

# The Southern Home.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1880.

E. L. PELL, EDITOR AND OWNER.

## THE POLICY OF THE ENEMY.

We have read Mr Boutwell's article in the North American Review on the future of the Republican party. It is significant and will command the attention not only of the politicians of the country, but of all who are anxious to know what will be the policy of the incoming Administration, what will be the attitude of the government toward the South during the next four years of Republican rule.

The leading topic of thought and legislation by the incoming Administration, Mr Boutwell thinks, will be the tariff. The system must be "perfected and firmly established in the policy of the country," because, he asserts, it was the principle of protection which was at issue and the verdict was in favor of the principle. And here Mr Boutwell finds a serious obstruction—a peril menacing the existing tariff and that is the Solid South. And thus he brings forward his first argument for breaking up the Solid South—for a Solid South will be a continuing menace to any system designed to protect American industry.

If the Republican party, therefore, "is not moved to break up the Solid South by any higher motive than that of self interest, it is under an imperative necessity to go on in its capacity as preserver and guardian of the interests of the North." And what does Mr Boutwell mean by this? Does he mean that the Republican party is the guardian of the North, and yet does he deny that his party is sectional, that his party is not in principle or even in practice, opposed to the South? The interests of the North! And so, after all, the Republican party is the avowed protector of a single section of this country against the remainder, against the South!

In behalf of his party, Mr Boutwell declares that the day of compromises, of conciliation and of concession has passed, and that such a policy of concession, of compromise, of conciliation, will no longer be even tolerated in the Republican party. And not only will he refuse to conciliate, he says, but our policy toward the South, in its present political attitude, must be determined, bold and aggressive. And he rightly adds: "The South respects power, and it respects those who possess power, and exhibit courage." But he might have gone on further and said: the South does not respect those who use their power for bulldozing purposes.

Mr Boutwell continues: "We demand a fair vote and an honest count. Upon this demand is the issue, and the duty resting upon the Republican party is to exert from the Constitution every legitimate power for the enforcement of this demand."

"Each House of Congress is the judge of the election of its own members, and a practical remedy for the outrages upon the ballot box in the South may be found in the consistent, speedy and resolute rejection of claimants to seats whose record is tainted with fraud or stained with crime, whenever it is understood that no person can be admitted to a seat in the Senate or House unless the record of his election is clear, the character of the canvass in the Gulf States will undergo a change."

"We, who have yet in our remembrance the years of oppression and misrule which followed the war, find it not hard to understand the meaning of this."

And again: "But, whenever the Republicans can command a majority in both Houses of Congress, there ought to be no delay in passing laws for the supervision and protection of the ballots of the election of members of the House of Representatives, and of electors of President and Vice-President."

The Congress, including the President, is the United States, for the purpose of making good the guarantee contained in the Constitution; and when in any State the essential qualities of a republican government are wanting, or the people are generally and systematically deprived of those rights and privileges which are elemental in our republican system, and when all milder means have failed to remedy the evil, it then becomes a duty to assert the power of the United States under the clause of the Constitution quoted, and, by such means as may be adequate, secure to the people a republican government as a practical, existing fact.

There is something in the latter paragraph hinting strongly at another Reconstruction.

The article closes with the following as the proposed policy of the new Administration toward the South. It is plain and unambiguous, and needs no comment:

When, however, there shall be freedom of speech, of the press, and of the ballot, the Republican party will exert every constitutional power for the renovation of the waste places in the South. Whatever can be done, under the Constitution, for the improvement of its rivers and its harbors, for the reclamation of its wastes, for the development of its agriculture, for the extension of its manufactures, for the enlargement of its educational facilities, will be done by the Republican party without delay and without grudging. But all this can be done, for those communities and States only where the equality of men before the law is a living, practical fact.

Evangelist Moody tells a San Francisco reporter that he will remain on the Pacific coast until February, when he hopes to bring his lance to bear upon the "sinful city" of New Orleans. Mr Sankey will remain with him during the entire winter.

Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, is the President of the International Sunday School Association embracing all the United States and Canada. The last convention was held in Atlanta, and the next will be held in Atlanta, and the next will be held in Toronto, Canada.

### ANOTHER BANKRUPT LAW.

Among the new matters which will engage the attention of the approaching Congress will be a proposition to enact a new National Bankrupt law. The business men at the North are very anxious to have such a law, but in view of the vile abuse of the former laws, it is hardly probable that they will obtain much outside support—although the South is in greater need of a bankrupt law than perhaps any other portion of the country.

We all want a good bankrupt law but we want it rightly executed. It is far from being a settled question whether it is possible to have a bankrupt law which will not be liable to abuse. Of its need here in the South the Wilmington Star says:

"There must be more reason for a bankrupt law among Southern business men than among Northerners. If a man fails in the North and makes an honest surrender of all assets, and it is apparent that his insolvency is a misfortune, he is apt to find friends among business men who will set him up again and give him a chance to retrieve his fortunes. But it is not so often in the South. If a man gets down here he will generally receive curses and kicks, and instead of friendly hands being extended to lift him from the slough of despond, there will be found those who will heap mud upon him to sink him deeper."

The proposed law is recommended by the Boston Board of Trade. The Wilmington Post says concerning it:

"It affords better facilities for those who may need its provisions, and subjects the parties to much less vexation and cost. The last bankrupt law provided a system of fees for officials, and, in many instances, they were extortionists. Officers accumulated fortunes rapidly out of money that should have been divided among needy creditors. The proposed bill obviates this objection by providing salaries instead of fees. Another bad feature of the expired law was that it required litigants to go, with their attorneys, long distances to the localities in which the officials were located. This will be remedied by the appointment of a greater number of officers in bankruptcy."

This will doubtless be a much better and more satisfactory law than the two we have already had, but still it is liable to abuse, and, if passed, will doubtless be abused.

Dox Platt has written an open letter to his old friend Garfield, in which he warns him of the dangers ahead of him, and refers him to the career of Grant. "It was your committee," says the letter, "that investigated the National shame called 'Black Friday,' wherein Fisk, Gould and Grant sought through a use of the National Treasury to enrich themselves at the expense of thousands of honest men. It is not my purpose to recall the details of that infamy. The chief criminal was tracked to the threshold of the Executive Mansion, and your committee passed a resolution calling upon the President to appear before the committee and defend himself from the charges that had been made him the chief conspirator. The night of the day that the resolution was passed, you called with it upon the President. It was after midnight before you left the White House, amazed and sick at heart, and at your suggestion that very day the resolution was revoked. I need not say that you and I know why that resolution was so suddenly abandoned. The fact that under the circumstances it was revoked tells the whole story. The very Democrats of the committee shrank from the threatened exposure."

HENRY Clews & Co., New York bankers, in a recent circular, have this to say, in regard to the financial condition of the country:

"So far as the financial markets are dependent upon commercial interests, everything is conducive to confidence and activity. The country at large was, perhaps, never so really and so universally prosperous as at this moment. All our industries are actively and profitably employed, the difficulty being to keep pace with the continually increasing demand for goods. Foreign emigration is bringing us a large new population, of a kind which makes the best possible raw material for the production of wealth. Agriculture is expanding rapidly, and notwithstanding the enormous increase in its products, finds it possible to sell them at remunerative prices. The spectacle of our farmers owning a wheat surplus of 190,000,000 bushels, and yet refusing to sell it until the price suits them, sufficiently testifies the abundance of their means and the strength of their condition."

And now it is proposed to give all the ex-Presidents seats as Senators at large in the United States Senate. It seems that Grant is about to land in the poor house—from the desperate efforts his friends are making to give him something.

A lone ditch, deep and broad, running through a land, rich in its natural resources, and emptying its wealth into the lap of a foreign city. It is what is called the "North Carolina System."

