

# STORIES OF THE DIAMOND.

## Veteran Pitcher Cy Young Tells How He Broke Into Game.

### BEGAN WITH HICKORY BOTTOMS

In Order to Teach Chesty College Boys a Lesson He Decided to Twirl—How Cy Defeated Cadiz and Got His First Chance in Professional Baseball.

No. IV

By CY YOUNG.

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It was a good many years ago—doesn't make much difference how long ago, but it was before the World's fair, and we will let it go at that. You see, I am getting sort of weary of this "Old Cy" business. I stand for what the women say on the question of age when they say they are just as old as they feel. That's me. I'm just as old as I feel; but, at that, I guess most folks who know me know I've passed the forty mark.

I'm glad to get the age question off my chest, for I started to talk about



CY YOUNG, VETERAN PITCHER OF CLEVELAND AMERICANS.

the Hickory Bottom team. Never heard of that team, hey? I started playing ball with them, the good old Hickory Bottoms of Hopedale, Harrison county, O.

I had been pitching hay, playing ball with some of the farm hands, and we were having quite a time of it. A little place called New Athens—not the Athens on up the state, but New Athens—had a college and some 500 folks. They were rather chesty when it came to playing ball, and when the boys would drive into town on a Saturday afternoon we would watch the college boys play ball.

They didn't look much to me, so I got our farmer boys in line, and we hunted a long time for a name. Big Stillwater and Little Stillwater were two creeks close by, and we thought we would call ourselves the Stillwaters, but some of the fellows kicked on that. As we lived in a part of the county called Hickory Bottom and as our first bats we made ourselves out of good old hickory trees, we took up the name of the Hickory Bottom baseball club, and then we started. Say, we didn't do a thing to those college boys! We just ate 'em alive.

Well, I never will forget the day we went to Cadiz. I was down to pitch, and all I could do was to throw a ball like—well, I could throw 'em some in those days. Did have an outcurve, I guess, but I just counted on speed. The Cadiz team had been cleaning up everything from Wheeling, Steubenville and on down the river, and to think the Hickory Bottom team would lick them! Why, say, it was a joke to those fellows.

We played on a side of a hill. Never was a ball ground quite like that. The only thing any way near level was the run from first to second. You had to run up hill to first, up hill from third to home and down hill from second to third.

The Cadiz team had a fellow they called Home Run Grimes. He played shortstop, and his record was a home run or two every game. Say, I fanned that fellow every time he came to bat, and we won the game 12 to 1. Funny how they got that one run! It came in the second or third inning, I forget which. But some of the Cadiz sports got to betting that I would blow up or kill our catcher, and that made me hot again. So I kept firing the balls in sort of reckless-like, and I hit two fellows, and one man got to base on balls. I hit the next fellow, and that forced in a run. Then I settled down, and we won hands down.

The Cadiz Republican gave me a big write-up on the game, and the Canton (O.) manager got hold of the story and booked me. The boys told how I went into professional ball on a hay wagon, and there was a heap of truth in it at that.

## A BELIEF IN GHOSTS.

Finds Lodgment in Many Minds Despite Scientific Denials.

Are there such things as ghosts? The incredulity with which the question is often asked is paralleled by the passionate belief with which the affirmative answer is often stated. That there are apparitions is granted even by the most skeptical investigators. But whereas the impressionable seer of ghosts believes they are supernatural the colder scientist says they are nothing but hallucinations. Frank Podmore, the English "ghost hunter," has much to say of the attendant circumstances in most ghost seeing, circumstances which do much to weaken the value of the testimony of the seer. Almost invariably there are mysterious noises, by which the witness is put in a state of nervous alarm. Then comes the vision, which often takes terrifying form. Is the ghost seer viewing something objective and external or is he merely contemplating an image created by his own imagination? Of the good faith of many people who say they have seen ghosts there can be no question, but Mr. Podmore shakes his head as to their credibility.

And yet when the testimony of people who believe they have seen ghosts has been attenuated to the utmost people will still believe. Science may discredit evidence, but it cannot prove that ghosts do not exist. Throughout the ages there is a cumulative mass of testimony which, though it does not amount to proof, yet commands shuddering respect. The sternest materialism will not eliminate from people's minds that credence in the unknown and the undemonstrable which has been handed down to them from the beginnings of time.

