

COCAINE EVIL

Spreads Rapidly Among the Negroes in Prohibition Territory.

WORSE THAN WHISKEY

White Men Connect Themselves With Clubs and Use Whiskey Behind These Doors, While Negroes Are Taking More and More to the Habit of Cocaine.

The Charlotte Observer says the records show that there has been a steady increase in the number of arrests for selling whiskey within the past several months, the report from the office of the chief of police for one month not long ago, showing that only one arrest had been made for this offense. The comparative records of the last six months of this year and the last six months of 1909 would doubtless disclose the fact that the arrests had decreased from 25 to 50 per cent, while there has been no material reduction in the amount of drinking that is going on.

Students of conditions here would not dare lay to the door of the prohibition of their city a charge of deterioration of their duty in this respect. The men who were on the force a year ago or two years ago for that matter and who were principally sent out for the specific purpose of going after the force and are as agile and as adept in this service as ever. The main trouble seems to be that there is no name now in comparison to the quantity in former times. Of course, whiskey is being sold here illegally, but for some reason or other officers have been unable to go out and get the offenders with the ease of other days.

"There are still blind tigers here," said an officer, "but the sale of whiskey has largely decreased among the whites because of the prevalence of the so-called social clubs. We frequently corner a defendant in the court for being drunk in all testificatory proceedings and in nearly every case he swears that he ordered the whiskey as a member of one of the many of these clubs. There is no telling how much drinking goes on behind the doors of these social organizations.

"The large enrollment of membership which they claim and the frequency of new organizations of the same sort indicate that these things have been forced at other times to buy their whiskey from a cheap blind tiger and take chances of getting almost any old sort of thing to drink have found it pays better or order through these clubs. To my mind this explains the decrease in the number of arrests for blind tigers. But there is another and better reason.

"Among the negroes who were the most frequent defendants in the city court for selling whiskey illegally after prohibition became effective, a substitute for drink has been found in the unlimited use of cocaine here, and I believe it is the greatest evil that confronts us today. Nobody but those in such capacities as a policeman can fully understand the perils of the use of cocaine so universally among the criminal class of negroes here.

"Any officer will tell you that he would choose to make a raid on a dozen blind tiger shacks than to enter one cocaine den where there are several negroes congregated and half under the influence of the drug. It requires all the mental practice and dexterity of body that can be commanded to get away from one of these places with your life. Cocaine absolutely crazes a negro. Whiskey doesn't. We have brought negroes to the station here who were totally insensible to pain, totally beyond all fear, in a condition of stupidity or undue vivaciousness that made him worse than a beast in ferocity.

"I have been told by one negro, who used to consume a deal of cocaine and who quit it, that when he took a whiff of the white granules, the dose seemed to race to the top of his head and there break like forked lightning and when this effect was felt he said a steam engine would have had no terrors for him. "It is very evident to us that cocaine has supplanted whiskey among the negroes. They like the influence better and it is making for the city the worst sort of negro citizens. We have no way to stop it. There is no process by which we can find out where they get the goods and proceed to stop the traffic.

"They make a great profit on the article, too. The joints that sell it make from 80 to 100 per cent on every sale they make. These negroes buy cocaine in quantities valued for instance at \$3 and then purchase twice the same amount of cocaine. They compound the two drugs, and wrap a whiff in a little piece of paper, retailing each of these for 25 cents. This small amount will last a negro about a day if he is just beginning the habit, whereas if he has been at the game long, it will require two or three times that much every day."

PRIZE CORN BOYS

SEEKING WASHINGTON AT THE EXPENSE OF UNCLE SAM.

They Pass in Front of the Agricultural Building and Have Their Picture Taken.

The prize corn boys are having a big time in Washington at the expense of Uncle Sam. The Washington correspondent of The News and Courier says eleven boys from as many Southern States, each boy with an ear of corn in his hand, posed for a picture in front of the big building of the agricultural department Tuesday. They were the State prize-winners in the Boys' Corn Club contests of the year, and Jerry Moore, of South Carolina, was the president of the lot. In each of the States represented boys had worked each a measured acre of land, planted in corn. The best yield in each State had taken the first prize, and the boys, none of whom is over 16, were on a trip to Washington, where they were to be introduced to the President and the Secretary of Agriculture and then be shown the sights of the city.

