

Washington News.

APRIL 4.—The Cameron-Stevens feud is deepening. Cameron favors the confirmation of nominations from the President, with a preference for Democrats. Stevens and his friends are represented to be furious.
The report of the President's participation in the effort to bring the Reconstruction Bills before the Supreme Court with the view of procuring an injunction against their execution, is authoritatively denied. The whole story is regarded as speculative.
English's majority as Governor of Connecticut is 970.
It is stated that Attorney-General Stanbery has advised the President that General Sheridan exceeded his powers in removing the Louisiana officials. The Radicals claim to the contrary, under their construction of the second and sixth sections. General Sheridan writes to the Department that further removals will be necessary to the faithful enforcement of the law.
Active measures are to be adopted by the Agricultural Bureau to distribute the \$50,000 worth of seeds appropriated by Congress amongst the Southern States.
The debt statement shows a decrease of \$52,000,000 in the interest bearing currency, and an increase of \$34,000,000 in the gold bearing currency.
The case of the steamer William Bagesley, which was captured running the blockade, was heard by the Supreme Court to-day. The right of the pardoning power to restore property was fully discussed.

APRIL 5.—In the Supreme Court to-day Judge Sharkey gave notice of a motion for a preliminary injunction against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and Gen. Ord, Commander of the Military District of Mississippi, and stated that the motion was founded upon a Bill in Equity, which he proposed to file, and which was brought to enjoin the defendants from executing the Acts of Congress recently passed and known as the Military and Supplemental Bills.
Attorney-General Stanbery suggested that as this was a case involving the original jurisdiction of the Court the first motion should be for leave to file the Bill.
Judge Sharkey acquiesced and said that the counsel for the State of Mississippi would now make the motion for leave to file the Bill and that they were ready to argue the motion.

The Attorney-General, in reply, contended that the Bill, in so far as it purported to make the President a party to the case as a defendant, was, in effect, a suit against the United States, and that he would therefore object to leave being given by the Court to file the Bill. He further stated that he was ready to argue the merits of his objections.
Chief Justice Chase, after consultation, stated that the motion for leave to file the Bill might be made and put on the motion docket, but, that in conformity with the rules of the Court, it could not be heard until the next regular motion day.
This motion will therefore, come up on Friday next.
There are ninety-six applications from Ex-Federal Naval officers for pardon on file.
The receipts of customs for the week ending the 30th ultimo, amount to nearly \$3,000,000.
The Internal Revenue receipts to-day amount to nearly \$500,000.

The Republican gain in the recent Rhode Island elections is nearly three thousand.
Very valuable counterfeiting materials, including a lathe, which was imported at a cost of \$18,000, have been captured in Western New York and brought to this city.
The Bills of Injunction of Governors Sharkey and Walker, of Mississippi and Florida, which have been filed in the Supreme Court, cover four columns of the National Intelligencer, and are regarded as very masterly documents.

APRIL 6.—A special to the Baltimore Sun says General Griffin recommends the removal of Governor Throckmorton, of Texas. General Sheridan agrees with him, and suggests the removal of the Governor of Louisiana. General Grant, in reply doubts the General's power to remove Governors, and thinks removals must be made by Congress or after trial under the sixth section.
Returns from the land office at Tallahassee, Florida, show over eight thousand acres have been located under the homestead law, which limits entries to sixty acres.
The National Bank circulation is nearly two hundred and ninety-nine millions.
The War, Navy and Interior disbursements for the week are three and a quarter millions.
Internal Revenue receipts for the week are five million eight hundred thousand.

APRIL 7.—The official papers, three in Louisiana, and two in each of the other unrepresented States, are authorized by special Act to publish the laws of the Thirty-ninth Congress. This will amount to about \$120,000. The law further provides that the War, Navy, Executive, Federal and Judiciary advertisements shall be published in these papers only.
Stevens has been quite ill since Wednesday from disease of the heart.

