

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN & J. R. CORNELIUS.
AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY AND NEWS JOURNAL.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1856.

YEAR XIII.—WHOLE NUMBER, 641.
AT \$1.50 PER YEAR, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

"NO!"

There's a word very short, but divided and plain,
And speaks to the purpose at once:
Not a child but its meaning can quickly explain,
Yet oft 'tis too hard to pronounce.
What a world of virtue and trouble 'twould save,
What pleasure and peace 'twould bestow,
If we turned, when temptation would lure and ensnare,
And firmly repelled it with "NO!"

The Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1856.

PENNSYLVANIA PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

—We publish below the official returns of the votes for the candidates for the Presidency in this State commencing with the election of General Jackson in 1828.

1828. Jackson, 101,652. Adams, 50,848. Jackson's majority, 50,804.
1832. Jackson, 99,475. Wirt, 68,716. Jackson's majority, 30,759.
1836. Van Buren, 91,475. Harrison, 87,111. Van Buren's majority, 4,364.
1840. Van Buren, 113,675. Harrison, 144,018. Harrison's majority, 31,343.
1844. Polk, 167,536. Clay, 161,204. Brney, 3,123. Polk's majority over Clay, 6,332—over both Clay and Brney, 3,209.
1848. Cass, 172,748. Taylor, 186,188. Van Buren, 11,207. Taylor's majority over Cass, 13,440. Taylor's majority over both Cass and Van Buren, 2,233.
1852. Pierce, 198,583. Scott, 179,183. Hale, 8,580. Scott, 19,400—over all, 9,150.

Considering how much larger the Vote of the State now is, the contests are very close.

There were 2,900 maj. against Fillmore, last fall, although he had a plurality, and was thereby elected.

The excuse of the South, that "the violation of the Missouri Compromise was offered by a Northern Senator, and we are not to blame for accepting it," is a vain plea for a guilty conscience. It is neither true, nor a fair argument. It was a plot of Acheson, Dixon, and other slave-mongering Southern politicians, who put forward Douglas as a catspaw, and to cover their foul spoils with the pretence of "a gift from the North." But Douglas is in no just sense a Northern man; he owns and works with his own slaves, a large Mississippi plantation, and is in feeling and practice a Southern man. And if the allegation were true, it is no valid justification of an act intrinsically wrong. The South all knew that Douglas & Co. were defrauding the North and acting against the expressed wishes of the North in sacrificing the Liberty of Kansas. "The partaker is as bad as the thief," all over the world. The party that receives property knowing it to be improperly obtained, is a guilty partner in the crime. "The woman thou gavest me" did not shield Adam from merited punishment for partaking of the forbidden fruit. Douglas' "spiritual father" and namesake, Arnold, also tried to betray the North; but Andre suffered (as Slavery must) for attempting to take advantage of Arnold's treason!

CALCULATIONS.

—Two taverns in Union county were licensed at \$50 each, 16 at \$25 each, and 3 eating houses at \$20 each—amounting to \$560. Clerk's fees, &c., elsewhere, are \$1.25 each; if the same here, the total would be \$686 25. The question arises, How many drinks will it require to pay these expenses of license? 9,771 drinks at 6 cts each, or 19,542 "

would pay the costs. But as the profits must pay, and as they may be rated at 100 per cent, it will take 19,542 6 cent "nips," or \$9,084 3 cents "pulls," to enable retailers to clear themselves on license costs. Forty thousand drinks will make how many drinks? And who can say how much evil those 40,000 drinks do create? Would the sum for licenses pay the damage?

One year ago, the "unchangeable" democracy were quoting Greeley and the Tribune, and denouncing Know Nothings as the scum of all political villainy, and the most corrupt of all parties in morals. Now, however, the remnant of that same party are condemning Greeley and quoting the speeches of the Know Nothing candidate for President with approbation! It would be nothing surprising, from present appearances, to see an amalgamation of the Buchanians with the pro-slavery "dark lanterns" to try to keep out Fremont!

Col. Benton's St. Louis Speech has one historical error. He stated that the late Franklin Pierce was the first President who had been refused a re-nomination by his own party. Van Buren and Tyler in '44, and Fillmore in '52, all received a dose of the same sort.

The Strife at the South.

