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We keep in stock and sell, all the well known skin remedies. But we will say this: If you are suffering from any kind of skin trouble, eczema, psoriasis, rash of letters, we want you to try a full size bottle of D. D. D. Prescription. And, if it does not do the work, this

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CONGRESSMAN WOULD LET BALLOTS DECIDE FATE OF SUGAR TARIFF

If Democratic Party Should Win in November, Free Sugar May Result

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—It is believed that when Congress gets down to work again on July 1 that the various tariff measures which have been lying dormant will be taken up and pushed to a conclusion. Members of the Senate Committee on Finance are of the opinion that the Lodge substitute for the Free Sugar Bill which came over from the House cannot be passed in the Senate, and that it is likely the Underwood Bill placing sugar on the free list will be allowed by the Republicans to be passed, the feeling being general among the Republicans that when the bill goes to the President, he will

promptly veto it and that this will end the matter for the present session.

Senator Smoot, of the Finance Committee, who contemplated introducing a substitute for the Underwood Bill by which a slight reduction in the present sugar tariff rates would be made, has about decided not to introduce such a measure. The action, therefore, will be upon the Lodge substitute for the Underwood Bill, and upon the rejection of this amendment, action then will be taken upon the Underwood Bill itself.

The question of the sugar tariff, like all of the other pending tariff questions, it is thought will go over to the people themselves to be decided upon in the November election. If the Democratic party should win in November, sweeping reduction in tariff rates would be expected and free sugar would undoubtedly be one of the results.

CALIFORNIA

By GEORGE FITCH

California is a large, elbow-shaped state, which abuts on the Pacific ocean for 1000 miles, and is the western terminus of the sleeping car business in this country. It extends from Mexico to Oregon laterally, from late winter to early summer climatically, and from affluence to railroad huck counters, viewed strictly from the tourists' standpoint.

California is shut off from the rest of the nation by mountains, deserts, the Grand Canyon, and a railroad fare varying from \$65 to \$100. In spite of this fact Californians speak perfectly good United States, produce splendid ball players and inaugurate with all the skill and enthusiasm of Kansans.

California was discovered almost 400 years ago, but not advented much until 1849, when its soil was found to be strongly impregnated with gold. This caused a mad rush of settlers, and the state became immediately popular. Some years afterward the Californians experimented with oranges and found that the air was also strongly impregnated with gold. This caused a second rush. Later on the climate was analyzed by skillful press agents and was found to be warm in winter. This caused a rush of tourists who were more strongly impregnated with gold than either the soil or the air. In consequence California now has almost 2,500,000 people, and there are hardly enough pedestrians among them to keep the automobile owners amused.

California was a wild state in the fifties, and many of its citizens died from inhaling revolver bullets. But it has tamed down a great deal and is now a favorite place of residence for aged and prosperous Americans who have become tired of shoveling the climate of Massachusetts or Illinois out of their sleeves. California has thousands of citizens who never saw a snowstorm until the elec-

tion of Governor Johnson, and it is possible to set on the sun porch of a southern California residence in the lumber, virgin gold, four-foot oysters, air cards to the rear ones at home in the drifts, without thawing out one's fountain pen for day at a time. California's climate has produced many poets and artists and a large number of liars, who forget to talk about the Arctic evenings when they chant its perfections.

California produces oranges, lemons, prunes, ostrich feathers, redwood lumber, virgin gold, four-foot oysters, millionaire hotel keepers and many other valuable articles in great quantities. The Southern Pacific railroad held the state in slavery until recently, but it is now a free commonwealth and its men and women go to voice against assorted tyrants, arm in arm. Just at present California's chief occupations are to guard the United States against the yellow peril, to make Japan mad, and to complete its world's fair, which will be unveiled in San Francisco in 1915.



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LOCAL AND GENERAL

For a hack ring up 2307.
A boy is wanted at the Star-Bulletin office.
Curios from all over the world at the Anchor Saloon.
Ukuleles, Calabashes, etc., at factory 1719 Liliha. Prices reasonable.
The Underwood Typewriter Visible—none better. Wall, Nichols Co., Ltd. Agents.

