

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.
BREW & CAMPBELL,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1879.

The Albany Evening Journal, in alluding to Senator Chandler's repeated thrusts at the disloyal majority in the Senate of the United States, says if "this occasional brief utterance are not specially polished in themselves they always polish down the other side. Mr. Chandler does not deal in soothing syrup; he speaks the plain truth as he finds it."

Heavy rains on the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries have carried joy alike to the hearts of the farmers and the lumbermen. Among the grain-producers there is a jubilant feeling at the prospect of a bountiful yield, while the rise of the rivers has enabled the logmen to run to market great quantities of timber which lay "high and dry" for lack of rains.

The leading merchants of New York City have formed a new sort of Temperance, or, as they call it, a Moderation Society. They style their organization the "Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation." The members of the Society propose to fight against excess; to try to reform the habits of those who drink, that excess may altogether cease, or at least become unpopular. Four pledges have been prepared, in which all mention of the Deity has been purposely omitted. One of them requires that a person shall not drink during business hours; another that the signer shall never use any intoxicating liquors as a beverage, excepting wine or ale, and then at meal time only; a third, that the signer will neither "treat" nor accept liquor at another's expense; the fourth is a total abstinence pledge.

The anti-treating pledge, in the opinion of many, more nearly reaches the want of the times than any of the others. Thousands of drunkards become so from too frequent imbibing at others' expense. They could not afford, and many of them would not if they could, to expend so much money as would be necessary to furnish the supply of liquor necessary to satisfy them.

Such men as Dr. Crosby, Peter Cooper and Thurlow Weed are interesting themselves in the new movement, and it is predicted that it will sweep over the land, and awaken as much enthusiasm as the Washingtonian of former years, and the Murphy and Reynolds movement of later years.

Arms for Everybody But the Nation.

The President's message goes to the root of the matter. Under color of preventing military interference with elections, the Democrats attempted to secure for their own armed and drilled partisan legions and rifle-clubs absolute freedom to do as they pleased on election days. Again and again they voted down amendments to prohibit the presence of any armed force at the polls. What they wanted was to strip the United States of all power to enforce its laws, or protect citizens in their free exercise of the right of suffrage. Then the rifle-clubs would have been able to interfere in any election with impunity. The President's reply makes the proper distinction. "Military interference with elections," he says, in substance, "is already prohibited, and it is not desired by anybody. But the presence of an army wherever it may be necessary to enforce the laws, on election days or any other, at the polls or anywhere else, is not prohibited, and shall not be with my consent. If you mean no mischief, the troops will never trouble you. If you mean to seize voting-places with illegal bodies of armed men, to defy the laws, and to deprive citizens of their freedom, the United States ought to stop you, and will retain all the power it has for that purpose."

A great cloud of misrepresentation and sophistry is blown away by this straightforward message. The Federal Government has an absolute constitutional right to put forth all its powers, at any time or place, for the enforcement of its laws. Only those who break those laws have any occasion to fear its power. If the Democrats mean to have fair and peaceful elections, no army will ever interrupt or interfere with them. President Hayes has justly pointed to his record as proof that he has no intention whatever of employing military force in any case where the right to do so is questionable. But the right to use all power of the United States for the enforcement of its laws is not questionable. Those who mean to break those laws, those who mean to carry elections by means of armed mobs and violence, will not be left to do so with impunity. They are plainly told that to do so is an outrage and their violence, wherever and whenever it may be necessary, is not interference with elections. It is simply enforcement of law.

That "elections should be free from all forcible interference, and, as far as possible, from all apprehension of such interference," the President declares. That is the true law. But how can that end be attained, if Democratic rifle-clubs can ride up on the morning of election and surround any voting place, and murder any United States officers while attempting to perform their duties, while the United States is not permitted to send a single soldier, at the cost of any official, to suppress him in suppressing violence? "That we may have perfect peace and freedom," says the wolf, "let it be enacted that no shepherd shall be within two miles of any sheepfold at night." There is but one way to prevent elections from being "free from all forcible interference," and that is to give the Government ample power to suppress and punish any forcible interference. That power is now intrusted to the President by the Constitution and the laws, and he properly refuses to surrender it to the demand of the Democratic wolves in Congress. Bloody corpses at hundreds of voting places in the South have shown what sort of peace these Democrats mean to keep. Their extra session, and their passionate anxiety to strip the Government of all power to prevent interference with elections, and their threat to starve the Government unless that power is surrendered, show their purpose. Military interference with elections they will give none. Military interference with them, they attempt to carry elections by force, we trust they may expect.

