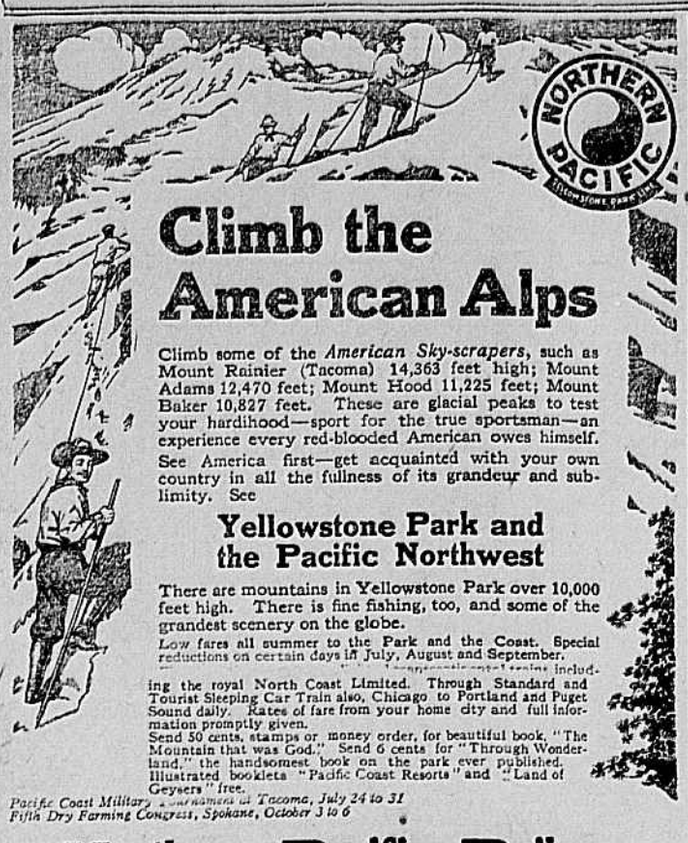

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Send 50 cents, stamps or money order, for beautiful book, "The Mountain that was God." Send 6 cents for "Through Wonderland," the handsomest book on the park ever published. Illustrated booklets "Pacific Coast Resorts" and "Land of Geysers" free.

Pacific Coast Military Encampment at Tacoma, July 24 to 31
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BRIDEGROOM IS LEFT WAITING AT CHURCH

Pretty Mazie Cullen Fails to Come for Ceremony Which Was to Make Her Mrs. Fernando.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

New York, July 18.—This story of waiting at the church is not of the poet's imagination that once made such a universal hit. But there was waiting—real, vain, sad waiting. The story was that of Mazie Cullen, a pretty seventeen-year-old girl, who was to have been married last night in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception, at Leonard and Maujer Streets, Williamsburg, by the Rev. John F. Crowley, who disappeared so strangely that to-day the police of the Herbert Street Police Station were asked to assist in the search for her.

The girl, whose parents live on La Grange Street, was to have become the bride of John Fernando, who lives at No. 10 Bushwick Avenue. The pair had obtained their marriage license on Friday last, and previously about fifty invitations to the wedding had been sent out. The girl left her home Sunday morning to attend the 10 o'clock mass in the church. She wore her best garments, leaving behind in her home her bridal dress. A number of persons who saw her enter the church congratulated her on her forthcoming marriage. She was seen to leave the curch, but she failed to appear at her home.

Late in the afternoon four coaches which had been engaged by the bridegroom drew up in front of the girl's home, and presently the guests began to arrive. Fernando was on hand, and he also had all the flowers for the girl, while the wedding presents were on view. The guests waited and waited, but there was no sign of the girl. Messengers were sent everywhere, but nobody was found who had seen the expectant bride.

In the hope that she might go to the church from wherever she was, the bridegroom and his friends went there. Father Crowley was also waiting. When 6 o'clock arrived and there was no appearance on the part of the girl her mother became so worked up over it that she went into a state of collapse. A vain search was made for the girl, which was kept up all night. To-day it was decided to enlist police aid.

The girl is described as a blonde, very pretty, with brown eyes, and of medium build. She wore a white princess dress, a green coat and a black hat with white plumes. Yesterday was also her birthday.

When Fernando was seen to-day he was still engaged in a search for her. He and the girl's parents declared it as their belief that she had been kidnapped. Friends of the girl were inclined to believe that after leaving the church yesterday she might have met some old sweetheart who became reconciled to her, and that she would soon be heard from as being his bride.

