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G. F. TOWNES,

EDITOR.

J. C. BAILEY, Prop. and Associate Editor.

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ORIGINAL.

FOR THE SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.

To the Board of Trustees of the Reidsville High Schools:

Your Committee, whose duty and pleasure it has been to attend upon the examinations of the Male and Female Schools under your charge, cannot refrain from making use of this opportunity of presenting to you their sincere congratulations upon the encouraging results which crown the end of another scholastic year.

Brief as has been the history of these Institutions of learning, they have lived through a period of revolution and disaster unparalleled in the present century. It is, therefore, a matter for profound gratitude to almighty God, that you have been able to keep open the doors of these Schools, inviting the youths of both sexes in our land to avail themselves of the superior advantages they afford, and that you have been able to find a corps of teachers so competent to instruct, and so devoted to their profession, as to labor and persevere under circumstances so discouraging as to shut up many of our Institutions of learning.

On Monday last, your Committee attended the examination of the pupils of the Male Academy, presided over by Mr. Preston C. Johnston. The examination, which was continued for about four hours, was thorough and searching, and was regarded by your Committee as furnishing a very fair and correct test of the progress made by the pupils, and of the competency and faithfulness of the teacher. Your Committee were fully satisfied with both, and take great pleasure in testifying to the complete and efficient method of instruction practiced by the teacher, in requiring each pupil to explain and demonstrate his knowledge and understanding of the various subjects and problems of the text books, rather than repeat from memory the words of the text, while we were especially pleased with the examination of the classes in Trigonometry, Latin, Natural Philosophy, and English Grammar. We were much gratified with the progress made by the younger pupils, and the evidence afforded of the patient manner in which they had been instructed. We trust that another session will crowd this school with the number of pupils its merits deserve.

The examination of the pupils of the Female School commenced at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning with the Primary Department. In reference to this department, over which Mrs. M. C. Kilgore presides with so much efficiency and tender care for the objects of her charge, your Committee can only repeat with emphasis the high encomiums pronounced by the Examining Committee at your last commencement.

In the Collegiate course, the examination of the classes instructed by Rev. E. F. Hyde, in Latin, Chemistry, Mathematics and English Grammar, deserve special notice, as exhibiting, by their prompt and ready answers to the difficult questions propounded to them, great proficiency in these studies, and as evincing on the part of the instructor a thorough knowledge of his duties and that high appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of his office, so essential to the character of a successful teacher. The examination of the higher classes in Logic, Rhetoric and History, conducted by Rev. R. H. Reid, gave your Committee entire satisfaction, and was in every way worthy the high character of the teacher, and most creditable to the aptness and diligence of the pupils. Your Committee are greatly gratified that they have been able to make a report to your Honorable Board, so commendatory of both teachers and pupils, and to give assurance to those bright hopes which you have so long cherished in regard to these Institutions. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. EVINS,
WILLIAM BOWMAN, Exam. Com.
Reidsville, S. C., June 24th, 1868.

FOR THE SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.

"Caliban."

Messrs. Editors—A friend of mine loaned me a copy of this pamphlet, which claims to be "A sequel to 'Ariel.'" The first proposition of "Caliban" is, "The Bible is an inspired book, and every word of it is true." Settling upon this proposition, he attempts to account for the origin of the negro race by trying to prove by the Bible that the negro is a pre-Adamite. He says: "There were men upon the earth before Adam." To establish this proposition, he refers his reader to the book of Genesis. He says: "The inspired historian records two creations, both by the same divine

creator; the one in his character of Elohim, or God, and the other in his character of Jehovah, or Lord." "Caliban" says that the first and second chapters of Genesis, down to verse sixth, contains the account of Elohim's creation, with a brief resume of his work in chapter fifth, and first and second verses. The creation by Jehovah, or Lord, is recorded in the second chapter and from the sixth to the twenty fifth verses. This account really begins, however, at the fourth verse. Without attempting to follow "Caliban" through all his sophisticated usage of scientific and Biblical research and meeting his many propositions and conclusions drawn therefrom, I shall content myself at present by showing that his first proposition does not sustain the second. If the pillars be knocked down, the building itself must fall. His first proposition is: "The Bible is an inspired book, and every word of it is true." The second is: "There were men upon the earth before Adam."

