

ROOSEVELT LANDS

Warmly Welcomed on His Arrival at Naples.

KING SENDS CORDIAL GREETING

Duke of Aosta Meets Visitor on Behalf of Victor Emmanuel, and Kaiser Also Sends Best Wishes.

Naples, April 5.—The steamship Hamburg, from New York, with ex-president Theodore Roosevelt and his African hunting party on board, arrived here today after a voyage which was on the whole pleasant, although the ship was delayed by storms the last two days.

The Duke of Aosta on behalf of King Victor Emmanuel warmly welcomed Colonel Roosevelt to Italy and delivered a message from the king to the effect that the latter would like to make his acquaintance and would have taken steps to do so had not Mr. Roosevelt expressed a desire to travel as a private citizen.

Ambassador Griscom was one of the first to board the Hamburg, having come from Rome especially to meet Mr. Roosevelt. The latter was delighted to see the American ambassador, and they engaged in a long and pleasant conversation.

Under instructions from Emperor William the German consul general here boarded the Hamburg and conveyed to Mr. Roosevelt a message of welcome and best wishes from his majesty.

In addition to sending greetings the consul general filled Mr. Roosevelt's cabin on the steamship Admiral with carnations, red white and black, the German colors, as a token of the emperor's homage. The Roosevelt quarters on the Admiral were made a perfect bower, as everybody of note sent flowers as the only way in which they could fittingly welcome the American.

The prefect of Naples has ordered a special detachment of picked carabinieri on duty at the dock to protect Mr. Roosevelt not only from possible assault, but also from the throngs of people eager to see him. Both the Hamburg and the steamer Admiral, which will take him to Mombasa, were surrounded by police boats.

The municipality of Naples greeted the former president of the United States with an address of admiration. The mayor appointed three aldermen to receive Mr. Roosevelt and to extend to him the welcome of the city. Various other committees of welcome expressed their admiration for Mr. Roosevelt.

It was supposed that he would remain about two days, and many arrangements were made to entertain him. Neapolitans are greatly disappointed because he will have only a few hours here.

A magnificent apartment in a hotel had been prepared for his use affording a beautiful view of the bay of Naples, Mount Vesuvius and Capri. Motor boats and automobiles were put at his disposal for excursions by sea and by land.

FRANCE MODIFIES TARIFF.

Commission Makes Amendments Notably in Favor of United States.

Paris, April 5.—The tariff commission as the result of violent protests from home and foreign interests, especially England, has agreed to amendments covering the metal and textile schedules. Notable concessions have been made in favor of the United States.

The maximum duty on heavy agricultural machinery, practically all of which comes from the United States, which originally was increased from 15 to 16 francs per hundred kilos, has now been reduced to 12 and the minimum from 9 to 8.

The maximum duty on typewriters has been reduced from 75 to 45 francs and the minimum from 50 to 30 francs. The proposed increases on sewing machines have been abandoned, and the present rates will be restored.

The big increase in the duty on cottonseed oil, against which the United States especially protested, has not been changed. It is explained, because it was necessary to compensate for obnoxious seeds being placed on the dutiable list.

The framers of the French bill are watching the progress on the tariff bill in the United States with keen interest.

SIGNS OF DISASTER AT SEA.

Dominion Company's Steamer Sights Wreck of Large Schooner.

Boston, April 5.—Tidings of disaster to an unknown schooner at sea were brought to port by the Dominion company's steamer Dominion, Captain Norcut, from Lonsburg, C. B.

About 200 miles eastward of Boston light the steamer passed the lower mast and topmast of a large vessel. The spars were sticking out of the water and were apparently attached to a sunken hull.

Two Men Killed by a Train.

Philadelphia, March 5.—Two men were struck and killed here by a train on the Pennsylvania railroad. The name "James C. Wallis" and the inscription "Born in Richmond, Virginia, December 7, 1876," was tattooed on the right arm of one of the men.

INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

Answer One Written Question Each Week For Fifty-Two Weeks and Win a Prize.

April 11th, 1909.

(Copyright, 1908, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D. D.) Easter Lesson, I Cor. xv:12-28. Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept. I Cor. xv:20.

Verses 12-13.—Does the doctrine of the resurrection of the body rest upon revelation or upon reason? Providing the soul is immortal is it, or not, of material importance whether the body is raised or not?

