DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.



ARE AN GOOD LOOKING AN THEY THEY ARE BRAINY.

Portraits With Brief Sketches of the Lives Lieutenant Governor Chauscey F. Black, Robert Bruce Ricketts, J. Simpson Africa, William J. Brennen and Maxwell Stevenson.

Chauncey F. Black, whose face adorns the top of this column, and who is the Democandidate for governor, bears his mother's family name, was born "among the sons of frosty thunder," in Somerset county, Pa. November, 1849. His early education was obtained at Monongalia academy, Morgantown, W. Va., at Hiram college in Ohio, and he finished his studies at Jefferson college, Canonsburg. When he was a pupil at Hiram the late President Garfield was a tutor there, and the acquaintance thus formed there, and the acquaintance thus formed ripened into a personal friendship, which was only interrupted by the president's tragic death. Their political difference was the widest, as illustrated by the scholarly and unanswerable paper in which Mr. Black took issue with Mr. Garneld's exultant boast that the influence of Jellerson is on the wane in our rolling system.

That the induced of series of is on the ware in our political system. Young Black was admitted to the bar of Somerset, but never practiced much, show-ing early inclination toward journalism and other forms of literary work. From the time of beginning his law studies, he wrote for carlous journals on a wide range of topics doing a vast amount of effective political work, for which he had trained himself by profound study of the fathers of the repub-ic. Jefferson found in him an appreciative but discriminating admirer, and be has been a frequent contributor to the New York San and other prominent newspapers, expounding pure Democratic doctrine. More than any other living man has be re

vived the study of Jeffersonian principles in the country, and he has early and late bat-tled for them. He became prominent in Jefferschian societies and spoke and wrote at many places on the principles these organ-izations represented. He has also taken a very lively interest in the Granger move-

Mr. Black was notninated for lightenant governor in 1882 and elected with the re-mainder of the Democratic ticket by a ma-jority of pearly forty thousand. He presided over the Senate with great satisfaction to the extra sessions of all parties in the regular and the extra sessions of 1883, and the session of 1885, and left the chair with the universal good will of all. His descisions were rendered promptly and were never overruled even in a body which was opposed to him in political opi

ROBERT BRUGE RICKETTS.



of persons who have risen to eminence and of persons who have rised to eminence and influence by merit in this land of liberty and free opportunity. He is past thirty-six years of age ; having been born in the city of Pitts-burg, on Sept. 5, 1856. He was educated in the public schools, and by study during leis-ure moments, or while working at the lathe or planing machine. He has been president of the Mechanics' Literary association, of Pittsburg, for the last twelve years, the mem-bers of which are workingnen i and he is also a member of the Franklin Lite-rary society, a leading debaling and reading association of the irror city. It is to these literary associations and an inborn love of learning, united with studious bablis and a literary taste, that whatever progress the subject of this sketch has made or may make must be largely ascribed. He was compelled to leave school and engage in hard work before reaching the age of II years-beginning to earn his own living tworking as a "publicy" at a heat-ing-furnare in Jones & Laughlin's American iron works. He was subsequently employed as a boy of all work in the col rolling de-partment, and continued to work in this ca-pacity until nearly 15 years of age, at which ime was indentured as an apprentice to learn the trade of machinist. He served four years, and at the expiration of that time he was presoned by the company with a full equipment of tools for faithin service ren-dered, skill acquired and assome recognition and read and intege and as an one recognition and read work in the care, interest and indusso by merit in this land of liberty and

he was presented by the sufficiently while equipment of tools for faithful service ren-dered, skill acquired and assome recognition and roward for the care, interest and indus-try shown. In the spring of 1872 he visited the principal cities and towns of the West, working as a machinist in order to improve in skill and increase in knowledge. Among the places where he was employed are Tidioute, Penn'a, Cleveland, Ohio, Terre Haute, Ind., Louisville, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

Hante, Ind., Louisville, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Iil. While at work as a machinist at Jones & McLaughlin's mill, a drill be was operating broke, and a small piece struck Mr. Brennen in the right eye, rendering it sightless. He by assiduous study propared himself for the bar about a half dozen years ago and be is now one of the brightest of the young barristers of Western Pennsylvania. Mr.

barristers of Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Brennen has been elected six consecutive times chairman of the Democratic commit-tee of Alleghony county; he is a member of the state executive committee, and has been continuously since iss3. He has in preparation a treatise on "Practical Mechan-ics."

