# WITH THE FARMERS

## By Prof. W. F. MASSEY

W. F. Massey.

**Sweet Potatoes in The Mountain Section.**

"I have taken charge of a farm, and am now in this section, and hence meet with conditions I do not fully understand. Just now the sweet potato question is bothering me. I have used a field of branch bottom land for sweet potatoes. It is a dark, almost black soil, and somewhat sandy. Irish potatoes thrive in it, when properly fertilized. People tell me that this land will not make sweet potatoes, and that stable manure will cause a rank growth of vines and a crop of strings. I applied about five tons an acre of stable manure and 500 pounds of 10-4 fertilizer. Please tell me what is still lacking." On soil of the character you mention, I think you have made a mistake in using stable manure for sweet potatoes. That kind of soil usually has plenty of nitrogen for all the needs of the sweet potato, and what was needed was a liberal application of acid phosphate and potash. The 10-4 mixture you have used is, I suppose, 10 per cent phosphoric acid and 4 per cent potash. It would have been better to have made it 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 10 per cent potash. But as you have used 500 pounds of the mixture an acre, I am not sure that you will not make good potatoes in spite of the manure. I note that you say you can get ashes from a sawmill in the neighborhood. Get them and spread them as heavily as you please along the rows, and doubtless they will help. We use here a commercial mixture of fertilizer for sweet potatoes that has 2 per cent ammonia, 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 10 per cent potash, and this used at rate of 800 pounds an acre will make big crops of sweets.

**Lime for Alfalfa.**

"What sort of lime will be best to use on land in preparing for sowing alfalfa this fall, stone or shell lime?" I would rather use the pulverized limestone than burnt lime for this purpose, if used heavily. Two tons or more an acre, harrowed in after plowing the land will be safer and better for the alfalfa than the burnt lime. Of course, you will use acid phosphate and potash liberally, too, after harrowing in the limestone.

**Rabbits and Soy Beans.**

"I have a large field planted to Soy beans, and the rabbits are about to destroy the whole of them. Do you know any remedy?" The only remedy for rabbits is the one used in Australia—fencing the field with wire netting that they cannot get through. I had to do that in some experimental grounds in North Carolina. No amount of killing will avail with rabbits. And yet here in Maryland they have a long close season for rabbits, and thus promote the increase of a pest simply that idle men with guns can have more sport in the fall. There is no need for any close season for rabbits.

**Pecans and English Walnuts.**

"I have some very rich land on top of a little mountain 1,100 feet elevation, and 400 feet above the valley below. Am thinking of planting it in pecans or English walnuts. Which is best? It is twenty-two miles from a railway station." I do not think that pecans will thrive profitably on land at that elevation. They are native to bottom lands in Texas, and thrive better on low ground in the coastal section. In fact, I cannot understand the craze for pecans all over the South. It seems to me that when all the trees being planted in the South come into bearing there will be little profit in pecans.

I may be mistaken, but that is the way it looks to me. English walnuts will do better there than pecans. But on an isolated piece of land far from railroad, and up on a mountain, it seems to me that the best use that could be made of rich land in such a position will be to get it in grass, a mixture of orchard grass, red top and bluegrass, and graze cattle for feeders. At the prices now prevailing for good feeders in the fall, it will pay better, and require less labor to graze cattle, that can carry themselves to the railroad, than to bother with nut orchards in such a location. One man could look after the cattle, while the trees would have to be regularly cultivated, and it will take about sixteen years to get them into profitable bearing. Grass and stock will make the best use of that land.

**July Notes.**

Most farmers will complete the cultivation of corn in July. Are you going to do this with a turning plow, cutting the roots and making valleys on hillsides to gather a head of water to break over and make gulleys, or are you cultivating shallow and level and giving the corn the best chance at the soil moisture, by keeping a loose blanket of soil on top to check evaporation? If you have always been using the plow and hilling the corn, try at least part of your field the level way and note the difference. Are you still working the corn with one-horse implements, that need a man for every horse? The growing scarcity of labor demands more economical methods, and the using of four-footed labor to save the human labor. You can do better work in the cornfield, and do it easier and faster by riding on a two-horse cultivator and working both sides of the rows at once.