Now, let us turn to that part of Elohim's or God's creation that pertains to man, and read. We begin at the 1st chapter and 26th, 27th and 28th verses of Genesis—"And God (Elohim) said, let us make man in our image, after our likeness, and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth. So God (Elohim) created man in his own image, in the image of God (Elohim) created he him; male and female created he them. Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it, and have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth." Now, let us turn to the 2d chapter, and beginning at the 4th verse, because the account of Jehovah's creation, as "Caliban" terms it, begins at the 4th verse of the 2d chapter. "These are the generations of the heavens and of the earth when they were created, in the day that the Lord God (Jehovah Elohim) made the earth and the heavens, and every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew, for the Lord God (Jehovah Elohim) had not caused it to rain upon the earth, and there was not a man to till the ground. But there went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground. And the Lord God (Jehovah Elohim) formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." The question to be settled here is this: Do both these accounts refer to the same creation; or do they refer to two different creations?

It is plain to my mind that it is the same creation referred to in both chapters, one being a repetition of the other, rather in detail. The 1st chapter and the 1st verse declares that "in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." And here, in the 2d chapter and 4th verse, we are told, "these are the generations of the heavens and of the earth when they were created, in the day that the Lord God made the earth and the heavens." Now, if there are two creations of men recorded in Genesis, an account of one in the 1st chapter, and an account of the other in the 2d chapter, there are two creations of the heavens and the earth, also, one heaven and one earth created by Elohim and the other by Jehovah. Both creations are introduced (that is, if there are two) in the same order, with a statement of the creation of the heavens and the earth, first, then the vegetable kingdom, &c., before there is anything said in relation to man. Hence, if there is a pre-Adamite there must be a pre-heaven and a pre-earth too, for his abode.

Let us look at the 5th chapter the 1st and 2d verses, since "Caliban" tells us this is a short "resume" of the creation by Elohim or God. "Caliban" says: "There were men upon the earth before Adam." The Bible, however, "every word" of which "Caliban" says, "is true," tells us here, "This is the book of the generations of Adam; in the day that God created man, in the likeness of God made he him; male and female created he them, and blessed them, and called their name Adam, in the day when they were created." Now here is the very same language used, that is found in the 1st chapter and 26th verse of Genesis. In the 1st chapter and 26th verse, we are told that "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them," and in the second verse of the 5th chapter it is added, "and called their name Adam, in the day when they were created." If "there were men upon the earth before Adam," who were they? "Caliban" says, "He created them, 'male and female,'" and that "both sexes sprang out of earth at once." If they did, the Bible says, this "male and female" were called "Adam, in the day they were created." Now, if "Caliban's" first proposition is true, his second is false. His first proposition is true; therefore, his second is false.

This same author, in order to surmount a very serious difficulty in the way of his position, that the negro is a pre-Adamite, makes another assumption, that the flood was not universal, but only partial upon the earth. "Ariel" makes it certain, by the "logic of facts," that the negro was in the Ark, that Noah took him in as a man

but that God sent him in as a beast after his own kind. "Ariel" has the negro housed safely in the Ark, without a soul; "Caliban" has him concealed away in the jungles of Africa watching the floating vessel as it is driven over the plains and mountains of Asia by the winds and waves of a partial flood. Both have him created before Adam. "Ariel" finds his creation in the 1st chapter and 24th verse of Genesis. "And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature, after his kind, cattle and creeping thing, and beast of the earth, after his kind; and it was so." "Caliban" finds him in the 11th and 12th verses of the 1st chapter of Genesis, springing out of the ground; "male and female," independent of each other, along with the grass of the field. What wonderful interpretations of the Bible! What new things shall we hear next! A sequel to "Caliban" proving that the negro is grass! May it not be done! "The Bible is an inspired book, and every word of it is true." The Bible says: "All flesh is grass." The negro is flesh. Therefore, the negro is grass.

