

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Interesting Collection of Current Events In Condensed Form From Both Continents.

In their next report to congress, naval officials will recommend that several large drydocks be built.

Frank Manninger, an aged painter, ill, penniless and proud, starved to death in his room in West New York, N. J.

Angiolillo, the Italian anarchist who murdered Premier Canovas, has been tried by court-martial and sentenced to be garroted.

A Canadian Pacific train struck a carriage containing five persons at a crossing near St. Therese, Quebec, killing two women and injuring three others.

A special from Rome says it is reported the pope will excommunicate Prince Henry of Orleans and the Count of Turin, as dueling is forbidden by the Roman Catholic church.

It is stated that President McKinley has expressed himself in favor of the admission of New Mexico to statehood. A bill to that effect will be introduced at the next session of congress.

A Southern Pacific freight train struck a burning stump that tumbled down the mountain side in Cow creek canyon in Southern Oregon, completely demolishing the engine and four cars and killing Fireman Robert McEwan and an unknown tramp.

Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretary Howell, of the department, and the French ambassador will join in a conference on the subject of reciprocal tariff relations with France in the near future, and it is fully expected that a new and satisfactory agreement will be reached.

Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States supreme court, has established the record for the longest service on that bench. The service of Chief Justice John Marshall had been the longest in the history of the court, covering 35 years. Justice Field's service exceeds that of Marshall. He was appointed in 1863 by President Lincoln, and is in his 81st year. He has reached the age of retirement, but he prefers to remain in active service on the bench, and there is no present indication that he will retire.

Thomas Jefferson Sappington, an old-time resident of St. Louis county, Missouri, who saved General U. S. Grant from capture by Confederates, died near Sappington, a suburb of St. Louis. In 1864, when Grant came back to make a short visit to his farm near the latter city, Mr. Sappington, who was a first lieutenant in the Second Missouri militia, learned that a number of the most radical sympathizers with the South had planned to capture General Grant and take him South a prisoner. Mr. Sappington determined to thwart the scheme. He hurried to St. Louis and met General Grant just as he was starting out for his farm. The result was a disappointment to the men who were lying in ambush for Grant.

Mrs. C. A. Shurte and her two children were suffocated by smoke in their home at Arlington, Or.

Word has been received in New York from Calcutta that the Indian relief expedition which left San Francisco last June, has arrived safely. The cargo, it is said, will be more acceptable even than expected.

A wind, rain and hailstorm which passed over Northern Wisconsin did more than \$100,000 damage to the tobacco farmers on Coon prairie, the heart of the growing section of the county. Fully four-fifths of the crop is destroyed.

A rich gold find is reported from the Sparta district in Union county, Oregon. The find has caused no little excitement, and a big amount of quartz has been boxed up for shipment direct to the mint. It is estimated that it will go at least \$40,000 to the ton.

For a month or more people living near Bald Knob, Ark., have been finding valuable pearls in a lake near that place. Hundreds of people have been opening mussel shells in search of the pearls, and some of the gems have been found, some being sold for as much as \$300.

Either crazed by liquor or laboring under a delusion that he was being persecuted, John Thomas, a prospector lately from Fort Steele district, started a fusillade with a revolver on the streets of Spokane, which resulted in mortally wounding two men and painful injuries to another man and boy.

A special to the Toronto Globe from Ottawa says that the Dominion government has received several important decisions in regard to the Yukon country, and the working of the gold fields there. It has been decided to appoint an administrator for the district, who will have entire charge of all the Canadian officials there and be the chief executor for the government.

As a result of war between Atlantic coast lines, freight is being carried from New York to Galveston for 2 cents a hundred weight.

According to a dispatch from Copenhagen, received in London. Captain Mortensen, of the bark Ansager, bound from Dublin to Onega, at the mouth of the Onega river, on the White sea, reports that on July 13, when about two days' sail east of North cape, the northernmost point of Europe, then being in Arctic waters, he saw a collapsed balloon, which he believed to be Andree's.

LIFE OF THE STRIKE

Depends on the Decision to Be Rendered in the Injunction Case.

