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RUSSIA'S MILITARY LEADERS

The late Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent, was fond of telling how he met Skobelev, the Russian General, after one of the fiercest of the many desperate fights before Plevna. "I was sitting in my tent writing a dispatch," said Forbes, "when the flap was suddenly drawn aside and in stalked the most terrible and awe-inspiring object I have ever seen in my life. It was Skobelev, whom I knew well, but I had to look twice before I recognized him. "His smart General's uniform was torn into shreds and stained with blood and gunpowder from head to foot. His sword, which he held in his hand, was simply smothered in blood, and great drops of it fell on the floor of the tent as he greeted me. "There was a terrible gash across the top of his forehead, and his eyes still blazed with the fierce excitement of the hand-to-hand fight which he had just had with hundreds of Turks. "While he stood there telling me about the battle, his favorite Captain, Kouropatkin, came up and called him away to decide about the disposition of the prisoners. Kouropatkin looked even more like a god of war fresh from the scene of carnage. "He was bleeding from half a dozen wounds, but he stood as steady as a rock when he saluted Skobelev. The latter suggested that he had better go into the hospital, but he curtly replied: "No, General. There is work to be done. "I heard afterwards that Skobelev and Kouropatkin had fought side by side throughout that bloody day, and had slain the Turks literally by dozens. Their exploits formed the theme of many a story told beside the campfires of both armies throughout the campaign. "Capt. Kouropatkin, who was the right-hand man of Skobelev, all through the Russo-Turkish war, as well as in the fight at Plevna, is now Gen. Kouropatkin, the Czar's Minister of War, and the most noted of all the Russian fighting men. "He was trained in a harder school than most modern Generals, and went through enough perils to satisfy the biggest glutton for adventure. After one of the bloody fights in the Shipka Pass he was left for dead upon the field. "All night he lay there, sore wounded and unconscious. It was in the bitter cold of a Balkan night, and he might have frozen to death had he not been almost entirely covered by the body of a dying Turk, who had fallen across him after he sank to the ground with the agony of his wound. "In the morning Kouropatkin recovered consciousness, crawled from underneath the Turk, and made his way slowly and painfully to the Russian camp, where his comrades received him as if he were a ghost. "Kouropatkin became the hero of the Russian army, second only to his great leader Skobelev, by his bravery and fine generalship at the capture of Geok Tepe in 1882. "When the Russians, balked in their dreams of winning Constantinople by the Berlin Congress, were making their great swoop through Central Asia to the gates of Herat, Lord Salisbury told the British public not to be alarmed for the safety of India. "They will not be able to conquer the Turcomans," he declared. "The Turcoman barrier will last for our lifetime at least." "Gen. Tergoukassoff, the Russian commander in Central Asia, disagreed with Lord Salisbury. He told the Czar that the Turcomans might be conquered by three years' hard fighting. "That is too long," said the Czar. "He recalled Tergoukassoff and sent Skobelev to command the troops. Skobelev promptly secured Kouropatkin for his chief lieutenant, and together they performed in a few weeks the task which the British Premier had declared would take a lifetime. "Geok Tepe, the great stronghold of the Turcomans, was carried by assault after a month's siege. The brunt of the attack fell upon Kouropatkin, who commanded a body of light troops from Turkestan. "It was a great victory, but it sullied the reputation of both the Russian leaders. They ordered their troops to give no quarter to the Turcomans of either sex, and all the horrors usual when such orders are given were perpetrated. "Spectators say that even when the Turcomans fled in a disorderly mob across the desert, men, women and children mingled together, no mercy was shown to them. Artillery and cavalry followed in their rear and mowed them down until darkness put an end to the pursuit. "In that few hours' chase 1000 pursuing Russians slaughtered 8000 fugitives, while over six thousand were massacred in the fortified camp of Geok Tepe. "The whole country was covered with corpses," said Samuel Gourovitch, who acted as interpreter in the Russian forces. "The morning after the battle they lay in rows like freshly mown hay, as they had been swept down by the mitrailleurs and artillery. "Hundreds of women were sabred, and I myself saw babies bayoneted or slashed to pieces. The troops, mad with the lust of fighting, were allowed to plunder and kill for three days after the assault." "This is a single great blot on Gen. Kouropatkin's record. It is true that he was not in supreme command, but his Turkestan troops played the leading part in the slaughter. "He is a great leader of men. The march of his Turkestan contingent across the almost unknown deserts of Central Asia, in order to join Skobelev for the siege of Geok Tepe, was as fine an achievement as Lord Roberts's famous march to Candahar. "Kouropatkin," said Gen. Annenkoff, who met him at the end of the march, "had been for twenty-six days marching over a sandy and waterless desert, yet his force marched in clean and trim, and as fresh as a daisy." "An English newspaper correspondent, who attended the funeral of Skobelev at Spassko Selo, was there thrown into company with many of the de-

