# KANGAROO HUNTING

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF A TOUR OF AUSTRALIA.

## SAID TO BE GREAT SPORT,

BUT THE TOURIST MUST GO FAR FROM CIVILIZATION FOR IT.

LIVES ONLY IN THE BUSH.

**Many People in Melbourne Never Saw One of the Animals.**

A common disappointment among travelers in Australia and through the colonies is that they have seen no kangaroos in real flesh and blood. Indeed, there are large numbers of people who have lived in Melbourne and the outside little cities and towns for many years who have never seen a kangaroo, says the Philadelphia Bulletin. The coat-of-arms of Australia bears the figure of a kangaroo, the headings of scores of newspapers have the representation of a kangaroo in their make-up, and there are thousands of pictures and photographs all over the country of kangaroos in all manner of attitudes and of all sizes, but the real beast is not seen in its wild state outside of the "bush," many miles remote from the abodes of civilization and the lines of railroad travel.

Kangaroos and Australian life go together in the minds of millions of people all over the world. The school geographies have told several generations of girls and boys of the swarms of kangaroos that have been found by the early settlers in Australia. Natural history has taught for years the remarkable characteristics of the marsupial tribe, roaming in countless millions over the great island, and all the stories of the early civilization in Australia have more or less to say about the national animal of thme colonies.

But there are still thousands of the marsupials in the "black flocks" and the "bush," as the interior plains and forests of Australia are known here. Forty-five and fifty years ago there were literally countless armies of kangaroos all over the island. The early settlers, who came here to become shepherds, found that it was impossible to keep their flocks with the kangaroos swarming over the country. The latter devoured the pasturage for the sheep, and, in consequence, thousands of lambs and ewes.

STARVED TO DEATH.

The colonists joined together in common war upon the kangaroos. They were trapped, shot, clubbed, poisoned and speared by the hundreds of thousands for over twenty years. In 1850 alone, it is reported, over 500,000 marsupials were put to death. A club of English sheep ranchers kept for some years over forty hunters and trappers constantly employed in destroying kangaroos. The carcasses were thrown in great ravines or pits and allowed to rot, while in other localities great piles of the bodies of the animals were made and then cremated. The kangaroo skins, now so valuable, were never saved. So useful has kangaroo leather now become, and such fortunes are made in shipping the hides to America and England, that the Australian law makers are giving great attention to laws that shall preserve the marsupials, instead of devising measures for wholesale extinction.

To shoot kangaroos successfully it is necessary to go about 150 miles out of Melbourne in the bush. Some little hunting may be done on the "common property" land, but so jealously is the hunting of the animals now guarded by the wealthy and influential land owners that the only satisfactory shooting of this kind is to be done under permission of the overseers or landlords.

Kangaroos are usually found in the open, or amid strangling bush, where it is very difficult to get at them, and where the hunter may think himself lucky if he gets more than one in a day. One of the best forms of sport in Australia is found in shooting bush wallabies, or paddymelons. Paddymelons are a small kangaroo, standing about three feet in height, and by the quickness of their movements and the difficult nature of the country in which they are found furnish the sportsman an opportunity to display all

HIS SKILL IN SHOOTING.

The hunter has but to stand quiet a moment and listen to become assured that the whole woods are fairly alive with these strange creatures. Although seeing nothing he hears all about a ghostly tap-tap-tapping, as the hopping bodies strike the thick, elastic turf. Now and then a glimpse is caught of a shadow-like animal passing across a narrow opening in the serrated lines of trees; the hunter fires smartly; the smoke hangs in an impenetrable veil against the earth; he hears beyond it a struggle, and, forcing his way through the saplings, finds his game sprawing on the moss—a slender, graceful animal, suggesting at once the deer and the rat, a kangaroo in miniature.

The term, "kangaroo," which is used generally in most of the world to describe any animal that has a pouch for carrying its young, and a long tail, and that proceeds by jumping on its hind legs, is of limited applicability in Australia. The kangaroo is differentiated by many exact particulars from his cousins, the "wallaroo," the "wallaby" and the "paddymelon," all of which strangely named animals appear to the uninitiated only as smaller individuals of the kangaroo's immediate family. Generally speaking, the Kangaroo is larger than the wallaroo, the wallaroo than the wallaby, and the wallaby than the paddymelon, while tapering off from this last mentioned animal are found other species, which include the "kangaroo rat," and end in the diminutive "kangaroo mouse," which is the image of the full-grown kangoroo proper when seen through an inverted opera glass. All these species are further subdivided, so that there are the "great red kangaroo," the "blue flyer" and many others in the first group, "bush" and "rock" wallabies, and paddymelons, black, gray and brown.