This is Alexander Stephens explanation of the cause of defeat:

"The Democrats were fighting for no principle, but were making merely a grand rush for the—hog trough."

CONTRIBUTIONS for the vagabond ex-President are coming in slow. The New York Times has received only about \$15,000. It is proposed to raise two hundred and fifty thousand.

It is very doubtful, now, whether the people of North Carolina will ever know to whom they sold their railroad. At any rate they can't tell who owns it now.

WHERE are we rather in the dark when we sold our railroad? We are certainly in the dark now.

HOW do you like the "North Carolina System?"

SHALL we call it the "Richmond System?"

It's rather a curious "System" anyway.

A NORTH Carolina drainage system.

DESTITUTE, drained.

Scribner's December contains the first of a series of papers entitled "Glimpses of Parisian Art," by Henry Brown and Fred Allen; "Sherman's Risings," by J. B. Matthews, and "Montenegro as I saw it," by Athol Mayhew; besides a number of shorter pieces, all of them of average interest.

"Jean Francois Millet—Peasant and Painter," Peter the Great as Ruler and Reformer, and "Tiger-Lily"—serials—are continued in this number. Several of the poems are very fine—among them "An American Girl," by Arthur Penn—copied in this week's Home.

In the South Atlantic for November we find an interesting description of the Old Capitol Prison at Washington by Flora Adams Darling, with some surprising revelations in regard to its history. Mr W. W. Alexander contributes a North Carolina story entitled "The Mistress of the Castle," and there is the usual number of short poems—most of them of average merit. The interesting serial papers—"Some Former Party Leaders," and Short Sketches of the Old Southern Regime"—are continued.

We notice several new and promising features in Harper's Magazine for December. The first chapters of the new serial "Anne" by Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson, appearing in this number give it an unusual attraction. M. D. Conway contributes the first of a series of papers, entitled "The English Lakes and their Genii," and Rose Cooke, another of her characteristic New England stories—beautifully illustrated. Some of the poems are excellent while one or two have little, if any merit.

We have received another North Carolina Almanac—from L. Branson, Bookseller and Publisher at Raleigh. The copy before us, which is the second number of volume four, is well gotten up and is very neat in its typography.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Company, New York, sends us their reprint of the Edinburgh Review for October. We have not had time to examine it, but note the following contents as very promising of valuable and entertaining matter.

The winter number of Eberle's Fashion Quarterly contains some good miscellaneou reading, and is beautiful in its typography. The illustrations are fine, but the fashions, so far as we are fitted to judge, are simply horrid!

ANOTHER Rugby is to be established—in this Southwestern Missouri. It is to be called Eglington.

DISRAELI has just finished another novel, entitled "Eudymion," and he is in his 77th year.

THE negro exodus has begun anew.

Sarah Bernhardt is a Jewess.

### LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, BOOK EDITOR. [All books received during the week will be mentioned by name in the next succeeding issue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer notice after careful reading.]

BOOKS RECEIVED:—  
A History of Our Times, From the Accession of Queen Victoria to the General Election of 1880. By Justin McCarthy, Author of "The Waterdale Neighbors," "My Enemy's Daughter," &c. Complete in two volumes, 12mo., cloth, \$2.50.  
A Year of Wreck. A true story. By a Victim. 12mo., cloth, \$1.25; paper, 90 cents. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Just as I Am. A novel. By M. E. Bradton. 15 cts.  
A Sailor's Sweetheart. A novel. By W. Clark Russell, Author of "The Wreck of the Greenoak." 15 cts.  
The Three Recruits and the Girls they left Behind Them. A novel. By Joseph Hutton. 15 cts.  
Horace McLean. A Story of a Search in a Strange Place. By Alice O'Hanlon. 15 cts. Franklin Square Library, Harper & Brothers.

