

The Sun.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1879.

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Rows include Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Total for the week.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Dec. 20, 1879, was:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Rows include Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Total for the week.

"See, the Conquering Hero Comes."

Even the school children in Philadelphia were converted, temporarily, into a political convention to aid in the partisan triumph of GRANT and to sing "See, the Conquering Hero Comes."

We say partisan triumph, for before his reception by these children he had already been publicly placed, by the Mayor of the city, in nomination for President, and, by his silent acquiescence in the proceeding, had accepted that nomination, proclaimed before his face.

It was the children from the public schools who were marshalled in a great hall to sing and hurrah for this man who is setting the first example of trampling in the dust a sacred tradition of our Government founded by the Father of our Country.

What business had the officers of the School Department in Philadelphia to have the pupils of the public schools turn out to do honor to Gen. GRANT any more than to do honor to Gen. HANCOCK or Gen. PALMER?

But then all old customs must be overturned, all proprieties disregarded, all principles violated, even in the initiatory steps of creating an empire and an Emperor.

The Maine Imbrolio—The Only Question.

It is not necessary to waste words upon the action of Gov. GARCELON of Maine respecting the returns of the recent election. The real question in the case is this: Has Gov. GARCELON acted in strict obedience to the constitution and laws of the State, or has he violated them? If he has merely followed and applied the rules laid down for him in these instruments, he has done right; if he has broken those rules, he has done wrong, and deserves punishment.

The Governor says that he has done nothing more than obey the constitution and the laws and apply them as he is sworn to do; and we have not seen any attempt to prove that this is not the case. But until such proof is adduced, and its conclusiveness made evident, we are bound to believe that the Governor has done right, that there is no ground of complaint against his action, and that, as a conscientious public officer, he could not have taken any other course.

Let his critics prove that he has violated the constitution and the laws of the State. Then they will have a right to denounce him, and we will join in the denunciation.

Le Duc.

In the galaxy of statesmen with which he has surrounded himself, probably not one, in Mr. R. B. HAYES'S opinion, shines with a brighter lustre than Le Duc. He and Le Duc, with W. K. ROBERTS—also a man after HAYES'S heart—were brilliant lights of an Ohio debating club. When HAYES was counted in as President, he found a place and a salary for Le Duc as for ROBERTS; and thus Le Duc became Commissioner of Agriculture.

For some time past Le Duc's ambition, not content with pushing his grand scheme of making America grow her own tea at a cost of \$5 a pound, has aimed at a seat in his friend HAYES'S Cabinet, and, as a preliminary, he has sought to magnify his existing office. In this purpose he has had HAYES'S support, and HAYES, in fact, opened the winter's campaign by introducing a long puff of Le Duc's bureau into his message to Congress, as follows:

My recommendations in former messages are reviewed in favor of the Department of Agriculture. The results already accomplished with the very limited means heretofore placed at the command of the Department of Agriculture are so numerous and so important that it is not surprising that the several projects indicated in the report of the Commissioner, with a view to placing the department upon a footing which will enable it to prosecute more effectively the various objects which it is established to.

of the Government on his shoulders, but to be a broker for the sale of the bulk of the private and corporate property of the country, and, in fact, to do a degree of work "incomprehensible to finite minds."

Thus Le Duc's campaign in Congress began with a heavy set-down. Coupled with this rebuff, comes another from the recent meeting of the National Agricultural Association in New York, where his Department of Agriculture was ridiculed unsparringly, and was pronounced by Prof. C. V. RILEY of Washington to be "the laughing-stock of the country."

On the whole, Le Duc's chance of being a Cabinet officer is probably somewhat less than that of his being abolished altogether.

Why is Theology so Neglected?

It is a remarkable circumstance that there has been of recent years an actual decline in the number of theological students in the divinity schools of some of our most important Protestant denominations.

The graduates from colleges are yearly more numerous, and the entering classes at our chief universities are steadily increasing in size and in the number of students. Harvard never had so great a body of students as now, though it has of late years very much raised its standard for admission. Yale also is fuller than ever, while Columbia is obtaining classes two or three times as large as those it instructed before the war.

