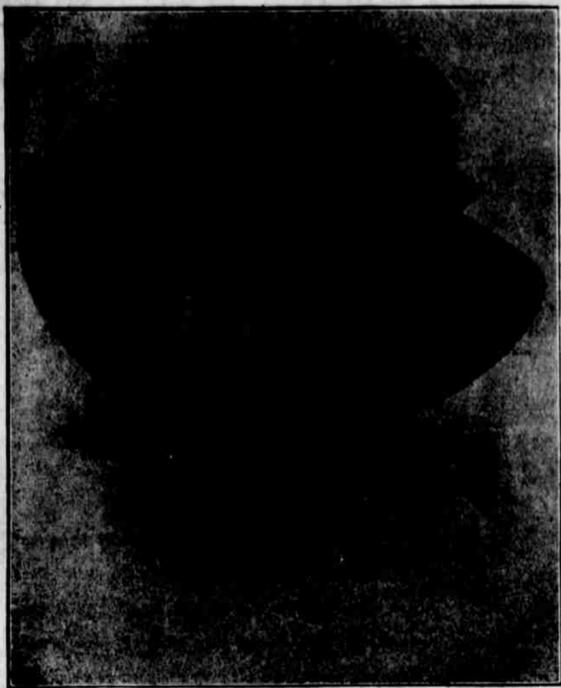


IN AMUSEMENT LINES

The female form is pretty well put together. It isn't a slight and flimsy thing liable to come to pieces any minute. This is one of a variety of thoughts that occur to the spectator of the modern feminine "split" dance, which is an exhibition of anatomical possibilities that has proved sufficiently alluring to call for its introduction into nearly all classes of theatricals.



GRACE ALMA EARLE.

Only four of the five female dancers with Cleveland's minstrels appeared at the Lansing Thursday night—the other one was sick. But these four did enough kicking and spitting for an army.

The "split" that was given was no sham. It was genuine and it was more than a yard wide. The young women came down kerplunk on the stage with their limbs in opposite directions, and instead of coming to pieces they sat there and smiled.

No one can witness the split, and in justice to Mr. Cleveland, the minstrel, not the president, it should be stated that the samples given Thursday night were the proper caper, without coming away with an increased respect for the feminine physical make-up. It is a thing not to be lightly regarded. It can stand some pretty tough knocks.

For about five minutes the Lansing stage was a maelstrom of legs. The heads and other encumbrances of the dancers were only now and then their visible. Legs were thrown about, projected to dizzy heights, slammed on the floor, and flung around generally in a dizzy manner that recalled visions of the Midway Plaisance.

The dance was done as gracefully as such an exhibition can be done. It is called a dance by courtesy.

The minstrel show that was attached to the dance was very much like all minstrel shows. The vocal parts were particularly good, notably Will Walli; whose phenomenal tenor voice was heard to excellent advantage in a song of the "After The Ball" series.

During the evening a small portion of the ceiling fell down, but it is asserted with some show of feeling that this little incident was in no way caused by anything that occurred on the stage.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—[Special COURIER Correspondence.]—McVicker's theatre: "The Old Homestead" will continue to be the attraction.—The Auditorium: Imre Kiralfy's "America," the most wonderful pageant ever seen.—The Trocadero: Sandow, the mightiest of men, and Mrs. Alice Shaw, the wonderful whistler, and scores of other artists.—The Grand Opera house: Sol Smith Russell in the beautiful and popular play, "Peaceful Valley."—The Columbia theatre: Fourth week of Daniel Frohman's Lyceum company in "The Charity Ball."—The Haymarket theatre: "The Dazzler."—Hooley's theatre: Mr. E. S. Willard and Miss Marie Burroughs enter their fourth week of the present engagement.—Chicago Opera house: "All Baba" with all its wonders and merriment will continue a little longer at this house, to be followed by "Sinbad."—The Schiller theatre: Rose and Charles Coghlan will appear in "Diplomacy."—Buffalo Bill's "Wild West."—Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, Custer's last charge, in the battle of the Little Big Horn will still be presented.—Haylin's South Side theatre: "McCarthy's Mishaps" will be presented.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20, 1883. [Special

