

REDUCED PRICES

ON OUR STOCK OF

Storm Coats and Ulsters.

February 1st, we will take our annual inventory, and before that time, it is our intention to dispose of every Storm Coat and Ulster regardless of cost.

Because of the continued mild weather during the past three months there has been but little demand for these heavy coats. Colder weather will surely come, however, when you will feel the need of a "cold-resisting" garment. It will pay you to take advantage of this special sale and supply yourself for future needs. Come quick while the assortment is good and any size may be had.

DAUGHERTY, HELMAN & CO.

TO SHOW OUR APPRECIATION

And make some return to our patrons for the very large holiday business given us the past week

WATTERS & GRIESINGER

Will make a mark down sale on all holiday articles left over, giving our customers a chance to purchase New Year's Gifts at very low prices.

THANKING our trade for the cordial way they have treated us, we shall endeavor to give you all the best of goods at the very lowest prices for the coming New Year, 1900.

SATURDAY FLYERS.

We will place on sale on our center tables nine well made Black Jackets which sold for \$6 and \$7. The Price **\$3.79**

For Saturday only.

500 yds. Bleached Shaker Flannels for Saturday 4 cents. Just the thing for night robes.

WATTERS & GRIESINGER.

ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE.

A WEEK'S FIGHTING.

LEWIS H. ASHFORD DESCRIBES THRILLING EVENTS.

He Tells How the Filipinos Were Expulsed in Several Important Engagements in Which Gen. Metcalf's Regiment Took Part—Death of Colonel Egbert.

The following letter from Lewis H. Ashford, of this city, must have had an eventful experience. Although written on March 26, it did not reach his parents here until last week. Naturally they are wondering where it could have been all these months. Although ten months old, it still is interesting as describing thrilling events in which his own son, Gen. W. S. Metcalf's regiment participated. Arthur Hollenbach whose death was announced last week, was a member of Mr. Ashford's regiment—The Twenty-second.

Manila, March 26, 1899. Polo is in flames and the 5,000 rebels who constituted its garrison, are in retreat to rejoin Aguinaldo's main column of insurgents at Malolos.

The town of Malinta, beyond the Tulashai river, was taken by Gen. Wheaton's division. The fighting was sharp all day, and today's battlefield is carpeted with the insurgent's dead. Our own losses were comparatively slight though among them is Col. Harry C. Egbert, a hero of two wars. The plan to cut off the 5,000 insurgents in Polo from Aguinaldo in Malolos, failed by roughness of the ground and the thickness of the jungle, which prevented Gen. Mac Arthur from getting far enough around to the north of Polo to shut the enemy in. We have to be contented with a victory consisting of our having driven the enemy from his position and killing several hundred at a cost to ourselves, during the three days fighting, of twenty-two killed.

The victory in this light was a sweeping one. The insurgents, though beset with cavalry, infantry and artillery volunteers and regulars, fought desperately in the trenches. In today's engagement Wheaton's brigade figured almost exclusively. With them were engaged the 4th, 22nd, 23rd infantry, and the Utah troop, the 3rd artillery, and the Oregon troops. These were stretched out along the railroad from Colosan to the Tulashai river.

The rebels had destroyed the bridge over the river and on the farther side made their stand while the engineers were trying to replace the bridge on the iron girders. The 2nd Oregon regiment dashed across the river, wading and swimming. The 22nd and four companies of the 23rd gained the west bank of the Tulashai river about the same time. This brought them exactly opposite Malinta from the river. Where the American troops struggled up the banks there is a steady rise of a half a mile to the village which crowns the hill. The crest of the rise was torn up with entrenchments, and with their eyes fixed on these the Americans moved steadily forward. The light artillery began to throw up the brown earth. The target work was perfect, but no Filipino showed himself and the troops could not tell how much damage was being done.

The rebels had profited by the lessons that we had taught them. They reserved their fire until our troops were within three hundred yards. The 22nd was in advance when the seemingly dead trenches came to life with a volley of firing. With Col. Egbert at our head, the 22nd dashed at the entrenchments. The Oregon and Kansas troops, at the right and left respectively, were fighting with equal gallantry, but they were in the woods and made no special use of the fire that furnished by the advance of the 22nd. In the middle of the charge Col. Egbert fell backward on his saddle, shot in the abdomen. Close behind him, struggling through the grass, regardless of the hot fire, came Gen. Wheaton and his staff. They bore the litter with the mortally wounded Colonel back past the G. general, who bared his head and gave a soldier's greeting to the dying officer. "I am done for. I am too old," gasped Egbert. He was dead before they got him to the rear.

The charge went on until three lines of the trenches had been taken, and thirty of our men were killed or wounded. Despite the new conservation that has led them to hold their fire and to shoot low, they did not wait for us. The trenches were empty when the men got there. The 22nd piled into them. While they were gasping there from the heat the dead and wounded were being brought into the shade of the trees to be carried across the river by the Chinese stretcher bearers. MacArthur's advance guard, the third artillery and Twentieth Kansas Regiment joined Wheaton.

