

THE ADVERTISER.

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Select Apple List of Nebraska.

Report of Special Committee Nebraska State Horticultural Society.

In 1877 the Nebraska State Horticultural Society announced a "Select list" of seven varieties of apples, best suited in all respects, to culture in the State, both for market and family purposes...

At the meeting last named the undersigned were appointed a special committee to prepare and present the points of excellence claimed, and found to exist in Nebraska, for the list as it now stands...

The descriptions are principally from "Downing's Fruit and Fruit Trees of America," to which is added the peculiar or particular characteristics, obtained by experience in Nebraska...

While there are many other varieties, so far as tested, that show themselves well adapted to the soil and climate—and it is believed time and further experience will give them a place on our "select list"...

The General List recommended heretofore at various meetings of the Society, as having been found worthy so far as tested, has not been changed.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

RED JUNE.—We call this apple simply Red June. The proper name, as given in standard botanical books, is "Carolina Red June." Tree very vigorous, upright; an early and very abundant bearer...

RED ASTRACHAN.—It is a Russian apple—hardy as an oak. Tree vigorous, upright, and an abundant and regular bearer; fruit tardy coming into bearing; little larger above the medium, smooth, roundish; in sun, deep crimson, in shade a little greenish-yellow; flesh quite white, crisp, moderately juicy, rich acid...

MAIDEN'S BLUSH.—Tree rapid grower, spreading head, and bears large crops; fruit medium, skin smooth, waxen appearance, pale yellow in shade, brilliant crimson next to the sun; flesh white, tender, sprightly, pleasant sub-acid; good for both table and market. Ripens from last of August to October.

SWEET BOUGH.—Known in our Society, and generally, by that name. Catalogue name, "Large Yellow Bough." Tree, moderately vigorous, round head, abundant bearer; fruit above medium, oblong ovate; skin smooth, pale greenish to yellow; flesh slightly creamy, crisp, rich, sprightly, sweet; one of the best early sweet apples. Ripens July to August.

COOPER'S EARLY WHITE.—Has been tested by Mr. Masters, particularly, for twenty years. Is of western origin; was brought to Nebraska by Mr. M. Its quality is above medium as an early variety; tree strong, robust, rather rough looking; little tardy coming into bearing; fruit medium, roundish, little flattened, pale yellow waxen appearance, with a faint bluish tinge of green at the stem; flesh white, crisp, sprightly; fruit makes a fine appearance; at our exhibits, at home and abroad, has attracted more attention than any other variety raised in the state; handles well, sells well, and is valuable in all respects.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURGH.—A Russian apple. While not first quality, always finds ready sale. Tree vigorous; spreading head; little or no pruning; fruit medium; skin smooth; finely marked and streaked with red, on a golden ground; flesh juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; ripens late, August to early September; is a fine market variety, but must be handled at once, when ripe and ready.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

FAMEUSE.—An old French variety, from Canada; tree moderately vigorous; round head; fruit medium, roundish, somewhat flattened; skin, ground of pale red on shady side, fine deep red in sun; flesh remarkable white, very tender, juicy, with slight perfume; valuable market.

RAMBO.—Tree vigorous, spreading, productive; fruit medium, flat smooth, yellowish white in shade, streaked and marbled with pale yellow in sun, and speckled with large, rough dots; flesh greenish white, very tender, rich, mild sub-acid; good for table, kitchen and market; ripens October to December.

PECK'S PLEASANT.—Tree moderately vigorous, spreading grower; fruit above medium; skin smooth; when first gathered green, with a little dark red; when ripe, beautiful clear yellow, with bluish on sunny side; flesh yellowish, fine grained, crisp and tender, with a delicious, high, aromatic, sprightly sub-acid; commands high price in market where known; November to March.

BAILEY'S SWEET.—Tree vigorous, spreading, productive; fruit large, roundish conical, obscurely ribbed, yellowish, striped with red and sprinkled with minute dots; flesh white, tender, not very juicy, almost melting, honeyed sweet flavor; ripens November to March.

PORTER.—Tree moderately vigorous, forming low, round, spreading head; fruit rather large; color clear, glossy, bright yellow, dull bluish next to sun; flesh fine-grained, sprightly, agreeable, sub-acid; valuable market fruit; ripens in September.

WINTER VARIETIES.

