DEDICATION OF THE WORLD'S FAIR AT ST. LOUIS BY PRESIDENT ROOSEV



PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION IN THE WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS, THE VIEW IS TO THE WESTWARD FROM THE ROOF OF THE LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING, IN WHICH THE DEDICATION CEREMONIES WERE HELD YESTERDAY.

to order by President Francis, the noise was so great that his veice could not be 20 feet from the rostrum. He in-red Cardinal Gibbons, who delivered following invocation

Moreover the control of the control Administration may be conducted in righteourness and be eminently useful to thy people over whom he presides, by

pose of Exposition.

Following the invocation of the cardinal, ex-United States Senator Thomas J.

chase price of \$15,000,000 was pronounced exarbitant, the free navigation of the Mississippi being the only part of the property decimed worthy of serious consideration. The transaction was regarded by many as a violation of the Constitution and a menace to our form of government. The grave doubts of President Jefferson were only resolved into action by his patriotic desire for National supremacy over the river and his prophetic faith in patriotic desire for National supremacy over the river and his prophetic faith in the possibilities of the mysterious country beyond it. The revelations of a century have most amply justified his faith.

"When the treaty of cession was concluded, President Jefferson represented less than 6,00,000 of people. During these ceremonies, President Ropsevelt, the Executive of over 80,00,000 of free men, will dedicate the buildings. The magical story of local development puts to shame the creations of faction.

"In conformity with a special act of

"In conformity with a special act of Congress, the President has invited all the nations to co-operate with us in properly commemorating the masterful achievements of a century in this new country. It is fitting that the celebration should be international, for you will in vain attempt to name a civilized country whose sons and daughters have not contributed to giarious triumphs of peace recorded

In the name of the National Commisdirected by Congress to provide for dedication peremonies, I extend to you a cordial welcome, and as responsive this inspiring some of peace and gen-us feeding. I call upon the chorus to Beethoven's "Creation"

Administration may be conducted in association, delivered the following ad-righteousness and be eminently useful to thy people over whom he presides, by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion, by a faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy, and by re-straining vice and immorality.

"Let the light of thy divine wisdom direct the deliberations of Congress, and will be the conducted in association, delivered the following ad-dress, presenting the buildings of the fair: "The people of the Louisiana Purchase are proud of their membership in the benefits that have flowed from a life un-der the enduring institutions formed by the founders of the Republic, They con-gratulate their brethren on the position

added to our possessions without sangulary strife, so may its soil never be stained by bloodshed in any foreign or domestic warfare.

"May this commemorative exposition, to which the family of nations are genterously contributing their treasures of art and industry, bind together the governments of the earth in closer ties of fellowship and good-will, and of social and commercial intercourse. May it has ten the dawn of the reign of the Prince of Peace, when National conflicts will be adjusted, not by hostile armies, but by permanent courts of arbitration,

"May this international exhibition in augurated in the interests of peace and commerce help to break down the wall of dissension, of jealousy and prejudice, that divides race from race, nation from bation, and people from people, by proclaiming about the sublime goospel truth that we are all children of the same Lord Jesus Christ, and that we are all aspiring to a glorious inheritance in the everiasting kingdom of our common Pather."

"The further encouragement from the General Government in the provision of General Government in the general Government in the provision of General

"The further encouragement from the EX-SENATOR CARTER SPEAKS.

President of the Day Declares Purpose of Exposition.

President of the Day Declares Purpose of Exposition. sults of vigorous domestic and foreign

exploitation.
"To the President of the United States, ral, ex-United States Senator Thomas J.

Carter, of the National World's Fair Commission, who acted as president of the day, was introduced. He spoke as follows:

"One nundred years ago today the Government of the United States acquired sovereignty over the vast territory of the Missisalppi River, which has since been known to the geographical nomenclature of the world as The Louisiana Purchase. Beyond the river the boundaries and the resources of the territory were III-defined and but vaguely comprehended. The purchase price of \$15,00,000 was pronounced exarbitant, the free navigation of the Missisalppi being the only part of the property deemed worthy of serious consideration. The transaction was regarded by many as a violation of the Consideration. moted by the uses to which these struc-tures are devoted. May the happiness of mankind be advanced and broadened by the lofty purposes that inspired this un-dertaking, and moved our own and our sister countries to unite in its accomplish-

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH. From Revolutionary War.

