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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $60,000

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TELEPHONE 113.

The New King and Queen of Sweden.

King Gustavus V., who took the oath of office within a few hours of his fathers death, on December 8, has suffered something his father's fate as Crown Prince. Overshadowed by the more brilliant gifts and more attractive personality of the parent, he has for years always been spoken of in a rather disparaging manner in Sweden, while in Norway he harvested outright hatred in return for his determined upholding of the union. On frequent occasions during the last decade he has acted as vice-regent while his father was sick or traveling and in this way he has found chance to display qualities that have gradually changed the popular regard of him from one of suspicion to one of hearty respect. His nearsightedness, his reserve of manner, his very sincerity and serious mindedness have militiated against him, but it seems probable that he will prove the very best ruler Sweden could desire at the present juncture. He is slow to make up his mind, and will not do so until he has searched every phase of the problem before him, but once he has come to a conclusion he pursues his path without looking to the right or left.

The new queen was the Princess Victoria of Baden, through whom, by a strange play of circumstances, the claims of the extinct House of Vasa,—the last direct descendant of which passed away a few days after king Oscar, in the person of Carolo, Dowager-Queen of Saxony, and daughter of the deposed King Gustavus Adolphus IV, of Sweden,—may be said to have become joined with those of the reigning house of Bernadotte, and through her, her son, the present Crown Prince, is a descendant of both those houses.—From "Oscar II., Sweden's Democratic Monarch," by a Swedish-American in the American Review of Reviews for January

The primary election law provides that a canidate can spend money to any extent in but one way and that publishing the announcement of his candidacy through the newspapers. Rather the law prohibits a candidate from hiring anyone to do any work for him, makeing two exceptions of hiring persons to circulate his petitions will not amount to a great deal and will be soon concluded. Paying for space in the newspapers will be limited only by the size of the pocketbook of the candidate and and the numbers of newspapers in his district and the number of columns of space they have.

Some are convinced that the new Iowa primary law will result in the campaign being on a higher basis. They say that it will be a campaign of education and that it will result in practically every newspaper in the state printing both sides of every question. Every candidate will feel free to go to any newspaper with his side of the question in a political announcement when he knows that the newspaper can legitimately charge him for it and the law expects him to pay for it.

The thing that is bothering some of the politicians is how can headquarters be opened when the law prohibits paying anyone for his services outside of the newspapers and the persons who solicit signatures to petitions? The candidate in fact is somewhat at the mercy of his friends. He cannot legally open a headquarters of his own and conduct literary bureau in his own behalf, doing the regular campaign work of writing letters and the like unless those who work for him donate their services, or else unless his friends who are not candidates come to his relief and contribute enough to pay expenses of the campaing. There is nothing in the law to prohibit those not candidates but friendly to a candidate contributing to the expenses of his headquarters.—Waterloo Times Tribune.

Governor A. Cummins, it is reported, may resign and deliver the reins of government into the hands of Lieutenant Governor Garst, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor. This move, it is said, is being seriously considered by the governor as the most advantageous, in view of the situation on the political checker board in Iowa. Governor Cummins would gain a great deal by resigning. It would, in the first place, remove him from the embarrassing position of appointing himself to the United States senate in case any casualty should remove Senator Allison. Then it would give Lieutenant Governor Garst an inside track for the nomination fight, which Cummins wishes him to win; and it would relieve Cummins from the affairs of state to devote all his time to his campaign for the nomination on the Republican ticket for United States senator. The rumored effort of Leslie M. Shaw to get the Iowa delegation for the presidential nomination puts another interesting phase in the Iowa situation. Politicians who claim they are in position to know, declare that Shaw is an avowed candidate for the Republican nomination for president and will ask the Iowa delegation.

A Good Answer.

In a public school examination an eccentric examiner demanded, "What views would King Alfred take of universal suffrage and printed books if he were living now?" The ingenious pupil wrote in answer, "If King Alfred were alive he would be too old to take any interest in anything."—London Telegraph.

New Year and Good Cheer.

December the last at eleven fifty-five,
Impatiently waiting for train to arrive,
A little old man, with a little old face,
Where sorrow and care had left many a trace,
Strode forward, then backward, oft turning to peer
Far out in the darkness so dense and so drear
Till down in the distance a whistle's loud shrill
Away in the cut, to the north of the hill;
A flash o'er the meadow, with rumble and roar,
Awakening the station that slumbered before;
A crashing of baggage, with noise and with shout,
A crowding of people, some in and some out.
A chubby-faced boy, who was rubbing his eyes
And looking about him in sleepy surprise,
The breakman set down with a brisk "Here we are!
The preciousest package we're brought in a car."

