

Democratic Candidate for President Judge.



ROBERT R. LITTLE, ESQ.

Robert R. Little, only son of E. H. and Eliza Little, was born in Berwick, this county, in 1852. He came to Bloomsburg with his parents when but a child, and has grown up with the town. In his early youth he attended the public schools, and later the State Normal School of this town, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1871. After his graduation from the Normal he attended college at Rochester University and Hamilton College. On his return he entered his father's law office and was admitted to the Bar in September 1874.

In 1876 he was elected District Attorney and was re-elected in 1879, serving in that office for six years. It is a fact known to all who had occasion to watch his administration of that office, that the business was promptly and ably performed. The interests of the taxpayers were closely watched and improper bills for costs were not allowed. He has also served as solicitor for the town of Bloomsburg and for the county, and is at present filling that position. He has been an active member of our Board of School Directors for the past seven years, and also one of the trustees of the State Normal School. For years he has been the attorney for the First National Bank of this town. He is also an official member of the Baptist church, and has been a consistent member from his youth up.

In the preparation of his cases he exercises great care and patient research, with the result that he never goes to trial with a case half prepared. Mr. Little is not what you would call a born orator and advocate, but a clear, logical and forcible reasoner.

He has the faculty of getting right down to the ruling points on which his case hinges, and brushing all else aside throws his whole soul into his cases, with which he has been very successful.

But few candidates have had to fight so hard for the nomination as Mr. Little. He received a majority of the popular vote in Montour county, but under the delegate system Judge Ikeler had a majority in the convention, and the conferrees were given to him. Mr. Little had a large majority in Columbia county. Judge Ikeler died, leaving Mr. Little the only candidate in the field, when the appointment of Senator Herring as Judge for the unexpired term, gave him a new opponent. Then followed the contest for the control of Montour county; the nomination of Mr. Little by the regularly appointed conferrees of Columbia county and the conferrees that were said to have been appointed by Judge Ikeler for Montour; the filing of his certificate of nomination at Harrisburg, and exceptions thereto by Judge Herring; the expensive legal battle in the court of Dauphin county resulting in Mr. Little's certificate being rejected on the ground that Judge Ikeler's conferrees were not appointed by him during his lifetime; the nomination of Judge Herring by the Standing committee of Montour, and finally, the long drawn out sessions of the conference, and the final withdrawal of Judge Herring, and the nomination of Mr. Little as the Democratic candidate for President Judge. After all this, he is entitled to the hearty support of every Democrat in the district, and the indications are that he will have it, and will be elected.

WHY POLK SHOULD BE ELECTED.

In discussing the subject of whom the people should elect to represent them in congress, we beg leave first, to dwell upon the point as to what is required of such representative and the duties which he owes to his constituents.

In the common acceptance of the term a representative is a person who is the agent of another, or others and in the case of a member of the lower house of Congress he represents the particular ideas upon matters of state, of the majority of electors of the district from which he is chosen.

It is therefore the duty of such a representative to carry out the policy of the party which is dominant in such a district, in other words he is to be guided in his Congressional acts by the principles of the party which elects him, and is expected to carry out those principles.

This rule seldom is and never should be violated. Why this should be so is perfectly clear. For Congressmen represent not alone the immediate interests of their district, but are also national law makers and as such should assist in framing laws which represent the principles upon which that party rests.

Now if the majority of the electors of a district are Democrats, then it is their duty to elect Democratic Congressmen for the reasons above stated.

Does it not therefore seem absurd that a pronounced and rank Republican should ask Democrats to elect

him to represent them? For if so elected he certainly will not represent their policy, but will carry out his own party's ideas.

For example, let us take the case that a bill is before Congress which has as its object the cessation of law by injunction—do you for a moment believe that a Republican Congressman would vote for it?

Do you believe that a Republican Congressman would vote for an income tax law? The only tax which to a limited extent would force millionaires to pay a fair proportion toward the support of our government? In short, do you believe that he would vote for the enactment of any law which the Democratic party would consider essential to the welfare of the masses of the people?

No, you do not believe that he would do any thing of the kind, for you know that as a Republican he is bound to support the Republican measures only, many of which you also know antagonize your interests, the interests of the masses of the people and are favorable to the excessively rich only.

On the other hand if you elect a Democrat, such a man by virtue of his Democracy, will support such bills as favor all classes alike, will assist to enact such laws as will carry out the ideas as promulgated by your party of which you are an integral part.