General's favorite officers. "More than once," he said, "I heard a controversy among them as to whether Kouropatkin was not almost as good a leader as their lost General. "Kouropatkin," said a Turkestan officer to me, during one of these discussions, "possesses all the characteristics of Skobelev cast in a cooler mould. They worked admirably together, Kouropatkin imparting coolness and calculation to Skobelev, and Skobelev fire and enthusiasm to Kouropatkin. We are desolate now that Skobelev is gone, but it is a consolation that we have still got Kouropatkin. He is now the Skobelev of Russia." "During the first few days succeeding Skobelev's death a strong and angry feeling prevailed in Russia against the Government. It was felt that the dead hero's merits had never been properly appreciated by the State, and I encountered various officers at Moscow who were persuaded he had been poisoned. "To appease the army the Emperor felt that he could not do better than summon Kouropatkin from Central Asia and give him a high appointment at home. Since then he has been treated as a favorite at Court, and if he has secured little notoriety abroad it is simply because he has always devoted himself to his profession and let politics alone. "Skobelev had in him all the elements of a great statesman, as well as those of a great General. His political influence was becoming positively embarrassing to the Czar's Minister when he died. "Kouropatkin has never sought to form a party in Russia—he is quite content to be a great General, and nothing more." "The judgment was pronounced away back in 1855. It does not hold good now. "Gen. Kouropatkin is now the unchallenged head of the war party in Russia. He believes in pushing Russian troops to the uttermost ends of Asia. "In the movements toward the Indian frontiers, which have alarmed England in recent years; in the absorption of Manchuria, and in the threatened attacks on Korea, his hand is plainly to be seen by any one familiar with Russian politics. "Before becoming Minister of War, Kouropatkin commanded the Russian army. He would probably command it again in the field in any campaign that amounted to a national emergency, for he is unquestionably Russia's greatest General. "He is the idol of the army, for Skobelev is a name to conjure with in the Russian service, and he was Skobelev's right-hand man in four campaigns—the Russo-Turkish War, the Khivan expedition and the Khokandese and Merv campaigns. "One of Kouropatkin's strongest supporters today is the same Gen. Annenkoff who admired his march through the desert to join Skobelev before Geok Tepe. "Gen. Annenkoff made a great reputation by building strategic railways in Central Asia, and his was the vast scheme for a Transiberian line to the Pacific. He first outlined that plan in detail during a visit to Paris in 1891. "Many so-called practical men laughed at him then, but his ideas have since produced the greatest railroad in the world, at an admitted cost of \$55,000,000 and perhaps a great deal more. "Annenkoff is one of Skobelev's men, like Kouropatkin. No General is thought much of in the Russian Army unless he is able to say, "I was with Skobelev at Plevna," or "I fought in Turkestan under Skobelev." There is hardly a single prominent General in the service who is not one of Skobelev's men. "That great commander showed unerring judgment in picking his subordinates. The unknown subalterns whom he chose for his staff officers and the Captains and Colonels to whom he entrusted the command of small armies have since become, almost without exception, famous Generals. "Michael Annenkoff was born in 1838, and received his first commission in the Russian army in 1863. He is an older veteran than Kouropatkin, for he served as staff Captain during the Polish insurrection, and rose to the rank of Colonel at the remarkably early age of 28. "He was with the Germans during the Franco-Prussian War as Russian attache, and acted as one of Skobelev's chief staff officers in the Merv campaign. "Gen. Annenkoff has played a leading part in the intrigues against England on the Indian frontier, and is credited with having at least fifty specific schemes for conquering India pigeon-holed in his desk. "I question whether there is a single British officer who has such a good collection of English and foreign books on India as I have pulled about in the library of Gen. Annenkoff," said an Englishman who became friendly with him while traveling in Central Asia. "Another well known Russian soldier, who might be expected to play a leading part in time of war, is Gen. Orubrucheff. He is the hero of a hundred desperate fights in the successive Central Asian campaigns, and enjoys a greater reputation for personal courage than probably any other Russian General. "During the siege of Geok Tepe Orubrucheff was sent out by Skobelev one night to reconnoitre the position of the enemy. He refused to take any soldiers with him, as the other officers detailed for that duty used to do, but went alone disguised in Turcoman costume. "He penetrated to one of the campfires of the Turcomans, underneath the walls of the fortress, and sat down and calmly ate supper with them, introducing himself as a man from another branch of the tribe who had been separated from his comrades. "From the talk around the campfire he learned all he wanted to know, and he was about to retire unobtrusively when a Turcoman, who had known him as a Russian officer before the war, strode up to the campfire and recognized him. "Almost before the Turcoman could denounce him Orubrucheff sprang to his feet, drew his sword, rushed to the nearest horse and cut it loose from its