APRIL 8.—It seems to be generally understood that the Supreme Court will not sustain

the Mississippi prayer for the injunction against the execution of the Reconstruction Bills.
The investigations of the Impeachment Committee have been suspended until May.
The trial of Surratt has been set aside for the present term of the Court. His conviction is probable, as the indictment is so awkwardly drawn, that it is not likely to stand.
Recent advices give the news of the Fort Buford massacre a canardish complexion.
Five murders, six murderous assaults, and twenty-seven robberies have recently occurred in the mining country around Pottsville. The secret society known as "The Molly Maguire" is becoming potent for mischief throughout the coal mining country.
The State of Georgia will, on Friday, through Charles O'Connor, of New York, and Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, file a prayer for injunction against the execution of the Reconstruction Act, similar to that filed by Mississippi.
It is rumored that war between France and Prussia has been declared.
The Hon. Jefferson Davis will certainly have an early hearing, Judge Chase being on the bench at his trial.
The Right Rev. Archbishop Spaulding received some fifteen hundred people, including many negroes, in the Catholic Church here yesterday.

APRIL 9.—The Internal Revenue receipts to-day are over \$700,000.
The Russian treaty was ratified to-day with only two or three dissenting votes.
The President has pardoned Z. B. Vance, lately Governor of North Carolina, on the recommendation of 12 Senators and 28 Representatives and Governors, Bramlette, Shreve, Parsons, Mayor Hoffman and Horace Greeley.
Louis Schade, who defended Wirz, has addressed a letter to the American people alleging Wirz's innocence.
The Austrian Minister on the 5th instant announced to Mr. Seward that he was instructed to ask the good offices of the United States Government in securing the safe treatment of Maximilian and his followers, in case they fell into hands of the Liberals at Queretaro. On the 6th Mr. Seward replied that he had telegraphed Minister Campbell to send a swift messenger to Juarez conveying the request that all possible leniency be extended toward the expected prisoners, and also that he had placed a copy of his instructions in the hands of Minister Romero, who had promised to inform Juarez of the wishes of the United States Government. On the same day Minister Campbell telegraphed that he had sent the messenger as directed.
There were only two votes against the ratification of the Russian treaty.

APRIL 10.—The Democrats have carried Albany, New York, by 1,700 majority; Trenton, New Brunswick, Hoboken, Hudson City, Harrison and Kearny, in New Jersey.
The Republicans have carried Jersey City, gaining 600, and Patterson and Bayonne, in New Jersey. The issue in Jersey City was the liquor prohibition, that is practically whether New York should empty itself into Jersey City on Sundays in quest of liquor.
The President is suffering from a severe, though not dangerous indisposition.
A considerable effort is being made by the voters of the two classes to outnumber each other in the fourth ward of this city. So far there are 598 whites and 559 colored voters registered.

Amongst the liberal donations to the Southern Relief Association is one of a thousand dollars from the Great American Tea Company. The total receipts thus far are \$50,000.

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS.
SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1867.

While we reserve to ourselves the right of defining our own political position, by means of our editorial columns, we will be pleased to publish contributions from our fellow-citizens upon the grave questions which now agitate the public mind, whether their opinions coincide with ours or not. A district newspaper, we consider, should be an index of the various shades of popular sentiment in the section of country in which it circulates. Our columns are open, therefore, for any communications properly written, accompanied by a responsible name, not personal in their character, nor absolutely injurious in their tendency.

The Military Bill and the Supreme Court.

Our columns last week contained the intelligence that the States of Mississippi and Alabama had taken steps to test the legality of the Military monstrosity of the late Congress, and that a Bill had been filed to enjoin the President against its execution. Georgia, the telegraph this week informs us, has taken her position as a contestant beside her two sister States. We wish we could add the name of our Mother State, to the Roll of Honor—but alas! her Governor deprecates any opposition to the power of Congress; he is thoroughly committed to a submissive policy, and his only ambition for the State is that her people may at once harmonize with Radicalism, and accept with complacency her political serfdom.
The question now before the great judicial tribunal of the Country is the most momentous of any that have been presented to it since its organization. It demands a solution of the great problems which have grown out of the war, and to which a fanatical and vindictive Congress, swayed by passion, not by sober reason, have given not only an ungenerous but an

unjust decision. It asks for the explicit defining of the Status of the Southern States—and the power of Federal Legislation. It is an appeal to the Constitution; a last effort to check the torrent of madness which threatens to sweep away every vestige of State Rights and bring the country into a resistless whirlpool of despotism.
If the Court is fully alive to the duties and responsibilities of its position, and will arbitrate justly, the uncertainties that have enshrouded our fate, will be dissipated, and we may, without passing through the Vale of Humiliation and sacrificing both pride and principle, be restored to our legitimate position in the Federal Union. If the Court acts, we can have no doubt of its verdict. The Constitution—our American Magna Charta—is unambiguously in our favor, and a truthful exposition of its principles, and obedience to their dictates would compel the Court to declare the laws, at present in force in the South unjust, unrepresentative, and therefore invalid.