It was the culmination of the year's work, a work the importance of which can scarcely be overestimated. It has already awakened the South to the knowledge that it can raise corn and make money by it. The older farmers are being startled by the way the boys are beating them on the corn club idea and it is having a material effect on the corn production of the whole South. The successful boys from each State were not always the ones that raised the biggest crops. The department of agriculture, in outlining the contest, made it a requisite that the largest crop should be raised with the least expenditure. The high score in the whole group was made by Jerry Moore. But he was not considered the most successful. He had raised 228 3/4 bushels, but it had cost him 43 cents a bushel to do it. There was a boy from Arkansas who raised only 119 bushels, but he did it at cost of 8 cents a bushel. He was considered the real thing in "corn clubdom."

The following are the names and addresses of the winners of the trip to the Capital and also the yields of their respective acres and the cost per bushel:

- Hughes A. Harden, Banks, Ala., 120, 32 cents.
- Ira Smith, Siler, Ark., 119, 8 cents.
- Joseph Stone, Center, Ga., 102 5/8, 29 cents.
- Stephen G. Henry, Melrose, La., 139 4-5, 13 1/2 cents.
- William Williams, Decatur, Miss., 146 4-7, 18 cents.
- W. Earnest Starnes, Hickory, N. C., 146 2-7, 33 cents.
- Floyd Garner, Tihohimgo, Okla., 95 1-12, 8 cents.
- Jerry H. Moore, Winona, S. C., 228 3/4, 43 cents.
- Norman Smith, Covington, Tenn., 125 1-2, 37 cents.
- Wm. Rodgersmith, Karnes City, Texas, 83 1-9, 13 2/3 cents.
- Maurice Olgers, Southerland, Va., 168, 40.

REFUSED A PHYSICIAN.

Young Woman, Christian Scientist, Sticks to Colors.

Mrs. Jennie W. Harvell, wife of Jas. H. Harvell, of Charlotte, N. C., died on Monday after having been "in error" ten days. She was 33 years of age and is survived by her husband, who is connected with the local firm of G. G. Ray & Co., and three children. Mrs. Harvell was a Christian Scientist, as was also her husband, and consequently passed away after "an illness" of ten days or two weeks, without the aid of a physician or any medical treatment whatsoever. As the result of such action, Dr. F. O. Hawley, city physician, who was summoned to issue a death certificate, made affidavit before Coroner Z. A. Hovis that to the best of his knowledge and belief she "came to her death by the criminal act or default of some person or persons unknown."

BRYAN WILL BE THERE.

Will Be Invited to Attend the Baltimore Meeting.

Plans for the Democratic conference to be held in Baltimore on Jan. 17 to frame plans for the course of Democratic efforts during the next two years were discussed at a conference at Washington on Monday, participated in by Senators Smith and Rayner of Maryland, Gov. Harmon of Ohio and other leading Democrats. Gov. Harmon is expected to attend the Baltimore conference, as is Governor-elect Wilson of New Jersey and other national leaders of the party. Senator Rayner said that an invitation certainly would be sent to William J. Bryan.

Footling With Carbide.

At Lamar A. W. Rogers, who has charge of the hardware department of the McSween company's department store struck a match while looking in the carbide tank. Naturally the tank blew up and carried off the roof of the building and Mr. Rogers' cap and small portions of skin from his face. The report of the explosion was heard all over town.

FIELDS OF LABOR

WHERE METHODIST PREACHERS SERVE NEXT YEAR.

Appointments Made by Bishop Hendrix at the Conference Just Held in Charleston.

Below will be found a complete list of the appointments for next year for the Methodist churches of the State, as read Monday morning by Bishop Hendrix at the conclusion of the one hundred and twenty-fifth annual Conference. Not many changes were made in any of the circuits, and very few in the parishes of the larger churches in the cities. There were nine changes in Charleston Circuit, but only three were transferred to other districts.

Anderson District.
A. J. Cauthen, presiding elder.
Anderson—St. John's, S. A. Donahoe; Orrville and Tokaway, W. C. Kelley; West End, J. W. Neeler.
Antreville—P. K. Rhoad.
Calhoun Falls—J. E. Taylor.
Clemson—M. S. Kelly.
Honea Path—C. W. Davis.
Lowndesville—R. W. Humphreys.
McCormick—N. G. Ballinger.
Pelzer—G. C. Hutchinson.
Pendleton—A. V. Harbin.
Sterr—J. H. Noiland.
Townville—J. E. Carter.
Walhalla and Seneca—A. E. Driggers, C. D. Dunn, supernumerary.
Walhalla Mission—R. R. Doyle.
Westminster—J. L. Singleton.
Williamston and Belton—J. L. Stokes, G. T. Harmon, supernumerary.