The Bible says that God gave every green herb, including the grass, to the beast of the field for meat. "Ariel" says that the negro is a beast. Therefore, the grass (the negro) is given to the beast (the negro) for meat. These conclusive syllogisms, drawn from the positions of "Caliban" and "Ariel," evidently establish the rights of cannibalism among the native tribes of Africa. What an age of progressive light we live in! The Bible, however, tells us of certain characters, "who, professing themselves wise, became fools." We should be careful, that in our attempts to account for the origin of races, and the differences subsisting between them, we do not be come wise above what is written. Revealed things belong to us and our children; secret things belong to God. Certain things anciently were concealed from the wise and prudent, which God afterwards revealed to babes and sucklings. This, among thousands of other things equally mysterious, may be kept secret in the bosom of the Great Eternal, for wise purposes, to be revealed at the last time. Hence, contenting ourselves with what light we have, till the shining of the more perfect day reveals to us the truth more fully, let us as good citizens; taking things as we find them, strive to improve the society of our country, keeping white white, and black black, let the cause of these distinctions be what it may, we are not responsible for it, and as Christians, let us preach the Gospel "to every creature," teaching all that Jesus Christ, "by the grace of God, tasted death for every man," warning each soul to flee "the wrath to come," that as good and faithful servants, having done all things well, we may be found able to stand in the great day of final accounts.

This is not designed to be an answer to "Ariel," nor a full reply to "Caliban." The only apology I can offer for quoting so much Scripture is, "Caliban" claims to maintain his position by Scripture authority; a question we leave the reader to decide for himself. In conclusion, I would say that I think, "Ariel" and "Caliban" both should be tempered with as arsenic, that is, by skilful hands only. Oh! like deep water, in which the good swimmer may amuse himself at will; but into which the untrained should be cautious in venturing, lest he be drowned. At some future time when I have opportunity, I may give my views for what they are worth upon "Ariel."

Yours most truly,
A. C. STEPT.
LINE CREEK, S. C., June 18th, 1868.

FOR THE SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.

Agricultural Meeting of Fairview Farmers' Club.

FAIRVIEW ACADEMY, June 27th, 1868. The Fairview Farmers' Club met according to adjournment; John S. Hammond, Esq., in the Chair; minutes of last meeting read, corrected and approved.

The Chairman of the Committee appointed at the last meeting, submitted their report for a Constitution for the government of the Club, which was read and adopted, to wit:

PREAMBLE.
We, whose names are hereunto annexed, desirous of forming an Agricultural Club to elevate the standard and promote the dignity and social standing of the farmer, do agree to form ourselves into an association, for the purpose of improving our knowledge of agriculture, in its various branches, and for that purpose do hereby agree to be governed by the following CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I.
Sec. 1. This Society shall be known as the Fairview Farmers' Club.

ARTICLE II.
Sec. 1. The officers of this Club shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, an acting Secretary, a corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the President to preside over the deliberations of the Club; submit all questions; inspect and announce the result of all balloting, or other votes; give the casting vote when a tie may occur; appoint all committees; and assign one essayist for each regular meeting; announce two subjects matter at each regular meeting in writing, connected with the ob-

jects had in view in the formation of this Club, for deliberation at the next regular meeting; deliver all premiums awarded by the Club, and perform such other duties as the Club, or his station may require.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President to preside and discharge all the duties of the President in the absence of that officer.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary, to keep a fair and impartial record of all the proceedings of the Club; read the minutes of the preceding meeting; preserve the roll thereof, and have the possession and care of all the books, papers, and other records of the Club; and attend to all monies ordered to be paid. He shall make out at the expiration of his term, for the benefit of the Club, an abstract report of the proceedings of his term. He shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the President, and deliver up to his successor, at the end of his term, all books, papers, or other property in his possession belonging to his office.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer, to collect, and safely keep, all the funds that may be due to, or in the possession of the Club; to pay all orders drawn on him by the President, attested by the Secretary, and none others. He shall keep a full and correct account of all monies received and expended; to perform all other such duties as may be required of him, or incident to his office, and to give to the Club, at the expiration of his term, a full report of all his transactions, and to deliver up all monies, books, papers and other property to his successor in office.