It has, however, been authoritatively announced that the Judges composing it, will not decide upon questions raised simply by political parties—and that the issue now brought squarely before it will thus be disposed of without any pertinent or final decision. We cannot believe that the most dignified tribunal in the land, yielding to a fear of Radical power and influence, will evade its duty, and refuse us the only legal remedy that is left us.
Our Federal Republic is rapidly degenerating into a consolidated irresponsible despotism. The principles upon which the Government was founded are fast becoming obsolete—and factious pluralities now make laws regardless of right. The Supreme Court can by its solemn fiat renew the old landmarks. If it remain dumb and indifferent—the fate of the Country is sealed.

[CONTRIBUTED.]
A Whiff.

"Où Monsieur," I do love to see an unruffled brow—an equable, well-tempered atmosphere. Each mortal hath his care—his besetting frailty, or his ruling passion. This peculiar mania, for which there is no cure, oh—keep it out of sight.
For every evil under the sun,
There is a cure, or there is none;
If there is one, try to find it,
If there be none, never mind it!

I'm dull to-night, "almost in the grave of melancholy," as some misanthrope says. "Tell why?" "You will laugh, and say, 'old tune over, that's all.'"
Now, what constitutes the difference between a monkey and a man? A finer formed organization—a friend—a heart, that's all. And when that spring of being, worried out, or ill used reverberates no longer; What? we dwindle out existence, or we die, that's all.
The heart, why do some creatures hold it in obedience, and temper with its finer instincts? "Whiff?" only because themselves so numb, insensitive, that they measure the effect of such action by their own brutish gauge; that's why.
They tell me that Ellen has gone to the Tropics, gone for her health. Aye, I know it is a life struggle with her, so, you need not be surprised at my sympathy. "While women should appreciate kind affability, how sad it is that they are often, too susceptible to egotism and an affectionate manner in the opposite sex. Will practical sense enable her to secure her previous cheerfulness, and to forget? Important query—I give a whiff of history, while history is the romance of countries, what is Romance but the history of individuals.
Revenir des montons—return to the subject. All the winter, Ellen had one escort, and he most exceedingly attentive. His presence or his remembrance haunted her every footstep, that's all. She pondered o'er his words, and these like floating spectres, glided through her daylight thoughts; and biddled her dreamland with syren strains. That's all.
Each time they met, the looks, the tones were well devised to cheat the artless, to form these bright illusions into fairest signs of love; that's all. With glowing words of courtesy, and with fair pretences, trained her to the idea "he, for God only, she for God in him."
He only stole her heart; gave and courted confidence; probed her inbred fancies, and approved, or else adopted them: would touch her hand, and admire their diminutive size. At all times played the devoted, yet never said a mine. He dissembled, for weeks; that's all.
Travelling, he met a lady of more sterling worth, and to her, he will soon be united. He admits that he knew Ellen, yet never thought of marrying her. He had been attentive, but it was only a passing administration—a little coquetry.
Her home friends—some of them—suspect her grief, let us hope that kindness, will amend for unsatisfied affection; and she in the sequel, triumph over such heartless machinations. Here we drop the curtain. It is months since the first scene closed, but the sequel is at hand. * * * * *