Two of the long poles for the wireless station at Schofield Barracks were shipped to that place yesterday by railway.

Wanted—Two more passengers for around-the-island at \$6. Lewis Stables and Garage, Tel. 2141.

If you want a good job done on an auto or carriage take it to Hawaiian Carriage Mfg. Co., 427 Queen St.

Korea passengers: have City Transfer Co. handle your baggage. Personal attention given to sealing baggage.

Bicycle Supplies and Repairing. Royal Navy Bicycles, \$45. Easy terms. Dowson Bros., Smith and Hotel Sts.

Oil is being freely used on Fort street between Hotel and Beretania streets. It is a success as a dust-absorber.

Flinneapolis and Hire's Root Beer—excellent summer drinks—are bottled by the Consolidated Soda Works, Phone 2171.

For an auto call up Joe Santos at Young Automobile Stand, Phone 2511. Seven-seated Pope-Hartford, No. 929. Rates reasonable.

There will be no evening band concert at Thomas Square tonight. The band played at the departure of the Korea this forenoon.

It is stated that a party from the Coast is looking over the Savoy theater property with a view to opening it up shortly with moving pictures.

Bring 19 Green Stamps and one dollar and get a complete Boy Scout suit for vacation. Green Stamp Store, Beretania and Port streets.

The St. Clement's branch of the Woman's Auxiliary will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Buchty, Lewers road, Waikiki.

Nishigawa, Sarano, Ki Mun Go and Kim Poon Koon were arrested in a downtown billiard parlor last night by Special Officer Belmont for gambling. You will make no mistake when your orders for beef are sent to the Metropolitan Meat Market, Telephone 3445. The supply comes from the Raymond Ranch on Maui.

Waialae, Kaimuki and Palolo Improvement Club will hold its regular monthly meeting this evening in a store of Kaimuki Mercantile Company at end of the car line.

Assault with a deadly weapon is the charge that has been entered against the Japanese who stabbed a fellow workman at the Hawaiian Electric Company's plant a week ago. His victim is now out of danger.

Joe Clark with his Packard car has left the Auto Livery Garage and is now with the Oahu stand at Bishop and King Sts., and hopes for a continuance of patronage from his former friends. Rates Reasonable.

The Promotion Committee's library of directories is being freshened up by the latest issues, while a number of directories of other cities are being received. The library is being extensively used by the business community.

The case of Ye Liberty Theater against Blondie Robinson was yesterday set for argument before the Supreme Court for next Monday. Thompson, Wilder, Watson & Lymer appear for the plaintiff and Magoon and Aluli for the defendant.

At a meeting of the United Chinese Athletics, held on Sunday, July 7, 1912, the following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing term: Chang Sing, president; Chun Bow, secretary; Geo. Sai Kee, treasurer; K. M. Ahana, auditor; Chun Chung, captain.

The Fourth of July general committee held a "windup" meeting yesterday afternoon and O.K.'d all bills which came within the total of funds collected by Treasurer F. C. Atherton from the business community. Chairman Marston Campbell expressed himself pleased with the results and asked that all who participated in the parade and helped to finance it, be thanked.

Word has been received of the illness of John Walker, the well-known contractor and chief of the Scottish Thistle Club, who left some time ago for Scotland. Mr. Walker was taken ill in Salt Lake City, but reached New York, where he had to stay for some time under a doctor's care. Upon arrival in Scotland Mr. Walker was forced to enter a sanitarium, being taken later to Germany, where he is now being treated.

Accompanied by H. L. Musser of the big Los Angeles seed house of Aggeler & Musser, S. T. Starrett, superintendent of the Market Division, left today for Hawaii. They will tour the big island in an auto, visiting every ranch. Mr. Musser, who is an expert on seeds, will make a study of conditions with a view to fixing on the varieties of seed best suited to the land and climate, and Starrett will do missionary work for the Market Division. They expect to be away three weeks.