[The only question in the Slave States, in the pending Presidential contest, is whether FILLMORE or BUCHANAN is the most reliable friend of Slavery in its present effort to "subside" Kansas. There are many side issues and claptrap phrases inter-mixed to rattle off sentences, but the real issue between them is to the best man to protect and extend Human Bondage. In further proof, we submit the following from the *Sampter Republican*, one of our exchange papers from America, in the State of Georgia.]

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.

AMERICA, July 1, 1856.
According to notice previously given, a large portion of the American party assembled at the Court House, this day. The meeting was organized, and on motion of Charles W. H. Brock, by calling THOMAS U. SULLIVAN Esq., to the chair, and on motion of J. H. Brock Esq., CHARLES W. HANCOCK was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman in a few plain remarks stated the object of the meeting.
CHARLES T. CRAWFORD, Esq., then arose and submitted the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the slavery system having already destroyed, to a great extent, the spirit of the Union, immediately endangers the Constitution itself, and all the blessings that arise from its faithful execution.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in any course of compromise or negotiation, that shall increase or continue in the north the power to assail our institutions.

Resolved, That the American party proposes the only effectual means of disabling the north from further aggressions, by ultimately restoring the equilibrium between the two sections.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the selection of MILLARD FILLMORE and ANDREW J. DONALDSON, as American Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, trusting to their patriotism and ability to rescue the country from the dangers that fanatics and time-serving demagogues have brought upon her.

Jessie B. Fremont.

Every Presidential campaign brings out "something new." Buchanan's calumny is a vulnerable point for a "Union savior." On the other hand, the wife of Col. Fremont was a favorite daughter of Col. Tho's H. Benton, who designed for her a "brilliant match." Her keen eye and sound judgment, however, were, at work for herself, and she selected— and was of age so to do— the comparatively undistinguished young Colonel from a crowd of admirers; and their strong and mutual attachment has proved how true and just their choice.

Fremont was then about 27 years of age, able to maintain a family, and with fair prospects before him. The haughty, proud Benton refused his assent to their union; but the young lady, with all her father's spirit and her mother's affection, decided to wed the noble, pure man she loved. No Protestant pastor or magistrate dared to unite them against Col. Benton's will, and they were compelled—although he was an Episcopalian and she a Presbyterian—to pledge their marriage vows before the liberal and popular Catholic priest at Washington City, their residence.

A severe trial of affection occurred not long afterwards. He had started on one of his dangerous expeditions, when she received a countermanding order, and had an opportunity to send it to him before he should disappear from view. Should she send it and bring him back safe to her longing arms? or should she yield him to Duty and to Country, and thwart the machinations of an envious rival who she believed had endeavored to supplant him in an honorable service? She decided to trust him to God's care while usefully employed; and altho' she forwarded him every possible token of her love, she withheld the countermanding order! That expedition was a most glorious one for him.—On a subsequent voyage, she accompanied him.

Mrs. Fremont it is stated inherits from her late mother (Mrs. Benton) an inveterate dislike of the impure and oppressive gallant husband to proscribe it in the Constitution of California. When appealed to by a Slave, that unless they had slaves ladies would have to do their own work, she replied, with the true spirit of an American matron, that she should much prefer that than to tolerate Slavery.

JESSIE FREMONT.

The numbers has done over all the glad mountain, while Freedom and Liberty rise up hand in hand. To most our young Christian friends, with Jesus, sweet Jesus, the flower of the land. How little we know of the wide world, How little the bold music that marshals our band! He comes a good stout man to fill the post station, Who looks sweet Jesus, the flower of the land!

Now and then—"Who and what is Colonel Fremont that we should shout his name? An explorer and hunter—a Napoleon of snow-drifts, and an eater of dog's flesh!"—*Charleston Mercury*, June 19, '56.

Perhaps, the shortest and most satisfactory answer that can be given to this inquiry, is found in the following:
"The marked and brilliant career of Colonel Fremont has arrested general attention and admiration, and has been watched with a lively interest by his fellow-citizens of South Carolina. *Charleston, particularly*, is proud of him; and the reputation which he has as so early an age achieved for himself, she claims as something in which she too has a share."—*Charleston Mercury*, September 24, 1847.

