

The Convention has raised the school tax from two mills to three mills.

While the Louisiana sugar planters are pouring their waste molasses into the ponds and streams to get rid of it, 2,804,554 gallons were imported last year from foreign countries! It is made into rum.

The Convention has passed an ordinance providing that any county in which a lynching occurs shall be liable to damages in a sum of not less than \$1,000 to the person injured, or his legal representative, if he is killed.

Judge Earle on the Dispensary Law.

Greenville News.

During the course of his remarks to the grand jury as to the finding of bills of indictment for violations of the Dispensary law, Judge Earle read to the jury the provisions of the act which prescribe the manner in which sales shall be made by the county dispensers throughout the State. It is declared to be the law that the county dispenser shall sell upon requests, which have been made out by the applicant upon blank forms furnished the dispenser and signed by the applicant in the presence of the dispenser or his clerk, these blanks being numbered and returned to the county auditor, and used in making settlements between the dispenser and the county treasurer.

The Court stated that in some other counties in which he had held Court it had appeared that the county dispensers had been selling liquor upon orders sent to them by third persons, permission to do so having been given them by the State Board of Control. Such action, the Court remarked, was in plain violation of the terms of the act, and the State Board of Control in approving such conduct had acted without authority of law. The dispensary law, the Court declared, should be enforced, and all violators of the law throughout the county should be brought to punishment, but at the same time it was in accord with justice that the county dispenser who should violate the law should notwithstanding his position and the fact that his wrongdoing may have been mainly technical, also be held to account for his unlawful act, and be prevented from repeating the violation. This is highly essential in order that a beneficial example may be set to violators of the law among the people, and, again, if the county dispenser should be allowed to sell on orders there was nothing to prevent his running a blind tiger on his own account in connection with his legalized business.

A Rotation for the Small Farmer.

BY PROF. W. C. WELBORN.

The South ought to have a system of rotation. We can grow a greater variety of profitable crops than any other part of our country, and why waste our energies and our wealth of fertile soil in an unwise and wasteful course of cropping?

The small farmers throughout the South generally raise cotton, corn, and oats. Why not let these crops follow each other in regular order? Then the rotation would be, first year, cotton; second year, corn and peas; third year, oats followed by peas. The fourth year the land would go back in cotton. It is not at all probable that the time will soon come when a great majority of Southern farmers will not raise cotton. Under such a system as proposed, a good corn crop grown very cheaply could always be counted on after cotton. The peas would enrich the land for the following crop. The oat and pea crop would fill the land with vegetable matter and put it in good physical condition for cotton again.

So, in the South, we can grow our regular feed and sale crops every year and keep our land rich with the catch-crop peas. Of course it is understood the farm would have to be divided into three parts so that each crop could be grown every year. There can be no doubt that had such a system been practiced in the South, the third of many farms in cotton would produce more than the whole now does.

Every farmer can arrange for himself a rotation of the crops he grows, remembering always to grow a leguminous, or food-bearing crop, as often as possible, to bring down fertilizing matter from the air for succeeding crops.

In the black land, lime, and heavy clay sections of the South red clover succeeds admirably and could be used in a rotation. In the sandy and loamed sections, great claims are made for this annual crimson clover. Sow the last working of corn or cotton it makes luxuriant growth in fall and winter, affording good winter grazing and competing its growth next spring in time for another regular crop. It will not succeed on heavy soils. Southern Farm Gazette.

For the best Fire Insurance in old strong and reliable companies, on town or country property, call on or write D. R. DEARSON, Agt.

Beautiful new hats at the Misses Arook.

GENL. JOHN DUNOVANT.

Genl. M. C. Butler's Tribute to the Memory of this Gallant Soldier at the Columbia Meeting of the Confederate Survivors Association.