Pittsburg, Aug. 18.—Today was fraught with exciting incidents in matters pertaining to the miners' strike. Mutiny in the coal miners' camp, a murder in the deputies' ranks, filing of criminal and civil suits against the DeArmitts and the hearing of the injunction case against President Dolan and others, kept both sides to the struggle busy and on the qui vive all day long. The hearing in the injunction case before Judges Stowe and Collier was perhaps one of the most important and interesting ever held in the federal court. It was a hearing in which both capital and the rights of labor were interested, and the decision is expected to have a telling effect on the conduct of the great coal miners' strike, which has been on since July 5.

From the testimony adduced and from the expressions of the court, it can be safely said that there will be some surprises. That the injunction will be materially modified there can be no doubt, which on its face would indicate a victory for the strikers. The preliminary decree has been continued, pending a consultation of the judges, and an opinion will probably be handed down by noon tomorrow.

As near as can be learned, the strikers, under the injunction, can march, but not at stated times, as long as they are not in company with any of these defendants.

The hearing in the equity case of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company against the United Mineowners of America was called at 10 o'clock.

The affidavit on which the preliminary injunction was issued was made by William P. DeArmitt, president of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company, and set forth that his employees were under the contract, that terms were mutually satisfactory and both parties were ready and willing to fulfill their respective duties under it. The strikers by marching and other methods prevented many of the men from carrying out their part of the agreement. It also recited the company's contracts to supply coal to points in the United States from Pennsylvania, and the Pittsburg pumping station with coal, which demands a daily supply in order to keep up the service of water in the city of Pittsburg. Officers of the United Mineowners of America were named in the bill and the purposes of the organization are set forth, together with the history of the strike.

When court opened the attorney for the plaintiff filed a motion to make the preliminary injunction permanent. The defendants made a counter motion to dissolve it. Judge Stowe decided that both motions were out of order and DeArmitt was called to the stand. His testimony did not materially differ from the affidavits filed when the preliminary injunctions were secured.

In addition to the civil suits entered against President W. P. DeArmitt by his former employes for wages, three criminal suits have been brought against Samuel DeArmitt, brother of the president. Mrs. Anna Coto, who was evicted on Saturday by Samuel DeArmitt, has brought criminal suit, charging assault and battery. She says in her charge that her husband was not at home, and that DeArmitt took her by the shoulders and threw her out of the house. She says he held a hatchet above her head and threatened to kill her. Her two children, small boys, were also thrown from the house. John Coto, her husband, also sues DeArmitt for larceny. He claims that, after assaulting his wife and children and throwing his household goods from his house, DeArmitt took with him a small keg of wine and a \$16 revolver of Coto's, and has since refused to return them. Writs and warrants will be served on DeArmitt in the morning.

Two deputies, Robert Kerr and Frank Anderson, employed as guardians of the New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Company, fought this afternoon, and as a result Kerr cannot live until morning. It is not known what the men fought about, but they met on a bridge crossing Plum creek, and, after a few words, Anderson was seen to hit Kerr, who retaliated, and a rough-and-tumble fight, lasting about five minutes, followed. Anderson succeeded in drawing his revolver and, placing it close to Kerr's abdomen, fired, the ball tearing through the victim's intestines and lodging in his back. Physicians say he will die in a few hours.

In Eastern Pennsylvania.

Hazleton, Pa., Aug. 18.—Twenty-five hundred miners of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre collieries, in the Honeybrook district, went on strike this morning, and at a meeting tonight resolved in a body to stand together. This is the first defection among the miners of East Pennsylvania. Apart from the wage question, the men demand the transfer of Superintendent Jones, and the feeling against him is so strong that he has an armed escort and his house is guarded day and night.

Explosion in a Laboratory.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 17.—Professor Lincoln, of the state university, when at work in his chemical laboratory, was thrown across the room by an explosion, and when found two hours later was still unconscious. He will be disfigured by the accident.

Santa Fe Train Held Up.

Kansas City, Aug. 18.—The south-bound passenger train on the Santa Fe road was held up near Edmund, O. T., at 12:15 this morning. The robbers made an unsuccessful attempt to blow open the through safe. They finally left, after securing between \$500 and \$600 from the local safe. No further particulars are obtainable at this hour.

A Lawrence, Kan., colored man, born a slave, died the other day worth \$20,000.

THEY FOUGHT IT OUT

A Prince and Count Met on the Field of Honor.

