NOTICE.

An Act to Regulate the operation of traction engines on or across public bridges of Anderson County:

Section 1. Operation of traction engines across public bridges in Anderson county, regulated. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina; that from and after the passage of this act, any person, firm or corporation, using or causing to be used, any traction engine or engines, on or across the bridges on the public highways in Anderson County, shall in crossing any of the said bridges, place upon the surface of said bridge pieces of timber not less than two inches thick and twelve inches wide, on which said timbers the said engines may pass and cross the said bridges. * * * *

DAMAGES.

Section 2.—Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate the provisions of Section 1 of this act, shall be liable to the said County, for all damages done to any bridge therein.

The above act was passed at the 1914 session of the General and will be strictly enforced.

J. Mack King.
County Supervisor Anderson County.
5-17-tf—Dw

NOTICE.

DAMAGING ROADS.

...shall wilfully destroy, ...any manner hurt, dam... obstruct any of the pub... or any part thereof, or ..., culvert, drain, ditch, embankment, wall, tollgate, ..., or other erection belonging ..., or any part thereof, the person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned not more than six months, or pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall be further liable to pay all the expenses of repairing the same.

Notice is hereby given that the above law will be rigidly enforced.

J. Mack King,
Supervisor, Anderson County.
5-17-tf—Dw

Wanted!

Good Carpenters
To Use Good Tools

WHY ?

Because, no matter how good a mechanic you are, you cannot get good results and do your work with despatch with shoddy tools.

We make a speciaity of Tools, and have in stock every Tool for every purpose. You can get from us the highest grade tool made, as well as cheaper ones.

Come in and look at our fine display.

SULLIVAN HARDWARE COMPANY
Anderson, S. C.
Belton, S. C.

Harley-Davidson
5 horse power, with step starter. Only $210.00.
L. L. Harris, Agent,
BELTON, S. C.

LEPROSY IN WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis., May 28.—In... of the soldiers' home at ... physicians ... Bernard D. Bennett, ... veteran, is ... from leprosy. Ben... isolated.

COL. J. B. E. SLOAN AND THE GALLANT FOURTH AND THE PART IT PLAYED AT MANASSAS

Interesting Account Written For The Intelligencer By One Who Is Familiar With All of the Details. South Carolina Troops Had the Hardest Work In that Day's Fighting

The ordinance of secession having been adopted, Dec. 20th, 1860, the organization of the Fourth Regiment enthusiastically followed with the election of Hon. John D. Ashmore as colonel and J. B. E. Sloan as lieutenant-colonel.

April 14th, Col. Ashmore, having resigned, was succeeded by Col. Sloan.

April 15th the regiment entrained at Anderson for Columbia arriving April 16th. At Columbia commissions were issued and the regiment was duly enrolled for one year's service with C. S. Mattison, Sam W. Wilkes, adjutant, and captains Anderson, Dean, Garvin, Hawthorne, Humphreys, Kilpatrick, Long, Poole, Shanklin and Kilpatrick.

June 15th left Columbia arriving at Richmond June 20th and at Manassas Junction June 21st and thence proceeded to Leesburg, Va., to report to Gen. N. G. Evans on the extreme left of the army of the Potomac.

July 4 the regiment was presented with a handsome garrison flag by the ladies of Leesburg at a public function, the presentation being eloquently acknowledged by Adjut. Sam Wilkes. Since 1861 this flag has continued in the possession of Col. Sloan.

July 10th Leesburg was left for Frying Pan where Maj. Wheat's battalion of Louisiana Tigers was attached to Gen. Evans' command, which proceeded to Bull Run where it arrived July 17th and bivouacked in front of the Van Pelt house north of the Warrenton turnpike forming the extreme left of Beauregard's and Johnston's army. Here a squadron of cavalry commanded by Capt. Terry, and a section of Latham's battery of artillery, were added to Gen. Evans' command. Gen. Evans promptly ordered the felling of trees and construction of an abattis in front of Stone Bridge.