COURIER Correspondence.]—Following are this week's attractions in this city: Hoyt's "A Temperance Town" at the Madison Square; "Panjandrum" at the Broadway; "The Black Crook" at the Academy of Music; "1492" at Palmer's; "Jane" and James in "The Lion's Mouth" at the Star; "The Other Man" at the Garden; E. H. Sothorn in "Sheridan" at the Lyceum; "L'Enfant Prodigue" at Daly's; "Dan's Tribulations" at Harrigan's; Nat Goodwin in "In Mizsaura" at the Fifth Avenue; "Liberty Hall" at the Empire; vaudeville at Tony Pastor's; "Jane" at the Standard; "Spider and Fly" at the Grand opera house; vaudeville at Koster and Bial's; William Barry in

whose nature is averse to parade, and whose ambition is in the direction of art, is preparing to abandon his professional pride and surrender himself to the worship of the golden calf. The theatre he may have, and he deserves to have the foremost theatre in this country; but we have no fear that Mr. Daly contemplates transforming himself into a cad and a scyophant. He has the spirit of splendid independence.

Loie Fuller says she discovered the possibilities of drapery in dancing by mere chance. "A friend of mine," says the dancer, "sent me from Calcutta a Nautch girl's dress, and I put it on. I began to pose before a large mirror and dance about, holding the edge of the voluminous skirts in my hands. The strong sunlight shining through a stained glass window fell upon me and the air caught the silk and floated it about me in graceful and fantastic forms." Miss Fuller has traced the origin of drapery dances to Miriam, sister of Aaron.

Camille d'Arville, who has more creative ability than any singer on the American light operatic stage, is credited by the Boston press as making "the emphatic success" of the new Byrne-Kerker opera "Venus." Mlle. d'Arville was for two seasons the prima donna of the Bostonians, and it is surmised that her potent personality in that popular organization will be very difficult to replace. Messrs. Byrne and Kerker were forced to secure her services at a high figure, but the apparently extravagant move was evidently wise and economical on the part of the enterprising management.

Robert Tabor, lately leading man with the Julia Marlowe company, has been engaged by the Coghlan's as a member of their company, and will play the part of Captain Julian Beauclerc, alternating with Mr. Sullivan, probably.

Tragedian Thomas W. Keene is to write a series of articles entitled "Reminiscences of Famous Actors" for one of the New York magazines.

As a general rule, it is best not to correct constiveness by the use of saline or drastic medicines. When a purgative is needed, the most prompt, effective and beneficial is Ayer's Pills. Their tendency is to restore, and not weaken, the normal action of the bowels.

THE NEBRASKA STATE BAND.

A Great Entertainment.

Everything connected with the auction sale of lots at Hawthorne, September 26, will be on a grand scale, in fact, one hardly warranted by the times, but the management propose that if they die to die in style, with flags floating, and therefore the full Nebraska State band has been engaged for the whole day (6 to 6.) This fact alone should bring 500 visitors to Hawthorne that day. It's a class of music never before engaged for a real estate auction. Now lay your plans for a day off. Young man, get your carriage and lady and come out. Eat of the passer, enjoy the music, follow the crowd. Buy a lot if they go cheap enough to suit you.

Fine Printing and Engraving. The Courier Publishing company is prepared to do all kinds of printing, fine work, especially, at moderate prices; also engraving, wedding invitations, calling cards, etc. Call and see samples. SATURDAY MORNING COURIER, 1201 O street.

The Lincoln Business college is making a great exhibit at the state fair and carrying off nearly all the prizes. It is without doubt the best place to prepare young men and women for business. The teachers employed are gentlemen of national reputation and thousands of its graduates in business testify to its superiority. Applications for admission received at the college, southwest corner Eleventh and O streets.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer \$100 for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

There may be some nicer and cooler places to enjoy a plate of delicious ice creams than Chas. June's pavillion, but they are not to be found in this neighborhood.

Never order an invitation until you have seen the samples of the work done by the new Courier Publishing Co.

Furnish stored for the summer insured free from moths and theft at F. E. Voelker's, practical furrier, Y. M. C. A. building.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

An Industry that Has Made Many a Poor Farmer Rich.

HARTFORD, Sept. 20.—The color of cigar wrappers is a question of fashion. Sometimes the light colored wrapper is the most popular, then again the dark wrapper is the one most used. Just now the light colored wrapper made from the Connecticut leaf is having its day, and it is bringing a high price in the market.

The Connecticut valley is one of the oldest tobacco growing districts in the United States, and the quality of the tobacco there grown ranks with the best in the world. The industry has made many poor men wealthy, and from Hartford north to the state line the country is dotted with magnificent homes built, as it were, on a foundation of "straight tons."

So great an outlay of money is necessary to the growth of tobacco in this locality that a man of moderate means is barred out of it. It is a way of investing thousands of dollars so that they will draw a large rate of interest.