William M. McQuaid, who was granted a divorce from Charlotte M. McQuaid a year ago, filed notice of a motion yesterday in the Circuit Court asking for a modification of the original decree. The decree granted by Judge Whitney provided that the libellant should have the custody of the two minor children, but should not remove them from the Territory. Mr. McQuaid gives notice that he will move for a modification of this part of the decree and ask the court to allow him to take the children to California and place them in the Dominican Convent at San Rafael. The motion will be heard by Judge Whitney Thursday, July 11.

Deputy Sheriff Rose made the statement this morning in connection with the De Bretteville case that a general call for physicians was sent out at once, and this was immediately responded to by Dr. C. B. Cooper, who, after examination, pronounced a fracture of the skull the nature of

which is almost invariably fatal. The ambulance promptly arriving on the scene, the young man was taken to the Queen's Hospital, where Drs. Cooper and Hodgins rendered every possible aid until the unfortunate young man expired. Dr. Straub, as erroneously reported by the morning paper, was not in attendance or in any way connected with the case other than a late arrival.

A meeting of the Republican Club of the 4th Precinct of the 4th District will be held Friday evening, July 12, at 7:30 o'clock at Punahou Park, corner avenue. The purpose of the meeting is to make nominations for officers of the club, to be voted for on Friday evening July 19.

FISTIC STARS ARE HALTED

Having made all preparations for a long and delightful sea trip, bidden farewell to a circle of admiring friends, laden down with leis and other evidences of esteem, cast a last lingering glance at the verdant clad hills that serve as a pleasing background for Dear Old Honolulu town, and gaining the dock of the liner, only to be met at the gangway by a heartless ship's officer with a demand to the needful passport to travel or "beat it" for the wharf.

What Would You Do?

It is just such an experience that "Jack" Cordell the late fistic star, who recently figured in a ring side fiasco, went through late yesterday evening as the Oceanic Steamship Sonoma prepared to steam away for Australia.

Cordell and a bosom companion named Lister, decided that the Australian commonwealth offered greater inducements for the exponents of the marly art as depicted in a squared circle than did Hawaii.

With this end in view, the Cordell-Lister combination laid plans for migrating to a distant and presumably healthier clime. Apparently the pair failed to connect with the down town office of the steamship company, for no such names as Cordell or Lister were found on the list of applications for transportation to Sydney.

On gaining the Oceanic wharf, the intending passengers were seen to make heavy purchases of leis and floral wreaths with which they bedecked themselves in the approved form as prescribed for the departing tourist.

With the badge of migration conspicuously displayed, the twain ascended the stairs escorted to the deep throated Sonoma alien had sounded as a warning to the laggard passengers and spectators.

"Have you got your ticket?" was a firm query propounded by a grim looking second officer who had charge of the gangway.

Jack declared afterward that in all his ringside experience he has frequently met with some rather ticklish situations, but nothing quite equalled the demeanor displayed by that unsympathetic official who insisted on the presentation of a paste board showing that Messrs. Cordell and Lister were entitled to take a health and pleasure trip to Sydney.

Not having arranged for transportation, the pair were escorted to the deep throated Sonoma alien had sounded as a warning to the laggard passengers and spectators.

Through the vigilance exercised by local as well as ships officers, five "passengers" who fondly hoped to gain a free trip to the Antipodes were corralled before the steamer cleared the port.

In two instances, the stowaway generally had provided themselves with clothing and a uniform in which they attempted to masquerade as oilers and water tenders.

A local officer is said to have spotted the bunch and tipped off the Sonoma chiefs who upon instituting a search, discovered the men hidden away in secluded nooks about the ship.

The Sonoma sailed at five o'clock for Sydney by the way of Pago Pago taking a dozen additional passengers from this port. A small quantity of freight including products of Hawaii was added to the cargo.

OAHU STOCK DAY'S FEATURE

Oahu features today's sheet of the Stock and Bond Exchange by the large number of sales in small parcels recorded of it. As the price is uniformly 2.375, or an eighth below the asking price of yesterday, it looks as if buying orders for this stock were exhausted for the time being, especially as the figure in the asked column is reduced to the price obtained. Altogether 365 shares passed in twelve lots, or an average of more than 30 shares a sale.