J. SIMNON AFRICA.

John Simson Africa, the present secretary of internal atlairs, and the Democratic nom nee for re-election, was born in Huntingdon where he now resides, on the 15th of Septem

ber, 1832. Mr. Africa was educated in the common schools and at the Huntingdon academy. These gave him all the opportunities that were neccessary for the active and successful were neccessary for the active and successful and professional life which has destined to be his. He has, however, been a close student notwithstanding, a necessary requisite for any one engaged in practical professional pursuits. After completing his academic studies, he began the study and practice of surveying and civil engineering with his father and his uncle. James Simpson, who was his principal instructor. In his profes-sion he attained high distinction.

as his primary and the structure of the first protection. As the campaign of 1882 approached, there developed a great unanimity of sentimen that Mr. Africa should be the nominee of the Democracy of the state for the secretaryshi of internal affairs. In bringing about this de sirable result, he took no part—but in this, as in other cases, was ready to obey the beheat of his party. The nomination was there of his party. The nomination was there-fore conferred upon him by the state convention, which met at Harrisburg, in June, of that year. It will be remem-bered that prior to this campaign there had been bitter antagonism in the Re-publican party, which ended in a split-the Hon. John Stewart, of Chambersburg, be-coming the candidate of the independents, while the regular nomination was conferred tile the regular nomination was conferred

THE HYACINTH. Semutiful Spring Flower-Fail the Pro Time to Plant Buthe-How to Grow These Flowers Successfully. for the INTRILIGENCER.

AU1103

The Dutch of Holland give to the hyscinth, the name which we credit the rose, the queen of the flowers. And well they can, for, what plants are so well adapted to their soil and climate as bulbous plants of which the hys-clinth most undoubtedly reigns supreme. It has been known by the name Hyacin-thus from the time of Homer, or even earlier. As the fable reads, Hyacinthus was a beautiful boy, and while pitching quoits with Apollo, was accidentally killed, the jealous Apolto, was accidentially killed, the jeatous zephyrs blowing a quoit pliched by Apollo upon him. Apollo, wishing to show his love for his playmate, changed his body into the flower which bears his name. The sentimon-

tal mind therefore, makes plain the language tal mind therefore, makes plain the language of the hyacinth. It was introduced into England in 1505, and in 1620 it consisted of eight varieties. From that time it has made rapid and marked im-provement, until at the present we have up-wards of four thousand named varie-ties the being customary with some of two male customary with some some of two male customary with some of two male customary with some some of two male customary with som as the inest tulips, crocuses, narcissus, etc. As I have said before, their soil is especially and peculiarly adapted to their successful cultivation. The Dutch are all flower-loving people, and have more patience in growing a line plant than the Englishmau or Ameri-can. Dutch average florists have been known to sell all they possessed, so to be able to pur-

to sell all they possessed, so to be able to pur chase a rare tulip bulb. The French speak Prof. J. C. Loudon in his "Encyclopædia

of them as *hortachica*. Prof. J. C. Loudon in his "Encyclopedia of Gardening." gives us a curious fact, in re-gard to the hyacinth flowers. He says: "After the bulbs have thewered, the flower-stalks are cut off, to make the leaves grow stronger, and laid in a place where they can do no injury: because, if they were left to decay upon the hyacinth beds, they would cause all the bulbs to rot. They cannot even be used as manure for trees, etc., because, if they are not poisonous, they at least always contain a corrosive property, and to such a degree, that in the month of October the laborers, after working five or six hours among them, become red and flory all over, and are in great pain until this labor termi-nates. The pain even provents sleep." The Dutch government offers large pre-miumsto the American florists who force the hyacinth into bloom most successfully. Of