How can a good Democrat then conscientiously antagonize the interests most dear to a liberty loving peo-

ple, by voting for a Republican Congressional candidate?

This is a vital, a momentous question for you to decide, it means that you cast your ballot either in the interest of the masses or the classes.

A man cannot serve both God and Mammon, neither can he serve both the Democratic and Republican parties.

As far as the personality of the Congressional candidates for this district is concerned, we have but few comments to offer.

The Republican candidate, Mr. Woodin, is a man who was, so to speak, born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

Being an only son of wealthy parents he received every advantage that money could procure. Being educated in our institutions of learning, supplemented by extensive travels in foreign lands, surrounded by luxury and refining influences has made him a polished gentleman of the world.

Whether such training, such surroundings, has been instrumental in making him acquainted with the needs of the common people we leave you to answer.

One thing, however, is certain, and that is, that no matter how kindly intentioned he may be he will necessarily be obliged to obey the dictates of his party.

The Democratic candidate, Mr. Polk, comes from good old Democratic stock. He, in a superlative degree, possesses those traits of character which ever constitute the attributes of the ideal candidate.

Born and raised on a farm he is of the people, knows their wants and will serve their interests. He believes that the masses are entitled to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the classes.

He believes in equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and when elected to Congress will support such measures only as will benefit all people alike, and will oppose those measures which would antagonize the interests of the masses.

Like all men who lived the early part of their lives on the farm, he fully recognizes the fact that existing conditions are detrimental to the best interests of the agriculturists. He will join other patriots to change those conditions for the better.

At the age of sixteen, Mr. Polk entered Lehigh University and creditably completed both the scientific and engineering courses in four years.

His first experience in his present vocation was as a day laborer working at one dollar and twenty cents a day and by untiring energy and close attention to his tasks worked his way up to his present position.

Having passed through all of the stages from a laborer to manager of one industry and part owner of another, he knows the wants and hardships of the working man, and what is to his great credit, bears those facts in mind in his treatment of men in his employ. He has adopted the system of paying his men every two weeks in cash, will accept no orders—hence sharpers cannot prey upon his men's earnings, is radically opposed to the company store system holding that the men should be paid in cash and spend their earnings as they like.

This reveals the character of the man and stamps him as a friend of the laborer.

When the cries for help from starving and down trodden Cubans were wafted to our shores, he donned the uniform and joined the army of liberators. Here again he showed the stuff he is made of. And when through the inexcusable neglect of the war department his comrades in arms were stricken with the deadly typhus he pulled off his coat, laid floors in their tents and tenderly cared for his sick boys.

Here is a man brave as the bravest, gentle as the gentlest, and it is of such that heroes are made. Do you wonder then that the soldier boys worship him? Oh yes, they will vote for him, every one of them; and the men in the mines and shops will also vote for him and so will the farmers.

The man who has the milk of human kindness flowing in his veins needs no trumpet to proclaim it. It is stamped upon his brow and when you meet Rufus K. Polk you will discern the mark with the naked eye.

If you want to drive away trouble, the blues, and laugh and grow fat, be entertained and instructed, go to the Tabernacle on Thursday Ev'g Oct. 27, and hear Joe Hitchner in Tid Bits, and his daughter Miss Hitchner recite.

John Hilday, the Sixth street merchant, has changed his place of residence from Espy to Bloomsburg.

WHY PUT IT OFF?

The buying of your Fall and Winter Clothing and Footwear at this store means the saving of many dollars, and then why put off getting your actual needs, when you can buy them of us now without paying one cent's profit. This sale will last but a comparatively short time, and every day sees the stock growing less. In possibly 2 months we shall bid our friends (who have been loyal to us and helped us build this business to its present size), good-bye.

It's a harvest time for buyers of Suits and Overcoats, Storm Ulsters, Boy's Reefers, Men's Underwear, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. The profits are knocked completely off. It's an exchange of Goods for money.

Suits, Overcoats and Storm Ulsters for Men at

\$ 3.90	from \$ 5.00.
4.50	" 6.00.
5.50	" 7.50.
7.50	" 10.00.
10.00	" 13.50.
12.00	" 15.00.

A Saving on each of from \$1.50 to \$4.00.

Boy's Suits and Reefers and Overcoats at

\$1.50	from \$2.25.
2.00	" 2.75.
2.50	" 3.50.
3.00	" 4.00.
3.50	" 5.00.

A Saving on Each of from 50c. to \$2.00.

Mens and Boys Hats and Caps.