Bloomer Girls Shut Out.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Lawrenceville, Va., July 18.—Lawrenceville defeated the Western Bloomers of Chicago, girls, on the local diamond to-day, by a score of 5 to 0. The game was played through a misty rain, only five innings being played. Chambless and Long, batteries for Em-Umpires, Dr. Davis and A. N. Goodporia, were used by Lawrenceville. win, of Emporia.

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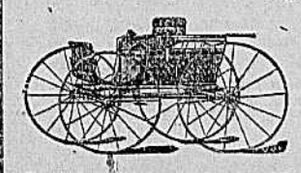

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RAINFALL ABOVE TWO-INCH NOTCH

Total Precipitation Since Sunday Stood at 2.41 at 8 o'Clock Last Night.

Rain, mean, wet, miserable rain, fell all day yesterday, adding to the precipitation of 1.74 inches of Sunday afternoon and night, and bringing the total precipitation at 8 o'clock last night up to 2.41 inches, which represent one of the heaviest rainfalls for the same space of time in recent years. The rain continued through the better part of last night, and from the forecasts more wet weather may be expected to-day.

With the rain yesterday afternoon came a young hurricane. People who were caught on the streets found umbrellas and raincoats worse than useless and were drenched through to the skin. The wind caught the rain and shifted it in sheets into open doors and windows and under awnings and made riding in the open cars the equal of a surf bath. However, the cars were not called upon to perform any great amount of service yesterday, for few people were moving about. Cars on all but the Main and Broad Streets lines went blocks without a passenger.

Flood Damage Heavy.

Damage was reported from all over Richmond and in the suburbs. Fences have been washed away and in some instances porches. Many wells have been flooded, and their owners put to sore straits to obtain a sufficient supply of water for drinking purposes. It is where building operations are in progress that the rain has caused the greatest damage. Work will be retarded to a great extent and in some cases where builders are engaged on rush contracts the loss to them will be severe.

With a dozen suction pumps a large force of men worked all night last night in the excavation for the foundation of the post-office at Main and Tenth Streets, which was inundated in parts to a depth of several feet. No progress could be made yesterday toward clearing away the tons of earth that fell from the walls of the excavation on Sunday afternoon, and the entire work will be held up for several days on this account.

The shops of the American Locomotive Works were flooded, and in some of them work had to be suspended yesterday. The lines of the Virginia Railway and Power Company were damaged to some extent, but the cars were running on all lines and traffic was not interfered with.

A trip on any one of the car lines that run out of Richmond into the country will reveal whole districts that are flooded. In Washington Ward fields are inundated to a depth of several feet, and streets have been flooded to such an extent that the sidewalks are impassable.

Temperature Drops Down.

But along with the damage the rain has brought welcome relief from the intense hot weather of the past two weeks. While yesterday was hardly a day that was tended to put one in the best of spirits, it was noticeable that people who a day or two ago dragged themselves around with the greatest exertion were skipping around in a lively manner with double their old vigor. Even the animals appreciate the change. The horse, formerly contented to gaze at the ground with a "don't-care" expression, held himself erect with perceptible dignity. Yellow dogs that once dragged themselves along the streets with tongues dripping, now refuse to show their teeth, except on strenuous occasions. Last night again brought rest to the weary. With the temperature about the 70's, the night was one of the pleasantest Richmond has experienced this summer, and people found little trouble in sleeping.

Dam Washed Away.

With a roar heard for several blocks, the dam across Young's Pond, in Joseph Bryan Park, was washed away yesterday morning about 5 o'clock. The heavy rains caused the stream to rise and swell until it gradually beat down the masonry.

City Engineer Bolling detailed Assistant Engineer Todd to investigate the wreck and make a report. It was said last night that it would be several days before the report would be complete.

Dr. Thomas Sweeney, a veterinary surgeon, was caught in the park during the storm while driving near Young's Pond. He at first hitched his horse to the limb of a tree. In a short time he discovered that the park was being flooded. To save the life of the animal he plunged into the water and managed to get safely to shore.