Hawaiian Commercial is unchanged at 43 for 125, 50, 12 and 120 shares between boards. Pioneer rose an eighth in recess to 33.375 for 26 and 25 shares, and an additional quarter point on the board where 6 sold for 33.625. Ewa is unchanged at 30.50 for 15 shares reported. Paubau alone registered a decline, being a point lower than last previous sale, 5 shares being reported sold at 23.50.

Brewery holds its own in sales of 100, 15 and 50 shares between boards at 20.75. Bonds continue moving, three 1000 Hilo Extension 6s selling unchanged at 94.50 and \$2000 Oiaa 6s at 97.50.

Everything in the printing line at Star-Bulletin, Alakahe street; branch, Merchant street.

The War Fifty Years Ago

Battle Between Federal Gunboats and Confederate Land Batteries at St. Charles, Ark.—Fearful Destruction by a Confederate Shell—Crew of the Federal Ironclad Mound City Nearly Annihilated by a Well Aimed Shot—Federal Troops on Land Storm and Carry the Confederate Works—First Attempt of the Federals to Capture Chattanooga—The Town Bombarded—Confederates Evacuate Cumberland Gap, One of the Passes to East Tennessee.

By Captain GEORGE L. KILMER, Late U. S. V.

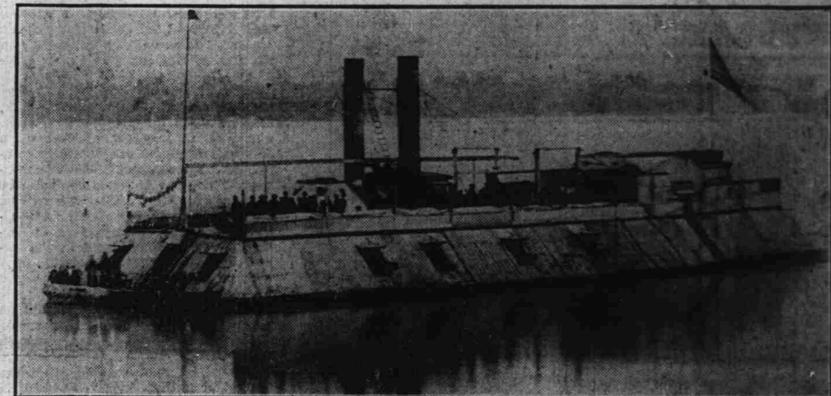
AFTER the defeat of Montgomery's Confederate flotilla at Memphis on the 6th of June, 1862, by the combined naval forces of Flag Officer Davis and Colonel Ellet the Federal squadron anchored at Memphis. Immediately after the battle Davis had formed the project of sending ships up the Arkansas and White rivers to cut off the Confederate gunboats, which were supposed to have taken refuge there, among them the Van Dorn, the only vessel of Montgomery's flotilla which escaped destruction or capture on June 6. There were two Confederate gunboats in White river, the Maurepas and the Pontchartrain, which had previously been in the Confederate flotilla at Island No. 10, the former under Lieutenant Joseph Fry and the latter under John W. Dunnington.

On June 10 Davis received a telegram from Washington urging him to open communications with a Federal column under General S. R. Curtis, then moving eastward through Arkansas for the Mississippi shore. Davis accordingly

steamed ahead and tossed shell and grape into the woods and bushes along shore.

Fry's guns kept silent until the Mound City came abreast of his lower battery, the naval rifles from the Maurepas. A broadside from these guns drew the fire of all the feet upon the batteries, and at the same time Williams' sharpshooters were hunted out of their lair by the shell and small shot from the gunboats and the bullets of Fitch's skirmishers. Under cover of the gunboat fire Fitch pushed his men up to the rear of the lower battery and, after looking the ground over, signaled to Kilty that he would storm the place. Kilty quickly responded that the navy would take the contract alone.