The throng of students at Princeton has much increased, and at Williams, Dartmouth, and other smaller colleges of the interior the faculties and trustees are rejoicing over classes remarkable for their numbers. The law schools are crowded, the lectures at the medical colleges were never before so well attended, and the mining and agricultural schools are flourishing to an unusual degree.

Yet theological seminaries, though they spend great efforts to obtain students, and frequently offer them not only free tuition, but also entire or partial support during their course, must content themselves with a few young men, and these oftentimes not the cream of our youth, but the skimmed and even the watered milk.

In the Presbyterian denomination, one of the greatest bulwarks of orthodoxy and one of the strongest and richest of Protestant bodies, out of 3,415 churches 926 are without pastors. The number of churches increased last year by 146, and yet there was an increase of ministers of only 37, though 38 ministers came over to the Presbyterians from other denominations. The candidates for the ministry are this year 22 fewer than last year, and 153 fewer than in 1874.

What is the meaning of this remarkable decline in the number of theological students? Though the population has been growing steadily and largely in six years, and the Presbyterians have manifested their interest in their religious doctrines by organizing hundreds of new churches, the Presbyterian young men turn with aversion from the ministry or pass it by to undertake a more congenial career. Out of all the thousands of them, a few score only, and they by no means the most promising of these youth, are turning their attention to the study of theology. Money for the education of ministers is not lacking, and there never was an able body of divinity professors than now. The principal churches throughout the country are anxious for pastors of eloquence and power, and are ready to pay them salaries larger than ever before. But the material out of which acceptable ministers may be made grows less in quantity, and it by no means improves in quality.

Is this decline due to the superior inducements in the way of worldly success offered by other professions than the sacred one? That cannot be the cause, for a young minister especially adapted to his calling, and who can demonstrate his ability to preach to the satisfaction of a church, at once leaps into a place and an ample living, while if his heart is in his work he has full employment for his powers. In other professions a young man must make his way upward by slow and arduous climbing.

It is not rather because the zeal for the faith is getting so cold that young men have no spirit and enthusiasm to undertake its propagation? The ranks of the lawyers, doctors, engineers, and ministers are increasing more rapidly than they need, and yet orthodox churches cannot keep up their supply of ministers!

Mr. Spear's Serpent.

And now Mr. MILTON SPEER of Pennsylvania comes forward with a project, novel for that latitude as the rhetoric in the medium of an enthusiastic interviewer in Philadelphia. Mr. SPEER does not reside in that metropolis, he believes—he is from "out back" somewhere, but having heard that Messrs. McGOW, BARBER, and JENSEN had carried the city, and that the ancient machine was on the track again, Mr. SPEER picked his valise and came forward to express his happy and original inspiration which had occurred to him in the wild freedom of his sylvan retreat.

He insists that the trouble heretofore with the House of Representatives in Pennsylvania has been that they really didn't know whom they were for; President; but only that, for reasons of a somewhat private nature, they were opposed to Mr. TILDEN, or anybody else that Mr. RANDALL might favor. Now, says Mr. SPEER, they must concentrate; they must choose a name whereby they will be saved; and then launching off into the style of rich Hobson imagery, which naturally arises from intimate association with the prophet JOSEPHS, and which Mr. SPEER had not been observed to cultivate previous to the time of the Pittsburgh Convention, he pronounces in favor of naming a "serpent," which he desires to have elected by the assembly after the pattern of that of Moses.