If there is no resurrection of the dead, it follows as Paul here states, that Christ is not risen; but is the converse true, that if Christ is risen then all human beings will necessarily be resurrected?

It seems that some in Corinth denied the resurrection of the dead in the sense that there is no life after death, now if that were true, then how much would there be left in Christianity?

What is the process of reasoning that demonstrates the fact of immortality?

What is the scripture proof of life after death?

Can you mention a single nation or tribe of the past, or at the present, which has not believed in immortality in some shape?

Verses 14-17—If there is no resurrection of the dead, how would that make their preaching vain, make our faith vain, and make them false witnesses?

Verses 18-19—How is it that all men instinctively believe in the immortality of their departed friends, and expect to meet them again?

It was doubtless true in Paul's day that if there was no immortality Christians were of all men most miserable, because, they were then despised, imprisoned and put to death; but is the same true today? Is not Christ's religion now a grand thing for this world, even if death did end all?

Verses 20—What is the chief evidence of the truth of Christianity?

What is the proof that Jesus did rise from the dead? (See Matt. xxv:16-18; Mark xvi:14; Luke xxiv:36-38; John xx:4,5,14,26; xxi:4; Acts 1:3,13,30,31; I Cor. xv:3-8, et seq.)

Is the fact of the resurrection of Jesus to be proved by evidence, like any other fact, and is there any other historic fact better attested?

Why was it, when Jesus was crucified that His disciples were a dispirited band, having lost heart, and going back to their former occupation, and what was it afterwards that put new life in them, and made them the most courageous men that ever lived? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the Club.)

What became the prominent theme of their preaching?

Is it credible that such noble men, who afterward laid down their lives for the truth, would testify that they had seen and talked to Jesus after his death, if they had not so seen him?

Verses 21-22—Would there have been natural death if there had been no sin?

Would there have been any resurrection of the dead, if Jesus had not been resurrected?

Verses 23-28—Was Christ the first man to rise from the dead?

When will the general resurrection be?

Will Christ finally abolish death and destroy sin?

Has God put all the forces of nature under the control of Jesus?

Lesson for Sunday, April 18, 1909.—The Conversion of Saul. Acts ix:1-30.

Longevity Among Soldiers.

At the beginning of the year there were surviving two major generals of the volunteer service in the civil war and twenty-five brigadier generals. The original roster in the volunteer service was 131 major generals and 649 brigadier generals. The youngest of the survivors was Mine's gallant soldier, Brigadier General Selden Connor, who was registered as seventy years of age; the oldest, Brigadier General Joseph A. Cooper of Kansas, who had passed eighty-six. The average age was seventy-nine. This showing, although a small one, tends to prove that the mortality among war veterans after their return to peace is not excessive.

The average age of the commissioned officers of the Federal army at the close of the war, forty-four years ago, was about thirty-four, and the generals were the men above the average. The fact that but 4 per cent survive at this late date is not remarkable. Among lower grades a greater per cent survive, and for the whole army of rank and file the survivors number about 33 per cent of the survivors in 1865. The average age of all survivors is sixty-nine, about. The average age of the enlisted men enrolled during the war period was about twenty-three. At the outset the soldier is always a picked man, physically and mentally, and experience in the service teaches him to take good care of his health and avoid excesses. His come to him, as to other men, but he knows better than to neglect himself. The youngest of the noted war leaders on the regular army roster of survivors, Miles, is seventy, and the oldest, Howard, turned seventy-eight last November.

RULE IN HOUSE.

Order Limiting Debate on Tariff Due Today.

MAY VOTE ON WEDNESDAY.

Believed Committee Is Sure of Sufficient Number to Carry the Order—Will Be Close, However.

Washington, April 5.—The climax in the house's consideration of the Payne tariff bill will be reached today, when the committee on rules is expected to bring in an order fixing the time for taking the final vote on the bill and providing regulations for the introduction and discussion of amendments. This rule when adopted will automatically put an end to the general debate which has been in progress for the last fortnight.

In view of the probability of the early adoption of this order both sides are making preparation for the consideration of the bill in its final stages. There is still a variety of opinions as to the time that will be given for the presentation and consideration of amendments, and the exact date probably will not be known until the order is reported to the house.

