watching him in quiet delight. He slipped back and rejoined his company just in time for the opening of the next night's performance.

None of them knew till months later what he had done. These are not isolated instances. Mem bers of his company and his other associates

who know him best know of many such and do not tire of telling them. Altogether, you see, a man of refinement a man of undoubted and lofty genius in his chosen profession, a man of high-strung

nerves-a man of heart. He is not yet old and has time yet to carve his name still deeper into the tablets that hold the best traditions of the Amer-

ican stage. That he will do this there is no doubt, though none can realize better than he the penalties he will have to pay for following his star.

If you were to ask him about that he would arree with his beloved bard of Avon; There is betwixt the smile we would aspire e pange and fears than war or women have. That sweet aspect of princes, and our ruln.

Consul Reported Dead.

SALONICA, European Turkey, April 4. It is reported that the European consul at Mitrovitss, who was shot in the back by an Albanian sentry there, is dead,

EATERS OF SWEETS ARE NUMEROUS

Consumers.

More Than a Million Dollars Worth of All Kinds of Candy is Made and Sold in Omaha Annually.

"Candy is a habit and you would be surprised, I think, if you knew how rapidly no longer buy the Japanese cocoanut. But the consumption of it is growing," said a the candy is so alluring in outward appearconfectioner the other day to a consumer. 'One of our regular patrons told me yeserday that he had once been a hard drinker-oh, a real hard drinker!--and that he cut his liquor out and began on candy He gets a bag every day and doesn't want a tallized leaves-violet, mint and rose, at \$4 drink, saves money by the change and feels better."

The customer to whose attention this remarkable testimonial was brought had never himself felt the cravings of the habit within him, being an erratic and un-

ers in sweets and collected some figures.

systematic purchaser, who bought whenever he happened to think of it, or had a remark of the confectioner aroused in him | tea. such interest that he visited several deal-

Where It is Sold.

Of the confectionery consumed in Omaha the local manufacturers supply fully nineon the north and St. Joe to the south have

amount than its one-ninth share in quan-\$150,000 worth of sweets and outside makers tity would indicate. There are several take something like \$100,000 more. This eastern manufacturers of widely advertised a few years ago sold nearly all the finer chocolates in the market. But the local makers have of late been giving their atgoods and have cut down the import to a

large extent. There are factories in the east which manufacture solely the lozen-

sweet tooth. The O'Brien factory has im- Omaha. Twelve peddling wagons are occupled within the city limits in carrying

Public Taste is Fickle.

each case weighs 100 pounds. Then they buy peanuts by the car-ten cars of shelled The taste of the public is hard to account nuts and eight of unshelled a year-for for. There are certain things-peanut peanut candy is a standard production. candy, caramels, lemon drops, etc-for which Then sugar, usually a car a month, but five there is ever a constant and unflagging since Christmas, and a car brings about demand, and on the other hand, combina-33,300 pounds. Then glucose runs about a tions of palate tickling materials rise to car a month and moulding starch, four cars heights of popularity and then suddenly in three years. The other factories use decline, losing practically all sale. Of this

amounts more or less approximating these. latter class are the long limber licorice and All confectioners agree that there has the all-day-sucker, which has had its day. been a large increase in the consumption. The children are the most erratic purof candy in the last three or four years. chasers. It is the consensus of opinion, The O'Brien factory used only twenty-five however, that the public taste has been cases of chocolate for the entire year of educated and is growing more exacting bin holding, say, two tons, the different

Vogele & Dinning figure that there yearly. A better grade of goods in every 1897. has been an increase of 10 per cent during line is being demanded. the last year. The growth of chocolates mized candy, which formerly had a good has been surprising, coming from a com- sale, now goes to the grocer, who gives used are chocolates.

Causes for the Increase.

A number of things seem to have con

the torra alba formerly so much used is a offset this there is ice cream, which is a squirts the hot candy into one row at a

that is taken for the center. The candy worker first builds up a rectangular piece of red and white strips, then puts in the blue field and a piece of red edgewise for the staff. Then he builds the batch out with chunks of white to make it circular, puts on a thick coating of red candy and on this paints white stripes. Then all he does is to pull the batch to a small point and keep pulling and rolling on a small table.

The design and colors all come into the stick in minature.

Some Interesting Processes.