The advance to Malinta was made over the Noralichee road. Hales commanded in the head movement of MacArthur's division surprised the insur-

gents in the Northern trenches. The Filipinos fled along the railroad, burning rice mills, tearing up the tracks and obstructing all they knew how. They finally took refuge in the church of Malinta where they made a stand. The American troops coming on the run however and Malinta was taken by assault, the rebels continuing to retreat toward Polo destroying as they went. As they fell back the insurgents broke up into comparatively small bodies, so the days fighting was really a series of small battles.

The Second Oregon found its work cut out for it by a thousand Filipinos west of Malinta. These came from Malibon and waited four rows of trenches, they did not shoot as well as the crowd that faced Wheaton and abandoned their trenches within an hour.

The Oregon regiment lost one killed and five wounded. The Filipino dead have not been counted, though a number of bodies were found in the trenches.

The third artillery with two guns from Utah and supported by the Kansas troops, also came against some of the entrenched rebels. The American loss was confined to a few wounded. The bodies of five Filipinos were in the trenches and ten or a dozen were caught in an angle and taken prisoners. The rebels are getting no rest. Gen. Mac Arthur's division is advancing along the torn up railroad toward Polo ahead, often we can see the black smoke rising from the burning town. The insurgents realizing that they could not hold the Polo and alarmed at the narrow escape that they had had from being caught so a trap they are getting back toward Malolos as fast as they can go.

The country to the northward over which MacArthur had to go in order to cut them off is a country that absolutely forbids rapid movements and this success of such a manoeuvre to the fact alone, the escape of the Polo garrison is attributable.

One of the sad casualties was the death of the Prince Lowenstein who was formerly a volunteer aide on Gen. Miller's staff. He was viewing the action near Malinta and in his eagerness to see it all, came out onto the firing lines. He was instantly killed. His German companion was wounded by the same volley.

Among the prisoners taken today was a Spaniard who denies that he was taking any part in the fighting but is held with the Filipino prisoners, some of those have told him that Aguinaldo at Malolos had announced that his troops were scattered yesterday had won a great victory over the Americans and had to lead his Filipinos at once into Manila.

The situation now is that we are almost into burning Polo. Tomorrow it would seem that we must sweep by the fallen city and past on to the final advance, and a big battle somewhere within the fourteen miles that separates Polo and Malolos, the insurgent capital.

Today's action was beautifully conducted, the conduct of the American troops was tremendously inspiring when Wheaton's brigade was wading the river (the Twenty-second infantry among them) the insurgent bullets were churning and splattering the water in their faces, our boys dashing up the north bank dripping and without stopping to shake the water from them swept on over the ridge and onto the rebel entrenchments. In the midst of it all came volley after volley from the left, and as suddenly as if it had been a battle on the stage, MacArthur's right wing appeared over the hill cheering like mad. Their sudden appearance was too much for the insurgents. They threw down their rifles and ran. The American forces in a great triangle rushed after them and the slaughter among the fleeing natives. It was a magnificent picture of war with four cavalries galloping along the crest of the furthest hills shooting as they rode, canons, carbines and rifles were all belching forth death, and the smoke framed it all. Success taken bridge unjoined MacArthur within eight miles of Malolos.

Notes of Lewis Ashford.

Advertisement. To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including spraying tube is 75 cts. Druggists or by mail. The liquid form embodies the medical properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Now is the time to subscribe for The Enterprise. See our clubbing list.

KILLS THEM ALL.

DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF LYDDITE AND DUM DUMS.

Some interesting notes on recent inventions furnished by the Washington Correspondent of The Enterprise.—New Way to Keep Milk Sweet.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The Agricultural Department has recently discovered that the application of enormous pressure to milk enclosed in collapsible metal receptacles which are in turn placed within powerful steel cylinders, tends to destroy the bacteria which ordinarily causes the milk to sour, and by this means it can be retained in a pure and sweet condition for almost an indefinite time even while being roughly handled in transit. Unfortunately the department does not tell how the ordinary agriculturalist can produce the enormous pressure which is necessary in this process of preservation. There would seem to be almost sufficient pressure on the poor farmer at present.

Just now it may be of interest to say something of the war in Africa. It is not generally known that the dum dum bullet, of whose use the Boers are making complaint, was the invention of an English general named Tweedie who first began their manufacture near Calcutta, some years ago. The bullet has a lead core within a copper and nickel envelope usually slightly open at its front end, and, when it strikes, it forms into the shape of a mushroom and scatters the lead into the wound—sometimes making a hole eight inches across. Again, the fearful Lyddite used by the English kills most of its victims without hitting them. Lyddite is a chemical consisting mostly of Picric acid, the explosive being named after a small town in Kent. A four-inch shell bursting in a group of eight or ten men will kill them all—a few of them being hit by flying fragments while the remainder receive only the blow of suddenly compressed air. The recent Peace Conference at The Hague attempted to suppress the use of these wholesale slaughtering devices; and I am glad to say that American inventors, albeit they are in the front rank in producing novel means of warfare, have never turned out anything to compare with these monstrous conceptions.