At the conclusion of President Francis' address terriffic cheers broke forth to

At the conclusion of President Francis' address terriffic cheers broke forth to greet President Roosevelt, whose dedication address was as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: At the outset of my address let me recall to the minds of my hearers that the soil upon which we stand, before it was ours, was successively the possession of two mightly empires. Spain and France, whose some made a deathless record of heroism in the early annals of the New World. No history of the Western country can be written without paying heed to the wonderful part played therein in the early days by the soldiers, missionaries, explorers and traders, who did their work for the honor of the proud banners of France and Castile. While the settlers of English-speaking stock, and those of Dutch, German and Scandinavian crisin who were associated with them, were still clinging close to the Eastern seaboard, the ploneers of Spain and of France had penetrated deep into the hitherto unknown wilderness of the West and had wandered far and wide within the boundaries of what is now our mightly country. The very cities themselves—St. Louis New Orloans, Santa Fo. New Mexico-bear witness by their titles to the nationalities of

Administration may be conducted in righteourness and be eminently useful to they people over whom he presideds, by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion, by a faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy, and by retraining vice and immorality.

"Let the light of thy givine wisdom admine forth in all their proceedings and laws framed for our rule and government, so that they may tend to the preservation of peace, the prometion of National inapplices, the increase of industry, sobriety and useful knowledge, and may perpetuate to as the blessings of equal. Biberty.

"We pray for His Excellency the Govern of this state, for the members of the Louislann Purchase has conceived. The histocharge of the flavour of the interest of industry, sobriety and useful knowledge, and may perpetuate to as the blessings of equal. Biberty.

"We pray for His Excellency the Govern of this state, for the members of the Louislann Purchase is an expective stations with honesty and ability.

"We pray for the president and directors of the Louislann Purchase Exposition, that they may be enabled by thy powerful protection to discharge the duttes of their respective stations with honesty and ability.

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"We pray for the president and directors of the Louislann Purchase Exposition, that their ardious linkons may be crowned with success, and may redound to the presented growth and development of this discharge the duttes of their respective stations with honesty and ability.

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This work of expansion was by far the greatest work of our people during the years that intervened between the adoption of the Constitution and the outbreak of the Civil War. There were other questions of real moment and importance, and there were many which at the time seemed such to those engaged in answering them; but the greatest feat of our forefathers of those generations was the deed of the men who, with pack train or wagon train, on horseback, on foot or by boat upon the waters, pushed the frontier ever westward across the continent.

Never before had the world seen the kind of National expansion which gave our people all that part of the American continent lying west of the 23 original states; the greatest landmark in which was the Louisians Purchase. Our triumph in this process of expansion was indissolubly bound up with the success of our peculiar kind of federal government; and this success has been so complete that because of its very completeness we now sometimes fail to appreciate not only the all-importance but the tremendous difficulty of the problem with which our Nation was originally faced.

Anclest Expansions Failed.

Ancient Expansions Failed.

Ancient Expansious Failed.

When our forefathers joined to call into being this Nation, they undertook a task for which there was but little encouraging precedent. The development of civilization from the earliest period seemed to show the truth of two propositions: In the first place, it had aiways proved exceedingly difficult to secure both freedom and strength in any government; and in the second place, it had aiways proved well-nigh impossible for a nation to expand without either breaking up for becoming a centralized tyranny. With the success of our effort to combine a strong and efficient National Union, able to put down disorder at home and to maintain our knowr and interest abroad, I have not now up deal. This success was signal and at important, but it was by no means unprecedented in the same sense that our type of expansion was unprecedented. The history of Rome and of Greece illustrates very well the two types of expansion which had taken place in ancient time and which had been universally accepted as the only possible types up to the period when as a nation we ourselves began to take possession of this continent. The Grecian states performed remarkable feats of colonisation, but each colony as soon as created became entirely independent of the mother state, and in after years was almost as apt to prove its enemy as its friend. Local self-government local independence, was secured, but only by the absolute sacrifice of anything resembling national unity In consequence, the Greek world, for all its wonderful brilliancy and the extraordinary artistic, literary and philosophical development which has made all mankind its debtor for the ages, was yet wholly unable to withstand a formidable-foreign foe, save spasmodically. As soon as powerful, permanent empires arose on its outskirts, the Greek states in the neighborhood of such empires fell under their sway. National power and greatness were completely sacrificed to local liberty.