COL. J. B. E. SLOAN OF THE 4TH S. C. V.

July 18th the battle of Blackburn's Ford occurred below Stone Bridge.

July 21st between 3 and 4 a. m. the pickets on the Sudley road reported to Col. Sloan the rumbling of artillery, and voices of command, on the opposite side of Bull Run beyond the extreme left. Gen. Evans was promptly advised and the long roll sounded.

Picket firing started on the opposite side between 4 and 5 a. m. and with daylight the enemy could be seen one of the enemy's concealed batteries firing at intervals to develop our position and strength. Of the Fourth Regiment, Capt. Kilpatrick's company was deployed for picket duty above the bridge and Capt. Anderson's company below, with Capt. Dean's company and the Palmetto Riflemen commanded by Lieut. Earle, placed as reserves on the ridge commanding the bridge. The other six companies moved along the Carterhouse road about a quarter of a mile and near the farm ford where Sherman and Keyes crossed about noon.

It being discovered that a large force of the enemy was crossing Bull Run higher on the left at Sudley Ford, the six companies of the Fourth and Maj. Wheat's battalion double-quicked about a half mile and formed line of battle with the left, under Col. Sloan, resting on the Sudley Ford road, Maj. Wheat on the right and a howitzer on elevations in the rear of each bank. About 9:45 a. m. the battle opened with a galling fire on the Rhode Island regiment and its battery of six 13-pounders rifled guns.

Beauregard's official report says "the enemy hastened up three other regiments of the brigade and two Rainsgreen howitzers making in all quite 2500 bayonets and eight pieces of artillery, opposed to less than 800 men and two 6-pounder guns. Despite this odds this intrepid command of but eleven weak companies, maintained its front to the enemy for quite an hour and until Gen. Bee came to their aid with his command."

"Meanwhile the enemy had pushed forward a battalion of eight companies of regular infantry and one of their best batteries of six pieces (four rifled) supported by four companies of marines, to increase the desperate odds against which Evans and his men had maintained their stand with an almost matchless tenacity."

Gen. Bee accompanied by Gen. Bartow galloped upon the scene about 11 a. m. exclaiming "Hello Sloan Hurrah for South Carolian." Gen. Beauregard's official report says: "A fierce and destructive conflict now ensued. There was withering on both sides, while the enemy swept our short thin lines with their murderous artillery, which according to their official reports at this time consisted of at least ten rifled guns and four howiters. For an hour did these stout hearted men of the blended commands of Bee, Evans and Bartow breast an unremitting battlestorm, animated severely by something more than the ordinary courage of even the bravest men under fire."

Imboden's battery posted on the Henry plateau contributed magnicent aid. Near noon the contesting forces according to the official reports were as follows:

Confederates—Evans' 11 companies, Bee and Bartow four regiments, 2 companies of the Eleventh Mississippi under Lieut. Col. Liddell, and six pieces of artillery under Imboden and Richardson.

Federals—Two divisions of four strong brigades, inclusive of seventeen companies of regular infantry, four companies of marines and 20 pieces of artillery. After one hour of this unequal combat it was observed that Sherman's and Keyes' brigades, numbering about 6000 men were crossing Bull Run at the farm ford on the rear of our right flank whereupon Gen. Bee ordered the men under terrific fire to fall back on the main battle line, which had in the meanwhile been forming on the plateau extending from the Robinson house on the east to the Henry house on the west, about one mile in our rear, and immediately south of the Warrenton turnpike.

Raked by shot, canister and musketry from the north and west and by the musketry of Sherman on the east the forces retired in badly scattered order; some to the Lewis house about a third of a mile below Stone bridge, but the main body to the Robinson house where Gen. Hampton's men were extended to the right line of battle along the turnpike, some of his men letting down the bars admitting our mounted officers. As we fell back of Hampton's men, Gen. Johnston and Gen. Beauregard rode upon the scene.