I have seen Virginia farmers going through the young corn with a one-horse turning plow, and throwing a furrow away from each side of the rows, "barring off," as they call it, and letting the dry air in to dry the soil down to the roots. And then later, after they have let the grass grow all around the corn, they take the same plow and throw the soil back again and then plow out the middles, going four times or more in a row, when they could have ridden from the start and done the work faster and better, and made conditions better for the corn roots with the two-horse implement.

Up in Iowa they make one man's labor pay more than twice as much as one man's labor does in Virginia, simply because of their greater use of horsepower and machinery.

If you have not plenty of barn room it will pay you to build open sheds convenient to the mowing fields, rather than keep hay in stacks. Sow cowpeas in all your corn. They will help the land and help the corn, too. But do not, as many ask me, sow crimson clover at the same time, for it will be too early for the clover, and the peas will probably smother it. Sow peas after the corn is cut in the Southern section, and in the Northern part of the State sow the clover among the corn in August or even in July in the more elevated sections.

If you have red clover in the wheat, after harvest watch the rag weeds, and it will pay well to run the mower over the stubble and clip the weeds, to give the clover a better chance. The rag weeds will grow scarcer every year if you regularly clip the wheat stubble before they seed.

**Bermuda Grass.**

From Mecklenburg County: "I am sending you a specimen of what we call wire grass here. Will you please tell me how to kill it out, if it can be killed out entirely, and to prevent its spreading. It would seem almost impossible to get it all out. I have heard that some crops will choke it out. I will be grateful for any help in this matter?" The grass is Bermuda, doubtless, though I could be more certain if you had sent the flower head. Bermuda is one of the most valuable grasses for the South as a permanent summer pasture. It is a great bother in a hoed crop like corn, but I have always noticed that in a corn field where there are patches of Bermuda there is better corn than where there is none. It may be partly because of the more work given there to keep the grass down, but, in fact, it does improve the soil in humus-making material. Bermuda is a sun-loving grass, and will not thrive in the shade. This fact at once gives us the method for its destruction. Keep the land shaded. Plow the grass shallowly so as to just get under the running stems. Rake out all that you can and haul off to some gully or waste place. Then sow cowpens thickly on the land. Cut these for hay and disk the stubble fine and sow to winter oats in September. After the oats are off break the stubble and sow peas again, and follow these, after mowing them or turning them under, with crimson clover in September, and turn that for corn, and you will find very little of the grass left, if any, and then by sowing peas among the corn ahead of the last cultivation you can keep up the shading. I have done this with perfect success.

**Dasheen.**

A correspondent sends me a clipping from a paper recommending the dasheen as the queen of the potato family, that should be planted by every farmer. This clipping, which is really an advertisement from a Florida grower, tells wonderful tales of this new vegetable. I have it now growing from bulbs sent me by the Department of Agriculture from Florida. Dasheen is a plant belonging to the arum family. In its growth it is just like the common caladium esculentum, or elephant ear, that is so generally grown for ornamental beds. The caladium makes tubers that are good to eat when cooked, and it remains to be shown whether the dasheen is any better. It is not probable that it will mature its roots in Virginia except in the warmest Southeastern part of the State. I have it here in Southeast Maryland not far from the Virginia line, and in a warm, sandy soil, and will be able to say more about it the coming fall. The Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on its culture, and gives receipes for cooking the bulbs. Any one can get this bulletin on application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**Growing Asparagus.**