Williamston Circuit—M. M. Brooks.
Conference Secretary of Missions—M. S. Kelly.

Charleston District.
W. I. Herbert, presiding elder.
Allendale—J. W. Welling.
Appleton—E. Z. James.
Beaufort and Port Royal—J. M. Rogers.
Bethel Circuit—W. D. Patrick.
Black Swamp—W. W. Williams.
Charleston—Bethel, W. B. Duncan; Trinity, Peter Stokes; S. A. Weber, supernumerary; Cumberland, J. T. Peeler; Mount Pleasant, George K. Way; Spring Street, G. T. Harmon, Jr.

Catawba District.
J. C. Dorer, presiding elder.
Abbeville—T. E. Edwards.
Abbeville Circuit—I. M. Lawson.
Rutler—J. T. Miller.
Cokesbury—C. F. Clarkson, supernumerary.
Wm. Rodgersmith, Karnes City, Texas, 83 1-9, 13 2/3 cents.
Maurice Olgers, Southerland, Va., 168, 40.

Columbia District.
J. W. Daniel, presiding elder.
Alben—J. B. Travick.
Ratesburg—S. O. Cantey.
Ratesburg Mission—D. E. Jeffcoat.
Bethel—R. Roof.
Columbia—Washington street, E. O. Watson; J. A. Campbell, supernumerary; Main street, T. C. Herbert; Green street, A. E. Holler; Granby, A. Macfarlane; Brookland, H. W. Shealey; Edgewood, B. F. McEwen; Shandon, H. H. Etheridge; Waverly and North Columbia, J. W. Lewis.

Edgewood District.
F. A. Gillette, presiding elder.
Falsfield—C. M. Peeler; E. W. Mason, supernumerary.
Gilbert—C. S. Felber.
Greenville—C. A. Norton.
Johnston—E. H. Beckham.
Lancelot—T. P. Gibson.
Leesville—S. H. Booth.
Lexington—J. C. Counts.
Lexington Park—C. W. Burgess.
North Augusta—C. E. Peele.
Ridgeway—E. A. Wayne.
Springfield—O. M. Abney.
Swansea—J. K. Inabitt.
Wagner—W. D. Quick.
Columbia College—W. W. Daniel, president; Henry Stokes, financial agent.

Epworth Orphanage—W. B. Wharton, superintendent.
Palma College—George Williams, Walker, president.
Florence District.
P. F. Kille, presiding elder.
Bennettsville—R. E. Turnisec.
Bennettsville Circuit—B. C. Murphy.
Brightsville—M. F. Dukes.
Bethlehem—J. G. Farr.
Cheraw—M. Auld.
Chesterfield—J. T. Fowler.

Greenwood District.
J. C. Dorer, presiding elder.
Greenwood—W. V. Dibble, supply.
Kinrads—W. R. Bouknight, supply.
Newberry—Central, M. L. Banks; O'Neale Street and Mollohan, A. M. Gardner.
Newberry Circuit—J. M. Friday.
Ninety-Six—F. R. Dibble.
Parkville—O. N. Rountree.
Phoenix—Foster Spear.
Prosperity—S. C. Morris.
Princeton—R. M. DuBois.
Saluda—E. P. Taylor.
Waterloo—F. G. Whitlock.
Whitefox—O. A. Jeffcoat; R. E. Mood, junior preacher.
Junior College—John O. Willson, president; R. A. Child, financial agent.

