

MESSINGER BOYS STRIKE

They Have a Grievance Against the Western Union.

THE SYSTEM OF DUE BILLS

The Strikers Ask for an Increase of One Cent on Each Message and the Abolition of Fines—They Puncture the Tires of "Scabs" Bicycles.

The Washington messenger boys are proverbially slow, but the hasty action of a large proportion of them yesterday afternoon and last night demonstrated the fact that they can be fast at times.

The offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company are located in this building, having been moved there from the old quarters in the Corcoran building early last spring.

The messenger boys struck. They assembled at the entrance to the messenger department on Fourteenth street about 4:20 o'clock and at one time the crowd attracted to the spot was several hundred strong.

Several of the strikers assembled at points several blocks from the office, and awaited the appearance of the messengers who had refused to strike. All small boys who rode that way were compelled to run the risk of being waylaid, and several amusing instances occurred when the "scabs" engaged the "scabs."

The annual fight of a messenger running was also witnessed and the fact was noted by many passers-by.

Among those who refused to join the majority in the affair, not a few suffered. They were threatened and their wheels were punctured.

One of the little strikers with whom the Times reporter spoke was discovered sharpening the blade of a rusty penknife on the steps of the Treasury.

When asked the reason for this he said, with a laugh: "I'm going to cut open the tires of some of them scabs' what's wurkin', so I am."

He would not give his name but said the boys who had refused to work demanded 2 cents a message and the abolition of the due bill system.

When a messenger is late in reporting he is asked to sign a due bill for 2 cents. The same is said to be the case when he fails to collect on a message and when he fails to make a call.

When a messenger is forced to lose a day on account of sickness it is claimed that he is compelled to sign a due bill for a dollar. When he is paid his salary for the company deducts the amount of the bills.

The statement of the strikers was denied at the office of the company last night. It was also stated that only half a dozen boys had left and that there had not been sufficient reason for them to do so.

The strikers said that about thirty boys quit and that only four night boys were at work. It was also claimed by them that the day force will strike this morning.

The representatives of the company said that only "five or six disabled boys had left" and that everything was "moving along without delay."

In the early part of the evening, when it was believed that considerable trouble was brewing, three messengers were arrested and locked up at the First Precinct Police Station on the charge of disorderly conduct.

Victor Renner, aged fourteen and William Edwards, aged sixteen, were taken into custody in the afternoon and at 10 o'clock at night. Another little fellow who had been busy all day made \$1.42.

Death of Capt. Catchings. Capt. C. C. Catchings, of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's staff, and a son of Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, died at Jacksonville yesterday afternoon.

CARLYLE DEITSH CONVICTED.

He is Found Guilty on Four Charges of Larceny.

Carlyle Harold Deitsh, a well-dressed young man from New York, faced Judge Scott in the police court yesterday and pleaded not guilty to four charges of petty larceny.

The arrest of Deitsh cleared up the mystery of a number of thefts in a boarding house at No. 228 New York Avenue northwest.

The detective office had been informed that roomers at the house had lost jewelry and clothing. Detectives Helan, McNamee and Proctor were detailed on the case.

Wednesday morning Detectives Helan and McNamee arrested Deitsh as he was endeavoring to dispose of a pair of trousers. Detective Proctor recovered a number of the stolen articles from pawn shops and second-hand dealers.

The proprietress of the boarding house remembered that Saturday morning a young man had engaged a room from her. In the afternoon the young man visited the new roomer, and it was soon after their departure that the articles were missed.

Deitsh admitted to the detectives that he went to the house to visit a young man named John Burrows, who came with him from New York. He said the latter had done the stealing and had left the city.

Four cases of petty larceny were filed against Deitsh, however, and he was placed on trial.

His first accuser was Charles B. Buchanan, who identified a watch chain recovered from Deitsh as one that had been stolen from his room.

The prisoner cross-examined his witness but failed to shake his testimony.

Then Mr. William H. Russell, a clerk in the Treasury Department, testified to having lost a coat and vest and an umbrella. The woman who purchased the clothing identified Deitsh as the one who had sold the goods.

George J. Offart, a clerk in the Southern Railway office, claimed to have had stolen out of his room a valuable comb and brush and an umbrella, and Edward H. Dick testified that a valuable coat had been taken from his room.

Detectives Proctor and Helan made statements and then the accused took the stand and made an elaborate speech to the court, in which he detailed his adventures since he left New York.

He pathetically pictured himself as sitting on the seats of the parks of Washington waiting for daylight as his money was all gone and he had no place to sleep. He swore that he had only taken the goods to sell for the men with whom he kept company and begged the court to be lenient with him.