BEN DAVIS.—Tree vigorous, round, erect head, bearing early, regularly, and abundantly. Fruit above medium to large. Form roundish, truncated, conical, often sides unequal, splashed and striped with two shades of red. Flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, pleasant sub-acid, is not number one as to quality, but one of the very best market varieties, keeps, handles and ships better than almost any other variety; is a beautiful and attractive apple, and, consequently, always sells well; is pronounced, generally, "the apple for the million."

WINE SAP.—So well known everywhere, and by everybody, that description seems almost needless. Tree rather irregular, not forming a handsome head; vigorous and rapid grower; comes into bearing early, and bears regularly; very productive—holds its fruit late without injury—fruit medium, rather roundish—skin smooth, dark red—flesh yellow, fine, crisp, rich, high flavor—ripens November to May—one of the best both for table and market.

DOMINE.—Tree rapid grower, early and prodigious bearer—fruit almost fac-simile of Rambo in appearance, only a more lively color—a sprightly, juicy, long keeping, winter variety—it is excellent from December to April.

TALMAN'S SWEET.—Tree upright, vigorous grower, and very productive—fruit globular—when ripe, whitish yellow, soft bluish on one side—flesh quite white, rather firm, fine grained, rich, sweet flavor—probably one of the best market sweet apples—ripens November to April.

JONATHAN.—Tree vigorous, upright, spreading, round head, hardy, and very productive—an early and regular bearer—fruit medium, regular formed, roundish conical, or tapering to the eye—skin thin and smooth—ground clear, light yellow, rarely covered by lively red stripes, deepening into brilliant red in the sun—flesh a little pinkish, very tender, juicy, with a high vinous flavor, almost equal to Esopus Spitzenburg. With those who have tested it in Nebraska, thoroughly, it is called "the coming apple." Its quality is superb as a table apple, and, when well known, will always command good prices in the market—is not so long a keeper as many other varieties. Thus far, the Jonathan has shown no "ills"—is good almost from time of gathering.

RAWLE'S GENETT.—More familiarly known as "Jannett," "Jannet,"—has a host of synonyms. Tree vigorous and spreading, not an early bearer, but regular when it comes into bearing—a later bloomer than any other variety, and thus avoids late freezes. For this reason alone, it is particularly valuable with us—fruit rather large, yellowish, shaded with red and striped with crimson—flesh whitish yellow, tender, juicy, pleasant, sub-acid—is both excellent and popular—is a good keeper—one of the most valuable market varieties—it is classed in Nebraska, "Iron Clad."

WILLOW TWIG.—Tree vigorous, spreading somewhat drooping—fruit medium, light yellow, with russet dots—flesh yellowish green, not very tender—pleasant sub-acid—valuable for late keeping, and one of the best market varieties.

ROBERT W. FURNAS, E. N. GRENELL, V. C. UTLEY, HIRAM CRAIG.

J. T. ALLAN, SAMUEL BARNARD, RECOMMENDED LIST.

At the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society, March 1, 1875, J. H. Masters, Hiram Craig, R. W. Furnas, S. B. Hobson, and J. T. Allan, were appointed a committee to revise the list of fruits recommended for general cultivation, and instructed to report only those varieties which had been thoroughly tested and proved successful.

The committee made the following report, which, though not so extensive as it might have been, as it is deemed advisable not to recommend to many varieties, believing it best to give attention to those varieties which are most desirable for profit, combined with excellence of flavor:

Summer Apples.—Early Harvest—Summer Pearmain, first quality—Early Pennock—Buffin's Early, best early variety—Williams' Favorite.

Autumn Apples.—Jersey Sweet, hardy and reliable—Gabriel, one of the very best—Fall Wine—Dray D'or very hardy—Hubbardston Non Such good bearer.

Winter Apples.—White Winter Pearmain very successful—Yellow Bellflower—Roman Stem good for late winter—Clyde Beauty excellent for early winter—Grimes' Golden Pippin fine quality—Swarr—Perry Russet very profitable—Esopus Spitzenburg—Northern Spy—Red Detroit hardy but slow bearer.

(To be Continued.)

Pampered Sires Produce Punny Offspring.