The idea of having a stiff, dissocial old Bachelor in the White House, is not agreeable to the people generally, and the rumor was some time ago circulated, that "Hon. James Buchanan is about to lead to the hymenal altar the accomplished widow of the late President Polk." Doubtless the rumor originated with that "near neighbor" who "knew that James K. Polk was a better friend of the Tariff of 1842 than Henry Clay!" The story answered until after election!

The *Scioto Gazette* was the first paper to pronounce for Gen. Taylor, and is now strong for Fremont. It refutes the story of Thomas Ewing's declaring for Buchanan, and says that Scott Harrison's statement that Fillmore stood some chance of carrying Ohio shows him fit only for a lunatic asylum. Ohio will give 50,000 to 100,000 majority for Fremont.

THE FARM—The Garden—The Orchard.

Strawberries.

As the season for planting strawberries is at hand, we had thought of preparing an article on the subject for our own neighborhood, but the two extracts given below appear to embrace most of what is necessary to be said, anywhere. The first is a portion of an article from the *Cultivator* by W. B. Batesman, an extensive nurseryman at Columbus, O., and the other is ascribed by the *Germania Telegraph* to the *Massachusetts Ploverman*. It is surprising that Strawberries are not more cultivated among us. Nowhere will they do better. They are more certain to succeed with moderate care, than onions or cabbages, and a single square rod will yield, the second or third season from planting, a bushel, at a low estimate, of delicious, healthy, sonative fruit, at a season when nothing except the earliest cherries can be had of the fruit kind.

Let the ground be dug *à la pé*—we would prefer, *à la* trench it regularly two spits deep, throwing the subsoil on top, and then, when setting out the plants, dig a sufficient hole for each, through this poorer stratum and fill it with rich but not freshly manured earth. In this set them at least two feet apart each way, and then let them spread into clumps but not send their runners abroad. The surface in this way will be less inclined to grow weeds, while it will gradually become very mellow by the action of frost and heat, and the depth of better soil below will secure the plants against both hunger and thirst. When it is an object to get fruit the next year, and especially if a small patch only is to be managed, we think it is decidedly better to put them out as soon as the runners have partly taken their proper position in water, covering the ground and shading, but this for a rod or two is not much. They then have time to get well established before frost, and will often bear considerably the next year.

Making the beds with a garden or saw dust, leaves, or the like, is highly useful, except that if you have fowls running at large they are liable by their scratching in this substance to injure the young plants. To keep out the weeds and give an occasional watering to the plants in the wash room, especially about the time of setting, is all that is afterwards required with the ordinary blessing of Providence, so secure from well chosen varieties, regular and abundant crops. Mr. Batesman's article will guide in selecting. We think several varieties can be procured of Mr. Noll, and we shall before long ourselves be able to supply a few to those who may desire them.—*Lewisburg Chronicle*.

The present season has been on the whole a favorable one for strawberries, although the crop was somewhat shortened by the drought; and having tested twenty or more varieties at the Columbus Nursery, we give the following as the result of our observations. The soil is a good strong loam, inclining to clay, not as deeply worked as it should be, and the plants were all well to stand too thickly for the best production of fruit; but as all the varieties were treated alike, the opportunity for comparing them was good. (Those with the letter s after the name are *strawberry* varieties, or what are commonly called *hermaphrodite*—all others *pitillate*.)

Large Early Scarlet, s.

—This old variety has fully maintained its reputation as an early, good and profitable fruit; valuable as an impregnator of pitillate varieties, as well as for its own productivity. The berries are of fair size, fine color and sprightly flavor—a good market variety.

Hovey's Seedling.

—This popular variety has not done well on our soil as yet—owing to the lack of deep culture, or some other cause—and we should have set it down as an unprofitable variety for this climate, if some of our neighbors had not succeeded finely with it. At Cincinnati also it has been the palm for the past two or three years, even in competition with Longworth's and M'Avoy's fine seedling. We are convinced that this variety will not bear hard frosts as well as many others, but with proper soil and culture the fruit is remarkably large and handsome, securing for it the prizes at most exhibitions, and the largest price in market. In flavor it is not equal to the next following and some other varieties.

Burt's New Pine.