heel rope. Several Turcomans rushed up, but he cut his way through them and was swallowed up in the darkness before most of them realized what was happening. "Gen. Bobrikoff, Governor General of Finland, is another of Skobelev's men. He is an able commander, but he has a reputation for extreme harshness, and even cruelty. "His recent administration of Finland has not belied that reputation. "He is credited with great influence in the Council of State and the Committee of Ministers, the two bodies which formulate and execute Russian policy. He is a warm friend and ally of his old comrade, Gen. Kouropatkin. "The Czar's uncle, the Grand Duke Michael, may be regarded as the Nestor of the Russian army. He played a leading part in the Russo-Turkish war, commanding the army of the Caucasus. He is now 72 and would not be likely to take the field again. But he would certainly help to form Russia's plan of campaign if she went to war. "He has been a soldier for over fifty years, and his military talents are held in high esteem by Russian officers. "He would have been a greater General," one of them declared the other day, "if he had not had the misfortune to be born a Grand Duke." "This veteran prince should not be confounded with the younger Grand Duke Michael, the Czar's brother and heir to the Russian throne. The elder of the two Michaels is now president of the Committee of Ministers. "Although himself an old warrior, he is the strongest ally of M. Witte and Count Lamsdorff in their efforts to keep Russia at peace with the world. "I have seen too much war," he once said to an ardent young officer, who told him he hoped there would soon be a chance of active service. "I want to see no more. War is devilish." "Another Grand Duke, Alexis Alexandrovitch, is the theoretical head of the Russian navy, being High Admiral. He takes keen interest in naval matters, but the practical control of them is in the hands of Vice-Admiral Tsyrtow, who directs the Ministry of Marine. "Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, is regarded in Russia as a very poor successor to such diplomatic giants as Ignatieff, Gortchakoff and Lobanoff. He is unpopular with the army, because he has always shown himself to be on the side of peace. The officers accuse him, as Englishmen accused Lord Salisbury, of making too many graceful concessions to the nation's rivals. "Personally Lamsdorff is an attractive man. No other Russian statesman is so much liked by the foreign colony in St. Petersburg and by the mass of the people. He is democratic and approachable. Other Ministers of the Czar surround themselves by secret service agents, and are as difficult to interview as the Grand Lama of Tibet. Not so Lamsdorff. He mixes freely with the public, alone and unguarded, and anybody with a reasonable excuse can see him at his office any day.—N. Y. Sun.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

DISTRICT COURT.