Perhaps I have given this before, but as much of my manuscripts was lost in the mail, readers may be excused for asking again. "I am seeking information in regard to the cultivation of asparagus. How should it be planted and cultivated, and what time transplanted?" The common method is to buy one or two-year roots and plant them. If this method is used the roots should never be more than one year old. But I have long since found that there is no need for going to the expense of buying or raising roots for transplanting. You can get asparagus a year sooner by sowing the seed where it is to remain than by transplanting. I clean out furrows four feet apart, fifteen inches deep. In these put six inches of fine old rotten manure, and on this spread at rate of 1,000 pounds an acre, a mixture of 800 pounds of acid phosphate and 200 pounds of muriate of potash. Cover with three inches of soil and drill the seed in. As soon as the plants are about five inches tall, thin them out to two feet apart in the rows. Then, as they grow, work the soil to them till level. During the summer apply 100 pounds of nitrate of soda an acre along the rows, twice during the growth of the crop. Cultivate clean, and you will get such a strong growth that you may cut a little the next spring but not much. Fertilize heavily the second summer, and keep up the clean cultivation, and the following spring you can cut a full crop a year sooner than if you had transplanted the roots. After the cutting is over manure or fertilize heavily again, in order to make a strong growth of crowns for the next spring. This summer fertilization is worth twice or more as much as fertilizing in the spring. It makes the next crop.

Now asparagus has a habit of getting nearer to the surface every year, and if you want to cut the shoots with a white base you should hill up the rows in the fall. But the city people are finding out that these blanched shoots are hard and tough, and there is now a greater demand for green asparagus, and it brings more in the Eastern markets than the white. This is, of course, cut right at the surface. I cut in this way in my own garden. Transplanting asparagus roots is a useless and expensive method.

**Mulching Tomatoes.**

Some years ago there was in an out-of-the-way place in my grounds a pile of coal ashes that had been let stand there. On top of that pile of old ashes there appeared a tomato plant, and I left it and the ashes alone. That plant made more tomatoes than any plant in the garden, and kept green and flourishing till frost. Then two years ago, in taking small tomato plants from a hot bed where they had been sown to transplant them into cold frames for hardening off, a little plant unnoticed fell in the coal ashes that had been banked around the frame for protection. It lived and rooted there, and was let alone. Doubtless the roots got through the ashes into rich soil below. But that plant grew and throve and beat every plant in the garden, and was green and fresh till frost and full of fruit when frost came. Now the chemists tell us that there is no plant food of any amount in coal ashes, and I suppose that the effect is due to the moitsure-retaining character of the ashes.

Now I am trying the same plan again, and am mulching the soil under some tomato plants with sifted coal ashes, from which all the rough cinders and lumps have been removed; and I have such faith in this mulch that I believe these plants will keep green and thriving later than those not mulched. There really seems to be some influence in the ashes to keep off the leaf blight that usually injures the tomato if not sprayed. Now, I would like some of our readers to try this on some late plants. Put the ashes three inches thick and for some distance around the plants.


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# HART WILL VOTE FOR ENABLING ACT

### But if State-Wide Election Is Ordered Will Favor Local Option.

Although he expects, if elected to the next General Assembly, to vote for the enabling act, M. D. Hart, candidate for the House in Hanover County, apparently has no love for the Anti-Saloon League of Virginia, characterizing it in an open letter as a "political fad for 'has beens.'"

Nelson Hughes, a voter in the county, recently wrote to Mr. Hart for a statement of his views on certain measures, and especially to know whether, if elected, he would vote for or against the enabling act. Mr. Hart replied as follows:

"Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of June 14, mailed in Richmond July 2, will say:

"I will vote for an enabling act provided the same is so drawn that we vote to retain our present local option system or to abolish the sale of liquor throughout the entire State. Personally I believe we people in Hanover County have no right to dictate to Richmond what she will do in reference to the sale of liquor. I believe it is our best interest to retain our present local option system of laws, and shall so vote when the question is submitted to the people.

"Were it not for the principle of referendum involved, I would vote against the enabling act, so-called, out and out. The Anti-Saloon League did the State a good service when it ran the low dives from the small towns and unprotected country communities, and there its usefulness ends, in my opinion, and to-day it has become a political fad for the 'has beens' to pull up on a popular band wagon.

"Yours very truly,

"M. D. HART."

# MURDER OF NEGRO BLAMED ON WOMAN

### Daisy Holmes, Colored, to Stand Trial for Death of Claude Skinner.

After a coroner's jury had held her responsible for the death of Claude Skinner, colored, who was shot to death in a house at 104 Pulliam Street Saturday night, Daisy Holmes, a twenty-three-year-old negro woman, was held for further hearing yesterday morning when arraigned before Justice Crutchfield in Police Court. After conference, Justice Crutchfield agreed to continue the hearing until July 16. The Holmes woman claim sthat she shot Skinner to prevent the negro man from stabbing her. Her own wound, which was self-inflicted in the fight, is not serious.