BOTH COMBATANTS WOUNDED

Prince of Orleans Seriously Cut on the Shoulder and Abdomen, the Count Slightly Wounded on the Hand.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The Count of Turin and Prince Henry of Orleans fought a duel with swords at 5 o'clock this morning in the Bois Marechoux, at Vaccreson. H. Leontieff acted as umpire. The seconds of Prince Henry were M. de Leontieff, governor-general of the equatorial provinces of Abyssinia, and M. Raoul Mourichon. The Count of Turin's seconds were General Count Avagadro de Quinto and the Marquis Carlo di Ginocce.

The fighting was most determined, and lasted 35 minutes. There were five engagements, of which two were at close quarters. Prince Henry received two serious wounds in the right shoulder and in the right side of the abdomen. The Count of Turin was wounded in the right hand. Prince Henry was taken to the residence of the Duc de Chartres and received medical attendance.

The condition of Prince Henry of Orleans this evening is as satisfactory as could be expected. The doctors, after a consultation, have expressed the opinion that no important organ was touched, but absolute rest is necessary for recovery.

Owing to rumors at Naples and elsewhere, the public had not expected a duel to come off. It was, therefore, quite private.

The official account furnished by the seconds recites fully the circumstances leading up to the encounter. The Count of Turin, considering the letters of Prince Henry of Orleans to the Figaro offensive to the Italian army, wrote to him on July 6 demanding a retraction. This letter could not be answered until August 11, the day of the arrival of Prince Henry in France. He replied to the count's demand by telegram, maintaining the right of a traveler to record his experiences. The official account then describes the arrangements for the duel, gives the names of the respective seconds, and says that at their first interview they agreed that an encounter was inevitable. By common accord the conditions were settled as follows:

The weapons to be dueling swords, each combatant to use those of his own country, but the blades to be of equal length; each combatant to be at liberty to maintain the ground he gains and each to be allowed the space of 15 metres within which to advance or retire; each assault to continue four minutes; the combat to be resumed in the positions occupied, and only to terminate on the decision of the four seconds or the advice of the doctors that one of the adversaries is manifestly in a state of inferiority; the conduct of the meeting to be intrusted alternately to the two parties, lots being drawn at commencement. This latter feature of the arrangement was due to formal objection of the seconds of Prince Henry of Orleans to direction of the encounter by a fifth party.

At a later meeting yesterday the seconds decided upon the rendezvous.

The process-verbal then proceeds to describe the encounter. It says that in the first assault Prince Henry was hit in the right breast, though the weapon did not penetrate the thorax. On the strength of the report of the doctors, the seconds decided that the combat must go on.

The second assault was stopped because the combatants came to close quarters. In the third assault the Count of Turin was hit in the back of the right hand, but the wound was slight. In the fourth assault, the umpire, Major Leontieff, declared that the sword of Prince Henry was bent, and stopped the engagement long enough to furnish the prince with a new weapon.

In the fifth assault, the combatants again got into close quarters, and were immediately stopped, Prince Henry in a counter blow being hit in the right lower region of the abdomen. The doctors on both sides examined the wound, and declared that Prince Henry was rendered by it clearly inferior to his antagonist.

Major Leontieff and M. Mourichon proposed that the combat be stopped, and this was done by common accord. While his wound was being dressed, Prince Henry raised himself up on the ground, and extended his hand to the Count of Turin, saying: "Allow me, monseigneur, to shake hands with you."

The count extended his hand. The physicians present were Dr. Tinet and Dr. Hartman on behalf of Prince Henry, and Dr. Carle, on behalf of the Count of Turin. This account of the fighting was signed by the seconds.

The details of the duel show that the encounter was sharp and determined. Immediately on the crossing of swords, Prince Henry vigorously pressed his adversary. The Count of Turin retreated to the limit of the ground, and, resuming the offensive, touched his opponent. The third and fourth assaults ended in the long engagements within guard.

The Temps says that the wound in the abdomen of Prince Henry is serious, but not alarming. Had the Count of Turin's steel gone half a centimeter deeper, the prince would have been perforated.

At a recent wedding in India the entire week was given up to feasting and merry-making, and nearly 150,000 of the groom's tribe assembled for the occasion.