Our Little Ones. Russell Publishing Company, Boston, Massachusetts.  
The first volume of McCarthy's History of our country, has been so long before the public and has been so extensively read, that it is not worth while to say more about it, and only necessary to add that the second volume is fully as good as the first. A few extracts will be more interesting to the general reader than a criticism. We select from that chapter, in which he gives a sketch of the authors and literature of today. Of Darwin he says:

"In 1859 appeared 'The Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection; or, The Preservation of the Favored Races in the Struggle of Life.' The book had hardly been published when it was found that a great crisis had been reached in the history of science and thought. The importance of Darwin's 'Origin of Species,' regarded as a mere historical fact, is of less as much importance to the world as Comte's publication of his theory of historical development. In these pages we are considering Darwin's theory and his work, merely as historical facts. We are dealing with them as we might deal with the fall of a dynasty or the birth of a new State. The controversy which broke out when the 'Origin of Species' was published has been going on ever since, without the slightest sign of diminishing ardor."

"Mr Darwin's central idea was that the various species of plants and animals, instead of being each specially created and immutable, are continually undergoing modification and change through a process of adaptation, by virtue of which such varieties of the species as are in any way better fitted for the rough work of the struggle for existence are enabled to survive and multiply at the expense of the others. Mr Darwin considers this principle, with, indeed, some other and less important causes, capable of explaining the matter in which all existing types may have descended from one or a very few low forms of life. All animals, birds, reptiles and insects have descended, he contends, from a very limited number of progenitors, and he holds that analogy

points to the belief that all animals and plants whatever, have descended from one common prototype."

After speaking of the fierce assault on the book from the "supposed bearing of the doctrine on revealed religion," he adds: "To this writer it seems clear that Darwin's theory might be accepted by the most orthodox believer without the firmness of his faith moulting a feather. The theory is one altogether as to the process of growth and construction in the universe, and, whether accurate or inaccurate, does not seem in any wise to touch the question which is concerned with the sources of all life, movement and being."

Huxley and Tyndall he speaks of as not mere followers and exponents of Darwin's theory, but as men who would have made their mark in any of the world by their noble contributions to scientific literature, which concerns in no wise the tremendous question put by Mr Carlyle, "Whence and Oh, Heavens! whither." Herbert Spencer, he says, "may be said to have taken the sphere of the naturalist and the spheres of the metaphysician and physiologist, and drawn a circle round, embracing and enfolding them all, and adopting them as his provinces."

"A great thinker he undoubtedly is—one of the greatest thinkers of modern times; perhaps to be classed among the few and great original philosophers of all time."

Among the historians of to-day, he counts Fenimore Woolson and Buckle as the greatest, though he counts Buckle's History of Civilization as "a great effort which might not inaptly be called a ruin."

Froude, he considers the most popular and dramatic historian, Green the most realistic, and Lecky as the most calmly philosophical.

Among poets he counts Swinburne as having attained the highest reach, saying his mastery of melodious phrase and verse astonished even the age acquainted with the musical richness and softness of Tennyson's lines, and Mr Swinburne had a vibrating strength in his verse such as the post-laureate never tried to have. Mr Swinburne decidedly shot an arrow high—into the air, he says, in that direction, those later days, but he only shot one arrow. To vary the illustration, we may say that the jet from his poetic source soared higher than that of any of his rivals; but it was only one thin, narrow stream, and not a full fountain sending its spray and its waters broadly in the sun. His poetic ideas are very few. Even his vocabulary is not liberal. Words as well as ideas are soon exhausted. Even the greatest admirer becomes conscious of a sense of monotony as he listens again and again to the same cry of rebellion against established usage, the same hyperbolic appeal to lawlessness in passion and art, poured forth in the same phraseology with the same illiteration."

Among the novelists of this day, he counts but one real great name, "George Eliot, as she calls herself." Comparing her with Charlotte Bronte—he says:

"Charlotte Bronte was genius and ignorance. George Eliot is genius and culture. Had she never written a page of fiction, she must have been regarded with admiration by all who knew her as a woman of deep thought and of a varied knowledge, such as men emphatically believe to be the possession only of men."

