

CONGRESS HALL IS DEDICATED AGAIN

LABORATE CEREMONIES MARK REDEDICATION OF FORMER SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

PRESIDENT WILSON SPOKE

Great Galaxy of Officials Gathered to Take Part in the Rededication Ceremonies.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Congress last in Independence square, the building where congress met from 1790 to 1800, was rededicated today after having undergone restoration to almost its original appearance. The president of the United States, the vice president, the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, members of the senate and the house of representatives, ambassadors from foreign lands, governors of the original thirteen states, and leading citizens of Philadelphia and Philadelphia participated in the ceremonies.

In the afternoon and was officially welcomed by a large reception committee composed of men of the building. The president, the vice president, the chief justice, and associate justices of the supreme court, and members of the house of representatives participated in the ceremonies. The president, Woodrow Wilson, was the chief attraction. He was accompanied by the vice president, Thomas R. Marshall, and the chief justice, William Howard Taft. The ceremony was held in the afternoon and was attended by a large number of people. The president gave a speech in which he spoke of the history of the building and the importance of the occasion. He said that the building had been the seat of government for more than a century and that it was a fitting place for the rededication ceremony. He also spoke of the restoration work that had been done on the building and of the hope that it would continue to be a fitting seat of government for many years to come.

SUFFERED TWELVE YEARS CATARRH OF STOMACH

RELIEVED BY PERUNA



W. H. Shankle, Scottsburg, Ind., Home.

Most of our testimonials are old acquaintances. That is to say we have been in correspondence with them for 25-30 years. Mr. Shankle, however, is a new comer. He is an old friend of Peruna, but he never called our attention to the fact until very lately. We welcome him to the list of cured and believers in Peruna. He writes: "It affords me great pleasure to tell you of the good results I have derived from the use of your 'Cure' for my stomach and bowels for twelve years and have been cured as well as my kidneys. I was advised to try Peruna and after taking six bottles I was completely relieved. I had never known three bottles before I could get that I was receiving any benefit, but when I had taken the six bottles I was completely relieved, and I feel very grateful to Peruna, and I have recommended it to a large number of my friends. My wife has used it with good results. You can use this in the part of it if you see fit. I enclose photo also photo of my home. Yours, W. H. Shankle." Mr. Shankle's story is very similar to many others. A long list of letters by trying to find a remedy. Finally a friend induced the patient to try Peruna. Sometimes the first bottle gives relief. Other times a number of bottles must be taken. This is the story that has come from every state in the Union, and from many of the foreign speaking countries all over the world. It is not true that Peruna really cures catarrh of the head, throat, lungs, stomach, bowels, and other organs. They say so because thousands of bottles are sold that they have been benefited. No one is in a better position to know than they who have used it in their sickness. We therefore shall testify to their condition. A man experiences the same which induces them to take just another and get one to be healed by the blessing of the public. This cure will save you. That is all we promise. We do not promise to be induced to put up anything else. Peruna is a great remedy for DeBee. A standard household remedy. This is thousands of bottles of DeBee where it is in constant use. There are millions of other families who if they knew of Peruna and its value, would not be without a bottle in the house. Those who object to liquid remedies can now procure Peruna Tablets.

Prepare For The Dry Farming Congress Guests

Sale of Mattresses, Bed and Bed Springs. If you have the room to spare help Tulsa care for the thousands that are coming—and at the same time pay for the extra furniture you have been wanting. We are doing our part by making some very low prices on bed room furniture.



Quick Meal and Queen Bee. Stoves and ranges, the best in the land. We set stoves free. HAWKINS. Second and Cincinnati.