Plato himself accepted the existence of ghosts, and he makes Socrates explain their frequenting of graveyards. These ghosts, says the great Athenian, long to re-enter the body in which they could gratify their desires. It is hopeless, but memory tortures them with vain affection for the fleshly abode in which they formerly dwelt. Shakespeare is full of allusions to the dwellers in the realm of shadows. But he, too, knows the meaning of philosophic doubt, for he makes Hamlet wonder whether the image of his father may not be some coinage of his fancy. He hesitates between contrary opinions, but inclines toward belief in the supernatural. He says to his friend:

There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in thy philosophy.

From Shakespeare's day to now we have advanced in one particular. We know more of the composition of the brain and the susceptibilities of nervous tissue. We are assured today that a man may honestly believe he sees a ghost and yet see nothing but the projection of an image within his own brain. But as to the existence or nonexistence of ghosts we are as ignorant as the ancient Egyptian or the modern red-skin. Reason learnedly as we may, we cannot eradicate from our mind that vague feeling, half fear, half hope, that ghosts may be. Sir Thomas Browne touches on this matter with characteristic quaintness. Some people, he says, hope to see a ghost that they may be persuaded of the immortality of the soul. But he adds that the devil will never let them see one, for that would be to turn them away from himself.—Rochester Post-Express.

### Colonial Mail Routes.

The first record contained in our colonial history of any kind of mail service dates from 1676, when the court in Boston appointed Mr. John Hayward to "take in and convey letters according to their direction." In December, 1716, arrangements were made to receive letters in Boston from Williamsburg, Va., during four weeks of the summer time and eight weeks in winter. In 1738 Henry Pratt was appointed "riding postmaster" for all the routes between Philadelphia and Newport, Va., to set out in the beginning of each month and return in twenty-four days. Postage stamps were first introduced into the United States in 1847.—New York American.

### Contrasts in Populations.

The population of the known earth at the death of the Roman emperor Augustus, about the time of the beginning of the Christian era, was estimated by Bodio, an Italian statistician, at 57,000,000. The Romans knew nothing of Asia beyond the Indus river and nothing of Africa save the Mediterranean states. In 1492, at the time of the discovery of America by Columbus, the population of Europe was placed at only 40,000,000. Today Europe has ten times that number, or 400,000,000 people, with about a hundred to each square mile.

## Articles of Incorporation.

Know all men by these presents: That we, Gustave R. Olson, T. H. Pollock, H. N. Dovey, F. L. Cummins, and E. W. Cook, all being of full age, and residents, Cass county, Nebraska, do associate ourselves together for the purpose of forming and becoming a corporation in the State of Nebraska, for the transaction of the business hereinafter described.

### ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation shall be the Olson Photo machine company.

### ARTICLE II.

The principal place of transacting business shall be in the City of Plattsmouth Cass county, Nebraska.

### ARTICLE III.

The nature of the business to be transacted by said corporation shall be the procuring of patents on new improvements, the manufacture and marketing of Photographic printing Machines, photographic supplies and apparatus, and the making and marketing of photographs, and the manufacture and marketing of other machines and machinery, and the purchase of material therefor, and the erection and maintenance of such building or buildings and structures as may be necessary, and to purchase real estate as a site therefor, and the purchase of such machinery as may be necessary for the operation of said business, and to do any and all things set forth in this certificate as objects, purposes, powers, or otherwise, to the same extent and as fully as natural persons might do, and in any part of the world.

### ARTICLE IV.

The authorized capital stock of said corporation shall be the sum of Twenty-five thousand (\$25,000.00) dollars, to be divided into shares of One Hundred (\$100.00) dollars each, and the whole number of shares being Two Hundred Fifty (250) of common stock, to be subscribed and paid as required by law and the Board of Directors, and when said stock is issued the same shall be fully paid and nonassessable.

### ARTICLE V.

The existence of this corporation shall commence on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1910, and shall continue during the period of 99 years.

### ARTICLE VI.

The business of said corporation shall be conducted by a Board of Directors not exceeding FIVE in number, to be elected by the stockholders, such election to take place at such time and to be conducted in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

### ARTICLE VII.

The officers of said corporation shall be a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, who are to be chosen by the board of Directors, and shall hold their offices for the period of one year, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

### ARTICLE VIII.

The highest amount of indebtedness to which said corporation shall at any time subject itself shall not be more than one third of the paid up capital stock.