These volumes in the library edition are in good print and convenient size. The Harpers have also put out a cheap edition in the Franklin Square Library.  
Our Little Ones is a monthly magazine at \$1.50 per year, edited by Oliver Optic, and designed for the youngest that can read, and even those who cannot read are delighted to hear the stories and look at the pictures. It fills the place in the nursery which Harper's Young People does with children from ten years old upward.

### POLITICAL NOTES.

The Morey letter has turned out to be a big humbug.

"I think it very important," says Senator Hampton "especially to the South, that the Democratic party should retain its organization. The fact, that our friends of the North were not able to give us as large a vote as they hoped for, is no reason that we should desert them. The policy of the party will be dictated by future events. I regard the presidential election as settled, and I should oppose any action looking to contest on mere technical grounds, as revolutionary."

Joseph E Brown has been elected Senator from Georgia.

The new Senate of New Hampshire of twenty four members, contains not one lawyer. The fact may be regretted before the end of the first session.—Springfield Union.

It is not much of a compliment to Senator David Davis' integrity to assert that he would be willing to resign his seat in the Senate in order to take a place on the Supreme Bench at the hands of Gen. Garfield, whose election he opposed.—Baltimore Gazette.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that Gen Garfield is a communicant of the "Dilemma" Church, in Washington. This is worse than spelling, "companies" with a "y."—N. Y. Star.

The South has no particular interest in General Garfield's Cabinet. We simply insist that the Secretary of the Navy shall be a man who knows how to swim, Atlanta Constitution.

New Berne Nat Shell: A serious accident, which resulted in the loss of two fingers from the hand of Mr Higgins, and in other wounds to the unfortunate man, occurred at the cotton press of Mr Joe L. Rham, at his farm near this city, yesterday. Yesterday morning about 5 o'clock an old mule-drawn mill, designed by the occupant as a dwelling-house, situated near the skating pond, in the rear of the Richardson property fell down with a terrible crash, and seven persons, two colored women and five colored children, were buried beneath the ruins. A number of persons soon assembled and the debris was removed from the unfortunates. None were found to be seriously hurt, however, except Elijah Starkey, about ten years of age. The falling timber had killed him.

As our reporter came along Water Street last night, shivering with the cold night air, and drawing his overcoat tightly about him, he thought, "now is the time for colds and coughs," for if poor mortals only knew what a certain cure Dr Bull's Cough Syrup is, how few would live long suffer, and then it costs only twenty five cents.—Saratoga (Ohio) Register.

The Southern Home office has been removed over I. M. Shelton's store, on Trade Street, almost opposite the Old Market House, where it extends a hearty welcome to its friends and patrons.

### CAROLINA.

Winston has twenty tobacco factories.

Oxford Terribilit: Mr Willis Harpe, of Brassfields, has the largest hog in the country, of its age. It is only fourteen months old and weighs six hundred pounds. And Mr Ruffin Holmes, of the same neighborhood, has an older one that will weigh over seven hundred pounds. And as for snakes, a den of thirty-nine copper heads (snakes, not Democrats) were found and killed in the same township.

Winston Leader: There are some people in Winston men enough to steal from a dog. Tom Pohl gave his dog a piece of beef for his breakfast one day last week. The dog started home with the meat in his mouth and a dorky stole it before he got a hundred yards from the market.

Raleigh Star: Last evening while cars were being coupled at the Raleigh & Gaston depot, Mr Joseph Green, superintendent of the shops, and Mr George Gill, were working between an engine and tender, when the engine moved back, catching them between the bumpers. Mr Green managed to extricate himself without injury. Mr Gill had his forearm crushed and broken and his body badly bruised. His injuries are very painful, though not considered dangerous.