Captain Kilty brought the Mound City to directly in front of Fry's four gun battery and pounded it with shot for an hour. Meanwhile Dunnington trained his guns upon the Mound City. At that Kilty signaled the St. Louis and her wooden consorts to steam up close and engage the lower battery, while the Mound City took care of the upper one. Dunnington's guns proved to be considerable distances apart.



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THE FEDERAL IRONCLAD MOUND CITY, TARGET OF A RECORD BREAKING CONFEDERATE SHOT AT ST. CHARLES, ARK.

ingly directed that the expedition should confine its operations to the White river. Ascending that stream, the fleet arrived on the evening of the 10th in the neighborhood of St. Charles, ninety miles from the mouth.

General T. C. Hindman commanded what remained of the Confederate forces in Arkansas and, surmising that the warships might take the notion to inspect the interior of his bailiwick had ordered the troops and vessels in White river to make a stand at the bluffs below St. Charles.

Naval Guns on Land.

The expedition for the defense of the bluff consisted of the gunboats Pontchartrain and Maurepas, with 100 men on the ground and Colonel Allison Nelson's Texas regiment on the way from the Lone Star State to re-enforce Hindman where they could do the most good. Thirty-five rifles were all the weapons that could be scraped up for the 100 men. The unarmed men were set to work to obstruct the channel.

Captain Joseph Fry of the Maurepas was the inspiring genius of the defense. He had served in the old United States navy. Lieutenant J. W. Dunnington was commander of the Pontchartrain, and Captain A. C. Williams handled the land troops. Two thirty-two pounder rifles from the Pontchartrain were placed in battery on the bluffs to be worked by the crew of the vessel. Down stream from Dunnington's battery Fry placed four guns from his own ship, and still farther down Williams stationed the thirty-five riflemen as sharpshooters.

Just above the batteries the Confederates began a row of piles, hoping to bring the attacking vessels to a stand under the guns of the batteries. The sudden appearance of the Federal fleet put an end to the work, but Fry scuttled and sank the Maurepas, with two transports, between the piles and the bank on either side. Fry got news of a formidable expedition coming up the river, but every hour brought Nelson's Texans nearer, and he decided to wait and fight.

Gunboats Begin to Shoot.

During the night of June 16 the Federal ships anchored just below the batteries. The fleet consisted of the ironclads Mound City and St. Louis and the wooden gunboats Conestoga and Tyler. Colonel G. N. Fitch, whose regiment, the Forty-sixth Indiana, was on board, commanded the expedition, and A. H. Kilty of the Mound City was chief of the flotilla. Early on the morning of the 17th Colonel Fitch landed his men below the bluffs and marched along the heights to engage Williams' sharpshooters. At the same time the fleet, led by the Mound City,

sending some to the water twenty-five weighed sailors were picked up and also the bodies of forty-two who had jumped from the ship. Some of these had been struck by the bullets of the Confederate sharpshooters.

In spite of the disaster Captain Kilty's boldness won the day. The gallant attack by his ships upon the batteries took the enemy by surprise, and they bet shy the opportunity given by Dunnington's clever shot. Colonel Fitch's riflemen carried the entire bluff within an hour, but Nelson's Texans were already within sound of the firing, and an hour's delay might have defeated the Federals and ended in the loss of all their ships.

The expedition continued up White river unopposed until falling water put an end to progress. Meanwhile General Curtis marched through to Helena, and the Mississippi, without getting in touch with the gunboat expedition.

Other Events of the Week.

On the 21st skirmishes took place on the Federal outposts in the vicinity of Battle Creek, near Chattanooga, Tenn. General O. M. Mitchell was in command there. Immediately after the battle of Shiloh, in April, Mitchell had marched a division of General D. C. Buell's army from middle Tennessee to Huntsville, Ala. In this region he held out for weeks, carrying on a vigorous campaign against Chattanooga, an incident of which was the Andrews railroad raid, which resulted in the execution of several Ohio soldiers as spies.

Finally, on June 7, General J. S. Negley, whose Federal brigade had advanced to the north bank of the Tennessee river, bombarded Chattanooga across the river. There were 3,000 Confederates in and around the town, and the Confederate commander of the department, General Kirby Smith, was on the ground, having arrived from Knoxville that day. General Negley reached the conclusion that he could take Chattanooga, but could not hold it because he had no bridges, boats or

Captain Kilty passed the first under a good headway without silencing it, and his ship was soon between the fire of two heavy guns in point blank range.