The time will be fixed by the committee on rules, but that committee will be guided entirely by the wishes of the committee on ways and means, and its members are very close mouthed on that point. Some are advocating final action immediately upon the presentation of the order, but the prevailing opinion is that the ways and means committee will feel called upon to permit an opportunity to discuss some at least of the large number of changes which it will suggest, and it is even contended that the vote will be postponed until Friday or Saturday.

However, some of those who claim to be closest to the leaders contend that Wednesday has been definitely decided upon as the day for the vote. No one doubts that the fate of the bill in the house will be known before the end of the week, and there is just a little doubt that in some shape it will be passed.

Under the rules of the house the order covering amendments and fixing the time for a vote will be subject to discussion for forty minutes only. Much interest will be centered upon this proceeding, as it is known that many Republicans will cast their votes with extreme hesitancy.

There are very few members who would not change some of its features if they as individuals were making the bill, and with some of them the issues involved are very sharp. That a sufficient number to carry the order has been assured is generally accepted, but all appreciate the possibility of unexpected defections, and all believe that the vote will be close. With the rule once adopted and a fair chance given to vote upon some of the disputed points the vote for the bill will be larger than that for the order.

The senate will have nothing before it except the census bill until the tariff bill comes over from the house and is reported by the committee on finance. It is expected that the senate will adjourn until Thursday, and it is probable that on that date the census bill will be reported and taken up for consideration. The senate finance committee will continue the active consideration of the tariff bill during the week, the hope being to have the measure reported to the senate for its consideration by Monday week.

"YELLOW HOUSE" BURNED.

Structure Famous For 200 Years Destroyed Near Winchester, Va.

Winchester, Va., April 5.—Miss Virginia Carter, daughter of Reese B. Carter, was burned to death in a fire which destroyed her home, Yellow House, near here, one of the most historic structures in the state.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Carter were badly burned in a futile effort to save their daughter.

Yellow House was more than 200 years old and was the scene of many notable events during Revolutionary and civil war times. General George Washington stopped there while on his way to Braddock's relief at Fort Duquesne.

During the conflict between the states it was the home of Miss Rachel Wright, whose information to General Sheridan was of such value to the federal army during his valley campaign that congress voted her a gold medal in appreciation of her services.

RACE HORSES DIE IN FIRE.

\$75,000 Blaze in Stables Started by Chicken Thieves.

Pittsburg, April 5.—An Arabian stallion valued at \$2,500, Fred Atherton and other race horses were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the stables at the country home of R. C. Hull, president of the Pittsburg chamber of commerce.

The fire was started by persons who came to steal chickens from the farm. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

Frenchmen Want Right to Strike.

Paris, April 5.—At a mass meeting the state employees adopted a resolution demanding that parliament accord them the benefit of the trades union law of 1884, which includes the right to strike.

ROOSEVELT EXONERATED.

Civil Service League Says He Did Not Coerce Officeholders.

New York, April 5.—The special committee appointed by the National Civil Service Reform league to investigate the matter of political activity on the part of federal officeholders reports that the charges in the main are sustained.

A notable exception is reported in the allegations made during the last campaign to the effect that President Roosevelt coerced certain federal officeholders into the support of Mr. Taft for the Republican nomination.

The lists of the president's appointments for a year prior to the national convention were scanned by the committee, which finds that evidence to sustain the charges is wholly lacking.

On the contrary, Mr. Roosevelt is credited with having advanced the cause of civil service reform by so amending the civil service rules to prohibit employees in the competitive service from taking part in political campaigns.

On the broad question of the pernicious activity in politics of federal officeholders, however, the committee finds that a most undesirable situation exists. Of the more than 300,000 federal officeholders one-third are not amenable to civil service classification. These officers often exercise a powerful influence in politics and constitute, in the opinion of the committee, a menace to free institutions.

AMERICANS OF 6000 B. C.

Bodies 7,900 Years Old Found by Explorer in Peru.

New York, April 5.—One of the most notable discoveries regarding the early history of Peru has been made by Hewitt Myring, an English antiquarian, who has just returned from Peru with 2,000 specimens of pottery and weapons of the ancient Peruvians.