With Bome the exact opposite occurred. The imperial city rose to sheol

Strength of Federal System. The underlying viciousness of each type of expansion was plain enough and the remedy new seems simple enough. But when the fathers of the Republic first formulated the Constitution under which we live this remedy was untried and no one could forestell how it would work. They themselves began the appriment

measure of praise for the organisation of the expansional of the construction of the buildings he will now present to the Prest, and the construction of the buildings he will now present to the Prest, and the construction of the buildings he will now present to the Prest, and the construction of the construction of the land upon which we now stand.

PRESIDENT FIRACIS SPRAKS.

Presents Buildings to President Rossevelt for Dedication.

After the rendition of 'The Heavens President Rossevelt for Dedication.

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After the rendition of 'The Heavens President Rossevelt Rosse

Over by far the major part of the territory, however, our people spread in such numbers during the course of the 18th century that we were able to build up state after state, each with exactly the same complete local independence in all matters affecting purely its own domestic interests as in any of the original last traces of the same complete the same of the content of the co the same complete local independence in all matters affecting purely its own domestic interests as in any of the original is states—each owing the same absolute featity to the Union of all the states which each of the original is states also owes—and finally each having the same proportional right to its share in shaping and directing the common policy of the Union which is possessed by any other state, whether of the original is or not.

This process now seems to us part of the natural order of things, but it was wholly unknown until our own people devised it. It seems to us a mere matter of course, a matter of elementary right and justice, that in the deliberations of the National representative bodies the representatives of a state which came into the Union but yesterday stand on a feoting of exact and entire equality with those of the Commonwealths whose sons once signed the Declaration of Independence. But this way of looking at the matter is purely modern, and in its origin purely American. When Washington, during his Presidency, saw new states come into the Union on a footing of complete equality with the old, every European Nation which had colonies still administred them as dependencies, and every other mother-country treated the colonist not as a self-governing equal, but as a subject.

The process which we began has since been followed by all the great peoples who were capable both of expansion and of self-government, and now the world accepts it as the natural process, as the rule: but a century and a quarter ago it was not merely exceptional; it was unknown.

Work of the Pioneers.

This, then, is the great historic significance of the movement of continental ex-

was not merely exceptional; it was unknown.

Work of the Pioneers.

This, then, is the great historic significance of the movement of continental expansion in which the Louisiana Purchase was the most striking single achievement. It stands out in marked relief even among the feats of a nation of pioneers, a nation whose people have from the beginning been picked out by a process of natural selection from among the most enterprising individuals of the nations of Western Europe. The acquisition of the territory is a credit to the broad and far-sighted statesmanship of the great statesmen to whom it was immediately due, and above all to the aggressive and masterful character of the hardy pioneer folk to whose restless energy these statesmen gave enpression and direction, whom they followed rather than led. The history of the land comprised within the limits of the Furchase is an epitome of the entire history of our prople. Within these limits we have gradually built up state after state, until now they many times over surpass in wealth, in population, and in many-aided development the original is states as they were when their delegates met in the Continental Congress. The people of these states have shown themselves mighty in war with their fellow-man, and mighty in strength to tame the rugged wilderness. They could not thus have conquered the forest and the prairic, the mountain and the desert, had they not possessed the great fighting virtues, the qualities which enable a people to overcome the forces of hostile men and hostile nature. On the other hand, they could not have used aright their conquest had they not in addition possessed the qualities with enable a people to overcome the forces of hostile men and hostile nature. On the other hand, they could not have used aright their conquest had they not in addition possessed the qualities of self-mastery and self-restraint, the power of acting in combination with their fellows, the power of yielding obedience to the law and of building up an orderly civilizatio

New Problems Have Arisen, The old pioneer days are gone, with their roughness and their hardehip, their neredible toil and their wild half-sayage romance. But the need for the pioneer cirtues remains the same as ever. The

Same Virtues Still Needed.