Comrades of the United Confederate Veterans:

I have been requested by your worthy and distinguished commander to deliver an address at this reunion, and it has occurred to me it would be appropriate to occupy the time allotted to me by relating the incidents attending the death of one of the most gallant and accomplished soldiers with whom I was associated during our civil war—Brig. Gen. Jno. Dunovant of Chester—with a brief and imperfect sketch of his life. You may remember he succeeded me in the command of the brigade composed of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth South Carolina cavalry, which joined the army of Northern Virginia in April, 1864, at the opening of that desperate and trying campaign which Grant inaugurated against Richmond. General-Dunovant was in command of the Fifth South Carolina when the regiment reached Virginia, and, as I have remarked, was made brigadier general when I was promoted to the command of Hampton's division in September, 1864. He was the beau ideal of a soldier, a knightly chivalric gentleman, thorough in the details of discipline and order, exacting, but always just, guarding with care and solicitude the interest of his soldiers, demanding of all alike the full measure of their duty. The result was his command was always ready to respond promptly to his orders. He was in himself a model of promptness and precision, both in obeying and executing orders.

To say that General Dunovant was able in the organization, discipline and command of troops in battle would be no higher commendation than could be bestowed on hundreds of others. He was exceptional in these respects, and deserved higher rank than he reached. Two things conspired to prevent his advancement: First, the hostility, and I am inclined to think jealousy of a superior officer in the early years of the war had blocked his way to promotion, and second, his post of duty did not afford that opportunity for active field service for the full exercise of his military talents.

His experience in the regular army of the United States, which he left to cast his fortune with the Confederacy, prepared and qualified him for organization and putting volunteer troops in the field. His first service in the Confederate army was a field officer in the First regiment of South Carolina regulars, performing garrison duty in front of Charleston. This duty was, of course, arduous and important, and I don't think has been properly appreciated. I have always insisted that the defense of that historic city, so full of unexampled deeds of heroism, fortitude and gallantry, is without a parallel in military annals. The defenders of Fort Moultrie and Sumter and the Morris Island batteries against the combined attacks of the land and naval forces of the United States, when considered in all of its bearings and details, is the most remarkable in history. But I am straying from my subject. Dunovant was for a time one of the actors in that great drama, but it was when he was transferred to the broader fields of Virginia that his talents became more conspicuous, and he received the promotion to which they entitled him.

He was killed on Oct. 1, 1864 near McDowell's farm, below Petersburg, leading his brigade, fighting as infantry, against the breastworks of the enemy. He was mounted on his favorite little chestnut horse, and it was my fortune to be at his side when he received his mortal wound. General Hampton had directed me to hold a certain position on the Squirrel Level road until I heard the guns of Gen. W. F. H. Lee on my left and then to move forward and attack all along our front. It was a cold, disagreeable, rainy day. We were dismounted, and had thrown up temporary breastworks of rails, logs, etc., and had been engaging the enemy almost the entire day, resisting repeated and determined assaults he would make on our lines until about 3 p. m., when I was apprised of Lee's advance by an incident which was almost ludicrous, and as is often the case, came near being tragic. I will pause to describe it: Dunovant's brigade occupied the left of our line with Young's brigade on the right; I had withdrawn Talliaferro's regiment, the Seventh Georgia, of Young's brigade, and stationed it in reserve near the point where I had fixed my headquarters. We had cautioned the officers on the line not to fire too quick on any mounted column that might approach them, as I was apprehensive lest some of Lee's troops, not knowing our exact position, might mistake us for the enemy. He like ourselves, had been fighting on foot in their attacks during the morning. It was a most unfortunate admonition, as the sequel will show. Whenever the Federals would advance to attack, they would come with a yell and hurrah, which though sometimes formidable and loud enough, never reached the volume and audacity of the "rebel yell," with which both sides became so familiar sooner or later. This performance had been going on so long and our men had got so accustomed to driving back their assailants, that Dunovant left his lines, and joined me under a large tree. The rain was pouring in torrents and all who could afford one, were covered with an oilcloth cape or overcoat and most of our men had succeeded in getting one, by capture or