Only a few witnesses were examined yesterday morning by Coroner Taylor at the inquest into Skinner's death. Daisy Holmes herself made no effort to escape responsibility for the murder, but declared in her account of the affair that she had shot in self-defense. The jury returned a verdict holding her to blame for Skinner's death without noting mitigating circumstances. She will plead guilty in Police Court, and will trust to being dismissed after the Justice has heard her story.

According to her account, Skinner had been drinking all day Saturday and annoying her unceasingly. After repeated trips to her house, he finally struck her on the head with a half-brick, and she fled in search of a revolver. When he again attacked her with a knife, she fired point blank into his body as he held to her left arm. One of the bullets from her gun passed through her own arm, which Skinner held, and the other entered the man's left breast. He died several hours later in the City Hospital


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# MERCHANTS FAVOR UPTOWN STATION

### Broad Street Men Circulate Petition for Hermitage Site.

### AMPLE SPACE IS PROVIDED

### Traveling Public Now Uses Elba in Preference to Downtown Stations.

More than 500 merchants and property owners on Broad Street have signed a petition favoring the West End site for a proposed passenger station, as suggested by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Companies. The Retail Merchants' Association as a body has taken no part in the station controversy, having both uptown and downtown men in its membership.

Eugene A. Dietrick, president of J. B. Mosby & Co., and Fred Jurgens, undertook the circulation of a petition favoring a West End site, and have met with almost unanimous approval of the Broad Street interests, which are solidly opposed to the plan indorsed by the Chamber of Commerce for a union passenger station at Fifteenth and Main Streets.

**Plan an Ample Structure.**

In connection with the petition there are given a number of figures from preliminary drawings for the proposed new West End station, to show that it will be a handsome and ample structure, fully equipped for the demands to be made upon it. The plans are tentative as yet, not having the formal approval of the railway company, but are understood to represent its general views and wishes in the matter of dimensions. Notwithstanding the vigorous indorsement given to the Fifteenth and Main Street site for a proposed union depot by large downtown property interests, it does not appear that the railway lines are any closer together than they were some months ago, and the approval voiced by a large section of the retail district may encourage the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and Atlantic Coast Line to go ahead with their independent West End plans.

As matters stand, the Chesapeake and Ohio and Seaboard Air Line have no idea of moving from Main Street Station, although it has been shown to be inadequate to their needs and to lack space for the separation of the races, proper toilet conveniences, and other accessories of a modern station. They are willing, however, to have the other roads come in with them and join in the expense of enlarging Main Street Station into a general union depot, and this plan the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies have indorsed. The Southern has indicated that under certain conditions it might be induced to go into such a plan, abandoning its station on Fourteenth Street.

**Have Secured Site.**

For several years the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and Atlantic Coast Line have been planning a joint station in the West End, and from time to time as opportunity offered they have acquired large tracts of property. The City Council is bringing pressure to bear for the removal of the shifting tracks in Broad Street, and the railroad officials have stated that detailed plans for such a station on the north side of Broad Street, occupying a part of the Hermitage Club site, are now in course of preparation. The main building, it is stated, will have a frontage of 320 feet and be five stories high. The main waiting room will be 65 by 100 feet, with two women's waiting rooms 33 by 30 feet, a smoking room 20 by 30, a dining-room 30 by 27, and a lunch room 36 by 27 feet. A waiting room for negroes will cover a space 50 by 55 feet. Full details of arrangement are not yet available, but these measurements have been furnished to the designers as the schedule of requirements, to be worked into a harmonious plan.

A concourse 290 feet long and 65 feet wide will separate the waiting rooms from the train sheds. The latter will be of the "umbrella" pattern, followed in the Washington Union Station, and will be capable of sheltering a fourteen-coach train. Separate gates from the concourse lead to each track.