Rock Hill District.
T. C. O'Dell, presiding elder.
Blackstock—J. P. Patton.
Blackstock—H. E. Hardy.
Chester—M. W. Hook.
Chester Circuit—R. A. Yongue.
East Chester—F. E. Hodges.
East Lancaster—W. B. Justus.
Fort Mill—T. J. White.
Hickory Grove—G. T. Rhoad.
Lancaster—M. M. Brabham.
Lancaster Circuit—J. T. Macfarlane.
North Rock Hill—J. A. White.
Richburg—W. S. Martin.
Rock Hill—St. John's, E. K. Harbin; West Rock Hill, C. P. Carter.
Rock Hill Circuit—H. W. Whitaker.
Von Wyck—E. P. Green.
Winnboro—D. Arthur Phillips.
Yorkville Circuit—J. F. Anderson.
Spartanburg District.
M. L. Carlisle, presiding elder.
Belmont—T. B. Owen.
Campobello—E. Y. Kilgore.
Carlisle—E. L. McCoy.
Cherokee—W. H. Thrower.
Clifton and Cowpens—E. A. Wilkes.
Enoree—D. D. Jones.
Gaffney—Buford Street—G. P. Lead.

LOSSES AND GAINS

PROBABLE STANDING OF STATES IN THE NEXT HOUSE.

Under the Apportionment Democratic States Will Lose While the Usually Republican States Gain.

Under the projected changes in the apportionment of representation in the House on the proposed basis of 225,000 population for each district, the House in the 63rd Congress will be apportioned as follows:

State	in 62d Congress	in 63d Congress
Alabama	9	9
Arizona	1	1
Arkansas	7	7
California	10	8
Colorado	3	3
Connecticut	5	5
Delaware	1	1
Florida	3	3
Georgia	11	11
Idaho	1	1
Illinois	26	25
Indiana	13	13
Iowa	10	11
Kansas	8	8
Kentucky	10	11
Louisiana	7	7
Maine	3	4
Maryland	6	6
Massachusetts	16	14
Michigan	12	12
Minnesota	9	9
Mississippi	7	7
Missouri	15	16
Montana	1	1
Nebraska	5	6
Nevada	1	1
New Hampshire	2	2
New Jersey	10	10
New York	40	37
New Mexico	1	1
North Carolina	10	10
North Dakota	2	2
Ohio	21	21
Oklahoma	7	7
Oregon	2	2
Pennsylvania	34	32
Rhode Island	2	2
South Carolina	6	7
South Dakota	2	2
Tennessee	10	10
Texas	17	16
Utah	1	2
Vermont	1	1
Virginia	9	10
West Virginia	5	5
Washington	5	3
Wisconsin	10	11
Wyoming	1	1
Total	405	391

There is a belief in Washington that in the Reapportionment Act a provision may be inserted enabling States to hold such representation as they now possess. This would save States like South Carolina, Virginia, Vermont and Missouri from a loss.

Watson; Limestone Street—W. A. Ferrell.
Gaffney Circuit—J. A. Bledsoe.
Inman—A. H. Best.
Jonesville—W. H. Ariall.
Kelson—J. H. Manly.
Pacolet Circuit—R. A. Brock.
Pacolet Mills—C. B. Dawsey.
Reidville—J. H. Danner.
Spartanburg—Bethel, J. W. Speake; Central, R. S. Truesdale; Marion Dargan, supernumerary; Duncan and Glendale, D. E. Camak; North Spartanburg, W. H. Polk; West Spartanburg, J. W. Shell.
Union—Buffalo and Green Street, Elzie Myers; Grace, W. C. Kirkland; South Union, J. G. Huggins.
Woodruff—J. H. Brown.
Southern Christian Advocate—S. A. Nettles, editor; J. L. Ray, assistant to publisher.
Superintendent Anti-Saloon League—J. L. Harley.

Sumter District.
W. T. Duncan, presiding elder.
Bethany—J. V. Davis, supply.
Fisherville—P. A. Murray.
Camden—H. B. Browne.
Elloree—J. E. Strickland.
Fort Motte—J. P. Wittingham, supply.

Heath Springs—H. C. Mouzon.
Kershaw—George Gary Lee.
Lynchburg—J. S. Bessley.
Manning—F. H. Shuter.
Oswego—T. W. Munnerlyn.
Pinewood—David Hicks.
Providence—J. N. Wright.
Richland—L. T. Phillips.
St. Johns and Remberta—R. E. Sharp.
St. Matthews—J. M. Steadman.
Sumter—First Church—D. M. McLeod; Broad Street, J. B. Wilson.
Waterloo—C. D. Epires, supply.