You don't believe that *retribution* is ever meted out, in this mundane sphere. I believe that in measure, it is. So here we differ. Right, wins at last, God's word is given.
If not on earth,—then, up in Heaven. Let me recall an instance which must be familiar to you.
You remember B——, that young man, who

flirted, with my friend Ellen, in the winter of 18— . He married and removed with his bride to Arkansas. Let me introduce, *pro tem*, to their fireside; listen for yourself. "No Mrs. B, you can't go this season to Carolina, I won't submit to it." A pretty hole you make in the purse; 'your health' too, that constant hobby, 'require change' do you? 'So do I, but I want none of your 'hocus pocus,' fussy, change of air, I want 'Change,' Madam, the cash, the hard money. Since, you so directly bring up the charge, I did marry you for money, and did not expect to find, such a heavy bill for you. 'Travelling, weak nerves, need of society and a taste for elegant expenses.' These, Madam, are your eternal topics; if I hadn't been a fool, I had let the eligible match alone, and followed the bent of my feelings, and married a woman less the tool of fashionable society. I believe I could have been a better man; I know, I should not have been more miserable, than now." (A volley of low-toned, but cutting retorts.) "Yes, it is folly to conceal it, I don't care a fig, what is the result of the suit; you can demand a support, and spend it, when you like, I shall not regret the quiet, thus secured. * * * * *

The document;—a divorce and its subsequent peace of mind.
ANOTHER SCENE.
"Really, Mr. B, I can make no such promise; to respect you,—I will gladly; to be grateful,—I am willingly. In a strange land, with indifferent health, and often socially dispirited; you have never failed in kindness, and I were an ingrate to deceive you on so vital a subject. Your wife, should be whole-hearted, confiding; your ardent temperament would require it; and I,—an world-weary; I never can inspire a lasting affection. My past life with its silent experiences, has confirmed my convictions." Mr. B. replied, by what argument, we know not, for like a skillful diplomat, we give the result.
Six years after we sent Ellen to travel, and followed her, with our sympathy and tears. She married Prof. L. He is a pious man; one whose useful career, will live in the records of biography; but his home is the centre of happy social coteries, and his wife, one of the most genial companions, with much of that "home fire" that attracts the sincere; and enough independence to repel all snobs and sycophants. "You wonder, if she's happy?" "Those who act from principle, are exposed to no wounds, but what Religion can cure." Happiness is in us, and we are objects offered for our amusement. If the soul be happily disposed, everything becomes a subject of entertainment, and distress will almost want a name. "Ask not what is delightful and profitable to thee, but that which is acceptable to God, and tends to promote His honor; for if thou judgest aright, thou oughtest to prefer and follow His appointments; rather than thine own desire or desired thing whatever."
Hushing every muttered murmur,
Let your fortitude be firmer,
Girl your soul with strength;
While no treason near her lurking,
Patience in her perfect working,
Shall be queen at length.

FAIR VIEW.
The Income Tax.
The following is the form of making income returns for 1866, under the new law. The reader will see at a glance the character of the articles to be returned upon, and the deductions to be made:
RETURNS.
1. From the profits in any trade, business or vocation from which income is actually derived, or any interest therein, wherever carried on.
2. From the payment of debts in a former year considered lost, and which have not paid a previous income tax.
3. From rents.
4. From farming operations—amount of live stock sold, amount of agricultural products sold.
5. From profits realized by sales of real estate purchased since December 31, 1863.
6. From interest on any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation or slack water company, or interest or dividends on stock, capital or deposits in any bank, trust company, savings institution, insurance, railroad, turnpike.
7. From dividends of any incorporated company other than those above mentioned.
8. From gains and profits of any incorporated company not divided.
9. From interest on notes, bonds or other securities of the United States.
10. From interest on notes, bonds, mortgages or securities other than those enumerated above.
11. From any salary other than as an officer or employee of the United States.
12. From any salary or pay as an officer or employee of the United States.
13. From profits on sales of gold or stocks, whenever purchased.
14. From all sources not above enumerated. Gross income.
DEDUCTIONS.
1. Exempt by law, \$1,000.
2. National, State, County and Municipal taxes paid within the year.
3. Losses actually sustained during the year from fire, shipwreck, or incurred in trade, and not already deducted in ascertaining profits.
4. Losses on sales of real estate purchased since December 31, 1863.
5. Amount paid for hired labor to cultivate land from which income is derived.
6. Amount paid for the live stock which was sold within the year.

7. Amount actually paid for rent of homestead.
8. Amount paid for usual or ordinary repairs, excluding payments for new buildings permanent improvements or betterments.
9. Interest paid out or falling due within the year.
10. Salary or pay as an officer or employee of the United States, from which a tax has been withheld.
11. Interest or dividends from corporations enumerated above in paragraph six.
Taxable income.
Amount of tax at five per cent.