19c.	from 25c.
39c.	" 50c.
50c.	" 75c.
75c.	" \$1.00
\$1.00	" 1.50
1.50	" 2.00
2.00	" 3.00

SHOES.

Mens, Womens, Misses and Children's, prices that were never heard of before for such qualities.

98 cents.

For hundreds of pairs of Mens, Womens, Misses and Children's that retailed at from \$1.50 to \$3.50. Rubbers, Rubber Boots, Felts, Gaiters, all at and below cost.

Men's Underwear,

Gloves, Sweaters,

Mackintosh Coats

and Outfittings of

Every Kind at the

Actual Wholesale

Cost.

Boy's Waists at

a Sacrifice.

GIDDING & COMPANY,

The White Front,

Nearly Opposite Court House.

Two Doors Below Postoffice

Democratic Candidate for State Senator.



J. HENRY COCHRAN.

From a Log Cutter to One of the Largest Employers of Labor in this State. Fair, Just, Popular, Charitable and Strong in His Party.

The election of J. Henry Cochran, of Williamsport, as the next senator from this district, is conceded by all who are familiar with the situation. The district is composed of the counties of Lycoming, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan.

The candidacy of Mr. Cochran is remarkably well received and it is already apparent that as to him party lines will not be considered when voting time comes.

Mr. Cochran came to Williamsport from Maine in the year 1862, then in the 18th year of his age, and first found employment in Clearfield county as a log chopper at \$20 per month. He continued work as a woodsman and as a log driver until 1864, when he obtained employment on the boom at Williamsport, rafting out logs as a day laborer. A year or two later he associated himself with his brother, Joseph W. Cochran, and, as the firm of J. W. Cochran & Brother, engaged in the business of stocking logs for various mill owners in Williamsport.

In the spring of 1866 he took up his residence in Cameron county, for a number of years having his home in the log camps, where the stocking operations were being carried on. The firm of J. W. Cochran & Brother is known to all lumbermen on the river and was more than ordinarily successful in its business operations. In 1880 Mr. Cochran and his brother entered into partnership with E. R. Payne, of Williamsport, forming the well known firm of Payne, Cochran & Co. In 1885 he made Williamsport his permanent residence, although it had been his business headquarters for more than 15 years before.

In 1874 he was one of the organizers of the Lycoming National bank of Williamsport, and for 13 years he was one of its directors. In the year 1887 he formed a co-partnership with E. R. Payne, J. W. Cochran and H. C. McCormick and established the banking house of Cochran, Payne and McCormick, which soon became, and continues to be, one of the largest and most prosperous banking institutions in this part of Pennsylvania. In 1883 the firm of Payne, Cochran & Co., purchased a controlling interest in the Susquehanna boom, at Williamsport—the same boom on which the subject of this sketch had worked as a day laborer 19 years before. He is also interested in many of the manufacturing establishments of Williamsport and has extensive lumber interests in other States, notably at Ashland, in the State of Wisconsin.

His business operations it will be seen are very extensive, as much so as any man in this part of the State, and, from being himself a laborer, has for many years been a very large employer of labor. Those who have worked for him at one time or another, are to be found in almost every community in the lumbering districts of the State, and none can be found who would not testify to his uniform fairness, and to his extreme liberality in time of need.

He was never a candidate for any public office except the office of county treasurer of Cameron county, to

which he was elected in 1877 until his candidacy for State senator four years ago. His popularity in Cameron county was shown by the fact that although his party was in the minority in the county, and his Republican opponent an unobjectionable man yet Mr. Cochran received more than three-fourths of all the votes in the county, in several districts not a vote being cast against him.

He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1892 and 1896, and has many times represented his county in State conventions. In the councils of his party he has for many years been regarded as one of the safest and most judicious advisers. Mr. Cochran in the community in which he lives, is known as one of the most liberal of contributors to all public enterprises and charitable institutions, while his unostentatious acts of private charity and his help of the poor and needy are known to his nearest friends as being even more liberal. He became a candidate for senator in 1894 after upwards of 2,000 of the Democratic voters of Lycoming county had requested him by letter to do so.

The Democratic party, and the people of this Senatorial district, regardless of party, are to be congratulated upon the fact that they are to retain so able a representative in the senate of Pennsylvania.

In 1894 Senator Cochran ran ahead of his party ticket over a thousand votes. He was recognized in the Senate as the leader of the Democratic side, and was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Governor this year, but he declined to have his name used. Senator Cochran is an honor to the district and to the Democratic party.

Vote for Cochran.

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