We justly pride ourselves on our marvelous material prosperity, and such prosperity must exist in order to establish a foundation non which a higher life can be built; but unless we do in very fact build this higher life thereon, the material prosperity lizelf will go for but very little. Now, in 1960, in the altered conditions, we must meet the changed and changing problems with the spirit shown by the men who in 1860 and in the subsequent years galated, explored, conquered and settled this wast territory, then a desert, now filled with thriving and populous states.

The old days were great because the men who lived in them had mighty qualities; and we must make the new days great by showing these same qualities. We must insist upon courage and resolution, upon hardshood, tenacity and ferstlikly in resource; we must insist upon the strong virile virtues; and we must show our able horrence of cruelty, brutality and corruption, in public and in private life alike, if we come short in any of these qualities, in public and in private life alike, if we we surely shall, we develop these qualities in the future to an even greater dearee than in the past, then in the century now beginning we shall make of this Republic the freast and most orighty nation which has ever come forth from the womb of time.

GROVER CLEVELAND SPEAKS.

GROVER CLEVELAND SPEAKS. Fathers of Expansion Foresaw Its Momentons Results.

Pollowing the President's address the chorus rendered "Unfold, Ye Portals." Ex-President Grover Cleveland was then

Following the President's address the chorus rendered "Unfold, Ye Portals." Ex-Fresident Grover Cleveland was then introduced, who spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen: The Impressiveness of this occasion is greatly enhanced by reason of an atmosphere of prophecy's fulfillment which surrounds it. The thought is in our minds that we are amid awe-inspring surroundings, where we may see and feel things forciold a century ago. We are here in recognition of the one hundredth anniversary of an event which doubled the area of the young American nation, and dedicated a new and wide domain to American progress and achievement. The treaty whose completion we today commemorate was itself a prophecy of our youthful nation's mighty growth and development. At its birth prophets in waiting foyously foretold the haspiness which its future promised. He who was the chief actor for the United States in its negotiation, as he signed the perfected instrument, thus declared its effect and farreaching consequences:

"The instrument which we have just signed will cause no tears to be shed. It prepares ages of happiness for innumerable generations of human creatures, and Mississippi and the Missouri will see them succeed one another—truly worthy of the regard and care of Providence in the bosom of equality under just laws—freed from the errors of supersition and the scourges of bad government."

He who represented the nation with whom we negotiated, when he afterwards gave to the world his account of the transaction, declared:

"The consequences of the cession of Louisiana will extend to the most distant posterity. It interests vast regions that will become by their civilization and power the rivals of Europe before another century commences;" and, warmed to enthusiasm by the developmenta already in view, and greater once promised, he added:

"Who can contemplate without vivid emotions this spectacie of the happiness of the present generation, and the certain pledges of the prosperity of numberless generations that

there was another prophet, greater than all—prophet and priest—who higher up the new-power have acity, fully for any for the peace and strong as he wrought for our nation's advancement and for the peace and contentment of his fellow-countrymen. From the fullness of raid to the peace and contentment of his fellow-countrymen. From the fullness of graittide and joy he thus wrote to one who had assisted in the consummation of his great treaty. "For myself and my country I thank you for the aid you have given in it, and I congratulate you on having lived to give these aids in a transaction replate with hiersings to unborn militions of men, and which will mark the face of a portion on the globe, so extensive as that which now composes the

Growth of a Century.

ost within the limits of the territory

Aimost within the limits of the territory gained by the Louisiana purchase we have already carved out twelve great states—leaving still a large residue, whose occupants are even now loudly clamoring for statehood.

Instead of the 5000 white settlers who occupied this domain in 1803 it now contains fifteen millions of industrious, enterprising, intelligent Americans, constituting about one-fifth of the population of all our states, and these are defiantly contesting for premiership in wealth and material success with the oldest of our states, and are their equals in every phase of advanced intelligence and refined civilization. The states which composed the Union when its possessions were so greatly extended have since that time seen the center of the nation's population carried more than 500 miles westward by the swift and constant current of settlement toward this new domain; and the citizens of those states have seen flocking thither 'new brethren to partake of the blessings of freedom and self-government' in multitudes greater than even Jefferson would have dared to foretell.