In disposing of the case Judge Scott announced that in the first conviction he would impose a fine of \$10 or thirty days in jail; in the second case, \$20 or ninety days in jail; in the third case it was \$10 or thirty days and in the fourth case \$20 or ninety days, making an aggregate fine of \$80 or eight months in jail.

A CHURCH MORTGAGE.

The First Baptist Church Borrows Sixteen Thousand Dollars.

A deed of trust authorized by the congregation of the First Baptist Church of Washington, in favor of Amal Dodd and Edward L. Dobbin, of Newark, N. J., to secure the sum of \$16,000 borrowed from the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., was filed yesterday in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

The loan was authorized at a regular business meeting of the members of the congregation on July 13th.

The property included in the deed includes lots Nos. 11, 12 and 13 in subdivision in square No. 151. The deed is signed by Charles Woodham, Jared C. Nicholas and Edgar Spelden, trustees of the church.

The loan was authorized at a regular business meeting of the members of the congregation on July 13th.

Deposits Must Be Renewed. The District Commissioners yesterday notified the Georgetown Gas Light Company that its deposit for the support of laboring men has been exhausted, and have requested that \$200 be deposited with the collector of taxes as required by law.

A similar notice has been sent to the Washington Gas Light Company, requesting that a deposit of \$200 be made.

A Suit for Partition.

Horace K. Lamb filed suit in equity yesterday against Andrew J. Lamb, Helen Lamb Lawrence and Brown H. Lawrence, heirs of Emma H. Lamb, for partition of lot No. 30, square No. 223, in this city.

HER MONEY WOULD HAVE BEEN RETURNED

If Hyomei Had Failed to Cure.

R. T. BOOTH CO. Gentlemen: I have suffered from Asthmatic Hay Fever for twenty-four years, and failed to find relief from any of the many doctors' prescriptions or advertised remedies until I used Hyomei, which entirely cured me in four weeks' time.

Don't you think it foolish to suffer, when a trial of the Hyomei will cure you, and you are guaranteed against loss?

Your druggist keeps it, and will tell you of hundreds who have been cured. Price, \$1.00 complete. Extra bottles, 50c. Sent by mail, postage paid.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO.

Astor Building, 333 St. Next Waldorf-Astoria (Hotel), New York City.

FAIRLY FIRM IN TONE.

But Little Outside Interest Was Manifested in the Market.

New York, July 29.—The stock market today developed an fairly firm tone in moving the course of the day, for which tendency the resumption of the bullish manipulation in Sugar and other stocks was as much accountable as any other cause.

As a matter of fact, outside interest in the market was at a standstill, and there were no developments with the passage of the business session to stimulate it.

In the circumstances, the few large outside operators who are active in the speculation experienced no difficulty in moving prices about as they chose, and the course of Sugar, United States Rubber and Brooklyn Rapid Transit testified to their success.

The most important occurrence of the day bearing upon particular stocks was the decision of the referee in the Manhattan Railway tax assessment case. His findings in favor of the Manhattan company and his involve payments annually made by the company since 1894, amounting to about \$1,500,000.

The referee's findings must now be confirmed by the appointing court, after which the city will take its case to the court of appeals. The delay and uncertainty involved in these proceedings, doubtless accounted for the very transient effect upon the stock which followed the announcement of the favorable decision.

A sharp decline in the grain market followed the reports of the breaking of the drought in the Western States, though according to trustworthy advices a great deal of corn has already been done particularly to the corn crop.

The granger shares were exceedingly dull, but were rather steady on the improving prospects for the crop. The London and Quincy statement of earnings was not published and its absence deprived the room traders of an anticipated cause for attacking the stock, which was indeed the foremost of its group.

The movements elsewhere among the standard stocks were exceedingly limited. London was an influence on the market either in respect to early quotations, which are sometimes effective in shaping sentiment, or its operations in this market. The dealings in the bond division of the market were fairly active, with limited price changes. The market closed strong with the usual trading.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 147 F Street.

Table with columns: American Securities, American Tobacco, American Cotton, etc. Lists various stocks and their prices.

The street waited yesterday for the decision of the Cabinet with regard to the answer Spain has made to the prospect of peace is a bull argument of the most pronounced kind. It is also the fact, however, that the question whether peace is to come or not is for the moment, an overshadowing consideration.

This question hangs absolutely on the decision of the Cabinet. Despite the positive assertions of several papers yesterday morning the peace question would be given up, the street was far from satisfied that this would be the case.

Uncertainty rendered the market dull and little business was done. The prospect for today hangs on the same problem. If an early decision is reached, undoubtedly the market will reflect it immediately.