By the aid of this ancient but simple device, the enthusiastic SPEER is well assured of getting out of the wilderness. He has not suggested it without deliberation, nor, as we firmly believe, without full consultation with Mr. JOSEPHS, whose peculiar knowledge and skill will necessarily be employed in the construction of the serpent. Mr. SPEER thinks the Democrats of Pennsylvania will certainly follow a serpent; why he thinks so we cannot pretend to say, unless it is because they have always fondly refused to follow anything else. But by all means let the serpent whom we have a fair trial. We have no doubt in the world that when the Pilgrims of Philadelphia elevate the shining emblem, the Pilgrims everywhere will fall into line and swell and shout in the wake of their natural leaders. But what of the Democrats who are not Pilgrims? We fear they could never be induced to entertain the smallest faith in the bona fide character of a serpent got up by such hands; they would never believe it was really made of brass, but would regard it as a base metal, and perverely regard it as another fraud.

THE THIRD TERM FOR GRANT.

Arrangements Designed to Change the American System of Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—If thoroughly trustworthy men are to be credited, Gen. Grant's future as far as the Republican party is concerned, has been settled during the last forty-eight hours. The first object of the third-term party was the sudden introduction of Senator Cameron into the National Committee and his no less sudden elevation to its chairmanship. Even the friends of the Senator have been surprised at the rapidity with which victory was so quietly achieved, for it was a matter of notoriety that on the night before the session he lacked nine votes to secure his success, but it is now asserted that his entire strength in the Committee at the hour of voting was not by any means shown; that all he desired was a formal nomination, and that he was elected by a large majority.

During the presence of Senator Cameron in this city on Friday a preliminary conference was held, at which all the minor details of the Chicago Convention were arranged. Another meeting was subsequently held at the Continental Hotel, to which the Hayes branch of the Republican party was invited, and the conclusion of the preliminary arrangements was reached. Another significant incident is seen in the fact that, whereas Secretary Sherman assured me personally that he intended to leave on an early train this morning, he remained to luncheon at Mr. Child's at 1 o'clock to-day. The important result of all this causing has been the selection of Mr. Grant as the candidate for the first place on the ticket.

A gentleman intimately associated and more intimately related with Senator Cameron has just assured me that he had direct from the Chairman of the National Republican Committee himself that, at the conference referred to, Mr. Grant was the only name mentioned in connection with the nomination. The Republican Convention was arranged in February, and the programme was called in February, and the programme was to nominate Gen. Grant as the Republican candidate on the first ballot. The remarkable feature about the understanding is that it has been reached without the active cooperation of Gen. Grant, and that the only opinions of Senator Grant were undoubtedly known, but that he could appear to have been left out of the whole.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—The frequency with which Gen. Grant refers to his civil administration when he is conversing with his intimates, indicates that the Presidency is constantly in his thoughts. He has been very frank, at various times, that he made many mistakes when he was in office, and that the leisure which foreign travel has given him has enabled him to review his civil career and to find out where and how he failed. The inference, of course, is that he was elected again he would not be so frank.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—The frequency with which Gen. Grant refers to his civil administration when he is conversing with his intimates, indicates that the Presidency is constantly in his thoughts. He has been very frank, at various times, that he made many mistakes when he was in office, and that the leisure which foreign travel has given him has enabled him to review his civil career and to find out where and how he failed. The inference, of course, is that he was elected again he would not be so frank.

At their indignation meeting Saturday evening the Maine Republicans selected a resolution starting off as follows: "Absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority is the first necessary condition of the existence and perpetuity of a republican form of government, and a successful effort to deprive the people of their votes is treason against the Government and crime against society."

At their indignation meeting Saturday evening the Maine Republicans selected a resolution starting off as follows: "Absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority is the first necessary condition of the existence and perpetuity of a republican form of government, and a successful effort to deprive the people of their votes is treason against the Government and crime against society."

At their indignation meeting Saturday evening the Maine Republicans selected a resolution starting off as follows: "Absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority is the first necessary condition of the existence and perpetuity of a republican form of government, and a successful effort to deprive the people of their votes is treason against the Government and crime against society."

At their indignation meeting Saturday evening the Maine Republicans selected a resolution starting off as follows: "Absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority is the first necessary condition of the existence and perpetuity of a republican form of government, and a successful effort to deprive the people of their votes is treason against the Government and crime against society."