### ARTICLE IX.

The manner of holding the meetings of stockholders for the election of officers and the method of conducting the business of the corporation shall be as provided in the By-laws adopted by the stockholders.

### ARTICLE X.

These ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION may be amended by a two-thirds vote of all stock represented at any regular or special meeting called for that purpose by the board of directors, provided that notice thereof shall have been mailed to each stockholder at his last known address at least ten days prior to the time of holding such meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The undersigned have hereunto set their hands this 29th day of March A. D. 1910.

Gustave R. Olson.  
T. H. Pollock.  
H. N. Dovey.  
F. L. Cummins.  
E. W. Cook.

(ss.

State of Nebraska )

Cass County )

On this 29th day of March, A. D. 1910, before me, A. L. Tidd, a Notary Public duly commissioned and qualified in and for said county, personally appeared the above named Gustave R. Olson, T. H. Pollock, H. N. Dovey, F. L. Cummins and E. W. Cook, who are personally known to me to be the identical persons whose names are affixed to the above and foregoing ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION, as parties thereto, and that they severally acknowledged the instrument to be their voluntary act and deed.

WITNESS my hand and notarial seal the day and year last above written.  
A. L. Tidd,  
Notary Public.  
My commission expires Oct. 5, 1915.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## Notice.

In the county court of the County of Cass, Nebraska.

In Re Estate of Nicholas Bintner, deceased.

To all persons interested:— You are hereby notified that a petition has been filed for the probate of the last will and testament of Nicholas Bintner, deceased, and praying for the appointment of the Executrix therein named, Katie Bintner; that a hearing will be had upon said petition on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1910, at ten o'clock a. m. at my office in the city of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, thereto must be filed.

Done this 9th day of April A. D. 1910. By the court, (Seal) Allen J. Beeson, County Judge.

Wm. A. Robertson, Attorneys. 102-6

### Notice to Creditors.

State of Nebraska )  
(ss In County  
Cass County ) Court.

In the matter of the estate of George Sitzman, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the creditors of said deceased will meet the Executrix of said estate, before me, County Judge of Cass County, Nebraska, at the County Court room in Plattsmouth, in said County, on the 10th day of May A. D. 1910, and on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m., each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance.

Six months are allowed for the creditors of said deceased to present their claims, and one year and six months for the executrix to settle said estate from the 10th day of May A. D. 1910.

Witness my hand and seal of said County Court, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, this 6th day of April, A. D. 1910. Allen J. Beeson, County Judge.

William C. Ramsey, Attorney. 102-8

### Legal Notice.

State of Nebraska )  
(ss In county  
Cass County ) Court

In the matter of the estate of Wacław (called James) Krowlek, deceased. To all persons interested in said estate.

You are hereby notified that a hearing will be had on the final report and final petition of the administrator of said Estate before this court at Plattsmouth, in said County, on the 29 day of April, 1910, at 9 o'clock a. m. and that all objections, if any there be, must be filed on or before said day and hour of hearing.

Witness my hand and seal of the County Court of said county this 6th day of April, 1910.  
SEAL Allen J. Beeson,  
102-6 County Judge

### Notice to Creditors.

In the County Court of the County of Cass, Nebraska.

In Re Estate of John Taylor, Baird deceased.

Notice is hereby given that at nine o'clock a. m. on the 30th day of April A. D. 1910, and at nine o'clock a. m. on the 31st day of Oct. A. D. 1910, at my office in the Court House in the City of Plattsmouth, in said County, hearings will be had upon all claims against the estate of the above named deceased, by which last named hour all claims must be filed, and all claims not filed will be adjudged barred at said time.

Done this 26th day of March, A. D. 1910. By the Court, (Seal) Allen J. Beeson, County Judge.