ARTICLE III.
Sec. 1. The officers of this Club shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting, and shall remain in office for one year. A majority of all the votes cast, shall be competent to elect.

ARTICLE IV.
Sec. 1. All applicants for membership in this Club shall be passed upon by a vote of the Club; and if the applicant be received, he shall be admitted to membership by signing the roll and paying into the Treasury —, and the like sum annually thereafter.

ARTICLE V.
Sec. 1. The Club may, at any regular meeting, enact such By-Laws as may be deemed necessary any proper for its government.

ARTICLE VI.
Standing Committee.
Sec. 1. There shall be a Committee of Finance, to consist of three members, chosen by the President at the annual meeting in November of each year, whose duty it shall be to audit the accounts of the Treasurer, and audit all bills.

Sec. 2. There shall be a Committee of arrangements consisting of — members, chosen annually by the President, in November of each year, whose duty it shall be, to make all necessary arrangements for the Annual Fairs, and provide for the comfort and convenience of the meetings of the Club.

Special Committees.
Sec. 3. All committees appointed for special purposes, including committees appointed to examine the various articles exhibited at the Annual Fairs, shall report their proceedings in writing. All reports must be signed by the chairman of the committee.

ARTICLE VII.
Sec. 1. There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Club on the — in each November.

Sec. 2. The regular meetings of the Club shall be quarterly, on the — in February, May, August and November, but the President shall have power to call extra meetings, when he may think it necessary to do so.

ARTICLE VIII.
Sec. 1. This Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-fifths of the votes cast at any regular meeting.

The Club thus formed, on motion, proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President, Rev. C. B. Stewart; 1st. Vice-President, Col. T. L. Boxman; 2d. Vice-President, John S. Hammond, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, Moses T. Fowler; Secretary, Wm. A. Harrison; Treasurer, Wm. H. Coley.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the Secretary furnish the Editors of the District newspapers, with copies of the proceedings of this meeting, with a request that they publish the same. On motion, the Club adjourned, to meet at the call of the President.

JOHN S. HAMMOND, Chairman.

WM. A. HARRISON, Secretary.

FOR THE SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.

Clear Spring Democratic Club.

A regular meeting of this Club was held at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, the 4th inst. — The meeting was called to order by the President, and Constitution read. Mr. S. R. Westmoreland was then requested by the President to address the Club, which he did, giving his views of Democracy, &c. The following resolutions were then introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will not give employment to any public mill or shop, when it is known that our next meeting be at Simpsonville, at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, the 18th of July, and we respectfully invite the citizens to attend at that time.
J. T. BENNETT, President.
D. C. BENNETT, Secretary.

For the Southern Enterprise.

Messrs. Editors: In our ramblings, it was our good fortune, on the 27th of June last, to be present at the meeting of the Fairview Farmers' Club. The farmers in this section might result to the planting interest, from a person's interchange of the results of their experience, (which will be accompanied, as we learned, by an exhibition in November next,) of the products of their farms and plantations, have formed themselves into an Agricultural Club. The Club was organized with thirty-one members. This is certainly a move in the right direction. Agricultural meetings are wholly believed of all party association. The time, we believe, to move in the great cause of agriculture is highly propitious. It was quite an interesting meeting. Every member seemed to be much devoted to the great cause; and it is one in which every man, woman and child, who eats bread, should be interested. There has never been a time when greater inducements were offered, and more forcible reasons suggested, than are now, why all the people should join in one mighty phalanx and lay every shoulder to the wheel of improvement, to advance the science of cultivating the soil. Through such organization, the intelligent, energetic and practical farmer will make advancement in agricultural skill; to get new and more efficient agricultural implements; how to produce more corn, cotton, wheat, &c., on 1.50 land with less labor.