I shall not enter the field of statistics for the nursers of states of the second of the nursers of states of the partake of the partage.

assurance of a starting and adperation dant final fulfillment of the prophecies of its beginning.

Second Grent National Event.

The supreme importance of the Louisiana purchase, and its value as a national accompissiment, when seen in the incidents of its short history and in the light of its present and prospective effects, and judged solely by its palpable and independent merits, cannot be better characterized than by the adoption of the following language from the pen of a brilliant American historian: "The annexation of Louisians was an event so portentous as to defy measurement. It gave a new face to politics, and ranked in historical importance next to the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Constitution, events of which it was the logical outcome. But as a matter of diplomacy, it was unparalleled because it cost almost nothing." How fitting on every ground it is that the Centennial of this stupendous event should be joyously and appropriately celebrated; and that it should be celebrated here in the most populous of the states created from the territory which the Louislana purchase gave to us. And how in keeping it is with the character of this acquisition, and with its purpose and mission, that our celebration should not waste itself on the pamp and pageantry that belong to the triumphs and spoils of war or to the rapacious dispossessions of ruthless conquest. Every feature of our celebration should remind us that we memorialize a peaceful acquisition of territory for truly American uses and purposes; and we should rejoice not only because this acquisition immediately gave peace and contentment to the spirited and determined American settlers who demanded an outlet of trade to the sea, but also because it provided homes and means of livelihood for the millions of new Americans whose coming tread feli upon the ears of the expectant fathers of the Republic, and whose stout hearts and brawny arms wrought the miracles which our celebration should interpret.

We are here at this hour to dedic

Demand for Open River.

Demand for Open River.

I cannot, however, rid myself of the feeling that the inspiration and value attending such an exposition may be anticipated and increased, if on this dedicatory occasion we promote appropriate reflections by a retrospection of some of the incidents which accompanied the event we celebrate.

We all know that long before the negotiation of the treaty of 180 our Government had a keen appreciation of the importance to American settlers in the Vailey of the Mississippl of an arrangement permitting their products to be deposited and exported at the entrance of that river to the sea. It will be remembered that this need of our settlers had been met in a limited and not altogether secure manner by a treaty with Spain, allowing such deposits and export to be made at the City of New Orieans. This privilege was entirely withdrawn in October, 1800, the territory appurtenant to such privilege having been in the meanime transferred to France. The situation thus created was extremely delicate. There was presented to the Government on the one hand the linjury to Western settlers through the loss of their trading

outlet, and on the other the perplexing question of affording them relief by means of diplomatic agreement, or in some other method. The abandonment of our settlers to their disheartening fate was of course not contemplated.

It cannot be denied that the conditions plainly pointed to cautious and deliberate negotiations as the way of prudence and safety. It very soon became apparent, however, that delay and too much deliberate of the conditions as the way of prudence and safety. It very soon became apparent, however, that delay and too much deliberation did not suit the temper and spirit of sturdy Americans chafing under a sense of wrong and convinced that they were entitled to prompt assistance. The inhabitants of our territory bounded on the west side by the Mississippi, in a memorial addressed to the President, Senate and House of Representatives, after reciting their discouraging condition and expressing their faith in the dovernment's disposition to extend the necessary aid, closed their memorial with these significant words: "And so far as may depend on ourselves, we tender to our country our lives and fortunes in support of such measures as Congress may deem necessary to vindicate the honor and protect the interests of the United States." The settlers in the "states west of the Alieghany Mountaine" also in a memorial to the Government clearly indicating their impalience and readiness for extreme action, declared that prompt and declaive measures were necessary, and referred to the maxim that protection and allegiance are reciprocal, as being particularly applicable to their situation. They concluded their statement with these solemn words: "Without interfering in the measures that have been adopted to bring about the amicable arrangement of a difference which has grown out of the gratuitous violation of a solemn treaty, they desire that the United States may explicitly understand that their condition is critical; that the delay of a single season would be ruinous to their country, and that an imperious n United States of America"; and when, as President, he gave notice in a message to Congress of the actual occupancy by the Government of its new acquisition, he happily presaged the future, and gave assurance of his complete faith and confidence in the beneficent result of our nation's extension, in these words: "On this important acquisition, so favorable to the immediate interests of our Western citizens, so auspicious to the peace and security of the nation in general, which adds to our country territories so extensive and fertile, and to our citizens new hrethen to partials of the blessings of freedom and self-government, I offer to Congress and our country my sincere congratulations."