The little old man gave his shoulder a slip:
"Right happy to see you, my brave little chap.
Afraid you weren't coming, you got so belated,
And then I suppose I must really have waited,
Although I'm so anxious to hurry away,
It seemed I could never a minute more stay."

Just then the conductor called out "All aboard!"
The engine impatiently snorted and roared;
A ringing of bell, a puff and a start,
Then out in the darkness, with swift, gliding dart,
While the little old man, in despite of his gout,
Sprang up in the rear and then turned back to shout:
"One thing I have learned, it is yourself you'll take it—
This world you will find is whatever you make it."
And there in the station the little New Year
Determined to fill all the world with good cheer.

—Priscilla H. Drone in the Churchman.

Wood for Paper Costs Twenty-Six Millions.

To-day there is a general complaint among publishers that printing paper is constantly growing dearer. In the Middle West many local papers are raising their subscription price 50 per cent in order to pay for the paper. From the time when Gutenberg first used movable type made of wood to the present day of metropolitan papers, some of which consume the product of acres of spruce in a single edition, printing has in very large degree depended upon the forest.

In face of a threatened shortage of timber, the amonnt of wood consumed each year for pulp has increased since 1899 from 2 million to 3½ million cords. The year 1906 marked an increase of 93,000 cords in the imports of pulpwood, the higest average value per cord for all kinds, and a consumption greater by 469,053 cords than that of any previous year.

Spruce, the wood from which in 1899 three-fourths of the pulp was manufactured, is still the leading wood, but it now produces a little less than 70 per cent of the total. How well Spruce is suited to the manufacture of pulp is shown by the fact that during a period in which the total quantity of wood used has doubled and many new woods have been introduced, the proportion of spruce pulpwood has remained nearly constant in spite of the drains upon the spruce forests for other purposes. During this time three different woods, from widely separated regions, have in turn held the rank of leader in the lumber supply.

Since 1899 poplar, which for years was used in connection with spruce to the exclusion of all other paper paper woods, has increased in total quantity less than 100,000 cords, and is now outranked by hemlock. Pine, balsam and cottenwood are used in much smaller amounts.

New York alone consumes each year over a million and a quarter cords of wood in the manufacture of pulp, or more than twice as much as Maine, which ranks next. Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Michigan follow is the order given. Sixty per cent of the wood used in New York was imported from elsewhere, and even so the supply appears to be waning, since the total consumption for the State shows a small decrease since 1905, whereas the other States named have all increased their consumption. Other States important in the production of pulp are: Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio, Oegon, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The average cost of pulp delivered at the mill was $7.21. The total value of the wood consumed in 1906 was $26,400,000. The chief item determining the price of paper is the cost of pulp. An example of the increased price of paper is found in the case of a publisher of a daily in the Middle West, who recently paid $1,200 for a carload of paper. The same quantity and grade of paper cost a year ago but $800.

The chemical process of paper making, which better preserve the wood fiber, are gaining over the mechanical process. In 1899, 65 per cent of the wood was reduced by the mechanical process; in 1906, less than 50 per cent.

All importations of wood for pulp are from Canada, and comprised, in 1906, 739,000 cords, nearly all of which was spruce. Four and a half million dollars' worth of pulp was important in 1906, a slight falling off from 1905.

Circular 120 of the Forest Service contains a discussion of the consumption of pulpwood in 1906, based on statistics gathered by the Bureau of the Census and the Forest Service. The pamphlet can be had upon application to the Forester, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

That the entire province of British Columbia was at one time rented to the Hudson's Bay company for seven shillings, or $1.68, has been brought to light by the commission which is making up the exhibit for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. Records at Victoria show that when the pioneer trading company was driven out of Oregon it turned its face to Canada. The directors sought a concession of Downing street, where Earl Grey, an ancestor of the present governor general of Canada, was in charge of colonial affairs. They asked too much at first, and finally agreed to be satisfied with British Columbia. Gladstone and various London newspapers opposed the grant. A charter was signed in 1849 making the Hudson Bay company the master of the vast area upon the payment of seven shillings annually; subject only to the domination of the crown. The lease was made "forever," but nine years later, under strong pressure, it was canceled.

THE NERVOUS MAN.

His Complaint and How the Noise Nuisance Was Remedied.