The veto is very strong in its reasoning in its citation of the clause which says that the more heartily sustained by the loyal people of the free North because it draws so sharply the dividing line between abuse and proper use of the Federal power. The President has made it plain to the whole country that Hayes can use his power as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, nor employ that power for political ends. Even when his own party almost unanimously thought he would be justified, he refused to use his power because it did not seem to him clear that the occasion warranted that use. But he now serves fair warning upon the revolutionists in Congress that he means to use his power to enforce the laws. And it is fortunate for the country that his veto stands as an impenetrable barrier in the way of their schemes.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Its Natural Resources—Inducements to Immigrants.

From the Boston Commonwealth Bulletin.
Less perhaps is known about West Virginia than about any other State in the Union. Before the building of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway the greater part of it was hermetically sealed—"bottled up" as effectively as Butler was during the war at Bermuda Hundred. Walled in by the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies, it seemed forever shut out from the seaboard, for the boldest engineer despaired of ever carrying an iron highway over summits, and through defiles, accessible only by bridle-paths, along which the sure-footed mule scrambled with difficulty.

But nothing is impossible to American enterprise. In 1867 a company of American capitalists undertook to annihilate these mountains. Where they could not be scaled they were tunneled, and in 1873 the stupendous work was finished, and the Ohio wedded, with an iron ring, to the Atlantic. The result was a marvel of engineering skill. Summits twenty-two hundred feet above the sea were reached on a grade not anywhere exceeding 2 1/2 feet to the mile, (and this over only ten miles of the route), and the whole distance from Ohio to the base of the Alleghenies—two hundred miles—was traversed on grades not in any place more than twenty-five feet. The great importance of this result will appear when we state that an engine will draw over a grade 24 feet (that of the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R.) 243 tons.

Over a grade 60 ft. that of N. Y. & Erie R. R. only 144 tons.

Over a grade 116 ft. that of Baltimore & Ohio only 71 tons.

Over a grade 31 ft. that of Penn. Central R. R. only 168 tons.

COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES.

Thus West Virginia opened to commerce by a highway so nearly level that its products could be transported to market at a cost of greatly less than that charged by the other great trunk lines which connect the West with the seaboard. Nor was this all. It was given access to the two finest harbors on the Atlantic coast—Hampton and Norfolk—which are within twelve miles of the sea, and are free from ice, and sheltered from storms; have 22 feet and 27 feet of water at the lowest tide, and a secure anchorage; that is, large enough to contain the entire navies of the world.

The natural results followed. West Virginia woke up from its Rip Van Winkle slumbers. A tide of emigration poured into it, and its inexhaustible stores of coal, iron, salt, petroleum and timber, began to be developed, so that it has already sent to market products which have, in about five years, paid the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad a freight which may be roughly stated at five millions of dollars. This has been done during five years of great business depression, and when the extraordinary inducements the State offers to outside capital and enterprise have been almost entirely unknown. What may not be done during the coming five years of reviving business, if it's unworkable resources in mine and forest shall be made known to the hosts of enterprising men who are now seeking more profitable fields of operation? For the information of this class we propose to take a brief view of its present condition, with such notice of its soil, climate, and natural resources, as may be of interest to the general reader.

CLIMATE AND TEMPERATURE.

It may be confidently stated that the belt of States to which West Virginia belongs has a climate that conduces more to health, physical development and mental activity than any other section of the Union. These States have not the excessive and long-continued cold of the Eastern and North Western States, nor the intense and penetrating heat of the Southern States and Texas. It is a fact too well established to be gainsaid that, as a general thing, immigration does not attain permanent prosperity at an extreme change of latitude. Climate influences control health, mental and physical energy, and upon these depend industry, success and happiness. Transplanted to the extreme South, the northern-born man, except in rare cases, loses strength and activity, and his system becomes so permanently relaxed and enervated as to be peculiarly susceptible to the malarial diseases prevalent in hot climates. Hence he should not venture upon a change of temperature of more than ten degrees.