Do we, as farmers, feel an interest in that old and useful occupation of planting? or are we unreasonably devoted to the early opinions and usages of our fathers and grand-fathers?

"The cultivation of the earth is the first and greatest business of man." The man who has experience and skill, and success in planting—and consequently wishes to be useful to his fellows—must publish what he knows for the benefit of others—We want light, experience, improved implements, successful modes of culture, comparisons, views and discussions upon all these matters.

We are cultivating too much land. We believe in a little farm well tilled; too much territory is the greatest evil farmers have to cope with. This truth is seen every day; let us mend the matter. As farmers, we are wearing out our energies and our lives in the "heart-breaking" business of working unimproved lands, with our present inadequate system of labor, unsuitable implements, and no manure. We hope every right thinking farmer will set his face against this temptation; to work no more land than he has the means to work well—that twenty acres can be worked to more advantage than one hundred.—Read the following extract from a speech of Dr. George B. Loring, President of the New England Agricultural Society. What astonishing results in farming has been made on a well managed farm of twenty acres:

"I know a man in Massachusetts, who in 1835 bought twenty acres of land. He has applied to it all the accurate knowledge of farming he could get. There is no month in the year that something does not bloom on his farm, and through the snows of January and the suns of August, there is something green there, and he always, from the first day of January to the last day of December, has some crop to send to market. Twenty acres of land is all he has. You walk through it and you find his alternate crops growing in rows, just as accurately as the web and warp of a cotton mill goes through the loom—carefully, accurately and properly—what is the result? From 1835 until this time, (1867) that man has made \$250,000 off of his farm of twenty acres. He has saved his money and invested it carefully; he has educated his boys well, kept himself in good condition, has made his \$250,000, and has done it by that careful, accurate, systematic farming of which I have spoken. His land happened to be in a good locality, near a market, but he might have devoted himself to just the same farming that a man does on 500 acres, could he not? Don't you know many a little farm-house in New England, surrounded by twenty acres of land and a few apple trees, or two or three hard-looking peach trees, with a few starved cabbages in one corner of the ground, and a cow with a small bag coming up to be milked? That man could have done so with his twenty acres just as easy as with 500. He didn't choose to do it, but he applied himself with care and system and accuracy, and has made just as large a fortune off from his land as the man who has made \$5,000,000 out of a cotton mill in the last five years."

Our letter is already too long, but before closing we would specially recommend to the citizens of Greenville and adjoining Districts, to hold a meeting at Greenville Court House, at an early day, to consider the advantages of forming an Agricultural Society, and the establishment and organization of an Annual Fair, for the exhibition and sale of the products of the Farm, Plantation, Garden, Orchard and Dairy, agricultural implements and articles of domestic manufacture. The Fair Grounds to be located at Greenville, C. H. Time, labor and money, on the part of the author, at Greenville, will secure the facilities and arrangements for a suitable exhibition of all articles brought to the Fair. What say you, Messrs. Editors?
G. W. FLEMING.

FOR THE SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.

The Marietta Democratic Club, Met July 3d, 1868.

The Club was called to order by the President. The Committee that was appointed to revise the Constitution, reported that they had changed the 31 Article to read: "Any white male resident of Marietta, or vicinity, may become a member," &c., instead of any male resident; which was adopted by the Club. The Committee offered the following resolutions, which were also adopted:

Acknowledging the colored population as a part of the body politic of our government, yet not a part of the body social, we recommend that the colored people be requested to unite with us in defeating the encroachments of the Radical party, which party, we believe, are aiming at the destruction of both the white and black races in the South, if that should be necessary to establish their own political supremacy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request the colored Conservatives of Marietta and vicinity, to form themselves into a Democratic Club, to be known as the Colored Democratic Club of Marietta.