The station is to be set back fifty feet from Broad Street with its main floor about three feet above the street level, giving ample space for the handling of excursion crowds, vehicle entrances and the parking of street cars. The latter feature is regarded as one of the serious objections to Main Street Station, as all incoming and outgoing passengers are dependent on one double track car line in a narrow street, with no possibility of banking cars for excursions without blocking the main line.

**Merchants Issue Statement.**

In defense of their contention for the West End station, the Broad Street merchants have issued the following statement:

"Of $22,452,726 building operations in five years (1906 to 1912, inclusive,) exclusive of South Richmond, $19,729,967, or 68 per cent, was expended west of Fifteenth Street. Of this sum, $10,641,586, or 53 per cent, was expended west of First Street.

"The growth will continue west and north.

"Increased freight facilities downtown are of paramount importance, and could not be had if space used for passenger purposes.

"Large delegations arriving and departing would block traffic on narrow Main Street, but not on wide Broad Street.

"Public service utilities should be installed not for present alone, but for future.

"Twenty-five years in life of city and of public service corporation a mere span.

"Centre of population twenty-five years hence will probably be the Boulevard.

"Fifteenth and Main Streets twenty-five years hence will be far from the centre of population.

**As to Train Schedules.**

"The schedules to and from Richmond are such (and it is true of many large cities) that the traveling public arrive and depart either before the business houses, banks, etc., are opened or after they are closed.

"In other words, the large majority of the traveling public go to or come from residences or hotels, rather than to and from the places of business.

"If a union station is at Fifteenth and Main Streets and a substation in the Shockoe Valley, a majority of the traveling public would encounter two inconvenient locations.

"The saving of fifteen or twenty minutes in time between Richmond and the great cities is much to be desired, to say nothing of the time which the traveling public would save by going to or from a station conveniently located to their places of abode.

"Visitors should be landed in the growing section of a city

"There are already six trains over the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad which run in and out of Main Street Station.

"It has been stated that, although the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac train service to and from Main Street Station has increased 50 per cent in five years, the use of that station has decreased 23 per cent in ticket sales.

"It has also been stated that the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac handles over 400,000 persons in and out of Richmond per annum, and 60 per cent of these use Elba Station.

"The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad would hardly spend millions of dollars for improvements to sidetrack itself or cripple one of its chief sources of income, viz., its Richmond business."