Within this limit, however, owing to its elevation above the sea its climate does not materially differ from that of Ohio. Its temperature is four degrees lower than that of the tide-water and inland States, and the older State of Virginia, and the general elevation of its surface renders the annual mean lower than that of places on the same parallel of latitude, in the States farther west. It varies in different localities, according to the different altitudes, but the average of the State is within a fraction of 52 degrees. Observations taken during twenty-three years show the thermometer to have ranged as follows: Spring, 51°; summer, 74°; autumn, 53°; winter, 32°—the winters, however, never so severe as in the logging operations, for the summers never so hot as to render outdoor work unpleasant or dangerous. The average of rainy or snowy days, for each year, during a period of twenty-seven years, was 120, of clear and fair days, 179, of cloudy days, 75, which is a large proportion of clear weather than prevails in the States farther north, or on the seaboard.

Speaking generally West Virginia has the temperate nature of England and the larger part of France—a temperature more favorable to the physical and mental development of the human race than any other on the globe. History shows that all the master races of the world have originated in countries having a mean annual temperature of from forty-five to sixty degrees Fahrenheit. This, owing to its elevation above the sea, is the climate of the larger part of Palestine, of Greece, Rome, France and Great Britain, and these countries have produced the people who have successively been the moral and physical rulers of mankind.

And what is true of nations is equally true of individuals. No great world-mover, or world-overturning spirit, from the Jew Paul to the Corsican Napoleon, was ever born outside of these isothermal lines, and this is according to a natural law which has hitherto received but little consideration. Physically man is only the air he breathes, and the ground he walks upon, and these physical elements have, it would seem, to be tempered with a certain degree of heat to produce the development which is best adapted to the development of the spiritual and intellectual forces.

CRACKERS AND MOONSHINERS.

The "Crackers and Moonshiners" of West Virginia sprang originally from poor stock—stock ejected from the jails and alms of London—and they have grown up shut out from the open air of the world, physically, as fine a race of men as can be found on the globe. The Chesapeake & Ohio railroad has given them a puff of air from the outside world; now they are from the schoolmaster, and his twin-brother the trading Yankee, to wean them from their habits of easy indolence, and they will yet, to use one of their own phrases, "out-run creation, and give it ten miles the start."

But a better idea of the average climate of West Virginia may be obtained from the following farming calendar, taken from the handbook of the State compiled by J. H. DeBar, than from any other general statement.

Feb. 25—Break up soil. March 1—Plant early potatoes; sow timothy, blue-grass and clover, sow early garden vegetables; manufacture maple sugar. March 15—Sow cuttle on blue grass. April 1—Sow early corn. April 20—Cherry, plum, apple and peach trees are in bloom; poplar and maple are leading; turn cuttle on timothy and clover. April 25—Sow oats, clover and timothy. May 1—Set out fruit trees. Plant early

corn. Turn out cattle in the woods to range. Timber generally begins to leaf out. Plant sorghum. Light white frosts may still be looked for in the first week. May 7—Plant beans and cucumbers, etc. May 10 to 20—Plant and sow all late garden vegetables. Sweet potatoes and watermelons. Dogwoods in bloom. Plant main crop of corn, also pumpkins and late beans. May 31—Corn and potatoes planted on fresh cleared land. Grapes are in bloom.

June 1—Shear sheep. June 8—Plant tobacco. Corn may still be planted on fresh cleared land. Clover is in bloom. July 15—Harvest clover. Plant late cucumbers, beans, melons, and even potatoes. Send early graded cattle to market. July 1 to 4—Plough even for the last time. Early potatoes are ripe. July 10—Harvest wheat and rye. July 16—Commence cutting timothy. Sow buckwheat. July 25—Harvest oats. Early apples are ripe. August 10 to September 1—Sow turnips. August 15—Finish hay harvest. Plough for wheat and rye. August 25 to September 10—Peaches and melons ripening. Tobacco, Hartford, Prolific and Concord grapes ripening. September 10 to 20—Cut tobacco, sow wheat, timothy and rye. Catawba and Norton's Virginia seedling grapes are maturing. September 25 to October 1—Cut corn, harvest buckwheat.