—This variety originated in Columbus, about ten years ago, and has been very widely disseminated. It is everywhere commended as a hardy and vigorous grower, highly productive, and the fruit of the finest flavor, though inferior in size and color to Hovey's Seedling. It is also quite early, and continues longer in bearing than many others. For private gardens, this is one of the very best kinds, but its pale color and juicyness render it less adapted for market than some others.

Lucas, s. (Washington, of Cincinnati).

—This is said to be a native of the Western prairies. It is a very early and productive variety, and much grown for the Cincinnati market, although its pale color and tender flesh render it less suited for

THE FARM—The Garden—The Orchard.

marketing than the Early Scarlet, and some others. With us it has not proved so productive as represented elsewhere.

M'Avoy's Superior.

—We do not think this variety will long retain the popularity it has acquired, though further experience may improve our opinion of it. The plant is a strong grower, and with proper culture the fruit is very large, abundant, and of fine flavor; but it is unsuited for a market fruit, owing to its dull color and tender flesh, and so many of the berries are usually defective in form, that their appearance in a basket or dish is less attractive than many other kinds of inferior size. We notice too that these objections against this fruit are beginning to be openly expressed among the horticulturalists of Cincinnati, in spite of the presence of the Czar, (Nicholas,) and in a very severe contest for prizes, at the late exhibition of the Horticultural Society, this variety came off second best.

Longworth's Prolific, s.

—This variety has done very well with us, though we are not prepared to endorse the statement of Mr. L., that this will be found of more value than all the other seedlings ever raised. As a market fruit, it is certainly superior to the M'Avoy. The plant is a vigorous grower, highly productive, fruit stems very large and long, berries large, round, and of good color and flavor, but rather tender for carriage, and many of them defective in shape. If this variety proves good as an impregnator, of which we have some doubt, it will add much to its value.

Walker's Seedling, s.

—This is a new variety from Massachusetts, and as market variety especially, we think highly of it. It is of vigorous growth, hardy and productive; fruit of fair size, deep (dark) color, and very firm flesh—suited for transportation to a distance, as is now often done by *Maymanning's* Philadelphia Seedling, and one of the most promising varieties we have, especially for market and confectioners, etc.—owing mainly to the exceeding beauty of the fruit, which is of deep and brilliant scarlet color, handsome conical form, and good size. The plants too are quite vigorous, hardy and productive.

Genesee, s.

—A seedling raised by Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. And well suited for extensive market culture; the easiest to gather from the vines and pick from the stems, of any kind within our knowledge—the fruit stalks being large and tall, and the berries having a neck from which the calyx separates very easily. The plants are good growers, and produce well. The fruit is of fair size and very handsome, of a remarkably shiny scarlet, appearing as if varnished.

Munroe Scarlet.

—Another of E. & B's seedlings, and distinguished for its productivity as well as excellence of quality. Mr. Pardee, in his book on Strawberry Culture, says this variety has with him "uniformly surpassed all others. We have counted over seventy ripe berries of good size, the largest measuring over four inches in circumference, at one time, on a single plant less than a year old." The plant is vigorous and hardy, fruit of good size and firm flesh, fair color and flavor, but not quite first rate. Good for market.

Orange Prolific.

—Another of E. & B's varieties, and like the preceding, an immense bearer; fruit of fair size, handsome color and good flavor, ripening a week later than most other varieties, hence valuable for prolonging the season.

Crimson Cone.

—Another very beautiful and excellent variety from the same source. Fruit of beautiful color and form, flesh firm and good, a desirable variety, but less productive than the preceding.

Peterson or Belle Basche, s.

—Desirable for amateur culture, on account of its color, which is white, with a pink blush. Fruit of good size and fair quality, but plants rather tender, like all the foregoing varieties.

PLANTING STRAWBERRIES.

—Skillful gardeners can transplant strawberries at any season of the year, when the ground is not frozen, but if done during the summer months, in this climate, much care and labor is requisite in watering and shading or mulching the plants; so that few persons of any experience in the business will choose to undertake it at this season. In the month of September, or as soon as the heat and drought of summer are over, and the ground is well moistened with rain, is the best time for the planting; and this will allow the plants to become well rooted, so that by covering them slightly for the winter, they will bear a moderate crop of fruit next spring. If the planting be not done in September or October, it had better be deferred till spring. Spring planting is the easiest and safest of all, but of course it involves a year's delay before any fruit of consequence can be realized.

