

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

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The Columbian
Published every Friday. Subscription price, \$1.00 a year. Entered as Second-Class Matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1890.

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Early that morning, when the excitement which followed the tearing open of the grave the previous afternoon had somewhat subsided, the Polanders, acting under the order of Martin Wilkes, once more took possession of the cemetery, they made no further effort to touch the coffin, which had been placed back in the open grave, but propping up the broken gates of the cemetery and securely fastening them, they left two of their number in charge, armed to the teeth, and with orders to resist any attempt and attempt on the part of the Lithuanians or any one else to enter the cemetery for any purpose.

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This roused the Polanders to aggressive action. They seized the church and parochial residence, and when Father Barba reached Plymouth he found his dwelling and the church barred against him. He applied to the local authorities, and warrants were issued for the arrest of those holding possession of the parish house. On October twenty-second, the police made an attempt to break the door open, but were met by a gang of Polanders, armed with rifles and revolvers, who threatened the first man who attempted to enter. The police fell back and gave up the attempt. Subsequently they arrested two of the Polanders on the street.

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On Tuesday Wilkes was arrested and put in jail. With him absent, the Polanders lost their aggressiveness and the Lithuanian children were quietly interred. Then came the horrible sacrifice. Released under bail, Wilkes went down to Plymouth, and gathering a dozen of the most desperate of his friends, raised the gates locked and the place held by Polanders, and dragged out the two coffins.

One of the coffins was split by a pick or drill being driven entirely through it, which must have also pierced the body of the six year old child within. Standing over the grave, with Winchester rifle in his hands, Wilkes directed the work of the desperados. What they would have done had they not been before they had completed their task, the boys of Irish miners came by, and seeing what was going on, resolutely attacked the ghouls, who fled without offering fight. The miners then replaced the coffin in the grave. Barney Quinn, one of the men, states that one coffin is split both at the top and bottom, and that one of the infant's arms is laid bare from the body.

The news of this outrage excited the Lithuanians to desperation, and it needed the utmost efforts of the priest and the more sensible of the party to restrain them from violence. A delegation was sent to Wilkes-Barre to consult with their attorney, ex-Senator W. H. Hines, and they are now guiding themselves entirely by his advice. Wilkes was seized by Alderman Donohoe from the street, Wilkes and eight of the active spirits of his party.

Wilkes, who, though a reckless and unprincipled man is cunning and sagacious, had also engaged a lawyer, ex-District attorney James L. Lennan. Acting under his advice, the men for whom warrants were served fled, and disappeared. They were a ragged and desperate looking crowd. Not one said a word, except Martin Wilkes, whose slightest rebuff they obeyed like sheep. He asked for a continuance of the case until such time as the proceedings now pending for the possession of the cemetery were settled, and declared his willingness to enter bail to any amount. The court granted a writ and fixed the date of hearing on February 7.

Wilkes was held in \$5000 bail by the others in \$1000 each. The names of these others are: Frank Leschowski, Martin Mochalski, Frank Palowski, John Pasloski, John Grytko, Frank Koschicki, Ignaz Kosmoski, and Joseph Teske. So the matter is at present.

Don't Waste Your Time
money experimenting with doubtful remedies, when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is so positively certain in its curative action as to warrant its manufacturers in supplying it to the public, as they are doing through druggists, under a duly executed certificate of guarantee, that it will accomplish all it is recommended to do, or money paid for it will be promptly returned. It cures torpid liver, or biliousness, indigestion, or dyspepsia, all humors, or blood taint, from whatever cause arising, skin and scalp diseases, scrofulous affections, (not excepting consumption, or lung weakness), if taken in time and given a fair trial.

Thousands of cures follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents.