otherwise. We noticed the yelling in front of Dunovant's line was more continuous than usual and he galloped off through the open woods to see what it meant. He had scarcely got out of sight, crossing an angle in the road in our front, when I saw the head of a column coming around a curve in the road, charging in column of fours, full down upon us. Supposing they were our friends, the enemy, for like ourselves, they were all covered with waterproofs and therefore not easily recognizable, I ordered Colonel Anderson, in command of the Seventh Georgia, to form his men and get ready to fire, at the same time with staff and couriers we spurred our horses into the road to resist what we supposed to be a charge of the enemy. Almost at the minute we were in the act of delivering a fire from our revolvers, preparatory to mixing with them with sabre, Major Rials, provost marshal of the cavalry corps, charging with Lieutenant Colonel Phillips of the Thirteenth Virginia at the head of his regiment, recognized me. In one minute more they would have received our fire, but as we escaped, if only by the skin of our teeth, we enjoyed a hearty laugh over the incident. Colonel Phillips explained that he had been ordered in by General Lee, and having encountered Dunovant's line on the left he charged it, supposing it to be the enemy, captured it and was carrying everything before them until he struck us. The importance of the precaution to our men not to fire too quickly became manifest. Dunovant's people recognized the Virginians, but the recognition was not mutual. If they had not been recognized how many of them would have been unhorsed by the rifles of our dismounted men it would be difficult to estimate. I ordered forward the whole line and they went at a run down the hill, leaving the two batteries on the ridge engaged, over our heads, in a sharp artillery duel with the enemy's guns. Turning to Colonel Phillips, I inquired "if it was Yankees he was looking for," and on his replying in the affirmative, I said: "Well, turn the head of your column and I will show them to you." With that he turned and we went thundering down the hill, plump up against the incompleting breastworks of the enemy. They fired a volley, which went over our heads, and broke away from their lines and crossed a swamp to another line they had on the east side.

Dunovant gave the command, "Attention men" in a loud voice. They had been subjected to such a terrible but a short time before, they were a little tardy in heeding the order. He called out a second time, in tones that could not be mistaken, and every man jumped to his feet and moved forward, firing across the swamp. Dunovant's horse was fretting and careering, and mine was not behaving much better, and as we reached the causeway to cross with the line on our right and left, with an open road to the enemy's works on the other side, we were greeted with a deadly volley. Dunovant was shot and tumbled forward from his horse on the causeway. The horse dashed forward and ran into the enemy's lines. His command "Forward" to his gallant soldiers was the last word he ever uttered. When his body was taken up, under the directions of his faithful and gallant Adjutant General, Jeffords, I discovered an ugly indentation on his forehead and concluded it was there he received his mortal wound, but on examination, it was found he was shot in the breast and the wound on the forehead must have been made when he fell forward, by a root or log on the causeway.

We at once summoned Dr. Fontaine, medical director of the corps, and as he was making his way through our batteries on the hill in our rear, he was struck in the neck by the fragment of a shell from the enemy's guns, and he too paid the penalty of a faithful, fearless discharge of duty—a splendid gentleman and accomplished officer, passed to his last account. He could, however, have rendered Dunovant no service, as his gallant life went out almost in the twinkling of an eye.

General Dunovant was born at Chester, S. C., on the 5th day of March, 1825, and was therefore in the 39th year of his age at the time of his death. He served in the Mexican war as 3rd sergeant of Company B, Palmetto regiment and was mustered into the United States service at Charleston, December, 1846. He was discharged at the City of Mexico November, 1847, on account of a severe wound received in the charge of the Palmetto regiment against the wall enclosing the castle of Chapultepec. He was subsequently appointed a captain in the regular army and resigned his commission of captain of the 10th infantry in 1861 to join the Confederate army. Soon after his arrival in Virginia in 1864, he was detached with his regiment on temporary duty under command of Gen. Fitz Lee and while so detached received a painful wound in the hand in an engagement with the enemy on the James river. Before his wound was healed he reported for duty with band in a sling and never again left it until his death.

This, with what has preceded, is the brief story of his career, and of his services to his country. They were as honorable and patriotic as any man's and that country has never had a more devoted son or gallant defender. He was one of the few men I have met in my life who seemed absolutely indifferent to the dangers and perils of battle. He was always sedate, self composed, fearless and ready. He died as I know he would like to die—with his face to the enemy and every throb of his manly, brave heart pulsating for the glory and welfare of his country.

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