To produce a fine grade of tobacco the Connecticut valley land must be richly fertilized, and for that purpose hundreds of tons of stable offal are shipped annually from New York city at an immense outlay of money. Some growers think that there is more virtue in cotton-seed meal and Indian meal and plaster their land with them, often bringing the cost of fertilization up to \$60 an acre, and as the average tobacco farm contains 35 acres it will be seen that fertilizing it costs each year a round sum of money.

The growth of the tobacco plant is slow and attended with much labor. The most of the tobacco grown in Connecticut is from Cuba seed that is sown in hot beds as early as the 20th of March. The plants are set out from the 1st to the 15th of June about 8 1/2 feet apart. If it is a hot, dry season, the young plants are protected by green grass that is spread over them during the day and removed at night. The plants are carefully nursed until they are five or six inches high. Then hoeing begins and is kept up until the last of August, when harvest commences.

The tobacco worm, if left to itself, plays sad havoc with the plant. It is a voracious creature and destroys with great rapidity. It gets upon the under side of the leaf and eats a small round hole through it rendering it useless as a wrapper and sending the leaf down to the third grade. Each plant in a tobacco field must be carefully inspected each day and these worms destroyed. Another menace to the plant and one against which there is no protection is called the "August hail." It is a hailstorm peculiar to the valley from the 1st to the 30th of August. It cuts the leaves badly, and in a few minutes will damage many thousand dollars worth of property.

If left to itself, the tobacco plant grows tall and blossoms at the top like the mullein. In order that the leaves may grow large, the main stalk is cut off several inches from the top. This is called "topping," and it takes place about the middle of August. The stalk, at the point where it is cut, sends forth a resinous substance that covers the wound and in a few hours hardens. From this time the leaves grow very rapidly.

The time at which the cutting begins depends upon the growth of the plant. Ordinarily the work commences Sept. 1. The stalk is cut close to the ground and allowed to lie several hours in the sun until it is wilted. The leaves are then tough. When first cut, they are brittle and in handling are apt to break. When they have been exposed to the sun long enough, the stalks are removed to the tobacco barns.

The tobacco barns are long buildings, so made that the sides and ends may be opened on hinges. There are ventilators in the roof and small doors in the sides—at the bottom and top—so arranged that the ventilation may be regulated to suit the weather. Running across these barns from wall to wall are two tiers of alata or wires, and upon these the tobacco stalks are hung, top down, by means of a nail that is driven slanting-wise through the bottom of the stalk.

The curing process continues several weeks, much depending on the weather, and during that time the greatest caution is observed to see that the ventilation is favorable to perfectly coloring the leaves, as it is upon this that their value depends. The change of color in curing tobacco is largely due to a process of fermentation which takes place in the hanging leaves and for which a certain amount of moisture in the leaf is absolutely necessary. It is necessary that the air should circulate freely around each leaf. If the leaves are dried too rapidly, the veins show white and shining and are rendered low in grade. When the proper or desired color in the leaf is reached, the tobacco is given greater ventilation and rapidly dried out. This is called "fixing the color."

The crop is menaced until it is sold. In the curing houses it is threatened with "pale burn" and "stem rot," a disease that is caused by the plant being cut too green or by a too damp atmosphere. It makes its appearance in the stem of the plant and rapidly spreads to the tips of the leaves. When cured, the leaves are stripped from the stalks and sorted. The leaves growing in the middle of the stalk are called prime wrappers or first quality. There are two lower grades. The leaves are packed flat and closely pressed together in half pound packages, in which form they are sold. Sometimes a tobacco raiser doesn't get his crop ready for the market until midwinter. The price commanded by Connecticut leaf varies from 10 cents a pound for the lowest grade to 45 cents a pound for first grade. THOMAS HOLMES.

California has produced so many wonderful things that one is not at all surprised at discovering there a woman astronomer who bids fair one day to rival Maria Mitchell and Caroline Herschell. The California astronomer is Miss Rose O'Halloran. She is the first woman to be made a member of the Pacific Coast Astronomical society.

AN ASS

is not supposed to know much. The commercial instinct is not very well developed in some people, but anybody, even a child, knows enough to buy when we make prices like this:

A PAIR OF MEN'S CASSIMERE PANTS FOR

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A WELL-MADE SUIT FOR

\$3.00

BOYS' KNEE PANTS FOR

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BOYS' LONG PANTS FOR

60c

BOYS' GOOD SUITS FOR

1.50

Our other Prices are in proportion.

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