All these are easily domesticated, except, perhaps, the larger representatives of the kangaroo species proper, which, as they grow to be six and even seven feet in height, are too cumbersome to make desirable pets. Many stations had one or more of the smaller varieties of kangaroo domesticated upon them, in company with cockatoos and parrots, magpies and laughing jackasses, and now and then a stately and generally ill-natured emu. The mission station of Ramahyak had one in the person of Jacky, a funny little fellow of a year old, who was always under foot and amused himself by frantic races with nothing around the inclosure formed by the mission building. There is

SOMETHING UNCANNY

about the whole breed of kangaroos. As they sit up to watch you in the center of the broad, dry plains, they look like strange ancient images left to brood over desolation by a vanished and forgotten race, and under the shade of the solemn mimosas and whispering sheakes, whither they resort in hot noontides, resemble in their immobility the idols of a long-extinct worship. Even in captivity, and after long acquaintance, they maintain this fear-inspiring quality.

The chase of the kangaroo is undertaken variously—on horseback, with or without dogs, and by stalking, either with rifle or shotgun. A kangaroo hunt on horseback is an exciting and often dangerous pastime. In timber, where it usually takes place, it is particularly hazardous, owing to fallen logs and low-set branches, which often sweep the incautious hunter over his horse's tail and drop him in an undignified position on the ground behind. Firearms are not employed in this pursuit, and when the game is cornered it is killed by a blow from the butt end of a heavy riding whip or from a stirrup, which is unshipped from the saddle for the purpose. The dogs used in the chase are a rough breed of large greyhounds, which have not only the strength necessary to pursue a flying kangaroo for miles, but also to attack him when he is brought to bay.

The kangaroo seems poorly provided by nature with offensive weapons. His powers of biting are not formidable, and his forepaws are so weak as to seem almost rudimentary members, and of little use. His hind legs are muscular and strong, but are apparently of use only to assist flight from his enemies. In these hind legs, is found, however, a most formidable weapon in the shape of a long claw as hard as steel and sharp as a chisel—as terrible to dogs as the scythe chariots of the ancients were to their enemies. When run down, the kangaroo, placing a tree behind him to protect his rear, will seize in his forepaws such indiscreet dogs as rush upon him, and, holding them firmly, slash them with a sweep of his scythe-like claws. Even the hunters themselves, thus caught in the vice-like grip of an "old-man" kangaroo of the larger breeds, have sometimes suffered in like manner, and have now and then taken their own turn at being hunted as the enraged animal turned upon them and attacked their horses.

WITH BLIND FEROCITY.

Shooting kangaroos with a rifle requires a large degree of skill. On the flat plains the animals "loom" in an extraordinary manner, and it is only after much practice that a hunter unaccustomed to measuring distances over these unrelieved areas can get their range. Sighting, for instance, at 500 yards, the tryo will be likely to see his bullet kick the dust 200 yards short of the mark, and the kangaroo, alarmed at the whistle of the missile on the ricochet, making off at an express train rate in the distance.

The surest way to bag kangaroos at long range is to put the rifle sights up for the greatest distance at which the rifle is gauged, and gradually lower it until the bullets take effect. A kangaroo will stand a lot of firing in this way, and, although he will look up as each shot sings above him and seems to consider of some strange insect or other, he directly resumes feeding. The "ping" of a rifle bullet that comes over him without interruption is quite different from the noise made by a ball on the rebound, and, while he will take alarm from the latter, the former has little disquieting effect for him.

The common opinion that kangaroos use their strong, muscular tale as a means of propulsion in their flying leaps, which often cover from twenty to thirty feet each, is at once seen to be fallacious by any one who joins in a kangaroo hunt. When sitting erect in attitude of observation the tail is used as an important factor in the support of the body, and when the animal is feeding (at which time it moves about in a lazy, crawling gait upon all four of its feet) it drags limply over the earth. In running, however, it is curved gracefully upward to clear the ground, and never once touches it during the kangaroo's flight, being seen to fulfill the office of a balancing pole and preserving the animal's equilibrium by shifting positions according to the nature of the ground.

## RAILWAY NOTES.

E. Salich, of Chicago, returned yesterday over the Great Northern from Fairfield, Wash., where he has been for some weeks arranging for the establishment of a big sugar beet plant which it is said will cost in the neighborhood of $1,500,000.