Hit by Fast Freight.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Lynchburg, Va., July 18.—Thomas Quinlan, aged sixty-four, who says he hails from Waterbury, Conn., was struck and probably fatally hurt by a fast train near Lynch's Station, on the Southern Railway, early to-day. He was brought to a local hospital, where several ribs were found fractured and internal injuries are feared. Quinlan is dazed and is suffering from shock. He thought he was walking on a side track when the fast freight ran him down.

JAIL PRISONERS ON PUBLIC ROADS

(Continued From First Page)

and it is she who directs their labors in the cleaning of the jail. The rooms reserved for the hospital are well furnished and comfortable. The only occupant was observed there was a man well dressed and suffering from alcoholism, an excellent subject for the degradation of the pen, if such a treatment can ever have a beneficial effect.

We have outlined the above conditions in order to give point to the conclusions here set forth.

There are two absolutely essential requirements for our City Jail, and several minor details worthy of careful consideration.

First. The prisoners need employment. Their idleness is the most fruitful source of evil that could be devised if we were striving to create and perpetuate crime, as wholesome and steady occupation is the surest preventive of a second term.

The work on the roads is a most valuable and simple solution of this problem for able-bodied men, but as long as the free system prevails and the emolument of the official is made to depend upon the number of inmates in the jail, so long will there be able-bodied men behind the bars rather than out in the country air saving the State in the matter of their support and helping to make the good roads for which the country around Richmond is in sore need. The State Highway Commission could, with the aid of the men sentenced to terms of thirty days or more and now languishing in idleness in the jail, transform the roads around Richmond and make an object-lesson which would speedily bring results all over the State.

The most important need of the jail after the securing of occupation for the prisoners, perhaps it would be truer to say an equally important need, is the securing of a jail yard.

There is no possible way of giving to a prisoner in our City Jail one hour in the fresh air and some of them must serve a sentence of twelve months. To live for twelve months without once getting out of doors. The bare statement is enough to carry with it severest condemnation—better abandon the newly erected jail than remain without a yard.

A much-needed measure, and one entirely practicable at small expense, is the requirement that every prisoner shall, on conviction, be made to take a bath, don prison garb and have his own garments disinfected.

Need New System.

There is no provision for isolating tuberculous prisoners. The City Jail should not be made a nursery for physical disease and precautions should be insisted upon which will protect a healthy prisoner from the infection at present highly probable because of the herding together of all classes of persons whose physical condition has not yet reduced them to the need for hospital care, and where the inability to get out of doors multiplies many times the chances of infection.

There should be some system by which persons awaiting trial should be kept quite apart from those serving a sentence, not to mention those retained as witnesses. This precaution can hardly be too strongly urged; there is ample space in the jail to make this practicable at once.

There were no white women in the jail when we visited it, but quite a large number of colored women. We would advise that the jail formerly used in Manchester be made a jail especially for women, and the present jail left exclusively for men. This would greatly facilitate several of the suggested reforms, and the policy of removing the female prisoners as far as possible from the male ones is so obviously desirable as to need no further comment.

A doctor for the jail has been provided by the State. We learn that he comes when sent for, and sometimes without waiting for a call. We are of opinion that a daily visit to the jail should be required of the jail physician.

Daily Visits Necessary.

Conditions in such an institution as a city jail change often from hour to hour, certainly there is good reason to expect important changes in twenty-four hours. Opportunities to protect prisoners from contagious diseases, to relieve pain, and to provide for emergencies must arise many times when the inexperienced eye of the layman fails to detect them. It is, in our opinion, highly important that the jail physician should give his personal inspection to the jail at least once a day.

The need of a modern kitchen and laundry is conspicuous. If this were supplied the addition of a disinfecting plant would be an inconsiderable expense and a most valuable addition. All of these improvements would follow naturally if there were a yard attached to the jail, and none are practicable with the present lack of ground space.

We have been content to speak of the needs of the jail in general terms. As to how these reforms can be carried out, we have not felt called upon to report; partly, because the details must always await the establishment of the principles on which they rest and partly because we would not presume to lead the way with so competent a guide as the very able City Sergeant already in command.

Our conclusions have been reached largely because of his readiness to lend us his aid in our investigations. We would gladly assist him in securing any, or all, of these reforms. We feel sure of his sympathy with our point of view, and we would assure him of our readiness to co-operate with him in accomplishing these, the most essential features required to make our city jail a model for the State.

The Almshouse.