At their indignation meeting Saturday evening the Maine Republicans selected a resolution starting off as follows: "Absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority is the first necessary condition of the existence and perpetuity of a republican form of government, and a successful effort to deprive the people of their votes is treason against the Government and crime against society."

At their indignation meeting Saturday evening the Maine Republicans selected a resolution starting off as follows: "Absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority is the first necessary condition of the existence and perpetuity of a republican form of government, and a successful effort to deprive the people of their votes is treason against the Government and crime against society."

At their indignation meeting Saturday evening the Maine Republicans selected a resolution starting off as follows: "Absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority is the first necessary condition of the existence and perpetuity of a republican form of government, and a successful effort to deprive the people of their votes is treason against the Government and crime against society."

At their indignation meeting Saturday evening the Maine Republicans selected a resolution starting off as follows: "Absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority is the first necessary condition of the existence and perpetuity of a republican form of government, and a successful effort to deprive the people of their votes is treason against the Government and crime against society."

At their indignation meeting Saturday evening the Maine Republicans selected a resolution starting off as follows: "Absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority is the first necessary condition of the existence and perpetuity of a republican form of government, and a successful effort to deprive the people of their votes is treason against the Government and crime against society."

At their indignation meeting Saturday evening the Maine Republicans selected a resolution starting off as follows: "Absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority is the first necessary condition of the existence and perpetuity of a republican form of government, and a successful effort to deprive the people of their votes is treason against the Government and crime against society."

THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

A Forecast of Some of Gov. Cornell's Appointments.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—Mr. Cornell's appointments appear to trouble the politicians more than they do him. Everybody who has seen him, either here or in New York, since his election, remarks upon his cool and placid bearing. He listens with patience to the appeals of the office-seeking contingent, but he does not commit himself.

From one who knows the Governor-elect intimately, and who, I think, reflects his opinions accurately, I gathered some interesting points. He will make a single appointment to the office of Superintendent of Public Works if he is not satisfied with the present incumbent. He will not make any other appointments.

He has decided upon his appointments? "Yes," he has decided upon his appointments. He will not make any other appointments. He will not make any other appointments.

He has decided upon his appointments? "Yes," he has decided upon his appointments. He will not make any other appointments. He will not make any other appointments.

He has decided upon his appointments? "Yes," he has decided upon his appointments. He will not make any other appointments. He will not make any other appointments.

He has decided upon his appointments? "Yes," he has decided upon his appointments. He will not make any other appointments. He will not make any other appointments.

He has decided upon his appointments? "Yes," he has decided upon his appointments. He will not make any other appointments. He will not make any other appointments.

He has decided upon his appointments? "Yes," he has decided upon his appointments. He will not make any other appointments. He will not make any other appointments.

He has decided upon his appointments? "Yes," he has decided upon his appointments. He will not make any other appointments. He will not make any other appointments.

He has decided upon his appointments? "Yes," he has decided upon his appointments. He will not make any other appointments. He will not make any other appointments.

He has decided upon his appointments? "Yes," he has decided upon his appointments. He will not make any other appointments. He will not make any other appointments.

He has decided upon his appointments? "Yes," he has decided upon his appointments. He will not make any other appointments. He will not make any other appointments.

He has decided upon his appointments? "Yes," he has decided upon his appointments. He will not make any other appointments. He will not make any other appointments.

He has decided upon his appointments? "Yes," he has decided upon his appointments. He will not make any other appointments. He will not make any other appointments.

He has decided upon his appointments? "Yes," he has decided upon his appointments. He will not make any other appointments. He will not make any other appointments.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Another Fraud-Fixing Thing for Grant.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Although the Grant men carried an ostensible majority in the election of Don Cameron as Chairman of the National Committee, this result was really procured by a positive fraud, as the record and the vote prove. When the desks were cleared, it was found that the Don Cameron received twenty-two votes, while the Sherman element combined against Blaine, whose friends put Averill of Minnesota forward to represent their candidate and interests, at the last hour.