Lemon drops and similar hard forms are made by running a batch of soft candy the shape of a board, through a machine like a wringer with depressiones the size of a half drop all over each of the rolers. Mixed candy doesn't grow that way, but into a varieties are placed in layers. A man The cheaper shovels these into a shute, thereby mixing them. Glucose and other syrup runs from tanks down to each floor. There has been paratively unimportant position in three or it away to his customers. The city takes a popular impression that glucose is an sary in all hard candy, in the ratio of 9 pounds glucose to 91 pounds sugar. The fine shops, where the expensive goods are centers for chocolate creams and other bonbons and all molded candies are run into cheapest goss. There is said to be a confectioners starch. The starch is placed

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Montana has a Milk river-but it is mostly water.

Many a man's settled opinions are set led by his wife.

Men laugh at feminine folly, but it fools them just the same.

The average man can see where fame nakes some mighty poor selections. Figures may not lie, but statisticians occasionally get their dates mixed.

A girl may strike a man as a pretty miss and hit him later as an angry wife.

Matinee girls worship the hero because they imagine his love-making stunts are the real thing.

Wealth is something that enables a mil-Honaire to stand up in meeting and say it is no disgrace to be poor.

In searching for the per capita wealth of a country look in the table of statistics

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Germany has now 22,000 miles of steam railway.

The world's crop of beet sugar is double that of cane sugar.

More than half the external business of Costa Rica is with the United States, Texas now produces more cotton than Georgia and Alabama the next two largest cotton states, combined.

One hundred pressed steel cars are to be delivered to the Pennayivania Raliway com-pany every day during the current half year.

year. The United States gets two-thirds of both the export and import business of Honduras. The exports were last year. 52,67,595 and the imports \$1,727,384. The estimate is made that this country annually receives \$20,000,000 on its capital invested in foreign countries and pays \$110,000,000 to foreigners on their capital invested here, making an adverse balance of this item of \$00,000,000. Municipal ownership of mater

of this item of sector, of water, gas, elec-tricity, street railways, markets, baths and cometeries, in Nottingham, England, has shown an average annual net profit of \$153,000 for the last four years. The money is applied to the reduction of taxes.

a) the second second

A comprehensive return of the financial working of the "public utilities" undertak-ings in British towns and cities has just been given to the public through a govern-ment board. It covers the four years ended March, 1862. The principal undertakings carried on by 259 corporations were: Mar-kets, 228; water works, 150; cemeteries, 145; baths, 185; electricity, 160; gas works, 97; tramways, 45; harbors, 43. The aggregate net profits were \$25,417,523.

four years to the front rank, being from on the whole a little better candy than the injurious substance, but it is nothing but one-third to almost one-half of the candy smaller towns. These latter take gen- a clear syrup made from corn and is necesmade. Fully three-fourths of the bonbons eral assortments, while in the city there are two marked classes of retailers; the sold, and the corner stands, where the very tributed to this increase, but probably the noticeable difference in the sort of con- in trays and depressions Lie shape of the

greatest factor has been the better and fectionery bought by men and by young candy to be run made as thickly as possible more attractive output. Then there is the women. The former show a preference for over the surface with plaster of parls increased population and a plenteousness of peanut candles and the sort of thing which moulds. These trays can be prepared money which lends itself to the purchase of crushes between the toeth, while the lat- either by hand or machine, the latter being luxuries. In connection with the making ter want creams and bonbons, which melt the practice for the cheaper grades. One of botter candy, the National Confection- delightfully. Summer is the had season for local factory has a machine which prints ers' association and the pure food laws have candy men. People want sour things and enough holes to mold 500 pounds of candy done much by the suppression of injurious beer and ice, and chocolates are soft and in twenty minutes. The starch molds are materials in manufacture. For instance, soil the flagers and sugar is heating. To I filled either by hand or by a machine which

rieties of candy. Right here in the city pensive varieties and sells for a larger trade these three manufacturers sell about

part of the Prince of Wales was taken seri- jobbers for outside distribution or the outously ill. He at once sent the child to a put of Balduff, Dyball, Dalzell and others. One firm sold during eight months of last look after her there and continued her sal- year to the candy department of a certain tention to the making of alluring package

Material by the Carload.

Then there is another way of getting at ges which resemble delicately-hued poker the bigness of the output that fills the chips and none of these are made in ported two carloads of chocolate since November and will have another about May 1. fresh sweetness to the small retailers. A car brings 2,750 cases of chocolate and