Transferred.
P. B. Wells, to Louisville Conference.
C. L. McCain, to Western North Carolina Conference.
Superannuated.
W. E. Barre, R. W. Barber, D. F. Boyd, G. M. Poyd, D. A. Calhoun, W. A. Clarke, N. B. Clarkson, R. R. Dagnall, D. D. Datzler, R. L. Duffie, C. W. Dukes, O. L. Durant, A. W. Jackson, N. K. Melton, J. K. McCain, I. J. Newberry, C. H. Pooser, W. C. Power, H. L. Singleton, R. W. Spigner, J. N. Thacker, C. H. Waldell, A. C. Walker, W. C. Winn, J. A. Wood.

Joint Board of Finance.
Clerical—A. V. Harbin, W. B. Duncan, G. E. Edwards, S. O. Canter, J. L. Tyler, J. P. Attaway, C. C. Derrick, B. J. Guess, T. L. Belvin, D. Arthur Phillips, D. E. Camak, R. E. Sharp.
Lay—W. R. Osborne, H. P. Williams, J. F. Lyon, R. H. Jennings, S. S. Haynesworth, B. L. King, J. D. Carter, W. H. Monroe, A. C. Dibble, J. E. Bales, J. J. Burnett, R. Y. McLeod.

FIRES IN THE STATE

DEFECTIVE FLUES CAUSE GREAT MANY OF THEM.

Some Timely Words of Criticism and Suggestions From Insurance Commissioner McMaster.

"Maybe Nero would enjoy it, but a man who realizes the labor and time that it has taken South Carolina to produce \$2,500,000 is distressed when he knows that so much was burned up in less than one year," Commissioner F. H. McMaster will say, in making to Governor Ansel and the general assembly the third annual report for the State department of insurance.

The reported fire insurance losses of South Carolina for the 11 months ending December 1, 1910, were \$987,565.17. Says the commissioner:

"The actual losses, reported and unreported, were probably three times that much." The losses by months were, as reported:

January	\$26,699.94
February	\$100,330.24
March	\$113,888.36
April	\$131,718.74
May	\$176,520.02
June	\$33,154.77
July	\$194,214.91
August	\$65,739.93
September	\$54,049.10
October	\$87,162.02
November	\$84,087.18

The largest losses in the State for the year were: The Charleston conflagration, 8 firms, total loss \$215,549, insurance loss, \$189,757; the D. W. Alderman & Sons lumber plant, Alcolu, loss \$53,600; the Santee River Cypress Lumber company plant at Ferguson, loss \$59,420; Sumter, 8 firms, loss \$30,000; Timmonsville, 7 firms, loss \$13,600.

Out of 1,219 fires, 667 were of unknown origin, sparks on roofs caused 93 and lightning is held responsible for 76, while 11 are set down as incendiary. Defective chimneys or flues caused 89 fires. In 29 cases the explosion of a lamp wrought the havoc.

Along this line, the commissioner has some words of criticism and suggestion:

"It must be kept in mind that not only are the uninsured losses a loss to the State, but that the insured losses merely represent premiums collected from all of the people and paid to those who suffered. If these losses could be cut in half, premium receipts could be cut in half relatively, and would remain in the pockets of those who now pay them.

"It will be noted that 25 fires were traced directly to rats and matches. Among the 677 fires from 'unknown' causes a very large percentage of them were supposed to have originated from friction matches by one means or another. It is believed that it would be profitable for the State, or for municipalities to forbid the sale of the ordinary friction match.

"Eighty-nine fires came from defective flues. These may be charged to the incompetence of the bricklayers who made these flues. If the old English system of guilds was recognized and enforced by law, and no one permitted to build a chimney until he had served his apprenticeship, the people of the State would be saved many dollars.

"Twenty-eight fires were caused by sparks from chimneys. Ninety-three more by sparks on roof—121 fires chargeable to wooden shingles. All of these could have been saved, and lower insurance rates would have been paid if metal, slate or composition roofing had been used. These elements, together with the extra time needed to put on a shingle roof, makes this the most expensive roofing material, besides being a constant menace in extending fires from house to house."

VERY PECULIAR CASE.

Young Woman Swallows Lizards and Slowly Dies.

A live lizard, six inches in length, and the head of another lizard was discovered in the stomach of Miss Lovie Herman, 19 years old, who died early Friday morning at her home at Akron, Cleveland. Physicians and surgeons are interested in the case and a number of them will attend the post mortem examination to be held at Akron. Miss Herman had been ill a year from a disease which had puzzled many specialists. Last Monday the attending physician succeeded in bringing from the girl's stomach the live lizard and the head of the second one but too late to save her life.