Neither Cameron nor Averill voted on the last ballot, which left only forty-three members on the list. The result was a fraud, as the record and the vote prove. When the desks were cleared, it was found that the Don Cameron received twenty-two votes, while the Sherman element combined against Blaine, whose friends put Averill of Minnesota forward to represent their candidate and interests, at the last hour.

Neither Cameron nor Averill voted on the last ballot, which left only forty-three members on the list. The result was a fraud, as the record and the vote prove. When the desks were cleared, it was found that the Don Cameron received twenty-two votes, while the Sherman element combined against Blaine, whose friends put Averill of Minnesota forward to represent their candidate and interests, at the last hour.

Neither Cameron nor Averill voted on the last ballot, which left only forty-three members on the list. The result was a fraud, as the record and the vote prove. When the desks were cleared, it was found that the Don Cameron received twenty-two votes, while the Sherman element combined against Blaine, whose friends put Averill of Minnesota forward to represent their candidate and interests, at the last hour.

Neither Cameron nor Averill voted on the last ballot, which left only forty-three members on the list. The result was a fraud, as the record and the vote prove. When the desks were cleared, it was found that the Don Cameron received twenty-two votes, while the Sherman element combined against Blaine, whose friends put Averill of Minnesota forward to represent their candidate and interests, at the last hour.

Neither Cameron nor Averill voted on the last ballot, which left only forty-three members on the list. The result was a fraud, as the record and the vote prove. When the desks were cleared, it was found that the Don Cameron received twenty-two votes, while the Sherman element combined against Blaine, whose friends put Averill of Minnesota forward to represent their candidate and interests, at the last hour.

Neither Cameron nor Averill voted on the last ballot, which left only forty-three members on the list. The result was a fraud, as the record and the vote prove. When the desks were cleared, it was found that the Don Cameron received twenty-two votes, while the Sherman element combined against Blaine, whose friends put Averill of Minnesota forward to represent their candidate and interests, at the last hour.

Neither Cameron nor Averill voted on the last ballot, which left only forty-three members on the list. The result was a fraud, as the record and the vote prove. When the desks were cleared, it was found that the Don Cameron received twenty-two votes, while the Sherman element combined against Blaine, whose friends put Averill of Minnesota forward to represent their candidate and interests, at the last hour.

Neither Cameron nor Averill voted on the last ballot, which left only forty-three members on the list. The result was a fraud, as the record and the vote prove. When the desks were cleared, it was found that the Don Cameron received twenty-two votes, while the Sherman element combined against Blaine, whose friends put Averill of Minnesota forward to represent their candidate and interests, at the last hour.

Neither Cameron nor Averill voted on the last ballot, which left only forty-three members on the list. The result was a fraud, as the record and the vote prove. When the desks were cleared, it was found that the Don Cameron received twenty-two votes, while the Sherman element combined against Blaine, whose friends put Averill of Minnesota forward to represent their candidate and interests, at the last hour.

Neither Cameron nor Averill voted on the last ballot, which left only forty-three members on the list. The result was a fraud, as the record and the vote prove. When the desks were cleared, it was found that the Don Cameron received twenty-two votes, while the Sherman element combined against Blaine, whose friends put Averill of Minnesota forward to represent their candidate and interests, at the last hour.

Neither Cameron nor Averill voted on the last ballot, which left only forty-three members on the list. The result was a fraud, as the record and the vote prove. When the desks were cleared, it was found that the Don Cameron received twenty-two votes, while the Sherman element combined against Blaine, whose friends put Averill of Minnesota forward to represent their candidate and interests, at the last hour.

Neither Cameron nor Averill voted on the last ballot, which left only forty-three members on the list. The result was a fraud, as the record and the vote prove. When the desks were cleared, it was found that the Don Cameron received twenty-two votes, while the Sherman element combined against Blaine, whose friends put Averill of Minnesota forward to represent their candidate and interests, at the last hour.