Judge Mills of the railroad and warehouse commission, will return from New York today or tomorrow, and the Duluth rate case, the testimony in which has been received at the commission's office, will be taken up without delay.

The New York Central and Hudson River road has issued a circular announcing that Erwin Tears has been appointed traveling passenger agent with headquarters at Denver, the appointment to take effect Nov. 1.

George A. Frances, of the Northern Pacific general offices, who went to the company's hospital at Brainerd recently, to undergo an operation for appendicitis, has almost recovered and will soon be back at his duties.

President James J. Hill, accompanied by his son, James N. Hill, spent yesterday at the head of the lakes, returning last night.

General Becker, of the railroad and warehouse commission, has returned from Brown's Valley.

**Horse of Another Color.**

Pick Me Up.

Vicar—Did you ever think what you would do if you had the Duke of Westminster's income?

Curate—No; but I have sometimes wondered what the duke would do if he had mine.

**Didn't Want Much.**

New York World.

Upward, upward flew the balloon. Paler and paler grew the face of the aeronaut.

"I envy no king, no millionaire. All I want—"

Higher, higher went the airship—

"Is the earth."

Later on, as the tombstone will show, he got it—on his coffin.

## THE SYSTEM AT FAULT.

**Assemblyman Johnson Commends the Globe's Stand on Garbage.**

To the Editor of the Globe.

I was very much gratified, on reading your editorial in this morning's issue, at the manner in which you treat the garbage question, even though there is a vein of criticism on some of the conclusions of the subcommittee. With your permission I will explain why the committee arrive at the conclusions wherein you differ.

First, after agreeing with us in so much of the report as relates to the disposition of garbage by means of cremation, you say: "But in the meantime * * * it ought not to be difficult to make a suitable agreement with a contractor for service under the old method. No business house would find it difficult to do this. Why should the council?"

In answer I will say that I have found under our complex charter that it is a far different matter—the letting of a public contract for the city, from the letting of a private one for a business firm. When a contract for an amount exceeding $200 is to be let for city work, we are required by law to advertise for bids and to award the contract to the "lowest responsible bidder." As soon as a city contract of any magnitude is to be let, so great seems to be the desire to get a dip in the public treasury, a large number of people, some foolishly and some, I am inclined to think, dishonestly, will make outrageously low bids, far under the price for which the work can be properly done. If the attention of the council is called to the fact that the bid is too low for a proper performance of the work, and the bidder therefore apparently irresponsible, we are answered by being confronted with his bonds and the statement that he probably knows his business as well as we do, that he takes the responsibility and we must let it to the lowest bidder; and what is the result?

We have a case in point in the present garbage contract. The writer of this pointed out last spring that the bid was too low, and urged to have it thrown out on the ground that the maker of such a ridiculously low bid was irresponsible, but the very arguments mentioned were advanced and the bid awarded; and the result is before you.

But why, you ask, not provide specifically just how the work be done and then either enforce it or forfeit the contract. The trouble is that the garbage problem is far different from any oher contract, and under our charter and the surrounding circumstances, it is almost impossible to carry this out.

The present instance will serve to illustrate this. The contract contains all of the minute detail which you mention, but the trouble is to enforce it. Under our charter we cannot let a contract for a longer period than a year. This contract is usually let the 1st of January, and during the winter months is very easily handled, as there is not much accumulation.

As spring opens up the work increases some, but can still be handled by a little care without serious complaint, as, the weather being generally cool, it does not create any great nuisance if not promptly removed and people will not go out of the way to register complaints.

It is therefore not until July that the situation begins to get serious, and a month of grumbling and investigation is spent before we are in a position to determine that the work is not being done according to specifications. We are then right in the heat of August, and to forfeit the contract would leave the city without any garbage collector or any system of licensed scavengers; and that right at the worst season of the year, for it would be weeks if not months before we could advertise for bids and award a contract, and the best of contractors would be at a great disadvantage beginning at that season of the year and probably being obliged to fit out the necessary equipment new. We are therefore placed in the position of "Old Abe" when he thought it no time to trade horses while crossing the stream. As Dr. Stone remarked at a council meeting, that while the work was undoubtedly not being done according to contract and we could forfeit the contract, still in his judgment it was better to let it run, as it was only a short time and the worst was over; and we had better bear the ills we have than to fly to others, worse.

As to your criticism on the system of licensed scavengers, while I have had no practical experience with this method, I am inclined to believe that you are correct in your opinion of the result—In fact, I am certain of it—but I want to assure you that that very condition of affairs exists at the present time, and that, too, after the city has spent $9,000 and the whole community been torn up over the unsatisfactory manner in which the work has been done.