There is little to be said about the street regarding the Philippine question in its immediate effect on the market. The decision of the Cabinet to hold the islands will be considered a temporary but arguable, although the certainty of permanent possession, involving the acquisition of productive territory that would several times capitalize the cost of the war, would certainly encourage an advance all along the line.

It is a fact that many of the most prominent brokers are in favor of the "imperial policy" to its uttermost limits.

Speculative interest was confined yesterday to a few stocks in which operations had been conducted, recently by cliques or individual traders. The wait for the decision of the peace question and the hot weather is keeping out of the street the considerable temporary bear argument, almost as much for the excitement of the case as for the profits that may accrue. And there was no investment buying, either.

A circular was distributed in Wall Street generally by a brokerage firm yesterday, comparing Omaha and Pan Handle stocks. The production of the circular in the last-named stock will be like that in Omaha and purchases in Pan Handle preferred are advised. It is not unlikely that the circular will attract attention to the stock.

The return to the city of the banker most prominently identified with Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the signal for renewed activity and an upward movement in that stock. The earnings are increasing daily in comparison with those of last year, but the street is beginning to comment on the fact that the company is taking great care to advertise the fact. It will be well to use care in buying the stock.

Referee Odell yesterday filed his decision in favor of Manhattan by completely wiping out the total assessment for 1894 of \$15,560,000. This decision was

expected by the street and it has been predicted in this column. The action of the stock following the decision was somewhat of a surprise to the street trader, but it need not have been. There was a decline immediately. The reason was plain in the fact that there had been some discounting of the event before it happened. There is no particular reason for believing that there will be any rally in the stock now, either.

The move in the rubber stocks was helped along by the talk of a dividend on the common stock in the Autumn.

Mr. W. B. Hibbs, the stock broker, has leased the old Corson & Macartney place of business in the Glover building and will move his office there on the first of September. It is understood that he has obtained a lease for ten years.

New York, July 29.—Breadstuffs tomorrow will say "Wheat" as yet shows no little actual effect upon distributive trade, there is evidence that the improved prospects for peace, with probable wider markets for American produce, have had a more hopeful tinge to the trade outlook, more particularly at the East. This is reflected in active preparations by shippers and coasting traders to ship in the expected widening of demand from the West Indies.

As for some time past, however, reports of a severe business future coming mainly from the Western part of the country, and in the markets of that section are reported signs of the ground swell of the Autumn demand. Signs of cumulative improvement come from the iron and steel industry, more particularly from west of the Alleghenies, where slight advances in prices accompanying a good volume of domestic and export business are reported.

That Fall trade has already materialized in the West is evidenced by the telegrams from leading centers, which report the volume of business in dry goods, clothing and groceries ahead of last year, with interior buyers in evidence earlier than usual. From the same section, too, come very satisfactory reports as to the live stock business.

Expected activity in shipbuilding is reflected in the demand for plates of Eastern origin, while futures in the market are depressed, but exhibit the pressure of expected liberal supplies at home and heavier crops abroad.

The sugar market remains dull, and stocks in the channels of distribution are reported small. Raw sugar, however, remains featureless.

The textile manufacturing situation is reported as unchanged, and the prospect of print cloth mills being regarded as probable in another effort to restore the lost balance of this trade.

Woolen goods are still dull of sale. Business in the United States remains at a normal low point, aggregating for the week, 199, against 188 last week and comparing with 229 in this week a year ago, 221 in 1895, 221 in 1894 and 220 in 1893.

Dun's weekly review of trade tomorrow will say: Big business in January is expected, but big business in July is not. Others when trade is naturally light. New engagements are ordinarily deferred and men wait for the outcome and movement of the market.

Every business done this year than in any previous July of which there are records. The payments through clearing houses have been 33 per cent larger than in 1897, and far ahead of the 25 per cent per cent larger than last year. But these records and others have to be judged in the light of a heavy decline in prices since 1897, so that the volume of business transacted is about 20 per cent larger than the volume of payments in 1897.

There is no pressure in the money market, nor fear of any tendency being all the time toward greater dependence of other countries upon the United States. Although Turkish crop advances have been reported, and while to come in many countries, and meanwhile the buying of breadstuffs continues larger than usual at this season.

The yield of wheat, especially the largest crop, and the prospect is good for a heavy yield of cotton, with about as large a yield of corn as last year, while an enormously valuable hay crop, and far ahead of the 25 per cent per cent larger than last year. But these records and others have to be judged in the light of a heavy decline in prices since 1897, so that the volume of business transacted is about 20 per cent larger than the volume of payments in 1897.

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Hecht & Company.

All the \$18 to \$22 high-grade suits, \$9.75.