The family formerly lived near Millersburg, O., and drank spring water. It is supposed the girl swallowed the lizards when small, while drinking and that they gradually grew and killed her.

Killed by His Stepson.

While protecting his mother from an attack made on her by her husband, who was his step-father, Jim Chambers shot and killed Corey Palmer, near Spartanburg. Husband and wife were quarrelling over some minor matter, when the son walked in and attempted to quiet the pair. Palmer was in the act of striking his wife, when Chambers shot him. The top of his head was blown entirely off. All colored.

Several Horses Burned.

At Clover the livery stable, including 11 horses, a lot of feed, harness, etc., all except two of the horses being the property of A. J. Quinn, was destroyed by fire Monday morning at about 2:30 o'clock. The two

KILL OLD MAN

A Young Negro Charged With the Brutal Murder of an Old Negro.

The Dead Body of the Old Man Was Found in a Ditch Where It Had Been Dragged by the Person Who Had Foully Murdered Him.

As a result of an inquest held late Sunday afternoon over the bloody remains of Jake Wallace, an old and half-witted negro, near Langley, Jim Lacy, a young negro, is in the Alphen jail charged with one of the most foul murders in the history of Alphen county.

Late Saturday the body of Wallace was found in the woods about 300 yards from the home of Ben Hankins, a white man, near Lamar's knolls, by some boys who were out hunting. Their dogs trailed the body and directed them to it. The boys were frightened and immediately gave the alarm.

Before finding the body, they had picked up a razor and a pistol, but neither had been used in killing the old man, and it is presumed that they fell out of his pocket. The pistol was loaded, but had not been fired. At first it was not believed that there had been a murder, as an investigation was not made until after midnight, when the surroundings could not be fully taken into consideration.

Sunday morning the investigation was resumed, and everything pointed to a foul murder. It was found that on Saturday old man Wallace was at Pope Norris' blacksmith shop and that Jim Lacy came up in a buggy, hitting his mule. In a few minutes old man, who was about 65 years old, went away in the direction of where he was killed.

Jim Lacy started in the same direction, and two witnesses state that they saw him catch up with the old man a short distance from the shop. The indications are that the old man was killed a few minutes later. Lacy admits talking with the old man at the shop, but says he left him there, and he says he was at the shop but ten minutes, whereas other witnesses say that his mule was tied there 45 minutes or an hour.

The murder was evidently committed in the public road, as the scene of a difficulty is plainly visible. The instrument used was something blunt, evidently a club, and the old man's head was beaten almost to a pulp. After the heinous crime had been committed the perpetrator dragged the body some 150 yards and threw it into a ditch, where it was found by the boys a short time later.

A fact that may have some bearing on the murder is that on Sunday the old man was to have been married to a woman residing near there. Nothing of any value was found on the old man's body.

SAVES THE CONSUL AT QUEBEC.

He Is Charged With Fibbing to Help Paper Trust.

The paper committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has sent a letter to the Government tariff board, stating that the United States consul at Quebec, in reporting upon the available pulpwood supply for American paper mills, from private forests in Quebec, "has suppressed data that had been furnished to the consul by the highest official authority in that province, and that the consul has misrepresented the situation."

The consul's report said the recent prohibitions "will not have the effect of reducing the quantity of pulpwood for export for some years to come and perhaps never," implying that the present needs of the American markets, one million cords of pulpwood per annum, could be obtained from private forests. But according to the committee the suppressed data from official sources showed that only 330,000 cords per annum, under present restrictions, would be available for the American market.

The letter charges that an area of 150,000 square miles of public forests has been withdrawn as a source of supply and that the private forests now available measure approximately 7,500 square miles, or one-twentieth of the total forest area. On behalf of those who pay \$2,000,000 per annum for news print paper, the committee "protests against one-sided and colored reports."

Killed From Ambush.

F. Nevin, a prominent merchant, operating a general merchandise establishment two miles from Fort Mill, was shot from ambush about 6 o'clock Monday afternoon, dying almost instantly. No clue as to the perpetrator is obtainable. Nevin was shot from ambush and seriously injured about a year ago.