Public Roads.
The "road question" seems uppermost in the minds of the people, or rather the question is upon the surface of public agitation. And why should it not be? Any new system that is proposed to supplant an old custom may be attended by grave responsibilities, and prove detrimental to some localities and highly beneficial to other sections. The above subject is urged as a reform, measure, and yet the people should not be too hasty to "swap horses while crossing a stream," especially while the depressing times are too crushing upon the tax ridden farming community. Many citizens do not seem favorably disposed to any radical changes in the road laws in the manner proposed, believing that working out (standing out) their road tax is not so burdensome as paying a money tax. But a change in the road laws is desirable, manifestly so, from the mutterings all over the State. The opinion of many leading citizens, however, is that many localities are in need of such changes, as are proposed, but that such laws passed, such as are in contemplation, are right and proper, if submitted to the people of the several townships of our commonwealth for adoption or rejection at stated intervals, in manner as were the school laws. No doubt such a course would prove more satisfactory to the people, in which event, a striking contrast would present a leading feature in comparison between the old and the new systems; and if the new proved more advantageous to the tax payers of adjoining districts, the people adjacent thereto, would most gladly adopt the new. There are other irrelevant objections offered, to the effect, that farmers should not allow themselves to be taxed to death to put the road into better shape, or that to facilitate more easy and speedy travel for "land sharks" who make it a business of preying upon the farmer and robbing him of his hard earned cash. But the most important point in connection with the road question is no doubt overlooked by the people in the "reform" of the change. Our rural roads are thoroughly leading higher and higher up all possible country points, connecting, and are also the means of communicating with cities and towns in all localities through the country and farming districts. Now, the people are obliged by law to keep the roads and bridges in good repair under existing laws, and the obligation will be no less binding should the change be made, and there is any difference in the new order of things will be tyrannical. But it will be observed that our public roads are almost wholly in the country and farming districts, and the entire cost of making and keeping them in repair, falls to the lot of our farmers, except so far as our towns are not incorporated cities and boroughs. It was also observed that the State is most interested in good roads, and the Governor called attention to the subject not long since—since it is very evident that something will be done by our legislature to remedy the evil complained of. But is it fair, right, or just, that the burden of the cost of road making and repairing shall wholly fall to the farming community, since they are the public money and indispensable to our entire population. Should not the State appropriate a goodly share of the money required to make and put our roads in proper repair, and thus put the whole burden upon the farmer. Railroad companies, syndicates, corporations and monopolies require and use public roads more than farmers do, and they pay the same. Farmers are to it that they are not again beaten in the game of road schemes, and do not surrender their rights, nor consent to "swap horses while crossing a stream" unless the State pays the "boot."

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The George A. Hill Company (from the People's Theatre, New York City) opened their season last Monday evening. They opened with the "Golden Girl," or the "Walt of the Mines," an excellent play, which was well interpreted, Miss Minnie Lester delighted the audience with her impersonations of Nance, the wait of the mines, and Mr. Hill as Barney McGuire took the house by storm. On Tuesday night the Irish play, "The Rose of Killarney" was excellently rendered, and last night "New York by Gaslight," was given in an admirable manner, with all the requisite scenery to give full effect to the play. (To-night Thursday) the "Female Detective" will be given; Friday night, "The Exile of Erin," and Saturday night "Jack Sheppard." A matinee will be given at 2 p. m. on Saturday for the ladies and children, when "The Green Hills of Ireland" will be played.

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Reuben Stiller and Mike Yaple have taken the contract to make William Stephens' masonry.

W. K. Holloway of Danville has been appointed associate Judge of Montour county.

Dr. Gardner carries a beautiful case that was presented him by Major M. Grant of Chattanooga, who is under treatment with the doctor.

In the Bell Railroad injunction case an answer has been filed by the defendants, and exceptions to the answer by the plaintiffs. The case goes on the argument list, and will be heard on an early day.

Over one million guesses were sent into the World office, in reference to the time consumed by Nellie Bill in her tour around the world. There was less than one dozen who came within seven seconds of the time.

The Mite Society of the Baptist Church will serve refreshments including Mrs. Rowen Lee Cream, at the home of Mrs. J. R. Rice on First Street, Friday evening of this week. All are cordially invited.

William Maney, of Berwick, has been blind in his left eye for sixteen years. Last week Thursday he was attacked by the grip, and now sees distinctly with both eyes.

To Farmers and others—We have a few bobolinks, circular wood saws, corn-shellers, also our new fodder cutters and grinders, which we will give bargains in. Call early.

Not 20cts, but 10cts. is the popular price with Geo. A. Hill's People's Theatre Co. at the Opera House on Friday evening, Feb. 3rd. Father of all Popular price entertainments. Don't miss it, commencing Monday night, Feb. 3rd.

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WANAMAKER'S.
Other sorts anywhere from \$1.25 to \$30 a pair.

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SHEETS FOR \$28.50
SHEETS FOR \$29.00
SHEETS FOR \$29.50
SHEETS FOR \$30.00

Our regular kinds reduced from our regular prices.
Finest Seal Caps that have been \$15 and \$16.50 each, go to \$11. The \$10 Caps go \$7.50. Pieced Seal Caps go \$3.50 and \$4 to \$3.50 and \$3.