Neither Cameron nor Averill voted on the last ballot, which left only forty-three members on the list. The result was a fraud, as the record and the vote prove. When the desks were cleared, it was found that the Don Cameron received twenty-two votes, while the Sherman element combined against Blaine, whose friends put Averill of Minnesota forward to represent their candidate and interests, at the last hour.

Neither Cameron nor Averill voted on the last ballot, which left only forty-three members on the list. The result was a fraud, as the record and the vote prove. When the desks were cleared, it was found that the Don Cameron received twenty-two votes, while the Sherman element combined against Blaine, whose friends put Averill of Minnesota forward to represent their candidate and interests, at the last hour.

NOTES OF REVIVING TRADE.

A Texas woolen mill will this year net \$10,000. Paper bricks are now being made in Wisconsin. Belgian railways will be in use long since in future. Albany county, Pa., will use about 12,000 tons of iron a year.

Cork wool has become an important industry in W. Ireland. The Portland, N. J., blast furnaces will soon be in operation. In Richardson, N. Y., 200 cigarmakers are on a strike for more wages.

Germany needs 12,000,000 pounds of more for many of its manufactures. The South raised 12,000,000 pounds of tobacco this year. The New Jersey Canal Railroad will transport no more coal until after Jan. 3, 1880.

The contractors of the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad are now engaged in the construction of the bridge over the Delaware River. The bridge will be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide.

The contractors of the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad are now engaged in the construction of the bridge over the Delaware River. The bridge will be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide.

The contractors of the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad are now engaged in the construction of the bridge over the Delaware River. The bridge will be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide.

The contractors of the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad are now engaged in the construction of the bridge over the Delaware River. The bridge will be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide.

The contractors of the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad are now engaged in the construction of the bridge over the Delaware River. The bridge will be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide.

The contractors of the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad are now engaged in the construction of the bridge over the Delaware River. The bridge will be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide.

The contractors of the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad are now engaged in the construction of the bridge over the Delaware River. The bridge will be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide.

The contractors of the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad are now engaged in the construction of the bridge over the Delaware River. The bridge will be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide.

The contractors of the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad are now engaged in the construction of the bridge over the Delaware River. The bridge will be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide.

The contractors of the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad are now engaged in the construction of the bridge over the Delaware River. The bridge will be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide.

The contractors of the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad are now engaged in the construction of the bridge over the Delaware River. The bridge will be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide.

The contractors of the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad are now engaged in the construction of the bridge over the Delaware River. The bridge will be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide.

The contractors of the West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad are now engaged in the construction of the bridge over the Delaware River. The bridge will be 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide.

WINTER SPORTS.

Dominey Morris of Paris, Ky., accidentally shot John White hunting. While hunting, James Walden of Ellenville, Ind., fell from a tree and was instantly killed.

The gun of R. Talmage of Leslie, Mich., in hunting, killed a man. James Ellis was instantly killed at Mace's Bay, Va., by the accidental discharge of his gun. He was killed by the bursting of his gun.

George Kincaid, a Vermont youth residing in Ellenville, N. Y., was killed by the bursting of his gun. James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun. He was killed by the bursting of his gun.

James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun. He was killed by the bursting of his gun. James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun.

James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun. He was killed by the bursting of his gun. James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun.

James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun. He was killed by the bursting of his gun. James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun.

James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun. He was killed by the bursting of his gun. James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun.

James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun. He was killed by the bursting of his gun. James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun.

James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun. He was killed by the bursting of his gun. James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun.

James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun. He was killed by the bursting of his gun. James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun.

James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun. He was killed by the bursting of his gun. James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun.

James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun. He was killed by the bursting of his gun. James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun.

James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun. He was killed by the bursting of his gun. James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun.

James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun. He was killed by the bursting of his gun. James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun.

James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun. He was killed by the bursting of his gun. James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun.

James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun. He was killed by the bursting of his gun. James Woods, aged 17, was mortally wounded by the bursting of his gun.