Union Feed Co. vs. W. C. Achi & Co., asst., \$200, note. Union Feed Co. vs. W. C. Achi & Co., asst., \$120, note. Union Feed Co. vs. W. C. Achi & Co., asst., \$103.87, note. L. Ah Leong vs. John Lillik, summary possession and \$25 rent. Hoffschlaeger Co. Ltd. vs. D. Katsuyoshi, Insurance Company of North America, gar., asst., \$300, acct. John Marcellino vs. Thomas Andrews, Haw. Electric Co., gar., asst., \$16, 1 O U. Gonalves & Co. vs. Jacob Watson, deft., Haw. Electric Co., gar., asst., \$50.60, acct.

HONOLULU, OAHU.

Mar. 18, 1904.

E. C. Judd to T. C. Davies, P. A. Special powers, Mar. 17, 1904.

B. M. Allen to K. Kane, Rel. 2 pieces land, Kailhi, area 2 86-100 A and 4 1-2 A, respectively, bldgs., etc.; leasehold, Mokauea, Kailhi; \$500, Mar. 16, 1904.

K. Kane to S. W. Kamohoulli, Sur. 1 lease between Nahuina (w), et al. and 1st party dated July 13, 1899 of realty at Mokauea, Kailhi; \$1, Mar. 16, 1904.

K. Kane to S. W. Kamohoulli, D. Realty, Mokauea, Kailhi-uka, 8 A, 648 sq. ft.; \$450, Mar. 16, 1904.

S. W. Kamohoulli and wf. to J. Andrade Tr., mtg., pc. land known as Kekuapalau 105 A; pc. land at Mokauea, Kailhi-uka 8 A, 648 sq. ft. \$550, 2 yrs. at 12 per cent. Mar. 16, 1904.

F. R. Vida to F. W. Macfarlane, P. A. General powers, Sept. 5, 1902.

L. & J. Pashao to J. and N. M. Mana, D. Realty, Kahapaakai, Nuuanu Valley; \$40, Mar. 17, 1904.

G. Jesus to L. P. Marques, mtg., lots 6 and 8, Bld. 31, Kaimuki Tract, Kapahulu; \$150, 1 yr. at 10 per cent. Mar. 18, 1904.

D. L. Peterson to H. Machado, Rel. lot 4, subdivision of Machado (King St.) property, 5,758 sq. ft.; \$600, Mar. 17, 1904.

A. Garvie to D. L. Peterson, Rel. int. in mtg. of H. Kaahamaki of lot 4, subdivision of Machado (King St.) property, 5,758 sq. ft.; \$600, Mar. 17, 1904.

H. Machado to Tr. Harmony Lodge, No. 2, mtg., 2 pc. land, King St., area 5,981 sq. ft. and 12,540 sq. ft. respectively, bldgs., etc., \$1,000, 2 yrs. at 9 per cent. Mar. 16, 1904.

W. M. Graham to A. H. Crook, D. Realty, Green St., 33,867 sq. ft., bldgs., etc.; \$1, Jan. 7, 1904.

A. H. Crook to A. Graham, D. Realty, Green St., 33,867 sq. ft., bldgs., etc.; \$1.

A. K. Campbell-Parker, mtg., gives notice of intention to foreclose mtg. and of sale of land on Dowsett Lane, on Apr. 9, 1904, at 12 m. of M. Aona, mtg.

D. Campbell, mtg., gives notice of intention to foreclose mtg. and of sale of land at Pawa on Apr. 16, 1904, at 12 m. of Wong See, et al., mtgs.

The mtg. sale of land of J. H. Hakuloa, mtg. is postponed to Mar. 25, 1904, at 12 m.

EWA, OAHU.

Ans. to L. L. McCandless, D. 3 pc.

land, Waimalu; \$300, Mar. 16, 1904.

HILO, HAWAII.

G. M. Deacon to W. W. Chamberlain, D. 1-2 of lot 39, Pub. Lands Map 22, Waikamalu-Maulua; \$10, Mar. 17, 1904.

W. W. Chamberlain to Eldora Deacon, D. 1-2 of lot 39, Pub. Lands Map 22, Waikamalu-Maulua; \$10, Mar. 17, 1904.

HONOLULU, OAHU.

