thought staggered Koreans.

Isaac Prince had been wounded in the head and these bullets had been loaded into a revolver in which Prince had been shot. Although he had been treated for the wound, he was still in the hospital when the bullet entered his body. The bullet had been fired from a distance of about a mile, but the writer was not able to determine the exact distance at which the bullet entered Prince's body. It was a clear day and the bullet had traveled a long distance before it entered Prince's body.

The bullet had entered Prince's body at a point about fifteen inches from the center of his chest. The bullet had penetrated the skin and entered the heart, causing it to stop beating. The bullet had also penetrated the lungs, causing them to collapse, and the bullet had entered the diaphragm, causing it to fall to the floor.

Isaac Prince was taken to the hospital, where he was treated for his wounds. He was operated on by Dr. Jones, who removed the bullet from his body. The bullet was found to be a .44 caliber bullet, which was used by the army in World War I. The bullet had been fired from a distance of about a mile, but the writer was not able to determine the exact distance at which the bullet was fired.

Dr. Jones found that the bullet had penetrated the skin and entered the heart, causing it to stop beating. The bullet had also penetrated the lungs, causing them to collapse, and the bullet had entered the diaphragm, causing it to fall to the floor.

Isaac Prince was operated on by Dr. Jones, who removed the bullet from his body. The bullet was found to be a .44 caliber bullet, which was used by the army in World War I. The bullet had been fired from a distance of about a mile, but the writer was not able to determine the exact distance at which the bullet was fired.

Dr. Jones found that the bullet had penetrated the skin and entered the heart, causing it to stop beating. The bullet had also penetrated the lungs, causing them to collapse, and the bullet had entered the diaphragm, causing it to fall to the floor.

Isaac Prince was operated on by Dr. Jones, who removed the bullet from his body. The bullet was found to be a .44 caliber bullet, which was used by the army in World War I. The bullet had been fired from a distance of about a mile, but the writer was not able to determine the exact distance at which the bullet was fired.

Dr. Jones found that the bullet had penetrated the skin and entered the heart, causing it to stop beating. The bullet had also penetrated the lungs, causing them to collapse, and the bullet had entered the diaphragm, causing it to fall to the floor.

Isaac Prince was operated on by Dr. Jones, who removed the bullet from his body. The bullet was found to be a .44 caliber bullet, which was used by the army in World War I. The bullet had been fired from a distance of about a mile, but the writer was not able to determine the exact distance at which the bullet was fired.

Dr. Jones found that the bullet had penetrated the skin and entered the heart, causing it to stop beating. The bullet had also penetrated the lungs, causing them to collapse, and the bullet had entered the diaphragm, causing it to fall to the floor.

Isaac Prince was operated on by Dr. Jones, who removed the bullet from his body. The bullet was found to be a .44 caliber bullet, which was used by the army in World War I. The bullet had been fired from a distance of about a mile, but the writer was not able to determine the exact distance at which the bullet was fired.

Dr. Jones found that the bullet had penetrated the skin and entered the heart, causing it to stop beating. The bullet had also penetrated the lungs, causing them to collapse, and the bullet had entered the diaphragm, causing it to fall to the floor.