Wm. A. Robertson, attorneys. 100-8

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale issued by James Robertson, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 16th day of April A. D. 1910 at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day at the south door of the Court House in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate to wit: Lots Eleven (11) and Twelve (12) of Block Twenty-Seven (27) in the City of Plattsmouth, County of Cass, Nebraska. The same being levied upon and taken as the property of J. R. Cardiff, first name unknown, Rebecca Cardiff, William W. Coates, Iva M. Coates, Frank H. Dunbar and Adolph C. Swanson. Defendants to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by E. Y. Sarles Plaintiff against said Defendants. Plattsmouth, Neb. March 14th A. D. 1910. C. D. Quinton, 94-10 Sheriff Cass County, Neb. Byron Clark' Wm. A. Robertson, Attorneys.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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Instruction in water color, art leather, brass and copper. Home decoration—A grand opportunity to learn art. When you once know it, you can earn a great deal of money in your home. Best of instruction by teachers who spent many years in art centers in the east, and in Atelier, Paris. Write for free particulars. Mrs. H. REX COTTON, 607 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

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Testimony easily investigated.

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The best proof. Read it:

J. W. Hickson, Oak street, Plattsmouth Nebr., says: "I will never cease to praise Doan's Kidney pills, as they proved of such great benefit to me several years ago. For some time I was caused much suffering by attacks of lumbago that came on without the least warning. The simplest movement was painful and I was annoyed by irregular passages of the kidney secretions. I read so much about Doan's Kidney Pills that I finally procured a box from Gering & Co's drug store. I was gratified with the results of their use that I publicly recommended them in 1906 and at this time, I willingly renew that statement. I hope that other kidney sufferers will profit by my experience.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doans—and take no other.

### License Notice.

Notice of application of Peter A. Smith for liquor license. Notice is hereby given that Peter A. Smith on the 11th day of April 1910, filed his petition with the Village Clerk of Greenwood, in Cass county, Nebraska as required by the statutes of the state of Nebraska and the ordinances of the Village of Greenwood, praying for a license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors in the building located on lot No. 277, Greenwood, Nebraska for the coming fiscal year ending on the First Tuesday in May, 1911. Any objection thereto must be filed on or before April 25, 1910.

Dated at Greenwood, Nebraska, April 12, 1910.  
104-4 Peter A. Smith, Applicant.

### FILLING CREAM PUFFS.

The Salesman Learns Something of a Long Admired Industry.

"From the time I was a very small boy until I began to sell cream of tartar," said the ex-salesman, "I had an overwhelming curiosity to know how they got the filling inside the two articles of diet which as a youngster I liked best in the world—chocolate eclairs and cream puffs. Now that I know I can't understand why with all the thought I gave to the subject I didn't figure it out for myself. It's so simple.

"Of course you don't have to be a baker to know you can't bake an éclair with the filling in it. It's got to be made separately and put in after you've got the shell all made and baked. When I got selling cream of tartar and used to go behind the scenes of the bakeshops I found out how they did it. They use a force pump. The pump has a needle-like spout and is filled with soft custard. You stick the point into the éclair, push down your pump handle and the thing is filled. Easy, isn't it? It's such a little hole that you never see it.

"I never got tired watching them work in the bakeries. There would be a big pile of fresh baked shells of eclairs and cream puffs. A man would seize the little pump and in a minute or two have them all filled. Another man would be shaping pies so fast that it made you dizzy. Along would come another man with a wagon full of fillings and fill the pies as fast as the other shoved them along. It's the same way with everything—so different, you know, from mother's methods.

"As for the baker's oven, if you have never seen one you've got a surprise coming. There's only one oven to a bakeshop generally, and it's as big as a room. How do they get things in and out? Easy, again. They use long poles with a shovel-like arrangement on the end. They put their cakes, or whatever the batch may be, in this, and if they want to they can deposit them on the farther side of the oven, fifteen or twenty feet away. In the same way when a thing is done they reach in over whatever else may be baking and shovel it up."—New York Sun.

### As It is Today.

"Got any country cousins coming to your reception?"

"Two of them."  
"I'll bet you're worried to death."  
"I certainly am. But then we can't all wear diamonds and come in a special train. We're not all lucky enough to be farmers' wives."—St. Louis Star.

Do you want an

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## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Wholesale.

A Frenchman was teaching in a large school where he had a reputation for making some queer mistakes. One day he was taking a class which was rather disorderly. What with the heat and troublesome boys he was very snappish. Having punished several boys and sent one to the bottom of the class, he at last shouted out in a passion, "A whole class so to ze bottom!"