Oct. 1 to 15—First white frosts occur. Cut late corn. Sow wheat and rye on corn ground. Cut sorghum and make syrup. Oct. 15—Dig late potatoes. Leaves fall fast. Send late stock to market. Nov. 1 to 15—Gather turnips and other root crops. Commence husking corn. Commence winter feeding of young stock and milch cows. Nov. 31—Winter feeding in general.

Dates for the higher plateaus and mountains are from ten to fifteen days later in spring and earlier in autumn.

We may sum up what may be said of the climate of West Virginia as follows:

First—It is dry, with sufficient moisture to promote vegetation, but not enough to be injurious to health.

Second—It is mild; while sometimes decidedly cold, and at other times tolerably hot, neither extreme is ever long continued. The general temperature is of a pleasant medium.

Third. It is highly favorable to agriculture. The length of the growing season, the rain fall, evenly distributed throughout the year, and the long periods adapted to seeding and harvesting, enable the farmer to conduct his operations under the most favorable circumstances.

Fourth. It is very healthy. Statistics show that in no part of the world is there a more general condition of health, or a longer-lived, or more vigorous population.

The back country people, though lamentably ignorant, possess great mental and bodily vigor, the result of the highly favorable climate, and their habit of opening their houses to the weather, and living much in the open air. "How healthy!" said one of the writers not long ago. "You'd better believe it, stranger! It is so healthy that a man has to move out of the State to die!"

EDMUND KIRKE.

Indication.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and to keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.

MARRIED.

WILEY-McELWINE, the residence of Mr. Newton Shankland, in New Martinsville, West Virginia, W. Va., on Monday evening, May 12th, 1879, by Rev. Robert, of Frederick, W. Va., Wm. W. WILEY, Esq., of the West Virginia bar, to Miss E. E. McELWINE, both of the same county, W. Va. No cards.

DIED.

SEVERING.—At 12:45 A. M., Tuesday, HENRY SEVERING, 86, in his 77th year. The funeral will take place from his late residence, 109 Eighteenth street, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Special Notices.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. REX, Station D, New York City.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

DEPARTURES OF TRAINS—WHEELING TIME.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
B. & O. R. R.	6:45	10:30	6:50	10:35
Cent. O. Div.	8:35	11:15		
W. & P. A. B. Div.	6:58	12:35	6:40	10:00
Clav. & Phila.	6:10	11:00	5:30	8:50
P. C. & S. L.	7:02	4:37	6:02	

ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
B. & O. R. R.	7:05	6:50	10:35	10:35
Cent. O. Div.	11:30	6:50	8:25	6:30
W. & P. A. B. Div.	10:30	6:45	7:50	6:00
Clav. & Phila.	12:35	6:45	5:20	8:30
P. C. & S. L.	8:25	1:37	7:37	

*Philadelphia Accommodation.—This train only runs daily on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—A GOOD Cook and a Chambermaid—can get permanent positions by inquiring at this office. Most come well recommended. my15

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST SITUATED Grocery Stores in the city; has been established for years; is centrally located, and commands a first-class family trade. Good reason for quitting business. Address R. G. this office. my15

CHAMBER SUITS—Finest line of CHAMBER SUITS in this section of the country. No stock in the city can compare with ours. Look to your advantage, save money, and get from us the latest style. FRIEND & SON, 1063 Main Street. my15

UNDERSTANDING A SPECIALTY.—CASKETS AND COFFINS, of all kinds and styles. Calls entrusted to us will be promptly attended. Funerals superintended. Best Homes and Hacks furnished. my15

WHITE MOUNTAIN FREEZERS—Are the only Three Motion ICE CREAM FREEZERS made. Buy no others till you see them at the Hardware and House Furnishing Store. my15

NESBITT & BRO.—Sole Agents for Wheeling, 1812 MARKET STREET. my15

SPIRIT FORCES OF THE UNIVERSE—BISHOP FOSTER WILL LECTURE On the above named subject, at the Fourth Street M. E. Church, on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 16th. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Book, Music and Drug Stores, and at the door. my15

EXCHANGE BANK STOCK FOR FIVE SHARES.—Address X. Y., this office. my14

FOR SALE—ONE NEW COUNTER and shelves, suitable for grocery, will be sold cheap for cash. my14

OPENING.—I hereby notify my friends, and the public in general that I have leased the well known Opera House Saloon, which I have fitted up in a first-class manner, and will be ready to wait upon the public on FRIDAY MORNING, My stock of Liquors and Cigars will be on hand. S. L. BERNARDY and Son, 117 Broadway, New York. my14