CARRIAGES, GOLD WATCHES, BILLIARD TABLES AND SILVER PLATE.
(Schedule A.—Section 100, Act June 30, 1864, as amended July 13, 1866.)
Carriage, phaeton, carryall, rockaway or other like carriage, and any coach, hackney coach, omnibus or four-wheeled carriage, the body of which is kept for use, for hire or for passengers, and which is not used exclusively in husbandry or in the transportation of merchandise, valued at exceeding \$300 and not exceeding \$500, including harness used therewith—\$6.
Carriages of like description valued above \$300—\$10.
Gold watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at \$100 or less—\$1.
Gold watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at above \$100—\$2.
Billiard tables kept for use, and not subject to special tax—\$10.
Ounce plate of silver, kept for use, per ounce tray—50 cents.
Ounce plate of silver, kept for use, per ounce tray, exceeding forty ounces, used by one family—50 cents.

IN MEMORIAM.
"Better are they in a hero's grave
Than the softs of time and breath,
For they are the children of the brave,
And the cherubim of death."
JAMES R. BAXDALL.
Edisto Rifles, Co. A. Hazood's Reg't, 1st S. C. V.
Private Eibe F. W. Descher, died of typhoid fever, at Orangeburg.
First Lieut. John H. Felder, died of fever contracted in service in Virginia, in Orangeburg District, Aug. 16, 1861.
Private W. P. Larr, in Orangeburg District, of typhoid fever, June 1861.
Edisto Rifles, Co. G. Entaw Reg't, 25th S. C. V.
Corporal Morgan L. Austin, of Barwell District, killed at Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
Private Henry Bailey, died at Elmira prison, N. Y., March 12, 1865.
" Charles Bailey, died at Elmira prison, N. Y., April 17, 1865.
" Lawrence F. Bradham, missing.
" David Brown, died at ——— prison.
" Jacob C. Culler, killed at Weldon R. Road, Aug. 21, 1864.
" George B. Crider, killed at Weldon R. Road, Aug. 21, 1864.
" William E. Crawford, died at Elmira prison, N. Y., March 9, 1865.
Corporal David W. Dantzer, died at Elmira prison, N. Y., April 1, 1865.
Private John Dantzer, died at Camp Jackson Hospital, Va., July, 1865.
" Samuel Barnold, died in Charleston, S. C.
Lieutenant George H. Elliott, killed at Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
Private George W. B. Fairey, killed at Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
" Franz J. Fries, killed at Weldon R. Road, Aug. 21, 1864.
" Sylvanus P. Hall, killed at Petersburg, Va., June, 1864.
" Samuel P. Hook, died at Elmira prison, N. Y., March 8, 1865.
" Lawrence L. Hook, died at Orangeburg, 1864.
" Joseph A. Holstein, died at Elmira prison, N. Y., March 7, 1865.
" Francis S. Inabinet, died from wounds at Richmond, Va., May 1864.
" Lewis W. Jenkins, killed at Walthal Junction, Va., May 7, 1864.
Lieutenant Samuel N. Kennerly, killed at Weldon R. Road, Va., Aug. 21, 1864.
Corporal J. Robert Kennerly, killed at Drewry's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864.
Private David F. Murphy, supposed to have died at Richmond, Va., while on his way home from prison.
" J. P. Ott, died at Charleston, March, 1865.
" Elmore Ott, died at Elmira prison, N. Y., March 5, 1865.
" Ella Ott, died of disease at Hospital, Richmond, Va., Aug. 1864.
" John M. O'Chain, died at Orangeburg, Oct., 1864.
" Abram S. Rawlinson, died of disease, at Egypt, N. C., March, 1865.
" Moses A. Rawlinson, killed at Battery Wagner, S. C., Sept. 5, 1863.
" Fred. M. Rast, died of disease in Orangeburg District, 1866.
" Lewis F. Rush, killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 7, 1864.
Sergeant Jacob E. Rast, killed at Walthal Junction, Va., March 7, 1864.
Private Jesse Sandford, did at Elmira, N. Y., March 20, 1865.
" William W. Taylor, killed at Weldon R. Road, Va., Aug. 21, 1864.
" D. W. Wolfe, died at Elmira prison, N. Y., March 4, 1865.