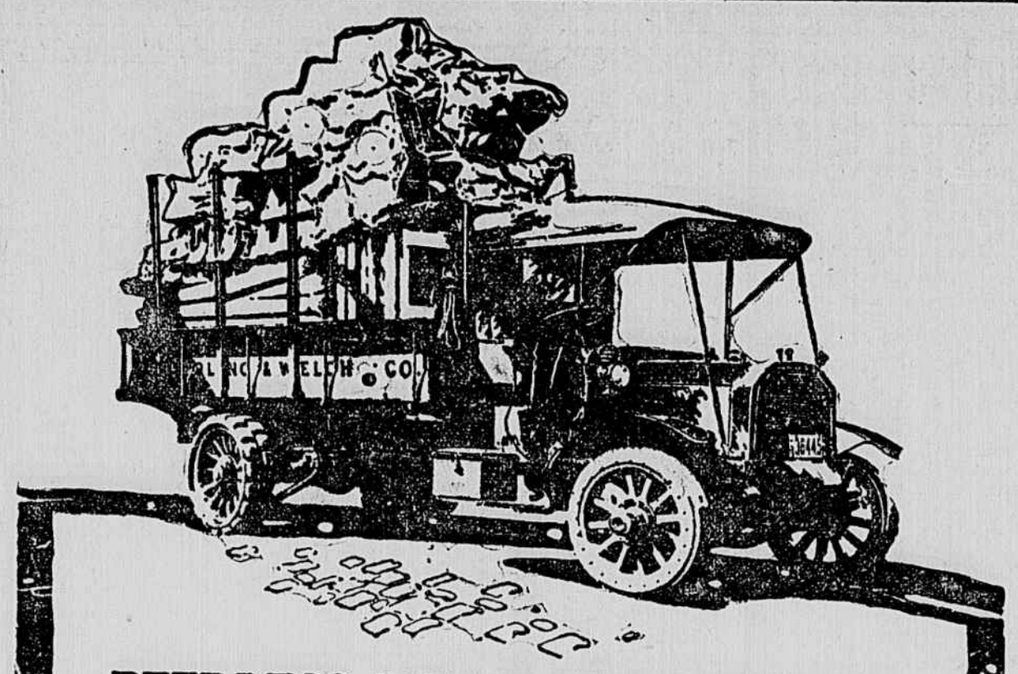
# BOTH MEN CLAIM STRONG SUPPORT

### Interest in Brown-Koiner Fight Grows as Date of Primary Draws Nearer.

J. Thompson Brown, of Bedford County, candidate for Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration in opposition to the incumbent, George W. Koiner, opened his speaking campaign at Martinsville, in Henry County, yesterday. Mr. Brown will speak at 11 o'clock to-day at Charlotte Courthouse. The contest for this position is one of the most evenly balanced that the State has seen in years, and while it has been quietly conducted so far, it may yet take precedence in public interest over the pending three-cornered contests for Lieutenant-Governor and for Attorney-General. Mr. Brown opposed Mr. Koiner four years ago, and for days the result was in doubt, the official returns from every county being required to settle the matter in Mr. Koiner's favor.

Since then both sides claim to have gained strength. Both are better known throughout the State, and at the headquarters of each man names are mentioned of influential men who supported the other candidate before, and who have been won over. Mr. Koiner, a native of Augusta, and now a resident of Richmond, has had eight years in office, during which time he has visited almost every section of the State. Mr. Brown was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was for several years in the General Assembly. In recent years he has taken active direction of his large farm in Bedford County, and devoted much of his time to building up the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College at Blacksburg, having been an active member of the board of that institution for years.

There are no less than five J. Thompson Browns living in different sections of Virginia, and so far as is known they are not related. One of the most amusing features of the campaign has been a recent confusion between the Bedford County candidate and J. Thompson Brown, a Richmond real estate agent, a veteran of the Confederate service, who led the Virginia delegation at the recent Gettysburg reunion. Neither of the candidates is old enough to have taken part in the war. Neither is averse to having the support of the veteran vote, but Mr. Brown has found it necessary to explain to some enthusiastic veterans that he has no desire to sail under false colors, or to wear the laurels which General J. Thompson Brown, of Richmond, recently gained by his skill in looking after the comfort of Virginia veterans at the reunion.

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# *Odds and Ends From the Wire*

**WOMEN IN TROUSERS.**

**Accepted Style Among the Campers at Lake Hopatcong.**

Lake Hopatcong, N. J., July 7.—Women campers on the lake shores have taken quite a fancy to male attire, and they are wearing khaki trousers almost universally.

Most of the women don skirts when they leave camp, but some of the less timid have gone so far as to appear in stores and other places about Nolan's Point in their trousers. Some of the more puritanical are discussing having measures taken to prevent their sisters from "parading" in anything but the accepted feminine attire.

**BABY DROPS THREE STORIES.**

**Shed Breaks Fall, However, and She Escapes With Bruises.**

Philadelphia, Pa., July 7.—Had it not been for a shed, which broke her fall, it is likely that Ida Clineberg, two and a half years old, of No. 778 South Third Street, would have been seriously injured if not killed yesterday, when she fell from a third-story window at the rear of her home.

She landed on the roof of a shed on the level of the second story and then rolled to the ground. She was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital, where it was found that she was suffering from minor bruises of the head and body.

**BIG BIRD ATTACKS CHILD.**

**Supposed Eagle Driven Off by Little One's Mother.**

Binghamton, N. Y., July 7.—William, the little son of Martin Hunsicker, of Chenango County, had a thrilling experience Saturday with a large bird, believed to be an eagle, which tried to carry him off.

The child was playing about the yard, when the bird swooped down and tried to fasten its talons in his hair. Mrs. Hunsicker heard the child's screams and battled with the bird, finally driving it away.