The rear-end coffin two weeks ago at Patterson, N. J., has bought up again the question of equipping railroads with some system of block signals which will work. The writer knows that there are a good many systems patented. The public knows that there are few if any perfect systems in use. One way to remove the difficulty is to compel the roads by law to use a system provided by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but even then there is no reason why an engineer should not fail to observe signals. Some years ago a patent came under my notice where the signal arm hung out over the track and not only afforded notice to the engineer, but sounded a bell in the cab over his head and throated a lever which closed the throttle. How could a careless or inattentive engineer fail to observe such signals as these?

Among the late inventions is a spring handle for brooms patented by M. L. Eison of Tennessee, the object of which is to provide an improved flexible or yielding joint in the handle, preferred adjacent to the broom head, whereby the arms of the operator are relieved from the usual strain incidental to the use of a stiff or non-flexible handle.

The Massachusetts Legislature has just granted to E. M. Boynton a charter to build a bicycle railroad system from Boston to Fall River, a distance of fifty miles. It has taken Mr. Boynton ten years to perfect this system and he has received more than twenty patents on it. Railroads of this kind are expected to place New York and Boston within an hour of each other.

A pauper woman died recently in the Philadelphia workhouse and took with her to the better land the secret of a process for forcing some into food in order to preserve it and give good health if not everlasting life to those who live exclusively on such diet. She has consumed years in perfecting the formula, she said to have refused \$50,000 for the idea, and finally died delirious without being able to give to the world the benefit of her labor. I fear this is a hoax. Since the day when Ponce de Leon explored Florida for a fount of eternal youth and found nothing but swamps, Elixir-Sanguis has been numerous, but no one has yet invented anything to prolong the human span of years. F. A.

WILL OPPOSE JOHNSON.

Anti-Saloon League Sends out a Circular Letter.

The Anti-Saloon league has sent out the following circular letter concerning the candidacy of E. G. Johnson of Elyria, who is currently reported to have aspirations for Hon. W. S. Kerr's seat in congress:

Columbus O., Dec. 15, 1899. We are reliably informed that Mr. E. G. Johnson of Elyria, is carefully laying his plans to be a candidate for congress in the 14th district which is composed of Lorain, Huron, Ashland, Knox and Morrow counties. We therefore call upon the christian and temperance people of the district to be on their guard in this matter.

Mr. Johnson is a friend and advocate of the saloon interests and saloonists are and always have been his most enthusiastic supporters. Until recently he was the editor of the Lorain County Reporter and in that capacity let no opportunity pass to oppose temperance measures and men, and seemed always to take delight in heaping vituperation upon those engaged in temperance work, as the columns of his paper will reveal.

We call your attention to this matter at this time in harmony with our settled policy to inform our friends as to the record of candidates and prospective candidates on the saloon question. It is our purpose to scrutinize and report so far as practicable the record of candidates on this question from Town Council to Congress.

The American Anti-Saloon League has opened headquarters in Washington City and expects in the near future to press for advanced temperance legislation on the part of congress, hence the necessity of sending only men of clean record. Trusting you will give this due attention, I am,

P. A. BAKER, State Supt. Ohio Anti-Saloon League.

BRIGHTON.

Some one stole an overcoat and watch from D. B. Hartman Saturday while the family were away from home. They gained an entrance into the woodshed and chopped the door in with an ax. It is supposed to be the work of a tramp.

Miss May Grundy entertained her Sunday-school class at her home last Saturday.

Miss Getchel of Oberlin is the guest of Miss Jessie Everson. At the reorganization of the M. E. Sunday-school last Sunday the following were elected: Supt., C. A. Hardy; sec., Howard Jordan; treas., Harold Hardy; librarian, Geo. Everson; chorister, G. W. Greene; organist, Jessie Everson.

School closed in District No. 1 Friday for a two weeks vacation. The teacher, Alex McCoy, presenting each pupil with a nice book.

The Misses Gregg of Wellington were the guests of Misses May and Anna Grundy over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ibeo. Brown went to Norwalk Saturday and remained till after Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Cole went to Sullivan Saturday night, remaining until Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. John Laughery attended the funeral of his sister in Orange, Monday.

Hiram Mills and family left for Michigan, Friday.

Chas. and Henry Mills of Carlisle have moved to the old homestead.

Edward Niles is reported as being quite sick.

Revival services will begin in the M. E. church Jan. 2

Mr. and Mrs. C. Willard and son, Mrs. I. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Andrews and sons Ray and Paul of Wellington spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Fox.

Mrs. Henry Spring of Paulding, O., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Grace Loveland.

Mr. Bartholomew and family of Painesfield spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. A. McCoy.

E. N. Chamberlain was in Rochester Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Burrows were in Clarksville, Monday.

Miss Addie Loveland, who has been staying in Columbus for some time, spent Christmas at home.

It will pay you to see Kears & Wells for Holiday Goods before buying. B.