Raleigh News-Observer: Yesterday we published an account of a horrible murder in Mark's Creek township, in which a colored man had been shot by some one unknown, and instantly killed. Yesterday morning Coroner Richardson went to the scene, and the body of Berry Bunch, the murdered man, was discovered and an inquest held. Yesterday afternoon some deputy sheriffs brought and placed in jail here Dick Morgan, colored, who is accused of being the murderer.—The Norn Carolina Conference of the A. M. E. Church is in session in this city.—The State Board of Canvassers, composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General and two State Senators appointed by the Governor, are to-day in the hall of the House of Representatives, to canvass and compare the returns for Presidential electors. The work is a heavy one, and will perhaps not be completed to-day. On the 25th the Board again meets to canvass for Congressmen and Judges of the Superior Court.—Mr Victor Duhamel, aged 43 years, died yesterday at his home on Person street, after an illness of a few days. He was a native of France, but had been in this country for some years, and was a jeweler by trade. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina will commence its ninety-fourth annual communication at its Hall in this city on Tuesday, December 7th, at 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.  
Gleaned From the Goldsboro Messenger.  
The fiftieth annual session of the Baptist State Convention met in this place, Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

The convention was called to order by Rev N. B. Cobb, president, in the chair.  
After the devotional exercises Rev F. H. Drey delivered the address of welcome, which was responded to by Rev N. B. Cobb.

Associations were then called and the names of delegates enrolled.  
On motion the convention went into the election of president, which resulted in the reelection of Rev N. B. Cobb.

The committees on nominations submitted the following nominations, which was adopted. Vice Presidents—Revs J. B. Richardson, J. B. Taylor, P. A. Dunn, Treasurer—B. F. Montague, Auditor—T. H. Briggs, Secretaries—Wm Biggs and N. B. Broughton.

In the afternoon a letter was read from the Colored Baptist State Convention introducing W. H. Hanks, E. E. Smith and A. B. Williams, and on motion they were admitted as members of the convention.

The report of the Board of Education through Dr Pritchard showed Wake Forest College to be in excellent condition. The following is a synopsis:  
Given aid to twenty-two young ministers; of these 19 are now at College—a larger number than have been assisted before at any one time. Applications have been received from many young ministers for assistance. If the pledges made at the associations by churches and individuals shall be paid, the Board will be nearly able to meet its expenses for the current year. A debt of several hundred dollars is due for board, &c., during the session of 1879-80. Owing to corrupt stances over which the board had no control, the debt remains not liquidated.

Rev O. T. Bailey made some forcible remarks on the work and progress of Shaw University, at Raleigh. He stated that twenty-four young men were now striving hard, in that institution, to obtain a classical education; and he appealed for sympathy in behalf of that institution.  
The committees were then announced and the convention adjourned.

The greater part of the second day was spent in considering the report of the Sunday School Board and Home Missions. It was decided to hold the next convention at Asheville.

On the third day, the report of the Board of Education was taken up and adopted. A sufficient amount was pledged to liquidate the debt of Wake Forest. The report on periodicals was also adopted. At night the missionary work was taken up and Dr R. H. Graves of Canton delivered an interesting and able address on the work.

On the fourth day it was decided to hold the next convention at Winston, and Dr Skinner was appointed to preach the introductory sermon.  
Dr Pritchard presented a report on obituaries, which chronicled the death of Revs G. W. Pareyot, D. D. of Chapel Hill, Julius Terrill, John Robinson and Thomas Bonner. Glowing tributes of respect were paid to the lives and services, the character and christian graces which adorned these noble ministers, and other lay members who since the last convention have died, and report was adopted by a rising vote.

At night the semi-centennial exercises were held. President Cobb opened with a few appropriate remarks and an interesting paper was read from Prof J. A. DeLoe of Chowan Institute. Drs Pritchard and Skinner followed in appropriate addresses. Resolutions of thanks were adopted and the convention adjourned to meet Sunday night to hear the farewell addresses of Rev N. B. Cobb.

The hymn "Best be the tie that binds" was sung when the members took a solemn and affecting leave of each other.