Quoting Gen. Beauregard's report: "As soon as Gen. Johnson and myself reached the field we were occupied with reorganization of the heroic troops, whose previous stand, with valiant in all the pages of history, and scarce a parallel, has nothing more whose losses only tell why at length their ranks had lost their cohesion."

At this critical juncture Gen. Johnston valiantly rode forward with colors by his side and planting same the men promptly surged into line. In "the Civil War and Its Leaders" Beauregard remarks "the men who had been recently routed and fled now came into line like veterans."

In this connection Gen. Bee and Col. Sloan riding forward, exhorting the men into line, Gen. Bee shouted "See Jackson's men standing like a stone wall, the origin of the title "Stonewall Jackson." Jackson's men were not in our front, but on our immediate left, their long Mississippi rifles were pouring destruction through the cracks of a fence along the edge of a thicket. We fell back in a small depression in the rear of Hampton's men on whose right the men of Bee, Evans and Bartow rallied and sturdily fought to the end of the battle. Meanwhile Hampton's men having severely suffered were withdrawn to the reserve line, where he did not long remain having been ordered to the left where Hampton was wounded and retired.

LIUET. COL C. S. MATTISON
Of the Fourth Regiment and Late Colonel of Mattison's Battalion.

Reverting to the four companies of the Fourth Regiment placed at Stone Bridge we found that about 12:30 under severe pressure from Sherman and Keyes these companies withdrew. Dean, Anderson and Earle to the Lewis house and Capt. Kilpatrick to Hampton's Legion.

At the Lewis house the three companies from the bridge (Dean, Anderson and Earle) and one company which had been routed from the front (Shanklin's) under command of Lieut. Cherry and two companies of unknown commands and numerous stragglers, were placed by Gen. Johnston under Col. Thomas, who conducting them to the left was killed at the same time that Maj. Whitner's horse was killed and the major injured. Without field officers this force pressed toward the extreme left and as they emerged from a small body of woods came at short range upon Rickett's battery just as it was unlimbering to enfilade Beauregard's line.

Captain Anderson (a Scotchman) here shouted the memorable command "Shoot the horses and keep the rammers on the ground." The gallant Captain Rickett and most of his gunners and horses fell in their tracks and their support was scattered as we charged. The enemy returned in force and drove us back and undertook to withdraw two of the pieces by hand. Hampton having been ordered to the left was wounded and taken from the field whereupon Kilpatrick joined Anderson and the seven companies took and finally held the battery.

Sloan Appears on Scene.

Col. Sloan, informing Gen. Beauregard that men of the 4th Regiment were unfamiliar with the handling of artillery requested the detail of an experienced officer. Capt. Sam Ferguson (a West Pointer) with a detail under Lieut. Benjamin Sloan, brought one of the guns into action, a Jewish soldier serving with great skill, but very soon the enemy having been assaulted on his right flank yielded to the final rout. The privates carelessly serving the Rickett guns with elongated shells but little appreciated the danger until the following morn when one of the shells was dropped from the hand and exploded killing Bellotte and Hillhouse.

A number of unknown troops seized the two guns which had been dragged by hand by the federals a short distance toward the Warrenton turnpike, and hence arose numerous claims as to the capture of Rickett's battery. However, the battery as a whole was first captured by four companies of the Fourth regiment and two companies of unknown command when the gunners and horses were killed and after being temporarily regained by the Federals the battery (with the exception of the two guns above noted) was captured by five companies of the Fourth and the two unknown companies who had originally been placed just below (right) the Fourth at Stone Bridge. The colors of the fourth Regiment were planted on the battery by Color Sergeant Robb Maxwell and there maintained to the close of the battle.