hyacinth into bloom most successfully. course the only parties who can be successful are those who purchase the Holland bulb. So you see, even the Dutch have axes for us to grind, but while we are laboring with the crank that turns the stone, giving an edge to their ax, we will not suffer as the obliging school boy, and we will be made all the happier for forcing into flower the bulbs that have been grown by the owners of the ax. For what flower gives to our homes such a delicious performe during the late winter months as the hyacinth? Gently reminding another the bulbs it in many us to grind, but while we are laboring with months as the hyacinth ? Gently reminding us that spring is coming, and with it many of their kindred friends, such as the crocus, with their brightsmiling faces ; the snowdrop, as the true emblem of hope, dressed in white and hanging her head so modestly ; the nar-cissus and yellow daffodil with his pips, which, by the way, he never lights ; and next the belle of the season, the tullo, (not "two-lips,") her gay colors much resembling the turban of the wealthy Mahomedan, from whence it gets its name ; the elegance of form and the beauty of its colors brightening the landscapes, while a few hyacinths will scent the surrounding atmosphere with the frag-rance, which in the tullp is found wanting. WHEN TO FLANT THEM. WHEN TO PLANT THEM.

It may seem a little ahead of time to use as a subject a spring flower, and no doubt many will say: "Oh! bother the flowers that bloom in the spring," as this is the fall; but we must remember that we sow wheat in the autumn, and reap the barvest the follow-ing summer. Those who do not plant spring blooming bulb in the fall, must not expect to have swring flowers, while their more farhave spring flowers, while their more farsaytes spring nowers, while their more far-sighted neighbors will be enjoying the re-sults of their labor. Therefore, a few facts on the culture of the hyacinth, as the most beau-tiful of spring flowers, will not be out of seasen.

season. In the open ground the bulb of this plant should be planted in October, or even No-vember, and the early part of December would do, providing the ground is not frozen. The Holland hyacinth bulb, as offered for sale in this country, are from three to five years old. So you see, it takes some time to grow fine bulbs. It delights in a cool and light sandy soil;

It delights in a cool and light sandy soil; in most places this has to be especially pre-pared with two parts well decomposed cow manure, or decayed vegetable manure, such as leaf mould, four parts good garden soil, and one part sand, river sand preferable. With the above soil thoroughly worked to the depth of at least one loot, the best results will be reached. They will, however, grow and bloom well in any ordinary garden soil. and bloom well in any ordinary garden soil. Some peat and sand dng into the beds that



## A WORD OF WARNING.

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LANCASTER, PA.

Robert Bruce Ricketts, was born Apri 29th, 1839, in the village of Orangeville Columbia county, Pa. His grandfather, Edward Ricketts, was of English origin and in the colonial days was a noted Indian in the colonial days was a noted Indian fighter and companion of the famous Cap-tain Samuel Brady. His father was a gen-eral merchant and farmer. From his mother's side he is descended from an old family which had branches in both the north of Ireland and the south of Scotland and were of the class who did so much and so well in connection with the earlier develop-ment of the resources of this state. His father and uncle built the North Mountain house at Lake Ganoga where the colonial house, at Lake Ganoga, where the colonel now spends a good part of his time, located in the midst of about 212 square miles of almost virgin timber land, probably the largest and most valuable tract of the kind left in state.

left in state. He was educated at the schools of the vicinity and Wyoming seminary, from which latter institution he had not long graduated when the war broke out, being graduated when the war broke out, heing at the time about twenty-two years of age. He at once enlisted in Battery F. rist Regi-ment Pe, sylvania Reserve Volunteer Ar-tillery and was mustered into the service as First fleutenant July sth. 1861. Promotion followed rapidty. He became captain May Sch. 1863; major, December 1st, 1871, and colonel, March 15th, 1865, and was discharged from the service, after the close of the war, June 3d, 1855. When promoted to his majority he left

When promoted to his majority he left his battery and was assigned to the command of the Second corps batteries on the Ninth corps line, in front of Petersburg ; afterwards as inspector of artillery for the Ninth corps. After Lee's surrender he was insite inspector of the artillery under Gomeral William Hass of the artillery under General William Hays, the reserve then including nearly all the ar-

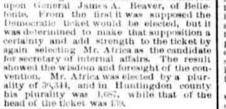
tillery in the army. During the greater part of the war Rick etts' battery was attached to the Second corps, and et Gettysburg it did famous service for the Union cause. Gen. Hancock singled it and its commander out for special com-mendation.





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MAXWELL STEVENAON.