# CHARLOTTE, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1880.

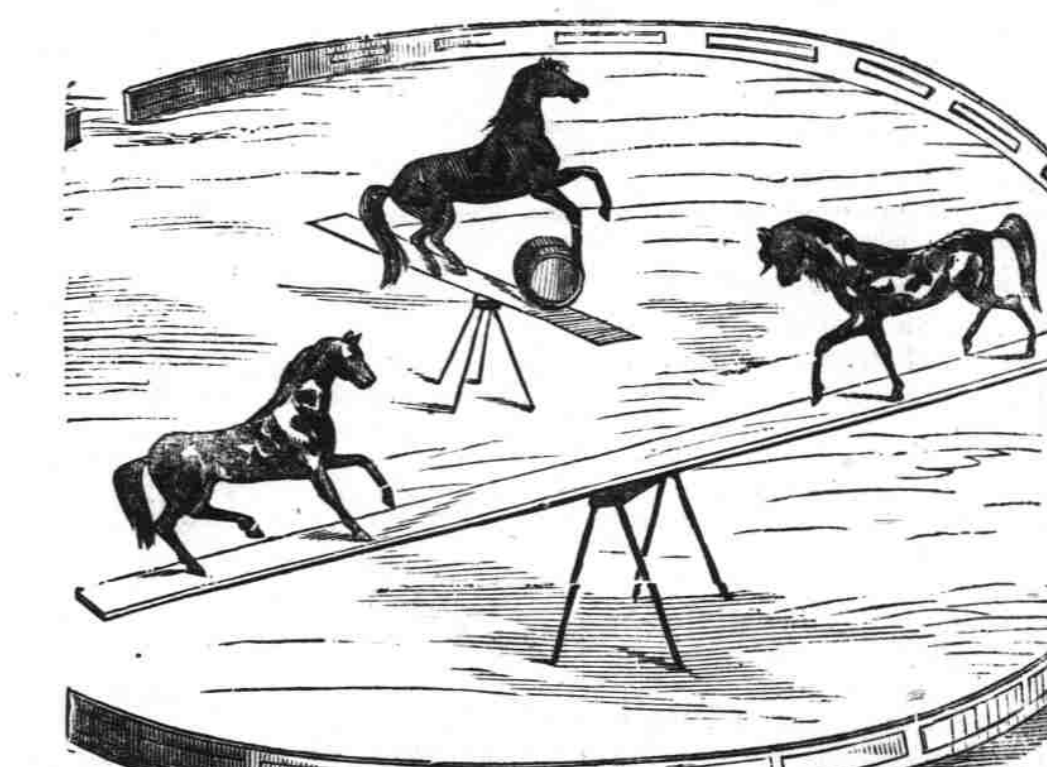
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### The 30,000 Dollar Electric Illuminator,

Used by me alone to illuminate my vast canvas city, making the interior as brilliant as the noon-day sun. Old Sol fairly eclipsed by this modern invention, the greatest light ever vouchsafed to man.

### JUST ADDED



### A PAIR OF RIVER HORSES!

From Eastern Africa, imported at great expense, and only ones on exhibition in the South. Huge males, taints of blood, sweating, quivering flesh.

### A MARVELOUS MARINE EVENT Birth of a Baby Sea Lion!

Only instance of the kind ever chronicled where the Father and Mother were in a captive state. The Polar Pet captures the children, captivates the ladies and is a source of never ending amusement to scientists throughout the entire world.

### GRAND FREE NOVELTY PARADE,



Heralded each morning by the mightiest peacant ever seen on the earth's surface, giving overpowering evidence of the vast wealth and immense resources of the Mighty Leviathan.

Fan! Fan! Fan! Fan! Fan!

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The biggest and best show ever in the South now at your doors. We in large in no humbug, no fakery, but declare in a straight-forward, manly, business-like way what we are here for and really exhibit, no extravagant promises, but everything advertised is certainly exhibited.