When Gen. Beauregard and Col. Sloan first approached the guns the fortunes of the day were still so uncertain that Gen. Beauregard instructed Col. Sloan to hold his man ready to move the battery back to Manassas Junction if such should become necessary. The names of the gallant members of the Fourth Regiment who were killed or wounded is a matter of record commemorating the patriotism and loyalty of the men and women of the old district which contributed to the Fourth Regiment the men of whom and of others Gen. Beauregard thus speaks in his official report: "To mention all who exhibited ability and brilliant courage were impossible in this report. I can only mention those whose conduct came immediately under my notice or the consequences of whose actions appeared to be signally important. It is fit that I should in this way commend to notice the dauntless conduct and incorruptible coolness of Col. Evans and well indeed was he supported by Col. Sloan and the officers of the Fourth South Carolina Regiment; as also Maj. Wheat, than whom no one displayed more brilliant courage until carried from the field shot through the lungs, though happily not mortally stricken. But in the desperately unequal conflict to which these brave gentlemen were for a time necessarily exposed, the behavior of officers and men generally was worthy of the highest admiration, and assuredly hereafter all there present may proudly say: 'We were of that band who fought the first hour of the battle of Manassas." Equal honors and credit must also be awarded in the pages of history to the gallant officers and men who, under Bee and Bartow, subsequently marching to their side, saved them from destruction and relieved them from the brunt of the enemy's attack."

It might prove of interest to the associated families to record a few of the tragic events of a personal nature.

As the Fourth was falling back from the advanced line Adjut. Samuel Wilkes approaching a spring near Young's branch, and followed by his faithful dog, was mortally shot by a body of Sherman's or Keyes' men.

Lieut. Crittenden reported "About 3 o'clock while passing along the Henry plateau about 150 yards from the enemy, who were obscured by smoke, several soldiers attending a wounded man called 'Lieutenant can't you give me some help for a Georgia general,' stepping out I asked who it was and they replied Gen. Bartow; I detailed Baylis E. Batson and another whose name I have forgotten to assist."

Gen. Bee fell mortally wounded near the Henry house and was taken from the field after the battle by Capt. Kilpatrick and Privates Russell, Dickson, Harris and Seaborn. Arriving at the Manassas road Gen. Bee was being greatly exhausted was laid alongside the road. Cheering down the road revealed President Davis and party. The President dismounted and with tearful eyes approached Gen. Bee and expressed the greatest solicitude and earnestly prayed that his life might be spared to his family and his country. Gen. Bee died the following morning, and his remains rest in the graveyard of his boyhood church at Old Pendleton with twenty-six others; once his comrades in arms, now in death. His modest monument bears this worthy inscription:

"If thou a noble soldier art,
That passest by this grave, man,
There moulder's here a gallant heart.
For this man was a brave man."

SIX AND TWENTY

The managementt of the Daily Intelligencer deserves a great deal of praise and commendation for their splendid reunion special. If preserved as it should be the issue of May 26, 1914, will be worth to future generations many times the price of a year's subscription. The war stories it contains will be read with as much interest in years to come as they are today. Every veteran who attended the reunion should have been presented with a copy by some friend, if such was not done. Many thanks to the management and the dear "Old Country Lady" whose name is so dear to thousands of homes in Anderson county.

The tenant house on the Rodgers place that was destroyed by fire together with its contents on last Sunday night was occupied by a Mr. Mr. Campbel as he lost practically everything he had.

Campbell. The loss falls heavily on

We are glad to say that Mrs. J. M. Burgess who has been very sick is now recovering.

The chain gang is now located at C. M. Wilson's and are giving the roads around Piercetown a much needed working. If Tom Vandiver succeeds in giving this section good roads we will certainly elect him commissioner. Some are already calling Tom, the Farmer's Favorite."

G. B. Cobb and A. M. Martin were business visitors to Anderson Monday.

We recently heard a man say that he would run for office if he was certain that he would'nt be elected. We can assure him that he need have no fear.

Walter Casey says if women were allowed to vote in South Carolina that he would run for congress.

W. W. Smith has the finest oats that can be found in this section. They are on bottom land and well manured and have never been overflowed, consequently they are extra fine.

Harmon Smith has set himself up to a nice new buggy.

Last week must have been "agents' week for this section as the country was full of them almost every day.