2d. That we recommend that the colored members elect their own officers, from their own number.

3d. That any instruction (if any) that the Colored Democratic Club may require, will be cheerfully furnished by any member of our Club.

The Constitution was then read, and an opportunity given to any that wished to join the club. Received nine names. Adjourned to meet on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M.

CAP. J. CLEVELAND, President.
Jno. W. BOLLING, Secretary.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MARIETTA DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

In order to aid in restoring constitutional liberty to the people and States of the United States, we, the undersigned, citizens of Marietta and vicinity, do hereby form ourselves into an organization, to be known as the Democratic Club of Marietta, and that in connection with the cardinal principles of the National Democracy, we recognize the colored population of the State, as an integral element of the body politic, and as entitled in person and property, entitled to a full and equal protection under the State Constitution and laws, and that, as citizens of South Carolina, we declare our willingness, when we have the power, to grant them, under proper qualifications, as to property and intelligence, the right of suffrage.

ARTICLE I. The officers of this association shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be elected semi-annually.

ARTICLE 2d. The Club will assemble at the call of the President, and at such stated times as may be agreed. Six members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE 3d. Any male resident of this vicinity may become a member of this association upon signing the Constitution, and agreeing to act with the Club in support of the men and measures of the Democratic party, in District, State, and National matters.

ARREST OF A BANK CASHIER.—Beardsley Van Alstyne, cashier and proprietor of the Waynes County Bank, at Lyons, New York, was arrested in this city a few days since, and taken to New York on Thursday by detective John S. Pontier. In March last he is alleged to have absconded with a large amount of bonds and other securities, and the bank was found to be insolvent and ruined in consequence of sundry speculations, all the deposits being the result. Two gentlemen named Warren had \$22,000 deposited, and Mr. A. P. Warren placed the case in Superintendent of Police Kennedy's hands, who notified all the police bureaus in the United States. Mr. Warren sued out a writ of attachment against thirty-seven hundred dollars in gold coin and thirty-seven hundred dollars in the possession of the prisoner, the same being handed over to the Sheriff by Kennedy. Van Alstyne is a native of New York, and is between thirty-five and forty years of age. Before his disappearance he is said to have been a free-looking, healthy man; but he is now a mere wreck of his former self. He states that he lost \$30,000, his individual property being the failure of the bank, and his uncle lost \$50,000. He also states that all the assets of the banks were swallowed up by ill-advised schemes of speculation, and in this dilemma he used the funds which had been left with the bank for safe keeping. After leaving Lyons he went to New York, where he raised a loan of \$2000 on the credit of the bank; and with this money in his possession he took passage in a sailing vessel for Brazil. He arrived at Rio Janeiro, but remained there a few days only, taking passage in a sailing vessel again for Baltimore. On his arrival here his excited manner and eccentric conduct attracted the attention of the police, who took him into custody, and by his own admission discovered who he was.—*Baltimore Sun*, 27th ult.

SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATION IN NEW YORK.—The New York Tribune of Tuesday in the course of an article on the Democratic Convention, says:

"Although the South Carolinians have not yet determined where to pitch their headquarters, accommodations have been engaged for them at the New York Hotel and Chanler House, at one of which they will most likely do the greater part of their canvassing. General Wade Hampton is at present at the New York Hotel. Justice Chabre's friends are confident of having the entire support of this delegation, but so few of them are present that it would be unsafe to hazard a prediction."

The Tribune is, of course, as always, well posted in Carolina politics. It is only equally well posted in the affairs of New York, and may have some doubt whether any of Mr. Chabre's friends are so unappreciated as to count on the support of our delegation. One of the most taking tricks in the French version of "No Taking-hare"—"L'Abime"—is one by which the audience seem to hear the crunching of snow under the feet of the actors.