

# Towels! Towels! TOWELS!

Owing to the storm last Saturday there were very few people out, so we have decided to hold our sale of towels every day this week. These towels are an exceptionally good bargain bargain at 12 1/2c each. They are a fine mercerized huck 18x36 inches in dimensions and have a 2 1/2 inch pink woven border.

After our inventory we find we have a number of short lengths in Gingham, Calicos, Outings, Etc., and we have marked them at very liberal prices.

We have just received a shipment of beautiful patterns in RED SEAL GINGHAMS, and now is the time for you to make your selections before the patterns become limited.

Some of our new Tissuhs, French Gingham and Summer Voiles, have arrived, and we will be pleased to show them.

Do not forget that we carry a complete line of Dry Goods at all times, and we will be pleased to take care of your telephone orders.

**H. M. SOENNICHSEN,**  
PHONE 53 AND 54 THE DAYLIGHT STORE

## COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS TO BOOST RURAL SCHOOLS

Adopt Many Planks From State Superintendent Thomas' Educational Platform.

The county superintendents in session yesterday with State Superintendent A. O. Thomas adopted a platform or declaration of principles teeming with boosts for the rural school and the education of teachers fitted to teach rural schools. It is proposed to ask Governor Morehead to issue a proclamation for the holding of meetings in each of the 7,000 school districts in the state and the election of delegates from each district to a mass meeting to be held next year in the interests of rural schools.

The county superintendents favor making the rural school a social and educational center of activity, believing this must be done before great

advancement can be brought about and the consolidation of rural districts into larger units. Much of the platform of principles are planks from the educational platform of States Superintendent Thomas.

A committee comprising F. J. Vogtance of Colfax county, J. S. Elliott of Buffalo county, and T. C. Grimes of Custer county, all county superintendents, submitted the following declaration of principles which was adopted before the meeting adjourned:

1. Teachers especially prepared for rural school work with adequate knowledge of the common subjects, rural sociology, management and organization of rural schools, consideration of how to organize a rural school and make the school house the social center, sanitary science, household economics, agricultural subjects and vocal music, are necessary before a great advancement can be brought about.

2. More favorable conditions must be brought about for the care of rural teachers in order to produce greater contentment on the part of such teachers, and such advancement of rural standards as will tend to lead teachers in rural school work to make a profession of such work rather than to make it a stepping stone to town and city positions.

3. We favor a more equitable distribution of taxes and also of the state apportionment funds.

4. In order to check the increasing tendency of young people to locate in towns we favor the enactment of such laws as are conducive to the maintaining of rural high schools at least to the tenth grade, where children may secure their secondary education directly under the care and guidance of the home, and for this purpose we favor the school of large unit.

5. In order to check the increasing stream of young people from the farm, we favor such an adjustment of the course of study as will permit a more general use of life material with which such pupils must deal when they have finished their school work.

6. We oppose the indiscriminate accreditation of home industry, but do approve the careful and well directed home responsibility based upon proper instruction from home and school.

7. We appreciate the willingness of the people to vote large sums of money for the support of the schools and believe it is our duty to assist in every way possible the willing taxpayer to the realization of 100 cents in value received out of every dollar expended for education.

8. We favor such a system of reports from the school districts of the state to the county and state super-

intendent as will enable the superintendent to report back to the districts of the state in such a manner as will be conducive to careful handling of the funds of the 7,000 districts of Nebraska. We pledge ourselves to methods conducive to the highest efficiency.

9. We realize that never before has the outlook seemed so fair as now for the installation of progressive policies. We appreciate the interest of the state superintendent and his sympathy with the work we are doing and his offer of special assistance in the solution of our individual problems.

### IN PLATTSMOUTH FORTY YEARS AGO.

#### The Allen-Hogan Prize Fight.

The following account of the famous Allen-Hogan prize fight, which appeared in the Nebraska Herald some forty years ago, is reprinted and the incidents will be well remembered by the older residents here, as the fight was held near Pacific Junction, Iowa, to avoid being interfered with by the authorities:

Editor Nebraska Herald:—The writer of this arrived at Omaha a few minutes before nine, on the morning train. Here was congregated as motley a crew as ever was gathered together in Nebraska. You could see the bank clerk hobnobbing with the monte-men, the pugilist with the psalm singer, and the common vagrant arm-in-arm with the good old class-leader in one of our first churches in Omaha, all bent on one object, and that to see the Allen and Hogan prize fight. It was the truth, which Shakespeare wrote that vice and virtue often touch each other's garments in the street.

The train moved out from the depot with about seven hundred as well dressed and orderly men as generally attend such places—arrived at Council Bluffs—the order was given to change cars to the K. C., St. Joe R. R. The first thing that greeted our sight was two companies of U. S. Iowa Home Guards—stationed on the platform, waiting to receive the crowd. At length the train backed, and the ropes and stakes for the ring were put on board, when the soldiers tried to come on, but were met with the ominous words, "Ticket or five dollars." The officer who had charge of the soldiers then made application for a special train to the superintendent of the road, but he was refused, on the ground that there was one wild train on the road now, and that was all he could take care of at once. At length the word was given, "All Aboard!" when the train moved out from the depot, the boys shouting and poking fun at the soldiers who were left behind.

Among the notable sporting men on the train was Jack Looney, the king of pugilists, from St. Louis, and who keeps a benzine shop on the corner of Sixth and Greene streets, and the chief fogleman of Tom Allen; also Dan Allen, Henry Wilds, Billy Diamond, Jack Madden, Arthur Chambers, the champion of light weights, and last the two backers of Ben Hogan, Sherman Thurston and Billy Carroll, of Carroll's varieties, St. Louis.

