

FROM A NEIGHBORING CITY

Lincoln Sewers to be Built—Letter From Mayor Boyd.

LOOKS LIKE HIGH LICENSE.

General McBride's Vigorous Opposition—The Baranquilla Consol—Base Ball and Libel—Leaning Money to a Railroad.

FROM THE BEE'S NEIGHBORING CITY.

The Lincoln ball club went down to Topeka yesterday to play a series of four games with the men who have been pounding the sphere here for a few days past. Manager Durfee, who has been in St. Louis since the early part of last week, is expected to join the Lincoln's at Topeka. The object of Durfee's visit to St. Louis is said to be the bringing of an action against the Sporting Life and Al. Spink, the editor, for criminal libel. A few weeks back Durfee and Spink were good friends, and the latter was engaged to select the players for the Lincoln team, which he did, sending them on here in charge of Perry Werden, with a letter asking the committee to consist of each man. Suddenly the Sporting Life began to attack Durfee viciously, printing a number of stinging paragraphs from time to time, reflecting on his character as a man and accusing him of base and dishonorable transactions. The cause of this sudden change of front is said to be the release by Durfee, on the ground of incompetence, of a number of players engaged by Spink, the latter taking Durfee's action in this respect as an imputation on his ability to pick out a good playing nine. From that time the "Bee" man is unable to say. The only fact known is that Durfee and Spink's visit to St. Louis to tap Spink for reparation.

THEY WERE MARRIED.

The disappearance of a Rubber Stamp Man with a Blair Maiden.

Yesterday an elderly gentleman stepped into Justice Holsley's office and made inquiry concerning a young couple who were married by the judge about a week ago. The names of the young people were Cay Craynor and Miss May Kindred. The story told by the gentleman was, in effect, as follows: Miss Kindred, a handsome 18-year-old girl, was the daughter of a wealthy stockman living just north of Blair. A few weeks ago she was sent to attend one of the business colleges. While here she met a whooping young man, Craynor, who was witty and fascinating. He succeeded in gaining a complete mastery over her, and after a two weeks' acquaintance the couple were married. The girl then returned to the residence of her uncle on Harney street, and after her marriage she asked that she and her husband be allowed to make their home there still. The uncle was greatly incensed and refused to believe that the marriage had actually taken place. He turned the girl out of doors, telling her never to return to his house again. Since that time nothing has been seen of the couple, and it is believed that they have left town. Her uncle was somewhat surprised to learn that the marriage was genuine, as well as inclined to regret that his action in turning them away was so hasty and ill-considered. The business college is minus a student, but the father at Blair is still unaware that his daughter fair is no longer there.

DR. DIO LEWIS.

A Talk with an Omaha Relative of the Great Reformer.

It is not generally known that Dr. Dio Lewis, the great hygienic physician, who died last week in New York, has relatives in this city. Such is the case, however, for he was an own cousin of Mrs. D. H. Wheeler, of this city. He frequently corresponded with this lady and Maj. D. H. Wheeler, and every year visited them at their home, which was formerly in Plattsmouth. Maj. Wheeler yesterday showed a reporter for the Bee a letter which was written by Dio Lewis on March 10, 1882, concerning some business matters. The script is clearly legible, though a trifle shaky. "Dio Lewis," said Maj. Wheeler in a casual conversation, "was quite friendly at the time of his death and had much of his money invested in western property. He had about \$100,000 in Iowa lands, besides \$50,000 or \$50,000 invested in Cass county lands." "Did he ever say anything to you about his desire, as expressed in his will, of having his body cremated?" "Yes, we had quite a long conversation about the matter while he was visiting at our house about a year ago. He was at that time in the best of health, but nevertheless the conversation turned upon his death, and he said, 'If I die before Helen (his wife) I don't want to be buried. There are too many live people to occupy the earth, to allow the dead to share it with them. No, sir, I want my body to be cremated. The ashes I don't care to have placed in an urn and kept on the parlor shelf. I want my wife to scatter them in the earth, and plant forget-me-nots in them.' We tried to argue with him, but he wouldn't do it, so that it was no surprise to us that his will provided for the cremation of his body. If you will notice you will see that the idea of the cremation is not a new one, but the will, just as he expressed it to us a year ago."

George Giacomini is building a brick block on South Thirtieth street, which will have a frontage of three stores and will be three stories in height.

George Cantield denounces as false the report that he is about to sell his interest in the Canfield house and move out of town. He declares that he has no intention of so doing.