Mar. 19, 1904.

J. and W. Minton to J. T. De Bolt, D.; por. lot 6, Bld. 1, Kaimuki Tract, 2,375 sq. ft.; \$500, Feb. 12, 1904.

A. Silva to J. C. Quintal Jr. D.; Realty, Mamohili, Waikiki, \$150 and mtg. to J. C. Cluney for \$700, Feb. 27, 1904.

M. Kapule to W. E. Rowell, mtg.; lot 2, Kauluwela Lots, 2,183 sq. ft., bldgs., etc.; \$300, 2 yrs. at 12 per cent. Mar. 18, 1904.

P. C. Jones, Ltd. to Hawaii Land Co., Par. Rel.; lots 1 to 5 inc., Kalaehao Lots, bldgs., etc., Kapalama; \$1.

K. M. Brown and hsb. to J. Minton, D.; lot 12, Bld. 2, Kaimuki Tract, 15,000 sq. ft.; \$500, Mar. 16, 1904.

W. M. Minton and wf. to K. M. Brown, mtg.; lot 13, Bld. 2, Kaimuki Tract, 15,000 sq. ft.; \$500, 2 yrs. at 8 per cent. Mar. 16, 1904.

Jno. Ouderirk & E. W. Quinn award, ed contracts of building and plumbing wing at Queen's Hospital at \$53,333 and \$8,763 respectively.

WAIALUA, OAHU.

H. A. Heen to Tai Hing Society, L.; Realty, 25-100 A, 30 yrs. at \$20 per an. in adv. Feb. 6, 1904.

HILO, HAWAII.

E. D. Baldwin and wf. to F. Souza D.; lots 8 and 9, West Tract, 4,475 sq. ft., bldgs., etc.; \$400, Mar. 16, 1904.

Tr. Hilo Boarding School to J. G. Serrao, Rel.; Realty, Amalu St., Puu-oo; at Ponahawai 15 A; at Olaa, Puna, Hawaii, 17 24-100 A, bldgs., etc.; \$1,000, Mar. 5, 1904.

Punalua to A. Yomes, D.; 1-2 pc. land Kahali, 6 33-100 A; \$125, Mar. 9, 1904.

J. M. de Gouvea Sr. and wf. to J. M. de Gouvea Jr., D.; Realty, bldgs., etc.; \$300, Sept. 27, 1902.

N. KONA, HAWAII.

D. W. Kaeoepala to H. Sulchachi, D.; 1 share in hui land of Holoalua 1 and 2; \$100, Mar. 3, 1904.

HAMAKUA, HAWAII.

A. K. and J. K. Kealoa to L. K. Kealoa, D.; pc. land, Waipio; \$1, Feb. 6, 1904.

Komala et al. to J. K. Kealoa, D.; Realty, Kaahuhu, Con. fence up, 2 1-2 A, and certified copy of R. P. 6,574, Mar. 2, 1904.

BY AUTHORITY.

Jas. W. Pratt, comr. of Pub. Lands gives notice of sale of 768 A, land at Honalo, N. Kona, Hawaii, on Apr. 23, 1904, at 12 m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Hop Yick Co. vs. Robert Pahau, realty, Honolulu; to satisfy judgment for \$142.94, Sale Apr. 19, 1904, at 12 m.

Hoffschlaeger & Co., Ltd. vs. Kwong Shew Hing, int. in Kwong Shew Hing; to satisfy judgment for \$163.81, Sale Apr. 19, 1904, at 12 m.

HONOLULU, OAHU.

Mar. 21, 1904.

M. E. Davies to T. C. and G. F. Davies, P. A.; general powers, Feb. 23, 1904.

J. M. Dowsett Tr. to Alwine Conradt, D.; Realty, Punahou St., bldgs., etc., \$8,500, Jan. 5, 1904.

A. Conradt to J. M. Dowsett Tr., mtg.; 1-9 of Bld. bounded by Fort, Hotel, Nuuanu and Pauahi Sts.; realty, Punahou St., bldgs., etc.; \$8,500, 3 yrs. at 7 per cent. Jan. 5, 1904.