Although often ignored, it is impossible for stock-breeders to set aside the axiom that "like produces like." Not only does the healthy form, vigorous constitution, and temper appear in the progeny, but faulty shapes, weakness, and disease are also notoriously hereditary. A great deal of preventable disease is reproduced and distributed by the use of unhealthy parents. Among high-bred animals of valuable strains it is often a serious sacrifice to consign to the butcher an animal which has shown faulty points or delinquency of constitution. Time, flesh and condition are vainly expected to remedy the mischief. Being a mere chance inferior outcome of perhaps a fairly vigorous race, the sire, it is urged, may nevertheless produce sound stock. The exception does, however, but prove the rule. The conservative powers of nature are fortunately great. There is a strong tendency to revert to the normal type. Inferior or superior qualities of an old established sort, do not mark all their progeny with either their shortcomings or their excellences. But with the increasing cost of stock-breeding it becomes more and more important to produce a maximum of shape, sound, vigorous animals. These are not the times in which farmers can afford tediously to rear weakly animals, to waste good food on thriftless doers, to have the stable, yards, or folds occupied with inferior, unprofitable, or diseased specimens.

Not only must breeding stock be themselves vigorous, profitable, free from disease, and descended from a race which have possessed these desirable qualities; they must, moreover, be kept in conditions which will enable them to maintain and reproduce these good qualities. Many animals, and especially males, are reared too artificially; they are unduly pampered; fat is developed at the expense of muscle, intellectual exercise and labor; tendency to disease is fostered. The colts that have had a gallon of milk daily until he is necessary "fills the eye," but the promise he seems to afford of size, power, and stamina are not always realized. Many young bulls of crack breeds when early forced show to advantage, but turn out shy breeders, or produce puny, stunted, delicate calves. Fat rams are notoriously disappointing in many ways, and often beget weakly, anemic lambs. Mr. Robertson, of Kyles, in an admirable paper on joint disease of young stock, read last October at the Scottish Metropolitan Veterinary Medical Association, recognizes this increasing cause of weakness and loss. He wisely says: "It is not, however, entirely through the medium of the breeding and pregnant animal that faulty dietary seems to operate in the production of defective and ill-elaborated tissue formation in the young. There seems good reason for believing that a like train of influences are imparted to our male stock animals by want of a correct appreciation of the dietetic conditions necessary for the development and maintenance of perfectly healthy animal existence."

To remedy these evils, young stock, whether of aristocratic or plebeian descent, should be reared more naturally, with free space and abundance of exercise, neither on the one hand over-fed, nor on the other starved or stunted. Male animals, if expected to do their work satisfactorily, should have their food properly regulated; should not, as is too common with bulls, be kept closely tied up, but daily led out. The American system of stud paddocks ensures more effective service, and the production of sounder, more vigorous offspring.—North British Agriculturist.

It gives a man a vivid conception of the hollowness of all earthly things when he sees the commander of a barber shop with a head as barren as the bottom of a wash bowl, and then reads his name on a bottle of hair-vigilator warranted to produce hyperion curls on a bald head in three months.—Syracuse Sunday Times.

—Extra copies of THE ADVERTISER for sale by A. W. Nickel, druggist book-seller and stationer.

Grant and the Presidency.

John Russell Young, who accompanied General Grant around the world, being interviewed by a correspondent of the San Francisco Evening News regarding the candidacy of the General, said, in answer to a question:

"No, I do not think General Grant has given me a matter as serious thought. If I were asked upon oath what I believed the General thinks about the movement to make him President again, I couldn't answer, and yet I have seen him every day for the past three years almost, and we have conversed on nearly every subject. I think he looks upon the president movement as one of those phenomena that frequently arise in the life of men to whom the people owe a little gratitude, and that it will work its own way out, I do not think he would turn a hand over either way. If he is nominated by an enthusiastic convention, then he will decide what is the best thing to be done. He never plans ahead. He is not a schemer. The talk which I have heard since our return, to the effect that Grant and the party managers were arranging all this thing, is simply disgusting. Let me tell you that during his absence abroad Grant did all of his own correspondence, and let me say that he is a very poor correspondent. He has written a few letters to Commodore Ammen (who is one of his old schoolboy friends), a letter to Mr. Borie, a letter or two to Mr. Childs, a few letters of courtesy, and a few letters on private business. Take the entire correspondence of the General during the past two years and a half, and I believe the number of letters written by him will not exceed two dozen. I know what I am saying when I assert that none of the letters received from General Grant's personal friends hinted at the probabilities of the future, and I am positive that he did not allude to politics himself. Let me illustrate the alarming character of Grant's correspondence. He has a friend named Borie. They are old chums. Borie has been in the habit of writing letters to the General. His letters are always acceptable. The General has answered a few of them. In this way an American newspaper reporter finds out that a deep laid scheme is on foot to capture the country for Grant, and Borie is at the bottom of it. The newspapers teem with rumors of the supposed contents of Grant's letters to Borie. Now, the truth of the matter is that nearly all the letters that have passed between Mr. Borie and General Grant have been, on the one side, letters of information regarding the progress of Edison's wonderful inventions, and on the other, inquiries regarding them. The General is a great admirer of and an enthusiastic believer in, Edison. He would not be surprised at anything Edison might do. If he were to invent an automatic lamp-post that would call a drunken man on the street and take the home and put him in bed the General would not be surprised. It is my honest opinion that Grant has no more idea what he will do in the future than you have. If you were to ask him, he couldn't tell you. He acts only when the moment for action comes. He never blows a fog-horn."