THESE HAVE BEEN THERE.

Views of Canadian Officials Regarding the Klondike.

New York, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Secretary Gage has received from Canada a report on the Klondike district. It is a condemnation of the reports of William Ogilvie, the Dominion land surveyor, and contains matters from other officers of the Canadian government who have previously visited the region or are there now. At the outset the minister states that the report is published in response to numerous public demands.

"The object," he says, "is not to induce any one to go to that country at the present time. Until better means of communication are established a man undertakes serious risks in going there unless he has sufficient resources to tide him over the long winter. After September egress from the country is practically impossible until the following June, and a person that has not been successful in locating a paying claim has to depend for subsistence upon finding employment. Wages are at times abnormally high, but the labor market is very narrow and easily overstocked."

"It is estimated that up to the middle of May 500 to 600 persons had crossed the Dyea pass this year. Several hundred more will go by steamers up the Yukon. Whether employment will be available for all and for the considerable population already in the district is somewhat doubtful. It will therefore be wise for those who contemplate going to the Yukon district to give serious consideration to the matter before coming to a decision."

An extract from the report of A. E. Willis, assistant surgeon-general for 1895, is given, to indicate the climate of the Klondike, characteristics of the inhabitants, and the mode of living. He also describes the kind of men that should go to the Klondike. He says:

"The climate is wet. During the winter months the cold is intense, with usually considerable wind. A heavy mist rising from open plains in the river settles down in the valley in extreme weather. This dampness makes the cold felt much more and is conducive to rheumatic pains, colds and the like. In selecting men to live in this country I submit a few remarks, some of which will be of assistance to medical examiners in making their recommendations:

"Men should be sober, strong and healthy. They should be practical men, able to adapt themselves equally to their surroundings. Special care should be taken to see that their lungs are sound, that they are free from rheumatism and rheumatic tendencies and their joints, especially knee joints, are strong and have never been weakened by injury or disease. It is important to consider their temperaments. Men should be of cheerful, hopeful dispositions and willing workers. Those of morose, sullen natures, although they may be good workers, are very apt, as soon as the novelty wears off, to become dissatisfied, pessimistic and melancholy."

Mr. Ogilvie, chief of the boundary survey, in a report of a trip down the Yukon, says regarding the weather: "It is said by those familiar with the locality that the storms which rage in the upper altitudes of the coast range during the greater part of the time from October to March, are terrific. A man caught in one of them runs the risk of losing his life unless he can reach shelter in a short time."

Mr. Ogilvie, on this same trip, had much difficulty with the Indians, and they demanded \$20 per hundred pounds for carrying his goods. On being told that the party had a permit from the Great Father in Washington to pass through the country, and that the Indians would be punished if they interfered, they reduced the price to \$10.

Mr. Ogilvie states there are about 400,000 acres of land along the Yukon and its branches that might be used for agricultural purposes. Mr. Ogilvie gives the miners a bad reputation. He says:

"I may say that it is generally very difficult to get any exact or even approximately exact statements of facts or values from miners. Many of them are inveterate jokers and take delight in hoaxing. The higher the official or social position of the person they hoax the better they are pleased. I have several times found that after spending hours getting information from one of them it would be all contradicted by the next one I met."

"Another cause of difficulty in getting trustworthy information from them is that in a certain sense they consider every government official or agent their enemy, and that he is in the country to spy upon their doings and find out things which the great majority of them are very much averse to have known."

Towards the South Pole.

Antwerp, Aug. 18.—The steamer Belgica with Carlate Antarctic expedition on board, sailed at 10 o'clock this morning. Crowds assembled to bid farewell to the explorers, who were heartily cheered as the Belgica left port. The expedition, it is expected, will land at Graham Land early in November. The crew of the Belgica number 21 men. The United States cruiser San Francisco saluted the departing Belgica.

Fifty in the Water.

Berlin, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Dresden announces that a ferry steamer plying between the old and new towns was capsized yesterday evening by the wash of a large steamer, and over 50 persons thrown into the water. Seven people are known to be missing, and it is feared the loss of life will turn out to be heavy.

A means of renewing the filament in electric light burners has been discovered.

NORTHWEST BREVITIES

Evidence of Steady Growth and Enterprise.

ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

From All the Cities and Towns of the Thriving Sister States —Oregon.

The spring fishing season on the Columbia has closed. The pack will be a trifle over 400,000 cases.

The city council of Marshfield is considering the advisability of imposing a tax on business houses for the purpose of keeping the city's streets in repair.

Subscriptions for Astoria's annual regatta are pouring in, and the necessary amount will be completed in a few days. A carnival queen will be elected this year.

During the month of July, in Jackson county, warrants to the amount of \$3,072.34 were drawn, while scrip representing \$3,105 was redeemed during the same time.

Harvesting is well under way and some wheat has already been hauled to market. The crop is turning out even better than was expected, and the estimate of 3,000,000 bushels will, it is claimed, be too low for Sherman county.

County Commissioner Kissell, of Gray's river, has discovered gold on that stream. It assays from \$4 to \$8 to the ton. With a party of Astorians, Kissell will prospect the headwaters of the stream. He is of the opinion that better finds will be made.

One of the largest hay crops in the history of Lincoln county has just been harvested. The quantity is large and the quality is first-class. The excellent haying weather that has prevailed has enabled the farmers and ranchers to care for the crop in good shape.

An expert in coal mining, who has much to do with coal in the East, has given the Evans creek, Klamath county, coal a thorough test, and pronounced it the pure anthracite. The mine now shows nine solid feet of coal, and the slate streaks which were found when the vein was first opened are pinching out. It is said that the coal can be put into the Valley towns for \$6 per ton.

A new scheme for getting rid of hop lice is credited to a Southern Oregon man. He goes out during the heat of the day, takes a pole with a hook on the end of it, hooks it over the wires on which the hops are supported, and shakes the vines with all his might. He can shake off most of the lice in this manner, and believes it is just as effective as spraying, and much faster. As soon as the lice strike the dust on the ground they die.

One of the measures of interest to Oregon which died in the late session of congress before it could get any consideration was a joint resolution introduced by Senator McBride, directing the secretary of war to cause an examination to be made of the harbor of Astoria and to submit a plan for its improvement by increasing its depth, width and extent, together with estimates of the cost of such improvements. It is proposed to appropriate \$3,000 for the purpose. This proposition will probably have to go into the next river and harbor appropriation bill.

Washington.

The school census of Chehalis county shows there are 3,186 children of school age in the county, a decrease in a year of 139.

The board of control has called for bids to supply the state, for use at the state penitentiary, with 2,250 bales of jute, 750 by steamer and 1,500 by sailing vessel.

The assessed value of all property in King county is \$48,213,409, as against \$42,739,734 in 1896. The value of all property in the city of Seattle is \$34,106,632, as against \$30,142,648 in 1896, an increase of \$3,964,494.

Whatcom county's hay crop this year will be simply enormous. It is estimated that one ranch, having 160 acres in cultivation, situated about seven miles south from Blaine, will produce about 500 tons. The value of this hay crop is estimated at between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

The concrete foundation for the lighthouse, at Westport, is about completed. It consists of a solid mass of concrete 40 feet square and 12 feet thick. The stone and timber for the tower is about all cut to proper sizes and shapes, so that the building of it will now go forward rapidly.

The state board of land commissioners has rejected the application to purchase certain lands in Chinook, Pacific county, made by C. R. Johnson et al., because of the fact that land lying between the meander line and ordinary low-water mark was formed by accretion from water and belonged to the state by reason of its sovereignty.

Almost every field of grain in Kititas county is now said to be beyond any possibility of damage. Cutting has begun, and next week will be under way generally. There is a scarcity of harvest hands over the country. The yield about Waterville and Bridgeport is placed at fully 1,000,000 bushels.

It is estimated that there are 105,000 acres of grain in Garfield county this year, and that Garfield county will produce over 2,000,000 bushels of golden cereal this year.

Reports from Asotin prairie state that wheat is yielding more to the acre than was expected. Some of the poorest pieces of wheat land which it was thought would do well if they went 15 bushels to the acre, averaged over 20, and one field went 27. At this rate the best fields will yield over 40 bushels to the acre.

DROWNED IN THE SURF.

The Undertow at Atlantic City Claimed Two Victims.