No Elections.
For the information of our readers we publish the following order emanating from Gen. Sickles, commanding this Military District.
HEADQUARTERS, 2D, MILITARY DISTRICT, (NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA), Charleston, S. C., April 1, 1867.
[General Orders No. 5.]
When an election for district, county, municipal or town officers is required to take place, in accordance with the provisions of the local law, within the limits of any post in this command, Commanding Officers will promptly report to these headquarters the time and place of such election, and the designation of the officers to be filled.
If the present incumbents be ineligible to hold office, or any objection exist, arising out of their misconduct in office, to the continuance of their functions, the facts will be reported by the Post Commander, with his suggestions, having in view the interests of the service and the welfare of the locality immediately concerned.
By command of Major-General D. E. Sickles.
J. W. CLOUS,
Capt. 38th U. S. Inf., A. D. C. and A. A. G.
Official: ALEXANDER MOORE, Aide-de-Camp.

Items.
General Sweeney has disbanded the negro militia companies of Augusta.
About twenty-five thousand oxen are killed each week to supply the city of New York with meat.
Thirty-four colored persons in Philadelphia own property to the amount of \$1,358,000.
The locomotive now runs four hundred and fifty miles west of St. Louis, and the track is being laid at the rate of a mile every day.
Governor Throckmorton, of Texas, has telegraphed that his State will immediately reorganize under the Reconstruction Act.
The whole number of Webster's Spelling Book printed has reached 40,000,000. It sold last year at the rate of 5,131 copies for each working day.
A letter from New Orleans says: "On Mardi Gras, one of the masqueraders wore a military dress, the epaulettes of which were made of spoons. As he passed by, the people seeing the spoons, even the negroes, too, shouted 'Butler, Butler!'"
The Boston correspondent of the New York Times says the black members of the Massachusetts Legislature are superior to many of the white members, and that Mr. Walker, of Charleston, with age and experience, will rank with the first of our statesmen. It is understood that Mr. W. is an aspirant for Gov. Rank's place in Congress.
In Maine, recently, a baby was carried off on a train and the mother accidentally left behind. The woman was put on board a spare engine, which overtook the flying train, shackled on to the rear, and the woman passed over the tanger to the car without the train being stopped, and found her baby all right.
Few Sunday-schools, as the congregation in the Nashville Cathedral was quietly engaged in its devotions, the bell fell from its fastenings, and was caught in the timber-work above the organ. A local paper says that the worshippers were "very much startled." Quite likely.
The value of home manufactures to the South is pointedly alluded to by a Southern paper, which tells its readers that "New England fears an Alabama cotton mill more than she feared all the regiments that Alabama sent to the field in the late war."
At a Conservative Union County Convention held recently at Chattanooga, Tenn., delegates to the State Convention, were elected without regard to race or color. There were present about five hundred colored persons and three hundred whites. The Resolutions adopted were in favor of a return to the constitution, opposed to Brownlow, and advocated more liberal school laws and the economical administration of government.
Paris is going mad over a sort of humming top, just invented by a patientless doctor. It is made to revolve by a vulgar whiplow and handle, and when it reaches its maximum of rotation six small tops come out of it and begin to spin round it; at the will of the spinner they return to the bosom of their mother. The inventor calls this the prolific top; a happier name would be the opessum top.
An explosion occurred on the 2d ult., at the Clover Hill Coal Mines, near Reelwood, Va., in which sixty-nine lives were lost—thirty white, and thirty-nine colored. The explosion was caused by the accumulation of gas in the pits, but little is known of the accident, as the mines immediately took fire, and the northern shaft was closed to another it. A bucket, shoe and lantern were blown by the force to the top of the mine, a distance of 790 feet.
A few days ago the artificers of both the Citadel and the man-of-war *Aurora*, at Quebec, were engaged in target practice on the ice. The men of the big Armstrongs in the Citadel fired at a mark nearly two miles distant, making good shots which would have soon disposed of an ordinary vessel. A number of fool-hardy youths dotted the ice in close proximity to the targets, to pick up the spent missiles. Coolly watching each shot, they were often within only a few yards of its track, and no sooner had it struck the target, on the ice, than the lads pounced on it like vultures, and claimed it as their own.