**MOTOR-BOAT HITS SWIMMER.**

**Bather Ignores Warning and Foot Is Caught in Propeller.**

Philadelphia, Pa., July 7.—Disregarding repeated warnings, Charles Kesnit, thirty-six years old, of No. 445 Green Street, swam against a motor-boat in the Schuylkill River, near Shawmont, yesterday, and nearly lost his right foot when he collided with the blades of the whirling propeller. Gustave Knoll, of Shawmont, who was operating the boat, dragged the injured swimmer into the craft and brought him to shore. He was removed to St. Timothy's Hospital, where the doctors believe they may have to amputate his foot.

Kesnit, with a number of friends from the city, was spending the day in Shawmont. He was swimming in the river when the motor-boat passed. When he started to swim out to the boat, Knoll warned him to keep away from the sharp propeller blades. Kesnit laughed at the danger, and swam up to the boat, entangling his foot and leg in the wheel.

**WASHLINE BRINGS FATAL BOLT.**

**Youth Hanging Wet Clothes on Wire During Storm Second Victim.**

Lancaster, Pa., July 7.—Hanging wet clothes on a wire washline during Saturday's storm, Robert E. Dietz, eighteen years old, of Lock Haven, shared the fate of Harry Arment, of this city, who was killed while fishing at Slack Water on the Conestoga. Dietz, who was spending his vacation, was killed at the home of his brother in Drumore township.

**DIES HURRYING TO RESCUE.**

**R. V. Humphrey, Running to Aid Bather, Victim of Heart Disease.**

West Hampton Beach, L. I., July 7.—While hurrying to the aid of his niece, who had stepped into a hole in the canal here, Raymond V. Humphrey, forty-six years old, a well-known lawyer of Riverhead, was seized with an attack of heart disease and fell into the water. His wife and niece hurried to his assistance, but by the time they succeeded in getting him from the canal he was dead. William Bigelow, who has a summer home on the canal, with his son George also aided in getting the man from the water. He was carried into the Bigelow home.

Humphrey, with his wife, who is chief clerk in the surrogate's office in Riverhead, and their niece, Miss Cora MacAvoy, came here to spend the day. They decided to go in bathing in the canal. Humphrey was a good swimmer, but neither of the two women could swim. Miss MacAvoy was wading about in the canal when she stepped into a hole and as she went down she screamed. Humphrey was some distance away, and he started for her, but before he had gone far he collapsed and fell into the canal.

**FORGERY IN MURDER PLOT.**

Pottsville, Penn., July 7.—A letter recently mailed to Mrs. Nellie Nye, living on Garfield Avenue, Schuylkill Haven, and to which the name of Dr. J. A. Lessig, a well-known physician of Schuylkill Haven, was forged, contained a powder with the written advice that Mrs. Nye take the contents at once. Mrs. Nye, who was undergoing treatment from Dr. Lessig, was suspicious because of the urgence of the note and did not take the powder, but turned the letter over to post-office officials, who started an inquiry.

Investigation shows that Dr. Lessig never sent the letter, and that the powder contained ground glass, which would have caused certain death within a month.

Valentine Schoenberger, a postal inspector, and other government officials are trying to run down the sender of the letter. Several Schuylkill Haven citizens who have been mentioned as concerned in the plot against Mrs. Nye have engaged lawyers to bring suit against neighbors said to have involved them without evidence.


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The old and Popular Remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago; pains in the head, face and limbs.
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Virginia Beach, July 11-20, 1913.
Reduced Rates Via
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

$3.50 Round Trip $3.50

RICHMOND TO VIRGINIA BEACH.

Corresponding Low Rates From All Stations in Virginia.

Tickets on sale July 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 20, good until July 25, 1913.

TWO FAST VESTIBULED TRAINS.

With Pullman Parlor Cars, leave Richmond 9:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. daily. The 3:00 P. M. train connects in Union Depot, Norfolk, with Norfolk-Southern train to Virginia Beach, thus avoiding transfer of passengers and baggage.

Further information may be obtained at the office of District Passenger Agent, Ninth and Main Streets.

C. H. BOSLEY, District Passenger Agt. C. A. OVERTON, Jr., City Passenger Agt. E. L. TRANT, Depot Ticket Agent.