He was a nervous man, and he had just moved into a new boarding house.

"Isn't there any way to stop those people across the street from having their coal delivered at 5 o'clock every morning? They seem to get about a dozen tons a day and to have it poured into the cellar at that unearthly hour."

"I don't see how I can very well control the neighbors," replied his landlady, "but I will see if anything can be done."

About ten days later the new boarder had occasion to thank her for her efforts.

"I'm glad you succeeded in having that noise stopped," he said. "It is a great relief to me. Have they got their coal all in or do they have it delivered at some other time?"

"Neither," said the landlady. "They deliver it every morning at 5 o'clock, just the same as usual."

"You don't mean—why—well, how do they get it down without making any sound?"

"They don't. It sounds just the same, but you have grown accustomed to it."

"I find it hard to believe that."

"Set your alarm clock at 5 for a few mornings and satisfy yourself. I've rented that room before."—New York Sun.

SIX, SEVEN AND EIGHT.

His Horses, His Carriages and His Reserve Fund.

Townsend Percy, speculator, and promoter, who made and lost more than one fortune in the course of his life, used to be fond of repeating some of his mother's witticisms at his expense, generally brought about by his extravagances during his periods of prosperity. Once Percy had driven four-in-hand for a year, when an unfortunate deal made it necessary for him to reduce his expenditures and sell his horses, on which occasion she said to him:

"Townsend, don't you think it would be better to drive one horse four years instead of four horses one year?"

Another time, when on the verge of financial crash, Percy still owned a considerable stable and gave no outward sign of pecuniary embarrassment. His mother met an old friend of the family about this period, who congratulated her on her son's success in life. "I am glad that Townsend is doing so well," said the friend.

"Yes, indeed," remarked the old lady. "Townsend has six horses and seven carriages and $8."—Harper's Weekly.

Except—

From time immemorial there had been a law in Applegate, County Warwick, England, to the effect that the mayor had the best of everything in town, and, for instance, should one say he had the best coat in the place he must add the words, "except the mayor."

One day a stranger came to Applegate and had dinner there at the inn. After paying his bill he said to the landlord, "I've had the best dinner in the country."

The Landlord—Except the mayor.

The Stranger—Except nothing!

As a result the tourist was called before the magistrate and fined £10 for his breaking of the laws of the place. When the man had paid his fine he looked around him and said slowly, "I'm the biggest fool in town, except the mayor."—Harper's Weekly.

Raising Poultry.

No matter when you start in the poultry business, remember that you should always start with the best. If you have not enough money to buy many fowls buy only a pair and get the best you can and remember further that next year's produce may not even be as good as those you start with. It takes years of experience to master the art of raising fine poultry, and it is only after we have successfully studied the problem well that we can successfully mate our fowls year after year and show a constant improvement at the end of each season. Begin in a small way and study every point and avoid the mistakes that we once made. Don't expect $100 worth of poultry to bring you an income sufficient for your family. No investment will do that.—Farmer.

Simplicity.

I do believe in simplicity. It is astonishing as well as sad how many trivial affairs even the wisest man thinks he must attend to every day, how singular an affair he thinks he must omit. When the mathematician would solve a difficult problem he first frees the equation of all incumbrances and reduces it to its simplest terms. So simplify the problem of life, distinguish the necessary and the real. Probe the earth to see where your main roots run.—Thoreau.

Talking Golf.

From the window she saw him coming up the steps.

"He comes!" she exclaimed joyfully.

There was a bit of ice on the top step (for it was an early day in June). He struck it. Then he struck each of the other steps in succession.

"Heavens!" she cried. "He has foozled his approach!"—London Tribune.

Besides Being a Man.

Little Sammy—What's your father, Willie? Little Willie—He's a man. Little Sammy—Oh, I mean what does he do for his bread and butter? Little Willie—He's an artichoke and grows houses.—London Express.

THE DRAGON FLY.

Before Taking to the Air It Lives in the Water.

The dragon fly lives in the water during one stage of its life and in the air during another. The eggs are laid on the leaves of water plants. When the larva of a dragon fly appears it is a very queer creature indeed. In the first place, it wears a mask, which conceals its mandibles, or jaws, and when it sees anything that it would like to capture for its dinner it suddenly unfolds this mask and throws it forward. It has two sharp claws that instantly seize the prey.