The stock of low-priced Summer suits is down to normal. Too many men's fine suits—30 out they go at about half price. It's an immense reduction to make so very early in the season. The usual course is to wait until the end of August. We shall be first to make the reduction, and you shall find before the season is over that no such cut will be made by any other store. It is easy enough to mark down suits from fictitious values. These suits actually sold for \$18 to \$22, and they're equal to the custom-tailor's \$25 garments.

You have the choice of fine worsteds, fine serges, and the highest grade of cassimeres. Every garment has hand-padded collars and hand-made silk-sewn buttonholes. A glance will show you how thoroughly they're made and finished. A try-on will illustrate how well they fit.

The sale begins this morning. If you want best choice get here early. If you want privilege of easy payments ask for it.

\$4 and \$4.50 pants for \$2.00.

We have made a very material reduction in our line of men's fine striped worsted pants. All that you have seen here at \$4 and \$4.50—those neat, unobtrusive stripes—have been cut down to \$2 a pair. It's a cut for a clearance, and the price will dispose of them surely.

Any bike suit, \$1.49.

Today we shall give you your choice of any covert or any crash bicycle suit in the store for \$2.00; no matter what it sold for. You know that there are some fine ones here, and all of them go at \$1.49 without reserve.

Any bike pants, \$1.98.

Which sold up to \$3; the offer includes any all-wool pair of bicycle pants which sold up to \$3, will go for \$1.98. Pick them out. There are dozens of pairs; they will all go at \$1.98.

Crash suits, \$1.98.

Hundreds of people have taken advantage of the offering of men's \$5 crash suits for \$1.98. To appreciate the real excellence of this bargain you have to look at the crash suits which other clothes are offering at \$5 for these are the very same suits. You'll see them in every clothes' window in town for that, yet we are selling them for \$1.98 and selling hundreds of them. The pants and coats separate are here at \$3c. garment.

Do you care to save one-half your money?

You can as well as not. You can save half your money and get the very highest grade of boys' suits to be had. The boys' clothing has been cut the worst of all. We've an immense stock yet, and you know what a immense stock means now that we are rebuilding.

Knee pants, 12 1/2c.

Choice of a large table full of boys' Galatea cloth, linen and linen crash knee pants, which formerly sold up to 25c., for 12 1/2c. pair today.

Youths' suits, \$2.98

Lot of young men's and small men's suits, made of all-wool chevrons and cassimeres, not all sizes, but nearly all, balance of two or three lines which sold up to \$4.50, will go for \$2.98.

Boys' overalls, 17c.

Little boys' "Brownie" overalls, made of blue denim; have suspender straps; apron front. Usually \$2c.—for 17c.

"Dewey" suits, 49c.

The delight of every boy—the "Dewey" suit; you can buy them today for 49c.; made of blue denim; trimmed with white braid.

Reductions in millinery and ribbons.

\$3, \$4 & \$5 hats, \$1.24.

We make a terrible sacrifice of the ladies' trimmed hats. All those which have been \$3, \$4 and \$5—in shapes suitable for wear now and in the fall—go at \$1.24.

Sailors, 21c.

Lot of ladies' rough and ready straw sailors, with blue or black bands, whichever you prefer—will go for 21c.

25c wings, 7 1/2c.

Lot of yellow, cream, green and pink wings, have been cut from 25c. to 7 1/2c. pair.

Ribbons, 9c.

Lot of 2-inch all-silk moire ribbon and corded edge taffeta ribbons and a lot of fancy ribbons, none of which sold for less than 12c. yard—will go today for 9c. yard.

Ribbons, 13 1/2c.

Lot of 1-1/2-inch all-silk moire taffeta and fancy ribbon, which sold for 20c. and 25c. yard—will be sold for 13 1/2c. yard.

Reductions in skirts and suits.

\$19 and \$12 suits, \$2.98.

When we put before you dozens of styles of ladies' White Plaque and White Duck Suits, some with corded edges, some trimmed with braid and heavily applique braided, for \$25 which sold for \$19 and \$12, which is virtually giving you the choice of every such suit in the house, we consider that we are giving you wonderful values.

Any linen suit, \$2.50.

Choice of any Ladies' Linen or Linen Crash Suit in the house, no matter what it cost, or no matter what it sold for, for \$2.50 tomorrow. The assortment is splendid.

Linens crash skirts, 59c.

Lot of linen crash skirts, trimmed with pure linen embroidery, will be sold for 59c.; they are the skirts which we sold for \$1.25 but a few days ago.

Hecht & Company, 515 7th Street.

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All the \$18 to \$22 high-grade suits, \$9.75.

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