PARLOR FURNITURE—All Styles, Lowest Prices. ZINK & MOREHEAD, Furniture and Carpet Rooms, 1117 Main Street. my14

JULEP AND LEMONADE—STRAW. Wholesale and Retail. W. S. HUTCHINS. my14

LOW THAN EVER—LADIES' GOLD Hunting American Watches, \$25, \$30 and \$40. The above prices have never been touched in this city. my14

TURNER & DILLON.—P. R.—The finest stock of SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES in the State. my14

THE CHEAP CASH DRY GOODS AND Carpet House of Centre Wheeling. HENRY ROEMER is now receiving his stock of SUMMER GOODS. Special bargains in Lawns, White P. Ks., Linen Braidings, French and English. Large assortment and new styles of Parasols at low prices. Calf and seal. Something new in Fancy Colored Shirts. Big Drives in White Shirts. The lowest price Table Linen and Turkey Red Drapes in the city. A Grand Bargain, 11-4 Red Quilt, worth \$2.00, for \$1.25. my14

CARPETS, Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Lace Curtains. We have them for cash at a small advance above cost price, and cheaper than you can buy them from any house in the city. Save your money and give us a call. my14

HENRY ROEMER, No. 2066 MAIN STREET, WHEELING, W. VA. my14

GREAT SUCCESS—WE ARE Convincing the People That it is to their interest to BUY for CASH. LOOK AT OUR Dollar Black Silks Opened this Morning. my14

LOOK AT OUR EXTRA Heavy Table Damask At 55 Cents. See if it is not what you pay 75 cents for for the sake of having it charged for a few days. my14

FIFTY PIECES WHITE BROCADED P. Ks., Worth 87 1/2 cents for 18 1/2 cents. J. S. RHODES & CO. my14

NOTICE—I hereby warn all persons not to trust my wife, Mary Bellinger, on my account, she having left me and board without my consent. JOSEPH BELLINGER. WHEELING, May 12, 1879. my15

Fine Carriages—With all the modern improvements, and especially the latest Eastern Carriages of every description. Repairing promptly attended to in all its branches. L. GLENNKAMP & CO., 75, 77 and 79 LIBERTY STREET, AND 92 PENN AVENUE. PITTSBURGH. my15

TEACHERS WANTED \$500 to \$800 PER MONTH—during the Spring and Summer. For full particulars address J. C. MURPHY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. my15

Dry Goods.

THE DATE POSITIVELY FIXED AND NO MISTAKE! THE BIG SHOW WILL EXHIBIT ONE DAY ONLY! AT WHEELING, THURSDAY, MAY 15. THE GREAT LONDON CIRCUS! SANGER'S ROYAL BRITISH MENAGERIE! Consolidated with Cooper, Bailey & Co's Great International Allied Shows.

Living Pyramid of 10 Trained Elephants. Just As Represented. Ranging in size from 10 to 17 feet. Total Height 83 feet 2 inches.

PRINCE ROMEO, KHEVIN, JULIET, VICTORIA, CHIEFTAIN, EMPRESS, WANDERER, and under saddle.

THE TWO MOST FORMIDABLE AMUSEMENT RIVALS IN THE WORLD NOW UNITED IN ONE. Four Acres of Exhibition Tents, 165,000 Yards of Canvas Pavilions Illuminated by the Electric Light, Making Night as Bright as Day. A Combination of Two Great Menageries.

One Hundred Massive Dens and Lairs, Containing Rare Animals from all Quarters of the Globe.

THE SPECIAL FEATURES OF THIS DEPARTMENT EMBRACE

Elephants in Parade. Elephants in Harness. Elephants in the Ring. Elephants in Living Pyramids. Elephants in Military Manoeuvres. A Den of Six Performing Tigers. A Den of Six Performing Hyenas. A Den of Four Trained African Lions. A Den of Six Brazilian Jaguars. Rare Specimens of Bora e Creation, owned by no other show.

Over One Hundred Star Artists, Male and Female. Twenty Female Equestrians. Genius, Talent and Skill of Every Country Represented. 10,000 rare, National and Historical Museum curiosities.

Five Great Clowns. Performers from all Nations of the Earth.