Remains and relics of the early inhabitants of Peru, which are said by archaeologists to date from 6000 B. C. were found by Mr. Myring under an old Inca burying ground about 200 miles inland from Lima. The bodies were in an excellent state of preservation, the hair, skin and clothing being preserved by the silicate of the soil.

Each grave contained the remains of food and glazed clay jugs with two handles and a cover with a long, tapering spout, which were filled with a liquid supposed to have been a wine.

The cast of the features of these ancient Peruvians resembled the Mongolians, with a scattering of Indian and negro type. The warriors could be easily distinguished by their great wooden war clubs resting on the left arm or the huge copper headed battle-axes beaten out from the pure metal. One chief had a long copper needle driven through his skull.

GOMEZ MAY QUIT TOO.

Reported at Caracas That President Will Leave Temporarily.

Caracas, via Willemstad, Island of Curacao, April 5.—It is reported that the new president, J. Vicente Gomez, will turn over the presidency temporarily to J. A. Voluntin, second vice president of the republic.

It was to Gomez that President Castro handed over the reins of office when he left for Europe on Nov. 23 last. Less than a month later Gomez overthrew the existing government, appointed a new cabinet and himself became president.

Now that the deposed president is actually on board a steamer bound for Venezuela the greatest speculation prevails as to his real intentions. It is hardly thought that Castro will proceed beyond Port of Spain, Trinidad, because there is a certainty of imprisonment should he debark here and probably death.

The general opinion held in Caracas is that General Castro will take up his residence in Trinidad and await a favorable opportunity to start a revolution.

THREE GUILTY OF MURDER.

Second Degree Verdict Against Trio Who Killed Physician.

Raleigh, N. C., April 5.—After being out all night the jury in the trial of three men for the murder of Dr. E. W. Smith of Richmond, Va., brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree against Earl Cotton, Tim Holderfield and E. A. Hopkins. The jury recommended mercy for Hopkins.

Judge Lyon of the superior court sentenced Cotton to thirty years in the penitentiary. Holderfield was sentenced to ten years and Hopkins to two years.

The body of Dr. Smith was found in a rock quarry in the suburbs of Raleigh. Evidence produced by the state showed that Dr. Smith had been drugged to death with chloroform for the purpose of robbery, the crime being traced to Cotton, Hopkins and Holderfield.

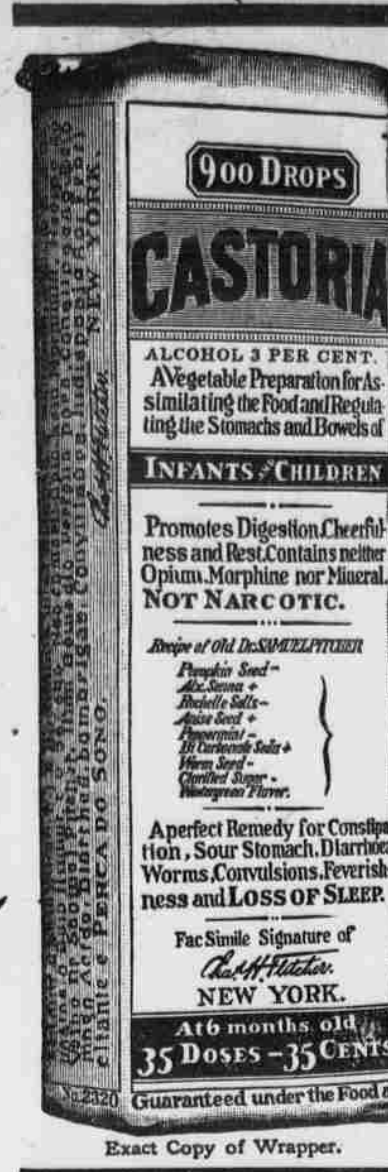
KILLED IN AUTO SMASH.

Chauffeur Meets Death When Car Crashes Into a Tree.

Tarrytown, N. Y., April 5.—The crashing into a tree of an automobile said by eyewitnesses to have been racing at a rate of forty miles an hour caused the death of Charles Lindow, a chauffeur, and serious injury to John D. Marquin, the other occupant of the machine, both of New York. Lindow's neck was broken.

Grain Elevator Burned Down.

Newark, N. J., April 5.—Fire destroyed the grain elevator and storage warehouse of the Wilkinson-Gaddis company, wholesale grocers, here; loss, \$125,000.



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