N. H. Bean, Fremont, General George M. O'Brien and wife, and daughters Bessie and Francis, Omaha; George P. Sheesley, David City; John A. Rodis, Omaha; E. A. Ayer, George S. Smith, Omaha; W. H. Ashby, Wynmore; O. W. Patton, Ashland; Tobias Castor, Wilber; George E. Saffadin, Milford; R. T. Dailly, Hastings; John O'Keefe, Plattsmouth; L. M. Thurston, E. S. Dundy, Jr., Omaha; L. M. Jersey, Omaha; G. A. Jaudy, Harvard; P. J. Nichols, Omaha; James Peabody, Farmington; T. C. Callahan and wife, Friend; J. J. Gibson, Omaha; Thomas Jensen and wife, Ulysse; George S. Alexander, Syracuse; John Cagney, Plattsmouth; J. M. Richards, Omaha; James M. Woodworth, Omaha; J. E. Hayes, Wynmore; R. J. Franke, Omaha; F. W. Wilson, Omaha; A. Hartigan, Plattsmouth; C. M. Chambers, Grand Island; Frank Carmichael, Falls City.

Hellman is building a new grand old walk on the Farnam street end of his store.

AFAIRS OF JUSTICE.

Divorce and Other Matters in the District Court.

Annie L. West who was assaulted by her husband Jno. F. West one week ago, yesterday filed a petition for divorce in the district court. She claims that in the latter on the 14th of September, 1885 was guilty of extreme cruelty to her, slapping her in the face, striking her on the head and even drawing a knife upon her. This cruelty she claims has been continued up to the present time. This is the second petition of the kind that has been filed. The last was withdrawn, the parties agreeing to compose their differences and live as man and wife. James Leis, through his attorney, Judge Lake, has filed an appeal from the damages allowed by appraisers on the sixth street viaduct and grading damages. N. P. Drage has also appealed from an award of \$300, and Mrs. A. M. Kennedy from one of \$250, for damages in the same place. Judge Neville called the cases assigned for yesterday and every one of the attorneys was either absent or not ready to proceed. Gen. O'Brien is in Lincoln before the supreme court, where it is expected the case of Thomas Ballard, the murderer, will be decided today. Judge Neville will take up the criminal cases when the following cases will be called: State vs. Lafayette Powell, Murder. State vs. James and Daniel Hensell, Assault with a Knife. State vs. John W. Lauer, Murder. State vs. Annie Johnson, Grand larceny. State vs. David E. Douglas and Win. M. Money, Homicide. State vs. George Duval, Grand larceny. State vs. Harry Ward, Burglary. State vs. John Cavanaugh, Burglary. State vs. J. B. Chase, Assault and battery. State vs. Thomas Leonard, Hugh McGarvey and Pat Carroll, Assault and battery. State vs. Frank Bond, Grand larceny. State vs. Fred Knight, Forgery. Judge Dundy did not appear in the United States district court yesterday being still ill.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

CORPORATE POWER AND PELL

A Crushing, Illegitimate Tax on the Producers of the Soil.

"And the Astonishing Fact Stands That No Power on Earth Can Prevent Them Collecting It"—Signs of the Times.

SHENANDOAH, IOWA, May 24.—To the Editor: To a comparatively recent date the proper functions of governments were held to be, and they confined themselves mainly to protection. Against the foreign foes of the nation the military arm was wielded, and against internal enemies the police power was employed. When the people were safely protected from external and internal enemies, by the government, the exercise of its proper functions was held to be complete. In the progress of modern civilization, the relations of men to each other have undergone a vast change. Instead of the comparative isolation and personal independence of the individual, which characterized former periods, the world's history, modern history, and the history of our own country, has become more closely knit together in their social and industrial conditions, and the tendency of the age is toward a still closer community of interest, and an increased interdependence among men. Wise statesmanship, in governments, recognizes this fact, and accordingly this tendency has been conceived that the functions of government should be enlarged in order to meet the wants which arise under them. Just how far, in what direction, and by what means, the authority of government should be extended and exercised, are as yet, unsolved problems. In so far as added functions have been taken on by the state, the state has become a partake largely of a paternal character. Many things which the people of the national family, could not do in their individual capacity, have been undertaken by the state, and in doing so, among such things are the free education of the children, the carrying of mails, the regulation of common-carriers, the establishment of post-roads, the guardians of the public health, etc., etc. Certain other things which governments could not well do, and notably in our country, the regulation of the currency, the establishment of a national bank, the maintenance of the state sovereignty school, have been delegated to associations of men styled corporations. These associations have, in their hands, been placed in their character, and the object of their creation has been to develop the material wealth of the country, to extend the sphere of profitable industry, and to promote the general welfare of the community. Upon these associations, or corporations, our governments (state or national) have conferred valuable franchises, special privileges, vast franchises, and immunities, and in return, they have been expected to promote the public good, which was the object of their creation by the government. The public good, and the object of their creation, has been to develop the material wealth of the country, to extend the sphere of profitable industry, and to promote the general welfare of the community. Upon these associations, or corporations, our governments (state or national) have conferred valuable franchises, special privileges, vast franchises, and immunities, and in return, they have been expected to promote the public good, which was the object of their creation by the government. The public good, and the object of their creation, has been to develop the material wealth of the country, to extend the sphere of profitable industry, and to promote the general welfare of the community. 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