The Richmond Almshouse is perhaps more generously provided for by the city than any of its institutions, and this is largely due to the fact that with the almshouse is associated the City Hospital. The place is so clean as to deserve to be called spotless. The officials in charge are not only competent, but kindly, and there is much to commend.

The invariable rule of dormitories is in some instances unfortunate, a self-respecting old woman ought not to find it impossible to have a private corner all her own, even if she is so friendless as to have no home but the almshouse. If a few tiny cubicles could be constructed at least in some of the dormitories, it would certainly tend to brighten existence for a most unfortunate and not necessarily unworthy class.

The superintendent informed us that the place would be overrun with tramps and drunkards if it were not for a provision requiring that the inmates shall only go "to town" once a week. Even with this provision, there are about twenty men and women who work regularly without any pay, and do the cleaning and other duties about the place rather than go to work for pay in some regular occupation. We saw one large able-bodied man washing up the floor, who was content to be an inmate of the almshouse though there is work to be had with a living wage and independence if he would take it. This, and other considerations, have brought us to the conclusion that there is need for some radical reform in the treatment of our city poor. The need to set the idle and the lazy to work is a very important one and the neglect of this is working very serious harm to Richmond. We would very earnestly recommend the establishment of a poor farm for tramps and alcoholics, where they would be made to earn their living or leave the city. The result would be so salutary that it would justify a much larger investment than would be necessary. This and many other matters connected with the almshouse have seemed to us questions involving such fundamental principles that we have concluded to refrain from any specific suggestions such as we have thought advisable in our report on the jail, and to substitute therefor one suggestion which we think will cover the whole ground very effectively, viz.:

Strong Recommendation.

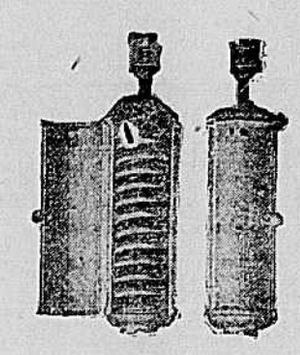
We recommend the appointment by the State Board of Charities of a committee of volunteers who shall investigate the questions of discrimination of applicants to the almshouse; of providing work for those unable to care for themselves; of ameliorating the condition of the crippled, the helpless and the defective; of securing statistics which may serve as a basis for future legislation and of studying and reporting all matters deemed by them pertinent and important.

We would suggest that the Secretary of the State Board should, with the assistance of the local committee, present to the board a list of names of persons to serve upon this committee, and that after being duly elected by the Board of Governors should be requested to give to this committee his approval.

In making this recommendation, we would express our conviction that such a committee would have the cordial sympathy and practical assistance of the superintendent and that he would recognize their work as of value to him in his effort to administer to the best advantage an institution which calls for the exercise of high capacity and that rarest of virtues, common sense.

To find the place where kindness ends and the encouragement of pauperism begins requires qualities of head and heart of no mean order, and the committee suggested as auxiliary to the State Board would have ample opportunity to exercise them and could have the incentive of great and immediate good, not only to the City Almshouse, but to every such institution in the State.

Respectfully submitted,
M. D. HOGE, M. D.,
KATE PLEASANTS MINOR,
M. J. STRAUS,
Committee.



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AT

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CHILDREN'S HOMES APPROVED BY BOARD

List of Institutions to Which Misguided Young May Be Sent by Courts Instead of to Prisons. Maternity Hospitals Licensed.

Under the provisions of an act passed by the last Legislature, the State Board of Charities and Corrections, at its meeting held yesterday, designated a list of institutions to which children may be committed by courts. The law in question permits courts to commit minors under seventeen years of age, in their discretion, to the care and custody of any society, association or reformatory approved by the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Such children may be so committed if charged with any except the unmentionable crime, provided they have never theretofore been convicted in any court of a misdemeanor or felony under the laws of Virginia.

The State Board, acting under another new law, approved certain hospitals in Virginia. Hereafter institutions of this kind cannot be conducted without a license from local boards of health or recommendation of the State Board.

Those members present at yesterday's meeting were Dr. Paulus A. Irving, J. Alston Cabell and Rev. S. C. Hatcher, with Secretary J. T. Mastin.

Practically all of the time of the session was consumed in the consideration of the report of the local committee on the jail and almshouse of Richmond, examining and designating the list of children's institutions and licensing hospitals.

Approved List.