About seven miles south of the Bluffs we overtook the Allen and Hogan party, who were in carriages waiting for us. They had previously left Omaha about 5 o'clock in the morning, to avoid arrest. They were taken on board and the train started once more, everybody happy with the expectation that they were to behold a first-class fight. About two miles north of Pacific Junction the train stopped, and the ropes and stakes were taken off and the ring made on a nice, even sward, about fifty feet from the track. An hour or so was consumed putting up the ring, then Jack Looney was called for to see Billy Carroll, the backer of Hogan, to decide on a referee. Full an hour was consumed in this way. It was at length agreed that Matt Riley was the man. As soon as he was chosen he stepped in the ring and made a speech. He hoped the best man would win, and at all hazards he would give a fair decision. In a few moments the burly form of Tom Allen was seen approaching from a farm house near by. He flung his castor into the ring amid loud applause. His colors were those of the flag of St. George. About half an hour was consumed in his stripping and getting ready for business. It was windy, dusty and bitter cold at the time; and when he was pronounced ready, there were loud huzzas given at his fine physical condition. About this time there were calls for Hogan, who was yet dressing in the cars. In a few moments he made his appearance and shied his castor in the ring. This was the signal for loud cheering. His

colors were red, white and blue.

When time was called, which was thirty-five minutes past one o'clock, they both stepped up briskly to each other and shook hands. There was that metallic smile about Allen's lips that indicated hate, and a desire to punish his antagonist as hard as he could. Allen looked the burly ruffian all over, but yet in good condition, while Ben Hogan is a splendid specimen of physical manhood, with the exception of his (loins) which are rather small in proportion to his chest; yet his gentlemanly and unassuming manners won him hosts of friends, as the sequel will show. But for a description of the fight.

As they stood up for the first round both men eyed each other closely.

Allen first led out with his right duke, but was neatly stopped by Hogan, who then threw out his left mawler at Tom's peeper, but it was no go. They danced around the ring for three and a half minutes, when Ben threw out left as a feint; with that Tom parried it, when Hogan gave him a swinging blow with his right duke under the ear, which knocked him off his pins and sent him to grass. Loud cheering in Hogan's corner—general confidence established.

Allen was picked up by his seconds and carried to his corner. When time was called Allen looked rather groggy. But the man who was staking him, Jack Looney, whispered something in his ear, and he came up meaning mischief for the second round. This was a hard round of the give and take style, ding-dong right through. Hogan got Allen's head in chancery, but finally Allen broke away from him. At this stage of the fight Allen led out with his left, but was stopped by Ben, when to the surprise of all, Allen let go with right and struck him fair in the stomach, six inches below the belt, and with his left mauley loaned him one in the eye that sent him to grass. There was wild excitement, and cries of foul at this, and the referee cautioned Allen to be more careful.

When third round was called Hogan looked swollen around the face, and his right eye was in deep mourning, but yet he got first blood and first knockdown in his favor. This third and last round was the hardest fought of any. It was give and take all through for over seven minutes, when Allen struck Hogan below the belt once more, and in a moment the ropes were cut, twenty revolver were drawn in a second—men rushed pell-mell into the ring shouting, swearing and shaking their fists in each other's faces, talking in a tongue not spoken at Pentecost.

Hogan was carried to his corner and his face sponged off with the blood upon it. It (his face) looked on one side like a stuffed sausage; while Allen did not have hardly a scratch. While this was going on there was a general hurrah in the ring; revolvers were drawn on the referee, half a dozen at a time; but he never flinched. A small man, a conductor on the Rock Island railroad, went up to Allen and pulled out ten one-hundred-dollar bills to bet that he could lick him in a minute. A small "rooster" left his fist on his nose, and told him he was nothing but a big St. Louis pimp. Even young Diamond, of the Belle-Union theater, who played for his sparring exhibition, spit in his face and called him a d—n duffer. Tears came into Allen's eyes, and he said he did not have a bloody, blasted friend in the crowd excepting Jack Looney. One of the by-standers rushed at Allen with clenched fist and told him if he open-

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**- L. B. EGENBERGER -**

ed his mouth again he would never leave the ring alive, for, said he: "When you first came to Omaha every person was your friend, but by your blowing around you got every person down on you; and worse than ever, you struck a person thirty pounds lighter, two foul blows, because, you cowardly dog, you were afraid you could not lick him any other way."

At this the referee ordered Allen out of the ring to the cars. In a few moments Hogan left also. Both pugilists sat down near each other. Hogan then jumped up and told Allen there and then that he would fight him for the stakes, or for fun, a rough and tumble fight; but Allen positively declined the honor.

My opinion about the whole matter is that if Hogan was well trained, and was in good health, which he was not,

(the court plasters that were on his stomach and chest testified to that) he could lick Allen in seven rounds; or, in other words, he is a harder hitter, and could knock Allen out of time. Allen is getting blase very fast. Yours, Jenkins.

The referee finally decided it a drawn fight.—(Ed.)

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proved Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. **Wells' Catarrh Cure**, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio, 8 1/2 W. Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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They never change their line of implements as they own all their factories. Already a good many of the farmers have given us orders for various implements, and if you are in the market for implements this Spring we would advise you to make your selection now and get the assurance of prompt delivery when your implements are needed, for the house has already notified us of the extra demand for this line of goods that is bound to bring disappointment to all of the late purchasers.

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