F. Marques to C. da Camara, Rel.; leasehold, bldgs., growing crops, 1 mare, 1 mule, etc., Kailhi Valley; \$400, Mar. 21, 1904.

S. E. Woolley admr. to L. K. and E. Henriques, D.; Realty, Nuuanu Valley, 8 2-10 A; \$3,700, Mar. 8, 1904.

H. K. Lowe et al. to L. K. Henriques, D.; Realty, Nuuanu Valley, 8 2-10 A; \$1, Mar. 8, 1904.

W. Henry and wf. to J. A. Magoon, mtg.; Realty, Iwili, bldgs., etc.; \$2,500, 1 yr. at 9 per cent. Mar. 14, 1904.

K. Kalama et al. to P. Makawala, D.; Realty, Beretania St.; \$1, Mar. 21, 1904.

P. Makawala to K. Hina, D.; Realty, Beretania St.; \$1, Mar. 21, 1904.

P. Kelki et al. to Ho Leong She, L.; Realty, Bl. of Pa'u, Waikiki, 53,804 sq. ft., 15 yrs. at \$110 per an. Mar. 11, 1904.

Sealed proposals will be received at the U. S. Customs Bldgs. until Mar. 31, 1904, at 2 p. m. for furnishing lights, water, ice, miscellaneous supplies, etc.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Haw'n Hardware Co. it was decided that the company should liquidate.

B. M. Allen to K. Kane, Rel.; 2 pcs. land Kailhi, area 2 86-100 A, and 4 1-2 A, bldgs., etc.; leasehold, Mokauea, \$350, Mar. 16, 1904.

HILO, HAWAII.

Punalua to Kekahu, D.; Realty, Kahali, 4 28-100 A; \$30, Mar. 9, 1904.

J. M. de Gouvea Jr. to Hilo Mercantile Co., Ltd., mtg.; Realty, Pleasant St., 11,675 sq. ft., bldgs., etc.; \$550 and advs. 2 yrs. at 10 per cent. Mar. 1, 1904.

Mrs. K. Ewaldko to Hilo Mercantile Co., Ltd., mtg.; Realty, Puuoo, 1-4 A, bldgs., etc., \$349.90 and advs., payable in mon. installments of \$30 each at 10 per cent. per an. Feb. 5, 1904.

E. da Silva to J. G. Serrao, P. A.; general powers, Mar. 14, 1904.

N. KONA, HAWAII.

J. P. and I. Mendiola to Jas. E. Fullerton, mtg.; all property of 1st party in N. Kona and on Island of Kauai; \$1,550, 4 mons. at 1 per cent. per mon. Mar. 19, 1904.

LIHUE, KAUAI.

P. Contreras to F. Weber, mtg.; Realty, leasehold, bldgs., etc., at Kawaihau and Lihue; \$800, payable as follows: \$266.67 on Mar. 14, 1905; \$266.67 on Mar. 14, 1906 and \$266.66 on Mar. 14, 1907, at 10 per cent. per an. Mar. 14, 1904.

WAILUKU, MAUI.

In the matter of the est. of Geo. Forsyth of Kula, Maui, deceased, order of notice of hearing petition for probate of will and for the issuance of letters testamentary to Adam K. Forsyth on Apr. 28, 1904, at 10 a. m.

WAIHEE, MAUI.

H. Maheono to Wahinekapu et al. D.; Realty, Bl. of Kalaupanaha and other lands adjoining same; \$400, Feb. 25, 1904.

HAMAKUALOA, MAUI.

Jno. Fernandez to F. G. Morgansho,

Impure Blood

Impure blood will always make you sick. You suffer from headache, great depression, indigestion, sleeplessness, a bad skin, extreme exhaustion, and you can hardly drag yourself about.



Read what Mr. H. J. Matthews, of Wellington, New Zealand, says about this. He also sends his photograph. "I have suffered a great deal from impure blood, especially from boils on my arms and back. I felt weak all over and was greatly depressed. I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking only a little of it I felt better, and soon my troubles disappeared. I believe this medicine is the best blood-purifier and the strongest tonic that any one