Our prophets do not live forever. They are not here to see how stupendously the growth and development of the American nation, on the domain newly acquired in their day, have, during a short century, outrum their anticipations and predictions.

Growth of a Century.

Jefferson Abandons Caution.

Jefferson Abandous Caution.

These representations emphasized the apprehension of those charged with governmental affairs, that the course of deliberate caution and waiting, which up to that time had appeared to be the only one permissible, might be insufficient to meet the situation; and that whatever the result might be, a more pronounced position and more urgent action should be entered upon. President Jefferson wrote to a friend on the list of February, 1892; "Our circumstances are so imperious as to admit of no delay, as to our course, and the use of the Missianippi, so indispensable that we cannot hesitate one moment to hazard our existence for its maintenance." He appointed an additional envoy to co-operate with our representative airendy at the French capital, in an attempt to obtain a concession that would cure the difficulty and in a communication to him, after referring to the excitement caused by the withdrawal of the right of deposit, he thus characterized the condition which he believed confronted the Nation: "On the event of this mission depend the future destinies of this Republic. If we cannot by a purchase of the country insure to ourselves a course of perpetual peace and friendship with all nations, then as war cannot be distant, it behooves us immediately to be preparing for that course—though not hastening it."

1 have not recited these details for

WHO KNOWS

When His Kidney Trouble Has Pastened and Reached the Chronic Stage? If it Has it is incurable by Anything Known Except the Fulton Compounds We Are the Sole Agents.

As an evidence of the unusual character of the Fulton Compounds that company does not publish or invite testimonfals, except those re-porting recoveries in kidney diseases that have porting recoveries in hidney diseases that have reached the chronic stage, alleged to be incurable. Here is another recovery in a case incurable till the advent of the Fulton Compounds, reported by Johns & Johnson, the agents of the Fulton Compounds in Los Gates, W. H. Fridley, a resident of Los Gates, having chronic kidney disease (Bright's Disease), had, like everybody else, found all freatment fulfle. He commenced on Fulton's Renal Compound in February, 1962, and on December 19 of the same year reported the total disappearance of the disease. He writes that he has suined fifteen pounds in weight, and is again able to do a good hard day's work. Johns & Johnson, the Los Gates druggists, confirm this recovery and know of several other recoveries in similar cases of chronic kidney disease in Johnson, the Los Gates druggists, confirm this recovery and know of several other recoveries in similar cases of chronic kidney disease in Los Gates, all of which were incurable by anything else known to druggists. S. A. Palmer, the leading druggist of Santa Cruz; H. H. Maynard, the Petaluma druggist; the Ferry Drug Company of No. S. Market street, San Francisco; W. R. Pond, the Berseley druggist; Dr. Markley, the Cloverdale druggist; Willia & Marth, the Bacramento druggists, and soores of other California druggists all report specific recoveries in chronic kidney diseases that were positively incurable by anything known except the Fulton Compounds.

Droppy, rheumatism from urle seid, gout and bladder troubles are proofs that the kidneys are not performing their functions. The chronic stage of kidney trouble is Bright's disease. If you feel languid or miserable, if your kidney trouble hangs on, send for pamphlet. Percentage of recoveries nearly 20 per cent among purely chronic cases. Fulton's Runal Compound for Bright's and Kidney Diseases. H. for Disbetes, \$1.50 Juhn J. Fullan Co., 460 Washington street, San Francisco, sole compounders. Free annityses for patients. We are the sole agents for the Fulton Compounds in this cityles.

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO., Druggista, british and Washington sta., Portland, Colfe.