A NUMEROUS CITIZEN.—It is singular how numerous a man will become if you owe him thirteen dollars and twenty cents, and can't pay. You will meet him everywhere. He is awful plenty. He rises up before you in the most unexpected places. You even go on a back street, and he is there. But when you owe him eleven dollars and eleven cents, and can't pay it, he becomes painfully scarce. He is not at home, at his place of business, or anywhere. Where he was plenty before, he becomes very few indeed. Where do all the people go, anyway, that owe money? Nobody can find them.

Beware of the man who comes into your office while the morning is fresh and starts off by saying: "I don't want to take up your time; I know what busy men you editors are." The chances are that he will stay until sunset, and will only leave then because you draw a pistol on him.—Albany Journal.

BODY & BRO.

Proprietors OLD RELIABLE MEAT MARKET BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA. GOOD, SWEET, FRESH MEAT Always on Hand.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

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The old Barbershop, No. 47 is now owned and run by

J. R. Hawkins.

It is the best fitted shop in the city, and the place indignantly patronized by the people. Mr. Hawkins keeps no assistants who are not

Experts at The Business, and gentlemanly and accommodating in their conduct. All kinds of

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done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

THE BEST DYES

made are always in preparation.

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Keeps a full line of

BURIAL CASES & CASKETS

Ornamented and Plain.

Also Shrouds for men, ladies and infants. All orders filled with care. Fullerton will receive prompt attention.

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Keep in stock a full line of

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For full particulars, terms & prices,

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That the Chicago Lumber Co. AT NEMAHA CITY Will sell you more Lumber, Lins, and Pains for less money than any firm in the State.

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City Hotel,

LEVI JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR, NEMAHA CITY, NEB.

Centrally located; good fare, and no trouble spared to make guests comfortable. Good barn for horses and

Charges Reasonable.

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DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READYMADE CLOTHING, NOTIONS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Nemaha City, Nebraska, Will sell goods as cheap as any house in Southeastern Nebraska.

JOHN S. MINICK

Nemaha City, Neb. GENERAL MERCHANDISE FAMILY GROCERIES CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONS, Etc.

Keeps a varied stock of everything the people want. Call and see him.

L. M. FOSTER,

PHYSICIAN (and) SURGEON,

Nemaha City, Nebraska. Obstetrics a Specialty. Night Calls Promptly Answered.

J. P. Crother.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HARNES

Made and repaired as well as can be done anywhere, and at short notice.

AND VERY REASONABLE TERMS.

HOOVER HOUSE.

J. B. Hoover, Proprietor Nemaha City, Nebraska.

First-class fare, and good stabling for horses connected with the house.

DAVID A. MORTON,

Blacksmith,

Nemaha City, Nebraska. Machine repairing and horse-shoeing a specialty.

J. J. BENDER,

DEALER IN—

Drugs and Medicines,

Also Books, Stationery, Oils, Paints, Perfumery, and everything usually kept in drug stores.

Nemaha City, Nebraska.

Settle Up.

Having sold out my business in Nemaha City, I am desirous of promptly settling up my books.

Therefore all persons having account with me are requested to call and settle without delay. Respectfully

Wm. Drain.

BLACK GLOSSY INK

TO PENMEN.

There is at all times an almost universal demand for Ink. It is the most necessary article in the office, the school, and the counting room. It is the only article that is used up. It is the only article that is not used up. It is the only article that is not used up.

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