As to there being $13,000 available at present, why—well, if the comptroller—But why prolong; I think the council would be willing.

In conclusion I desire to again express my gratification that you have taken this matter up and to express the hope that all of the press will continue to agitate it until the people are aroused to an appreciation of the vital importance of this problem. Respectfully, —W. R. Johnson.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 26, 1895.

## HUNDREDS MAY BE LOST.

**Great Number of Ships Long Overdue at 'Frisco.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26.—The list of missing and overdue ships is increasing. The Lord Brassey, eighty-one days out from Hong Kong for San Francisco, is reinsured at 15 per cent Other vessels, concerning which there is anxiety, are the Lady Lawrence, from Newcastle for Valparaiso, on which 55 per cent re-insurance has been paid; the Goddleburl, Newcastle for Tocopilla, 75 per cent; the Soudan, Cardiff for Callao, 30 per cent, and the Timura, Melbourne for London, 36 per cent. The vessels which the San Franciscans are most interested in are the Star of Austria and Lord Spencer, which are considered as good as lost, and to these have been added the Earl of Hopetoun, from Tatoosh for Adelaide, on which 40 per cent is offered; the Nordlysel, Clyde for San Francisco, 20 per cent. The latter two are good risks.

On board those of the overdue fleet for which there is no real cause to feel anxious are about 190 men and officers. On board vessels overdue for which there is cause to feel some, but not serious anxiety, are about as many more souls. On vessels that are posted as missing the last eight months, and for which there is no hope, are about 150 souls. The amount of property represented by the overdue fleet is valued at about $6,000,000, including ships and cargoes.

## WOULD ADVERTISE ON COINS.

**Michigan Merchant Evolves a Brilliant Scheme.**

DETROIT, Oct. 26.—A merchant in the interior of the state has evolved a novel advertising scheme, but is in some doubt as to his right to use it. The plan is to stick a round paster on the back of a silver dollar, setting forth in catchy language something to this effect:

Send or bring me back to the store of ——, where I'm worth $1.05.

This morning Assistant District Attorney Wilkins received a letter from the originator of the novel plan in which he set forth his system in detail, and asked if there is any provision of the treasury department against it. He has written to the secretary of the treasury to ascertain if the department has any ruling which prevents the use of United States coins for advertising purposes.

## ELECTRIC CANAL BOATS.

**Successful Test on the Erie Waterways.**

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Oct. 26.—After several more or less successful private tests, the new system of operating canal boats by electrical power was publicly demonstrated here today to be feasible. The new system is the invention of Richard Lamb, a native of Norfolk, Va., and the designer of the Corliss engine, made world-famous at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia. It is an electric cable way, and was first used in hauling logs out of North Carolina swamps. The experimental posts, cables and brackets were put up here along the line of the Erie canal under the superintendence of Mr. Lamb and Frank W. Hawley, the promoter of the enterprise. The power used was generated at the Niagara falls power plant and was conveyed here by wire. Thus the waters of the great lakes furnished both the medium and the motive power for transshipment. The test was made in the presence of hundreds of spectators, chief among whom were ex-Gov. Flower, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton, other legislators, canal officials, electricians and capitalists.

Everything moved like clockwork and there was not a hitch to mar the event. A speed of four or five miles an hour was developed. The first part of the test consisted in drawing two boats loaded with sand down the canal toward Buffalo. Afterwards five light boats were attached and drawn back to the starting point as easily as the two. At the conclusion of the test ex-Gov. Flower made a speech.

## NOISY FRENCHMEN.

**Minister and Deputies in a Disgraceful Row.**

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Noisy scenes occurred in the house of deputies today during a discussion. M. Carmaux attempted to strike M. Burz, who attacked the attitude of the government for declining to intervene and arbitrate a dispute with the socialists. He violently denounced the ministers, one of whom he described as a member of a gang of thieves. M. Jurez was himself called a thief, and at this juncture he rushed to strike M. Trarieux. His friends prevented him from making the attack, however. The chamber finally voted confidence in the government—280 to 183.

**China's Taels.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—The 30,000,000 taels, the indemnity for which the Japanese will reliquish possession of the Liao Tung peninsula, will be paid to China on Nov. 8.