Maxwell Stevenson, candidate for cor

have not been otherwise prepared, will cause the bulb to produce larger-sized flowers with brighter colors. After preparing the beds as above, select a dry day for planting ; place the bulbs about eight or ten inches apart and plant them about four inches deep to the crown of the bulb. After the ground has slightly frozen, cover the beds with a few hence or sublish of some kind to protect leaves or rubbish of some kind to protect

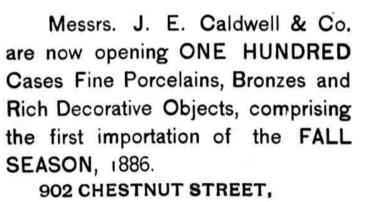
leaves or rubbish of some kind to protect from very severe freezing. The forcing of the byacinth is a great plea-sure to flower lovers: it is successfully ac complished both in water and earth in pots. The neatest mariner for ladies is to grow them in byacinth glasses, filled with water, as they can be placed when in bloom on the dining table, or in the parlor, centing the air all through the house. Get scenting the air all through the house. Get only the largest and most perfect built, place them in the glass, and fill with water, so that be base of the built is about one-eighth of an nch from the water. A small piece of char-coal will keep the warer pure. Stand them away in dark, cool closets, where the water will not freeze, for about eight weeks, when bring to the light graduality. When the sproot at the top of the built has changed from the yellow to a dark green, put to a sunny window, when in the course of a few weeks you will see the dower buds. Change the water every three weeks when in the cellar, and twice a week when in the warm room.

weeks when in the cellar, and twice a week when in the warm room. For growing in pots use rich garden loam and sand and a five inch pot for each bulb ; place some pots-herd (broken pots) in the bottom to insure good drainage, and plant the bulb so that the crown is just even with the earth, and put away in a dark cool cellar, not cold enough to freeze, give them a thorough watering, and whenever they are dry give them more water. After eight weeks treat them the same as those in glasses. There are many different ways of growing and forcing hyacinth bulbs successfully, but and forcing byacinth builts successfully, but these are the simplest and among the best. GUIDE FOR CHYSANTHEMUM GROWERS. Being something of an enthusiast on the

chrysanthemums, I can not close without reminding the readers of the coming enrysanthemum exhibition.

gressman at-large, was been February 1, 1847, near Londonderry, Ireland, of a stock By this time, most, if not all, chrysanthe-mum plans, will be showing their flower buds, and by examination you will find, that there is quite a number to the start branch. To produce larger and more perfect flowers, almost two-thirds of the flower buds should be pinched off as soon as they appear. Be-fore they commence to show their color to-bacco dust should be sprinkled all over the plants to destroy the black Aphis fly, which might otherwise ruin the flowers. Every strong branch must be tied to a stake, so as not to be broken by the wind and rain. Plants in pots should be watered with guano water, made by dissolving one tablespoonful of guano in two gallons of water, at least once a week. By this time, most, if not all, chrysanthe noted for its pluck, energy and ability. In was brought to this country in December. 1851, when not quite five years old, and has been a resident of Philadelphia ever since. His early struggles for advancement were untiring and severe, but no more striking than those of thousands of others. After be-ing ongaged in several occupations, he studied law, was admitted to the bar and prompt-ly obtained recognition for his talents. He ly obtained recognition for his talents. He became prominently identified with the labor movement in the Quaker City. His first public interest in the labor move-A mateur gardeners and florists, as well as

His first public interest in the labor move-ment was as its unanimously chosen candi date for Congress in the First congressional district of Philadelphia, in 1875. Without any organized aid he made a plucky tight, getting a count of nearly 4,300 votes, and many not credited to him. He has ever been an active Democrat from conviction, but deeply in sym-pathy with every movement for the advancement of labor everywhere; and that no man should charge that his interest in the great struggle of Jabor for recognition was prompted by mercenary or selfish motives he has absolutely refused compensation for any services randered to any properly iden-ied member of organized labor, defending working their suits for wages and other claims without hesitation. <text><text><text> Take Red Star Cough Cure for colds. No optates. Twenty-five cents a bottle. THE INTELLIGENCER OFFICE has the facilities and material for doing all kinds of Job Print-ing. Prices reasonable.



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