duration of Independence. It was the first time the chair had been used since President Grant resigned the privilege of sitting in it in 1876. The invocation was delivered by Rev. Henry N. Colman, D. D., the chaplain of the house of representatives at Washington. This was followed by the singing of "Hail, Columbia." Frank Miles Day of Philadelphia read a brief statement concerning the restoration of the building. Mr. Day was chairman of the committee of arrangements having charge of the work. They followed the delivery of the address in the city by the president of the Philadelphia chapter of the American Institute of Architects, John Hall Rankin, and his associates of the city. The oration by Speaker Champ Clark and the address of President Wilson, who presided on the occasion of the house, where Washington delivered his farewell address, followed. The exercises were closed with the singing of another patriotic song and the announcement of the benediction by the chaplain of the United States senate, the Rev. Forrest J. Prentiss. As the ceremonies came to an end a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the warships in the Delaware river. Congress hall is a two-story, shingle-roof building. It stands on the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, or in other words, in the northwest corner of Independence square. To the east of it is Independence hall. The building was constructed for county purposes. Two different funds were raised to cover the expense. In colonial days it was the custom for the mayor of Philadelphia when going out of office to give a banquet. Instead of doing this one of the mayors contributed the cost of the feast, the proceeds to the building fund for the new county jail. The other money used in construction came from the sale of an old jail and workhouse. Games of dominoes known then as "Whoddywhoddy" began its construction in 1747 and it was completed in 1748. On March 4, 1776, the assembly of Pennsylvania, acting for the county of Philadelphia, transferred the use of the building to the temporary home of congress. Congress, which was meeting then in New York, after much debate fixed its permanent location in the national government on the banks of the Potomac, and Philadelphia, through the efforts of Robert Morris and the encouragement of New York, was divided upon the spot of government for two years. On December 6, 1776, the third session of the first congress met in the hall, the first session of the house of representatives being President Augustus Mifflin. George Washington was inaugurated in the hall on March 4, 1777, and in it he delivered his farewell address. John Adams was inaugurated as the second president of the United States within its walls, and Thomas Jefferson was there sworn in as vice president. While congress sat in the hall, the United States mint and the United States bank were established; Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee were admitted to the union; the army and navy were reorganized on a permanent basis; any historic treaty with England was concluded and ratified; the whiskey insurrection was suppressed; the wars with the Indians were successively extinguished by Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne; the brief war with France was undertaken, and within its walls was officially announced the death of George Washington in 1799. Congress (the first session of the sixth) sat in the hall for the last time on May 14, 1800. The last act of the senate was to request the president to instruct the attorney general to prosecute William Duane, editor of the Aurora, for a defamatory libel. A committee of congress recommended an appropriation of \$100,000 to Philadelphia as compensation for the years use of the building, but the appropriation was never authorized. After congress vacated it, the hall was used in the courts and the various of all of the famous Philadelphia lawyers, rising through its rooms. The building was abandoned by the courts in 1800, since which time several colonial societies have used it as headquarters. The appropriation was again threatened by fire in 1824 and 1845, but little damage was done.

"OLD BEN IS DEAD." "Old Ben is dead. Died as he lived, alone." So says the Press today. When our old sandwich man, forgotten, frail, forlorn, Aching of his sin, creeping away to hide His broken heart, his tired feet, his bent old frame, Where none could see, and no one ever came. Once long ago, Even as you and I, he also had a home; Upon whose hearth there burnt the fires of love. He knew prosperity, but death stalked by. Struck with his scythe and left his stand, Hunger and loneliness. Old Ben is dead. To you and I, Just a poor sandwich man, who once made chairs, And fell out in the race with time, then died alone; Yet may the welcome wait us all which he, Met surely at the door which Christ held wide, "Here many chairs my brother—Rest inside." —Author Unknown.

The Greater Truth. There never was a song so sweet. Some discord did not enter in, There never was a soul so pure It knew no hint of sin. There never was a day so bright, No shadow touched it anywhere. There never was so still a night No spherer stirred the air. So much is true, but truer still The worth and beauty of the thought. That good is love of all that's ill, With both is greatness wrought! —Arthur Wallace Peach.

OPENED FOR BUSINESS MARCH 30, 1907. Condensed Official Statement of the Central National Bank of Tulsa. At the close of business, October 21, 1913. RESOURCES: Cash and Sight Exchange \$ 869,977.84; Demand Loans 653,224.30; United States Bonds 107,000.00; Bonds, County and School Warrants 99,974.82; Loans on Time 1,130,794.71; Overdrafts 8,778.89; Due from United States Treasurer 5,000.00; Furniture and Fixtures 10,271.33. Total Resources \$2,885,021.89. LIABILITIES: Capital Stock \$ 100,000.00; Surplus and Profits, Earned 151,448.03; Circulation 100,000.00; Deposits 2,533,573.86. Total Liabilities \$2,885,021.89. On the strength of this statement we solicit your business. F. W. BRYANT, Cashier. J. E. CROSBIE, President.

Condensed Report of the Condition of THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TULSA, OKLAHOMA. RESOURCES: Loans \$ 647,695.89; Overdrafts 1,789.29; U. S. Bonds (at par) 126,000.00; Other Bonds 7,000.00; Warrants 38,934.85; Furniture and Fixtures 10,000.00; Cash and Sight Exchange 517,885.04. Total Resources \$1,349,305.07. LIABILITIES: Capital Stock \$ 125,000.00; Surplus and Profits 20,204.92; Circulation 125,000.00; DEPOSITS 1,079,100.15. Total Liabilities \$1,349,305.07. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS: G. R. McCullough, President; J. M. Hall; H. O. McClure, Vice President; P. L. Price; L. K. Cone, Vice President; J. H. Simmons; A. E. Bradshaw, Cashier; S. DeZell Hawley; Roscoe Adams, Assistant Cashier; C. E. Vandervoort.