C. M. Martin and sons of Septus are sawing shingles this week for J. A. and A. M. Martin.

TROUELE EXPECTED FROM COTTON SPIDER

Clemson Entomologist, Predicts a Heavy Season—Tells How to Control Mite

Clemson College, May 29.—"Indications are that this will be the heaviest season for the cotton red spider since I have been in South Carolina," said Prof. A. F. Conradi, entomologist of the South Carolina Experiment Station at Clemson College. "It is not doing much damage now because the cotton is not large enough yet. The next rain may check it considerably. But the first dry spell that follows it will bring trouble and it is well for farmers to be informed now as to the methods of dealing with this mite."

The cotton red spider, said Prof. Conradi, is often mistaken for cotton rust, since the infested leaves turn a deep red on their upper surface. But many of the cases of supposed rust are due to the cases of the cotton red spider, and is a tiny mite. Hot, dry conditions greatly favor and hasten its development while cool, wet weather correspondingly retards it.

The innocent little violet is the farmer's worst enemy in so far as the cotton red spider is concerned. When the cotton dies in the late fall, the red spider seeks better and more tempting feeding places for the winter. The cultivated violet is its favorite host plant and it is upon this plant that the vast majority of the mites winter. Other host plants are pokeweed, dahlias, wild geraniums and a number of other weeds and ornamental plants.

The coton red spider infects cotton leaves, reddens them over the entire surface, disorts them and causes them to drop.

When the patches attached in cotton fields are still small, said Prof. Conradi, the infested plants should be pulled up, taken from the field and burned, care being taken that every plant that shows signs of being attached be treated in this way. This should repeated as long as any of the spiders are found. If the spiders have spread until a considerable patch is infested, it might be well to plow up the affected portion in order to save the rest. Such a measure should be restored to only in extreme cases and the planter concerned must judge of its desirability.

Probably the safest and most effective and cheapest insecticide that can be used, said Prof. Conradi, is potassium sulphide, recommended by E. A. McGregor, of the United States Bureau of Entomology, and used by the entomological division of Clemson College. Three pounds to a hundred gallons of water is the mixture recommended, and should be sprayed on the plants, care being taken that the under side of the leaves be hit with the spray. Potassium sulphide cost about 25 cents per pound.

Before there is any attack of red spider, the following precautions should be taken; clean culture by burning or grubbling out all weeds or underbrush around and in cotton fields; also practice fall plowing as far as possible. Violets which seem to be infested should be sprayed or destroyed. Keep a watch for the first infested stalks and pull them up and burn them.

UNION MEETING.

Pendleton Extends a Welcome to All Who Will Attend.

The following is the list of delegates to attend the union meeting that will hold its next session May 30 and 31 with the Pendleton Baptist church:

Oakway—S. B. Martin.
Salem—S. L. Eakew.
Concord—T. R. McCreary.
Clemson—[illegible] Smith.
Riverside—G. A. Camp and J. C. Hall.
New Prospect—J. S. Herron.
Mountain Creek—R. B. Day.
Lebanon—W. G. Simpson and J. W. Simpson.
Townville—W. K. Sharp.
Anderson—First church, E. C. Evans and [illegible] Sanders.

The people of Pendleton and the congregation of the church extend a cordial welcome to all.

We Have Buggies

coming in almost every day the latest shipment being a car of

—COLUMBUS—

Come in and let us show them. They are 1914 Models.

We have a nice line of Pony buggies.

J. S. FOWLER

Grandma's Telephone Visits

GRANDMA SMITH is a sprightly old lady who likes to keep in touch with things. In the next town lives another dear old lady who was Grandma's schoolmate, and of whom she is very fond. It is impossible for the two old ladies to do much visiting, but every day they call each other up on the telephone and have the most delightful chats.

No one gets more comfort and pleasure out of the family telephnoe than Grandma.

When you telephone—smile

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

THE FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANK

and

FARMERS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY

would like to cash from fifteen hundred to two thousand gilt-edge notes running from $25 to $100. They want them to be "gilt edge" and they will want them paid in the month of October and the first half of November. Come to see us.

We also expect to take care of the business requirements of our regular customers.