The list of schools, orphan asylums, etc., to which children may be committed by the courts of the State is as follows:

Laurel Industrial School, Henrico county; Negro Reformatory Association of Virginia, Hanover; Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls, Bon Air; Baptist Orphanage of Virginia (white, both sexes), Salem; Bethany Home for Friendless Children (white), Bon Air; Children's Home Society of Alexandria (white), Alexandria; Children's Home Society of Virginia (white), Richmond; Danville Orphanage (white, both sexes), Danville; Female Charity School (white, girls), Fredericksburg; Female Humane Association (white, girls), Richmond; Female Orphan Society of Norfolk (white, girls), Holt Street, Norfolk; Friends' Asylum for Colored Orphans (colored, both sexes), Richmond; Juvenile Protective Society of Norfolk (white, both sexes), Norfolk; Juvenile Protective Society of Portsmouth (white, both sexes), Portsmouth; Juvenile Protective Society of Virginia (white, both sexes), Richmond; Lutheran Orphan Home (white, girls), Salem; Lynchburg Female Orphan Asylum (white, girls), Lynchburg; Masonic Home of Virginia (white, both sexes), Henrico county; Methodist Female Orphan Asylum (white, girls), Petersburg; Miller Manual Labor School (white, both sexes), Miller School; National Orphan's Home (colored, both sexes), Petersburg; Norfolk Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Norfolk; Odd-Fellows' Orphanage (white, both sexes), Lynchburg; Portsmouth Orphan Asylum (white, both sexes), Portsmouth; Presbyterian Orphans' Home (white, both sexes), Lynchburg; Richmond Male Orphanage (white, boys), Richmond; St. Joseph's Asylum (white, girls), Richmond; St. Joseph's Institute (white, boys), Bristow; St. Mary's Catholic Orphanage (white, girls), Norfolk; St. Monica's Mission (colored, both sexes), Richmond; St. Paul's Church Home (white, girls), Richmond; St. Vincent's Male Orphanage (white, boys), Roanoke; Jackson Orphan Asylum of Norfolk (white, girls), Norfolk; Weaver Orphan Home (colored, both sexes), Hampton; Turneys Boys' Home (white, boys), Norfolk; Virginia Conference Orphanage (white, both sexes), Richmond; Working Women's Industrial Home and Nursery (colored, both sexes), 1513 Taylor Street, Richmond.

AMUSEMENTS.

Bijou—Vaudeville.

All Class at the Bijou.

There is something doing this week at the Bijou Theatre in the way of class. There is an abundance of good, in fact, these artists are only playing the popular-priced time by reason of the fact that they are breaking the jump from Atlanta to New York. They are certainly in a class by themselves, and quite refreshing in the newness clean comedy, which is always an important factor. Then there is good singing, good dancing, good musical work.

Eli Dawson and the Gillette sisters bring to Richmond an atmosphere of refinement and neatness that is seldom seen in vaudeville at popular prices, of their material. The girls are pretty, sing well and dance extraordinarily well. His act opens well, goes well going all the time.

Jack Simonds is the man with the laughs this week, and he has just about a million. His audience yesterday screamed, and there was not an idle second while he was on. His finishing song is a winner.

Quite an artistic bit of work is performed by George Smedley, who plays on eight different kinds of string instruments and does stunts that are new. His act open well, goes will throughout and finishes well.

The pictures and songs, as usual, are excellent and the whole show makes about the best entertainment that the Bijou has offered.

The voting in the business girls' popularity contest has assumed a lively phase, and every day now the votes are piled in by the hundreds. The result to date will be published in The Times-Dispatch to-morrow.

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Smooth, healthy skins are a rarity in Summer. Most persons are annoyed with pimples, boils, rashes or eruptions, while others suffer more severely with Eczema, Acne, Tetter, Salt Rheum, or some kindred skin disease. All skin affections come from humors and acids in the circulation. The blood, as it circulates through the system, deposits these acids and humors in the sensitive membranous flesh which lies just beneath the outer skin or tissue covering the body. This acrid matter causes inflammation and a discharge which breaks through the delicate cuticle, and skin diseases are the result. To cure any skin trouble the blood must be freed from all acids and humors, and for this purpose nothing equals S. S. S. This great blood purifier goes down into the circulation and completely removes every particle of impurity, enriches the blood and in this way permanently cures skin diseases. S. S. S. cures, because it purifies the blood and allows it to nourish, soothe, and soften the skin instead of irritating it with fiery acids and humors. Book on Skin Diseases and any medical advice free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Legal Notices

Commonwealth of Virginia,
Department of the State Corporation Commission,
City of Richmond, July 8, 1910.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Whereas, the bondholders' committee of the William R. Trigg Company have this day made application to the State Corporation Commission for permission to close a certain dock, formerly the property of the Richmond Dock Company, situated in the city of Richmond, and to relieve the said dock property of any public use therein;

It is ordered, That any person having an interest in said matter do appear on or before the 26th day of July, 1910, and file their written answer to such petition.