It also draws in and sends forth water, moving in this way, and taking in the air in the water for breathing purposes. For nearly a year it lives in the water world. Then on some fine May or June day it climbs up the stem of some tall water plant that rises above the surface and in about two hours throws off the old ugly body and darts away—an inhabitant of the air world for the rest of its life—on four gossamer wings, glittering with many beautiful colors like those of shining silver and bronze.

It flies as swiftly as a swallow and has a long, slender body and large eyes, cut with many sides like a diamond, and on a sunshiny day you may see many of them catching their prey on the wing. If you should put it back into the water world of its childhood it would die.

THE OYSTERMAN.

His Work Is Hard, and the Returns Are Often Meager.

The life of an oysterman is by no means an easy one. At the first sign of dawn in all kinds of weather except when the river is frozen the oysterman leaves his home and if the breeze is fair sails to the oyster grounds. If not he rows the six or eight miles to his working grounds. Arriving there, he drops his anchor and puts his tongs overboard.

All day long he manipulates them with varying results. Sometimes he finds a particularly good bed, and the tongs will bring up oysters each time they are put overboard, but more often there are more stones and shells in the tongs than there are good oysters, and the day's work is poor.

The catch is then culled—that is, all undersized oysters and shells are cleaned out and thrown overboard. At least this is what is supposed to be done; but, judging from the cargoes often brought here, the law is very often a dead letter. When the catch is culled it is sold to the river boats and by them brought to market. Few oystermen market their own catch, but some own the river boats in which they are brought to market.—Washington Star.

Joys to Come.

A popular New England preacher says that if his sermon ever stretches beyond the twenty minutes to which he means always to limit it the words of his little daughter ring in his ears, and he reflects that some of his congregation are doubtless feeling as she did on a memorable occasion. The occasion was the little girl's sixth birthday, which chanced to come on Thanksgiving day. She went to church with her mother and sat quietly through the service. The sermon was unusually good, the minister could not help thinking. He had plenty to say, and he said it fluently.

"How did you like my sermon?" he asked his young critic as they walked home together, her small hand in his big one.

"You preached awful long, father," said the little girl, "but I beared it because I love you, and I knew I'd have a nice dinner when I got home and forget what I'd been through."

The Dahlia and the Fuchsia.

The dahlia rivals the hansom cab in the matter of having smothered the memory of the man after whom it was named. But persons who use it at least pronounce "hansom" as Joseph Hansom pronounced his surname, whereas probably most people call the flower "daylia," thus getting hopelessly remote from the Swedish Dr. Dahl, the pupil of Linnaeus, who brought this Mexican plant into cultivation in Europe. How many who know the fuchsia have ever heard of the sixteenth century German botanist Leonhard Fuchs? Germany, by the way, calls the dahlia "Georgine" in honor of another botanist, Georgi.—Chicago News.

A Royal Reprimand.

A tutor was once employed to teach the son of a king. The young prince was sometimes disobedient. But in the esteem of the tutor it was not quite proper to whip the son of a king with a common switch. So to the lapel of the boy's coat the teacher pinned a piece of purple ribbon. When the young prince manifested a disposition to defy authority the instructor pointed with the end of the rod to the purple ribbon on his coat. This was an appeal to his royal blood.

Very Often.

"She's advertised as a stage beauty now."

"Indeed? She never used to be a beauty."

"Well, stage beauty is a good deal like stage money."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Obeyed Orders.

Mamma—Why did you eat the whole of that pie in the pantry, Willie? Little Willie—'Cause you told me once never to do things by halves.—New York Globe.

Don't help yourself to other people's money just because the doctor says you must have change.

Mysteries of Scent.

The mysteries of scent will probably never be solved, and it is a matter of everyday observation that, while the trained shooting dog will pass a sitting partridge, a terrier or a fox will find the nest.—London Times.

Wonderful Head.

Percy—Yes, it's rather a neat tie. Who gave you the idea? Cholly—Nobody. I got it out of my own head. Percy—Oh! Blocked it out yourself, did you?—Chicago Tribune.

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And other woods of Standard Grades and best manufacture.

Before concluding that our prices are not the market

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The Manchester Lumber Co.

1867. ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS. 1907.

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Put in a barrel of APPLES NOW for winter.

The best line of PLAIN and FANCY Earthen Ware in Manchester.

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KEEP WARM!

And save on your fuel bill by giving us an order for

STORM WINDOWS and DOORS

We have also a heavy tough paper for screen doors.

If these do not keep you warm, burn more

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We have plenty of all grades and prices
Do not forget us when placing your next order.

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