A Record Breaking Shot.

For an hour and a half the ships fought the batteries. Fitch's men at the same time crowded the riflemen back upon the bluffs. Fry took alarm at the unexpected boldness of Fitch's men and sent word to Dunnington, urging him to send to the rear of the bluffs every man that could be spared from the guns. It was the crisis of the fight, and Nelson's Texans were not yet on hand. Dunnington stayed by the gun farthest up stream. Having an unobstructed range of the daring ironclad, he took careful aim and landed a shell near her bow that for destructiveness stands unrivaled in the history of gunnery during the war.

The missile crashed through the plating of the Mound City on the port side, killed eight men at the gun nearest its track and then passed through the steam drum fore and aft. Volumes of scalding steam poured through the gun chambers, and in an instant the proud ironclad became a ship of anguish and death. The slowly turning wheel kept on revolving until the bow of the vessel was close inshore near the Confederate guns. Dunnington saw that his shot had torn through the vitals of his antagonist and ceased firing.

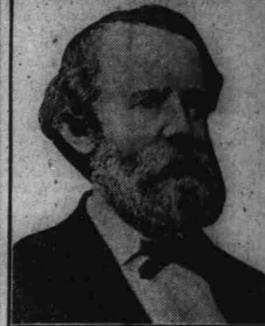
Fitch anxiously watched the progress of the gunboat fight from his position on the bluff. Seeing the Mound City moving blindly inshore and sailors jumping headlong through the ports and from the decks into the water, with clouds of steam belching from the hatches, he concluded that Kilty and the ironclad were out of the fight. First signaling the St. Louis, Conestoga and Tyler to cease firing, he rushed his men upon the batteries.

Fierce Struggle on Shore.

Williams' Confederate riflemen were seen to be firing upon the struggling sailors in the water, and Fitch told his best marksmen to pay attention to them while the main body dashed for the guns of the four gun battery—Dunnington's. Fry, rallying what men he could call around him, made a final stand behind Dunnington's guns, but was soon shot down and captured.

When ordered to stop firing by Fitch the commander of the St. Louis steamed up and hooked on to the Mound City. She had been deserted by all her able-bodied men. Kilty was severely scalded and lost an arm shot away. His crew of 173 was reduced to twenty-three fit for duty. In the casemate where the shot took effect eighty-three were killed by the enemy's fire or by

supplies for the hazardous campaign. Negley retired into east Tennessee and Mitchell remained at Battle Creek, twenty miles away, doubtful, as he reported, whether he could ever hold on there in the face of Confederates pressing him on the front. General Smith was equally cautious. He feared Mitchell as much as Mitchell feared him. However, he decided to hold Chattanooga.



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GENERAL C. L. STEVENSON, C. S. A., COMMANDER OF THE DEFENSE AT CUMBERLAND GAP, TENN.

nooga. That step cost the Federals a year of campaigning for the possession of this great key to northern Georgia.

The Struggle For East Tennessee.

At this time fifty years ago the Confederates were established at Knoxville and controlled east Tennessee. That region was rich in food supplies and also in stalwart young men, "good food for powder." There were many inhabitants who adhered to the Federal cause, and for that reason the north wished to get possession. Mountain locked, the only available pass for the Federals to enter was Cumberland Gap, near the Kentucky border, north of Knoxville.

From the beginning the Confederates had held Cumberland Gap. It was well fortified and, at the time General Smith was anxiously looking to the defense of east Tennessee, seemed impregnable if manned by a small force. There were four Confederate brigades there under General C. L. Stevenson. Nevertheless General Smith ordered the gap evacuated, so that more troops could be sent to Chattanooga. Stevenson marched out of the works on June 17, and on June 18 General G. W. Morgan marched in at the head of four Federal brigades, who had tolled over the mountains expecting to fight for the possession of the stronghold.