Whereupon, on the said 26th day of July, 1910, a day will be set for the hearing of all parties in interest.

A Copy—Teste:

R. T. WILSON, Clerk.

VIRGINIA—IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, THE 18TH DAY OF JULY, 1910:

W. W. Talley, T. F. Green and W. P. Redd, Trustees, and T. F. Green, executor of William D. Gibson, deceased .....Plaintiffs
vs. In Chancery.
Unknown heirs and successors in title of David B. Reynolds and Catherine F. Reynolds, if any there be, under the general description of parties unknown .....Defendants

The object of this suit is to establish and quiet the title of W. W. Talley to that certain lot or parcel of land in the city of Richmond, Va., fronting sixty-nine (69) feet on Grace Street, at the southwest corner of Grace and Monroe Streets, and extending back southwardly from said front about one hundred and twenty-one (121) feet nine (9) inches.

And affidavit having been made and filed by W. W. Talley that the heirs and successors in title of the said David B. Reynolds and Catherine F. Reynolds, if any there be, are unknown, and that they are, or may be, interested in the subject of this suit, they having been made defendants under the general description of parties unknown, it is ordered that the said unknown heirs and successors in title of the said David B. Reynolds and Catherine F. Reynolds, if any there be, do appear here within fifteen days after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interests in this suit.

A Copy—Teste:

CHARLES O. SAVILLE, Clerk.

Bloomberg & Hutzler, p. q.

VIRGINIA—CITY OF RICHMOND: IN POLICE COURT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1910:

City of Richmond
vs.
Johnson H. Sands.

In the matter of a dangerous and unsafe building, known as No. 2603 East Franklin Street.

This day this matter came on to be heard upon the summons heretofore issued herein, and the return thereon of personal service on the defendant, in the manner prescribed by law, as well as upon the written report and recommendations of the Building Inspector, required by the Police Justice in writing, as prescribed by the city ordinance.

And the said Building Inspector, having personally appeared as a witness in relation thereto, the said Police Justice, after considering the said report and hearing the said inspector, on oath, doth adjudge and determine that the said building, known as Number 2603 East Franklin Street, is, in fact, unsafe and dangerous, and doth order and require the said Johnson H. Sands, as the owner of the said building, to remove the same within five days from the date of this order.

And it appearing that the said Johnson H. Sands is a nonresident of the State of Virginia, it is further ordered that a copy hereof shall be published by three successive insertions in some daily newspaper published in the city of Richmond.

Given under my hand this 16th day of July, 1910.

JOHN J. CRUTCHFIELD, Police Justice.

VIRGINIA—CITY OF RICHMOND: IN POLICE COURT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, SATURDAY JULY 16, 1910:

City of Richmond
vs.
Johnson H. Sands.

In the matter of a dangerous and unsafe building, known as Nos. 407 and 409 Market Space.

This day this matter came on to be heard upon the summons heretofore issued herein, and the return thereon of personal service on the defendant, in the manner prescribed by law, as well as upon the written report and recommendations of the Building Inspector, required by the Police Justice in writing, as prescribed by the city ordinance.

And the said Building Inspector, having personally appeared as a witness in relation thereto, the said Police Justice, after considering the said report and hearing the said inspector, on oath, doth adjudge and determine that the said tenements known as Numbers 407 and 409 Market Space, are in fact, unsafe and dangerous, and doth order and require the said Johnson H. Sands, as the owner of the said tenements, to remove the same within five days from the date of this order.

And it appearing that the said Johnson H. Sands is a nonresident of the State of Virginia, it is further ordered that a copy hereof shall be published by three successive insertions in some daily newspaper published in the city of Richmond.

Given under my hand this 16th day of July, 1910.

JOHN J. CRUTCHFIELD,