## OLD FIRM BROKEN.

**Misfortunes Force a Big Louisville House to the Wall.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 26.—Bamburger, Bloom & Co., the large wholesale dry goods firm of this city, made an assignment at 2 o'clock this afternoon to the Columbia Finance Trust company. At the same time the individual members of the firm, Levi Bamburger, of New York, and Julius Bamburger and Lee Bloom, of this city, made assignments of all their property to the same trust company for the benefit of their creditors. No schedule of assets and liabilities has been filed, but it is thought the liabilities will amount to $1,200,000, and that the nominal assets will equal that amount. In 1889 the firm's store on Main street was totally destroyed by fire, their business was interrupted and there was long, vexatious and costly litigation. Then came the bad years of 1892, 1893 and 1894, and the strain was too great for the resources of the firm and today the assignment came.

Lee Bloom, when asked about the assignment, said: "From the effects of the fire of 1889 we never quite recovered, as we could not collect the trade that scattered. Then came the panics of 1890 and 1893, preventing us from making any money, and as there was a general incline in prices, amounting to about an average of 30 to 35 per cent, our losses can well be imagined on the large stock of goods we were compelled to carry. We fought hard and were just beginning to believe that we saw better times ahead when our losses occurred and other complications arose in the East. Our paper, which always sold well in New York, was declined, and last week a bank in New York, with whom we had been doing business for years, cut down our line of credit to just one-half, and at a time when we needed it most. There are large amounts for merchandise maturing—over $50,000 alone in New York today, and between this and Dec. 1 about $350,000 more. We have not been able to go over our books, but our liabilities are in round figures somewhere about $1,200,000, and our assets on our books are above that amount, but what they will realize in liquidation I cannot tell."

Bamburger, Bloom & Co. has been known as being scarcely without a rival west of the Alleghenies. The firm has a branch house in New York, at Nos. 115 and 117 Worth street. The business was established in 1852, and during all the years of its history the house has always been known for its high integrity and commercial soundness. Many a storm was weathered by the old house and no firm in the United States enjoyed a better reputation or has had a better credit. Bamburger, Bloom & Co. had the largest trade in jeans in the world. Their accounts are largest in Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee, Illinois, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Georgia and Texas.

## TWO BOILERS WENT UP.

**Two Men Were Killed and a Third Will Die.**

FAIR HAVEN, Wash., Oct. 26.—By an explosion in the mill of the Pacific Coast Lumber and Milling company today two men were killed, another fatally injured and three more severely hurt, besides wrecking the mill property. Two boilers exploded, one being blown 500 feet, passing through the dry house and dropping through a railroad trestle into the water. W. A. Armstrong, the fireman, and J. W. Whittemore were killed outright, and W. M. Newkirk scalded beyond hope of recovery.

## ACCOMPLICE OF ROBBERS.

**How a Trained Horse Decoyed Victims to the Lair of Plunderers.**

"When I was in Nebraska, near the Snake river, north of the Great Sand hill, in 1859," said a Lewiston citizen, "we had four camps, situated about eighteen miles apart, and to go from Thorne's camp to Dunham camp it was necessary to go through a long piece of pine woods, says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal. "For a number of months every one who had gone through the woods alone never came back. One day it was necessary that I should go through with a lot of money and no escort, and I set out on a horse that I got from a stable kept near Thorne camp. When I had nearly reached the woods, five miles out, my horse was taken ill and refused to go on. Clearly, to my medical eye, it had been poisoned slightly by someone. Soon what looked like a hunter came along on a horse and offered to swap, taking mine back to the stable if I would leave his horse with a trapper near Dunham camp. I ought to have seen through this, but I did not. I got on to the powerful horse of the stranger and started through the five miles of woods. Half-way through, without any apparent reason, the horse broke into a trot, a gallop and finally a run, and dashing off the trail through the woods picked his way among trees as nicely as if he had gone that way 100 times.

"Pull as I would at the bridle, he paid no attention, but ran the faster. When he had leaped a brook and landed on the sand beyond the marks of footprints alarmed me and I slipped off at the risk of my life. He ran up a ravine, and I hid, fearing that it was a trap, as it afterward proved. In a little while three men, armed with rifiles, came back on the trail, one riding the horse, now as calm as a lamb. I picked my way to the road, and got out to the camp.

"Two weeks later nineteen of us followed a man who hired a horse at the same place I did. It was taken ill, and the same trapper came along on the same horse. When the horse dashed into the woods, as he had been trained to do, nineteen of us dashed after him, and finally arrived at the mountain camp of the robbers. We took every man—seven of them—and, well, law was not well supported out there then, and no court sat nearer than 200 miles. We didn't carry the rascals away from their own camp fire. The trained horse met the fate of its owners."