A correspondent who followed our directions for making a strawberry-bed, asked for further instructions upon its cultivation. What is to be done with the runners? This is a matter of a great deal of importance to the amateur, and to the market gardener. The proper method is a little different, according to the objects in view. If the object is to get the largest amount of very fine specimens of fruit, and of the highest quality, we should not suffer for a runner to make a new plant during the season. Go over the ground as often as once in three weeks, and clip every runner. The clipping of the runners concentrates the energies of the plant upon making roots, and forming a new bed for the next year. If allowed to run, a multitude of young plants will be formed, and all the strength of the parent plant will be drawn off to those. We noticed in a bed of M'Avoy's Superior which we left for forming new plants, that many of the old plants were entirely exhausted by the effort and did not survive the winter. Many pursue this course with their bearing beds, thinking it less trouble to tear up the young plants, and form new rows in the spring, than to keep them carefully clipped. But this is a slovenly method, and does not give so good results. Removing the runners has two advantages. It gives opportunity for constant cultivation during the summer, and makes strong plants, with full large heads. A plant thus treated, sends off its roots in all directions, and will take complete possession of a cube of earth two feet upon each side of it, if it finds it unoccupied with other plants. In the second spring, there will be a complete head of leaves and flower-stalks, and the fruit will be large, and of the best quality the variety is capable of producing. The amateur will find much more satisfaction in cultivating them by this method, than by the more careless one of leaving the runners to take possession of the ground, and to struggle with the weeds.

From the *Germania Telegraph*.
FALL PLANTS can be put in the ground any time from the 25th July to the 15th of August—is the most suitable time for the eastern portion of the State. The ground must be plowed deep and the manure plowed slightly under. There is no use attempting to raise this crop unless the soil is nicely very rich and is finely pulverized. In addition to the solid manure which is plowed under, the crop, just after it makes its appearance above ground, should have a liberal top dressing at the ashes, one bushel of plaster and one of salt mixed. The quantity of seed per acre, if sown broadcast, is about one pound and a half; if put in with a drill, one pound.

The seed should be mixed with twice or three its bulk in sand, to give more uniformity to the sowing. The best variety of trap is the *English Purple Top*, which can be purchased at any of our respectable seed stores. If sown in rows with the drill, the crop can be hand-sowed worked with the "cultivator." The plants should be thinned out as soon as they are clear of injury from insects, so that they may stand about eight inches apart, always leaving the most vigorous plants stand. A few years ago, Mr. Genesee Bright, in this vicinity, raised an abundant crop in this way, of very large purple tops, which was besides one of the most beautiful crops of turnips ever seen. The conventional practice among farmers to sow headlands, would not nearly so well adapt the fruit system.

RUFA BAGAS—Fruiters, who desire to raise a crop of this valuable root for winter feeding, must bear in mind that the seed should be drilled about the 20th of this month.

STATE ELECTIONS.

—The following State elections for State and local officers, held previous to the Presidential election, occur on days mentioned below:

State	Month	Day
Kentucky	August	4th
Iowa	"	"
Alabama	"	"
Texas	"	"
Missouri	"	"
Arkansas	"	"
North Carolina	"	7th
Tennessee	"	"
Vermont	September	2d
California	"	4th
Mass.	"	8th
Georgia	October	11th
Florida	"	"
South Carolina	"	11th
Pennsylvania	"	"
Ohio	"	"
Indiana	"	"

The assault on Sumner by Brooks is generally approved and applauded by the citizens of Kansas. We think it one of the best acts ever done in the Senate Chamber.—*Kansas Scatterer*.

The "Rubians" are highly flattered to find their example in Kansas so closely followed in the Senate Chamber.

SLAVERY OR FREEDOM.—The Lancaster Whig says that is the issue to be decided in a single campaign. "We have often listened with distrust to the dough faced cry of 'Union for the sake of Union' IS MEANT SLAVERY!"

HENRY CLAY A FREE SOILER.—He said in the Senate "I repeat that I never can and never will vote, and no earthly power can ever make me vote, to spread Slavery over Territory where a Jew not exist."

The Wheat Crop is almost everywhere excellent and abundant.