Atlantic City, Aug. 17.—Two venturesome bathers were drowned in the surf today. They were Thomas C. Laswell, aged 21, of Princeton, Ind., and an unknown man, supposed to be an excursionist from Philadelphia.

Laswell came here this morning with his friend P. M. Parrott, also from Princeton, on his first visit to the seashore. The young men went into the surf shortly before noon, and Laswell, who seemed to be unaware of the dangerous undertow, was soon beyond his depth and calling for help. The life guards made a brave effort to save him, but the surf was so heavy that they were unable to reach the drowning man. Laswell struggled in the water for about 15 minutes in full view of about 10,000 people, gathered on the pier, board walk and beach.

Parrott nearly lost his life in attempting to save that of his friend, and was taken from the water in an exhausted condition. Late in the afternoon the body of Laswell came ashore. It was turned over to a local undertaker, who prepared it for shipment to Indiana.

When Laswell checked his valuables at the bathhouse where he obtained his bathing suit, he laughingly remarked to the clerk: "I will leave my address, so that in case I am drowned you can send my valuables home." The jest was a tragedy in less than an hour.

The second drowning occurred about 3 o'clock, and the body of the man had not come ashore to a late hour tonight. The surf today was the heaviest of the season, owing to a gale which prevailed, and between 25 and 30 persons were rescued, many of them women.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Young Lady Caught on a Railroad Trestle Near Chehalis.

Chehalis, Wash., Aug. 17.—A young lady who lives near Newankum, while walking on the railroad track toward this town one afternoon a short time ago, had a very narrow escape from death under the wheels of a passenger train. She was upon the long trestle south of town when the train came. She started to run, hoping to reach the end of the trestle before the train caught her, but, after running a short distance, she fell. As soon as the engineer saw her he put on the brakes. When the train came to a standstill, the nose of the cowcatcher touched her prostrate body. She was assisted to raise and went on her way unharmed, except for a few trifling scratches. When the train got under way the passengers held a meeting and passed a resolution commending Engineer Jones warmly for the coolness and promptness with which he acted.

THE COTTON CROP.

Estimated at Nine and Three-Quarter Millions Bales.

New Orleans, Aug. 17.—H. M. Neill, the well-known cotton statistician, has issued a circular on the growing crop. After referring to the correctness of his estimate made in July, 1894, of the crop of that season, Mr. Neill says:

"At this moment for this year the promise is equal to any previous year in every state but Texas, and even allowing that Texas should fall short of her maximum product by 1,000,000 bales, the outlook now is for a crop of at least 9,750,000, with 500,000 to 1,000,000 more within the range of possibility. This figure of 9,750,000 is very conservative. If there are good rains in Texas, her crop will also be near perfection, and the possibilities for the total crop would then be something enormous."

Mines Must Close.

Denver, Aug. 17.—It is probable that the great silver mines of Creede, Colo., will be closed down on account of the low price of silver, unless the railroad and smelting rates are reduced. Several conferences have been held between the mine-owners and the smelter and railroad officials, and it is said the latter evinced a disposition to make every concession possible in order to keep the mines in operation. It is also understood that the miners at Creede are willing to accept a reduction in wages from \$3 per day of eight hours to \$2.75 in wet mines and \$2.50 in dry, rather than have the mines closed.

The Work of Whitecaps.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 17.—For three months, a band of whitecaps has been causing terror in the vicinity of Kensington, Ky., and a determined stand will be made against them. About two weeks ago, they called at the home of Ward Bolan, superintendent of Kensington sub-division, and by force compelled him to go to the woods with them. There they whipped and beat him in a most brutal manner. Later they found a man named O'Hara camping on Kensington lake, with a woman, he claims was his wife, and they beat the man and woman shamefully.

Impure air is not always of the same weight, there being various grades of impurity. But an absolutely pure air always weighs .31 of a deg. rain per cubic inch. The weighing of air is a good test of its purity.

Wasco, Or., Aug. 17.—Last night, about midnight, fire broke out in a sleeping tent in which the small children of Mr. C. Huck's family were sleeping. One little one, about 6 years old, was burned until only the charred trunk remained. The fire originated from a lighted candle which was allowed to burn too low. In trying to save the child, Mr. Huck was overcome by smoke, and came near losing his life. His hands, feet and legs were frightfully burned.