## EGG MATCHING IN EGYPT.

**A Method of Incubation Which Is as Old as the Christian Era.**

Among the fellahs of modern Egypt a process of incubation is in use which has been handed down from antiquity, perhaps from the time of Diodorus, who, forty years before the Christian era, said that the Egyptians brought eggs to maturity with their own hands and that the chickens hatched thus were not inferior to those hatched in the usual way. The process is described in Nature.

Ovens are built consisting of a chamber about eleven feet square and four feet high, with a flat roof. Above this another chamber nine feet high is built with a vaulted roof, having a small opening in the middle to admit light. Below a larger opening communicates with the room underneath. In cold weather both rooms are kept closed and a lamp is left burning in each entrance then being had through the lower chamber.

When the oven is ready the proprietor goes to the neighboring villages and collects eggs. They are placed on mats, strewn with bran, in the lower chamber. Fires are then lighted in troughs along the sides of the upper room, the eggs being in two lines immediately below. The fires are lighted twice a day, the first dying out at noon and the other burning from 3 to 8 in the evening. The first hatch of eggs is left for half a day in the warmest place, and then it makes room for the next, until all have been warmed. This process is kept up for six days, when the eggs are examined care fully in a strong light. Those that are clear are cast aside. Those that are cloudy are put back in the oven for another four days. They are then removed for five days to another chamber, where there are no fires, but the air is excluded. After this they are placed an inch or two apart and continually turned, this last stage taking six or seven days.

The eggs are examined constantly by being held against the upper eyelid, to reveal if they are warmer than the human skin. The whole process lasts twenty-one days, but thin-shelled eggs often hatch in eighteen. The heat required is 86 degrees Fahrenheit. Excessive heat is undesirable.

**She Was Lost.**

Washington Star.

"I am lost," she exclaimed, in a tone of terror.

"Fear not, fair one," said the hero, who had not rescued anybody for three or four chapters, and was beginning to feel lonely, "I will protect you."

"I don't want protection," she answered. "What I want is a map and a compass and a guide book. I have just come from Boston, and the streets here are so straight that I am utterly confused."


PLYMOUTH CORNER, SEVENTH AND ROBERT.

THE·PLYMOUTH

COMPLETE OUTFIT OF WEARING APPAREL--FROM HEAD TO FOOT--FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

"PRICE TELLS,

AND

EVERYBODY TELLS THE PRICE"

That is the reason that all floors at The "Plymouth Corner" have been literally crowded the past week with eager buyers ever anxious to take advantage of our grand offering of the Entire Balance of this Season's Productions of JAMES ROTHWELL & CO. Stock of Fine Ready-to-Wear Clothing, recently purchased by "The Plymouth."

MONDAY we commence the second and probably Final Week of this Great Sale.

...SUITS AND OVERCOATS...

AT

Sixty Cents on the Dollar

of MANUFACTURING COST.

**A Clothing Department House.**

None of the "Plymouth" Departments are operated by outsiders, as is the custom in ordinary department stores.

Consequently our patrons may rely upon the same uniform low scale of prices throughout the house, as well as the entire absence of old styles and trashy goods.

**The Plymouth Refund System.**

The Policy of Our Great Establishment

Is to cheerfully refund the money or make satisfactory allowances on anything purchased not proving satisfactory.

During "Special Sales" our system remains unchanged.



THE·PLYMOUTH·

The Busiest Boys' Clothing Department in the City.

Boys' Clothing!

SPECIAL ITEMS FOR THIS WEEK.

**Boys' Combination Suits**

Consisting of one double-breasted coat, two pairs of pants and a warm cap, made of guaranteed all-wool tweeds, cheviots and cassimeres, all sizes from 6 to 15 years; regular price $5.00. This week..... $3.45

**Children's Overcoats.**

The finest line ever shown in the city. Made of brown, gray and tan plaids, also plain blue black; beautifully trimmed with braid, double-breasted and with large capes; sizes 2½ to 6 years. Regular price, $5.00. This week..... $4.00

**Boys' Ulsters.**

Made of gray and brown Shetland Chinchilla and all shades Meltons and Kerseys. All have heavy dark colored lining and cut extra long; sizes, 4 to 15 years; regular price $6.00 to $7.00. This Week..... $5.00

**Young Men's Suits**

Cheviots, cassimeres, tweeds and worsteds, in black, blue, brown and gray, plain or mixed goods, double and single-breasted coats; every suit warranted all wool. Call and examine and compare with goods others are selling at $8.00. This week..... $6.00