As the season for planting strawberries is at hand, we had thought of preparing an article on the subject for our own neighborhood, but the two extracts given below appear to embrace most of what is necessary to be said, anywhere. The first is a portion of an article from the *Cultivator* by W. B. Batesman, an extensive nurseryman at Columbus, O., and the other is ascribed by the *Germania Telegraph* to the *Massachusetts Ploverman*.

As the season for planting strawberries is at hand, we had thought of preparing an article on the subject for our own neighborhood, but the two extracts given below appear to embrace most of what is necessary to be said, anywhere. The first is a portion of an article from the *Cultivator* by W. B. Batesman, an extensive nurseryman at Columbus, O., and the other is ascribed by the *Germania Telegraph* to the *Massachusetts Ploverman*. It is surprising that Strawberries are not more cultivated among us. Nowhere will they do better. They are more certain to succeed with moderate care, than onions or cabbages, and a single square rod will yield, the second or third season from planting, a bushel, at a low estimate, of delicious, healthy, sonative fruit, at a season when nothing except the earliest cherries can be had of the fruit kind.

Let the ground be dug *à la pé*—we would prefer, *à la* trench it regularly two spits deep, throwing the subsoil on top, and then, when setting out the plants, dig a sufficient hole for each, through this poorer stratum and fill it with rich but not freshly manured earth. In this set them at least two feet apart each way, and then let them spread into clumps but not send their runners abroad. The surface in this way will be less inclined to grow weeds, while it will gradually become very mellow by the action of frost and heat, and the depth of better soil below will secure the plants against both hunger and thirst. When it is an object to get fruit the next year, and especially if a small patch only is to be managed, we think it is decidedly better to put them out as soon as the runners have partly taken their proper position in water, covering the ground and shading, but this for a rod or two is not much. They then have time to get well established before frost, and will often bear considerably the next year.

Making the beds with a garden or saw dust, leaves, or the like, is highly useful, except that if you have fowls running at large they are liable by their scratching in this substance to injure the young plants. To keep out the weeds and give an occasional watering to the plants in the wash room, especially about the time of setting, is all that is afterwards required with the ordinary blessing of Providence, so secure from well chosen varieties, regular and abundant crops. Mr. Batesman's article will guide in selecting. We think several varieties can be procured of Mr. Noll, and we shall before long ourselves be able to supply a few to those who may desire them.—*Lewisburg Chronicle*.

The present season has been on the whole a favorable one for strawberries, although the crop was somewhat shortened by the drought; and having tested twenty or more varieties at the Columbus Nursery, we give the following as the result of our observations. The soil is a good strong loam, inclining to clay, not as deeply worked as it should be, and the plants were all well to stand too thickly for the best production of fruit; but as all the varieties were treated alike, the opportunity for comparing them was good. (Those with the letter s after the name are *strawberry* varieties, or what are commonly called *hermaphrodite*—all others *pitillate*.)

Large Early Scarlet, s.

—This old variety has fully maintained its reputation as an early, good and profitable fruit; valuable as an impregnator of pitillate varieties, as well as for its own productivity. The berries are of fair size, fine color and sprightly flavor—a good market variety.

Hovey's Seedling.

—This popular variety has not done well on our soil as yet—owing to the lack of deep culture, or some other cause—and we should have set it down as an unprofitable variety for this climate, if some of our neighbors had not succeeded finely with it. At Cincinnati also it has been the palm for the past two or three years, even in competition with Longworth's and M'Avoy's fine seedling. We are convinced that this variety will not bear hard frosts as well as many others, but with proper soil and culture the fruit is remarkably large and handsome, securing for it the prizes at most exhibitions, and the largest price in market. In flavor it is not equal to the next following and some other varieties.

Burt's New Pine.

—This variety originated in Columbus, about ten years ago, and has been very widely disseminated. It is everywhere commended as a hardy and vigorous grower, highly productive, and the fruit of the finest flavor, though inferior in size and color to Hovey's Seedling. It is also quite early, and continues longer in bearing than many others. For private gardens, this is one of the very best kinds, but its pale color and juicyness render it less adapted for market than some others.

Lucas, s. (Washington, of Cincinnati).

—This is said to be a native of the Western prairies. It is a very early and productive variety, and much grown for the Cincinnati market, although its pale color and tender flesh render it less suited for