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A TERRIBLE BIG TROUT.

He Was Cunning and a Hard Case, Too, Was This Fish.

We were camping in northern Wisconsin, and one evening after our supper of black bass and bacon we lay under the pine trees smoking and telling fish stories in which it was always the "bigger bass" that got away. The guide listened with the gravity of a man who knew all about fish stories, and finally he knocked the ashes from his pipe and told us a story.

"Once long ago," he said, "there was a terrible big trout up in Smith's pool. Every fellow who fished in the pool had hooked him one time or another, but he always got away, bit off the snood or something.

"I tried to catch him myself a dozen times. One day I was sitting by the pool when, splash, a young robin fluttered out of the nest on a limb above the pool into the water below. In a minute there was a rush, a gleam of yellow, and the old trout had thrown himself clear out of the water and had swallowed the young robin whole.

"What did I do? Well, I climbed that tree in short order, got another one of those young robins, baited my hook with it and threw it in just as lightly as I could. In a minute there was another rush, another gleam of yellow, and again the old trout jumped clear out of the water as he swallowed the robin, and in a minute more I had him hooked.

"It was lucky I wasn't fishing with any of this newfangled rigging these boys use and that I wasn't bothered with a reel to look after, or I would have lost him sure. As it was it took me a devil of a time to get him out.

"Good to eat? Great Scott! We didn't try to eat him. He was so full of hooks we sold him for old iron, you know."

That ended our fish stories for that night.—J. J. A. in Chicago Tribune.

PRIMITIVE ANCHORS.

Stones and Wooden Tubes Filled With Lead First Used.

There appear to be two ideas which have led up to the invention of the modern anchor—first, that of attaching the vessel by means of a rope or chain to a weight sufficiently heavy to keep the vessel from moving when the weight has sunk to the bottom of the sea, and, second, that of using a hook instead of or in addition to the weight, so as to catch in the bottom. The English word anchor is practically the same as the Latin ancora and the Greek ankura, meaning "that which has an angle," from the root ank, bent.

The earliest anchors made on the hook principle probably only had one fluke instead of two. In the "Sussex Archaeol. Coll." there is an illustration of what has been surmised to be an anchor made out of the natural forked branch of a tree. It was found with an ancient British canoe at Burgham, Sussex. There is in the British museum an interesting leaden anchor with two flukes bearing a Greek inscription. Its date is about 50 B. C., and it was found off the coast of Cyrene.

The invention of the anchor with two flukes is attributed by Pausanias to Midas, by Pliny to Eupalamos and by Strabo to Anacharsis. Diodorus Siculus states that the first anchors were wooden tubes filled with lead, while another classical writer says that before the introduction of metal anchors lumps of stone with a hole through the middle for the attachment of the cable were used.

The form of the anchors used by the Greeks and Romans is well known from representations on Trajan's column and in the catacombs at Rome as an early Christian symbol. This form does not seem to have changed materially for quite a thousand years, as is shown by the Bayeux tapestry.

The Girls Were Still One Ahead.

A young and bashful professor was frequently embarrassed by jokes his girl pupils would play on him. These jokes were so frequent that he decided to punish the next perpetrators, and the result of this decision was that two girls were detained an hour after school and made to work some difficult problems as punishment.

It was the custom to answer the roll call with quotations, so the following morning, when Miss A.'s name was called, she rose and, looking straight in the professor's eye, repeated, "With all thy faults I love thee still," while Miss B.'s quotation was, "The hours I spend with thee, dear heart, are as a string of pearls to me."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Respect at Last.

"Briefeigh is, I think, one of the greatest lawyers in this state."

"Why, I heard you say once that you didn't consider him any good."

"Oh, that was years ago. He used to give me pointers on legal matters without charging me anything because we happened to have offices adjoining each other. Recently he has been charging me a stiff price every time I have gone to him for advice."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Long Winded.

"It takes you a pretty long while to shave yourself, doesn't it?"

"Not so very long. I can shave myself quicker than my old barber could."

"I don't believe it."

"It's a fact. You see, he stammers terribly."—Philadelphia Press.

Studying how to help and benefit others will build up your own fortune.—Baltimore American.

It is what you are not looking for that gives the spice of variety to life.—Detroit News.

First Filipino Legislature.

THE first political campaign in the Philippines has passed, and the time is approaching when the first national assembly will be opened.

Secretary William H. Taft, who is so popular among the Filipinos, is planning to visit the orient with the view of taking part in the inauguration of this experiment in the training of these new wards of the United States for self government.

The elections for the national assembly passed off quietly, but the vote was small. It was about 30,000 out of a total Christian population of nearly 7,000,000. The Moros, who are Mohammedans and more or less barbaric in their customs and mode of life, were not given the privilege of voting. The proportion of those who were entitled to vote who registered and cast their ballots for members of the national assembly was small. Various reasons are assigned as the cause of this.

The mass of the people, it is said, take little interest in politics and are chiefly interested in the daily problem of getting enough to eat. Many conservatives and representative merchants did not vote, being satisfied with the present condition of affairs. A large proportion of those who did vote belonged to the barely qualified class. The Nationalists, the party demanding immediate independence, cast the most votes. Next in number were the Progressives, who in their platform said, "We will willingly wait until Uncle Sam is ready to grant independence."

Among those elected to the assembly was Dr. Dominador Gomez, the rabid agitator and alleged chief of ladrones.

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WATER CARRIER IN THE PHILIPPINES.

many of the Nationalista delegates were to his knowledge men of good judgment.

American control has accomplished in the Philippines one thing that it also accomplished in Cuba—that is, better sanitation. As a result of this the records of the Manila board of health show that for the preceding six months not a single contagious disease has been conspicuously in evidence. This is the first time in the history of the American occupation, or, for that matter, in the history of the islands, that such a statement could be made. There were fewer deaths in the city of Manila during June than ever before under American control.

Forty-five of the 100 young Filipino students sent to the United States by their native government four years ago to be educated in American colleges have returned to the Philippine Islands with diplomas in their pockets prepared to aid their countrymen in solving the problem of self government. The others have decided to remain for the present at least on the continent of America. Every one of them carried off some kind of honor or prize in the colleges in which they studied. The only trouble with them was that they studied too hard and could with difficulty be restrained from overwork. Every one seemed to be thinking of the day when he would be assisting in the conduct of the Filipino government. The anxiety of the "new Filipino" for education is one of the things chiefly to be noted about him.

In a large number of municipalities the inhabitants have contributed freely of their money and labor to the erection of public schools. The municipalities are clamoring for authority to use their funds for school purposes. There are at present about 800 American teachers on the payroll in the public schools and about 500 Filipinos of considerable intelligence and education. All these are paid by the Philippine government. In addition there are perhaps 4,000 native Filipino teachers in provincial schools, paid from provincial treasuries, who have but little education and speak very poor English.

The Filipino is becoming somewhat accustomed now to the use of tools. The American or European style of dress is coming more into vogue, and toilet articles like the toothbrush are growing in favor, especially among those natives who desire to be elegant and up to date.

THEY GAVE THE BALLS.

And the People Danced to Pay the Debts of Louis XIV.

In 1712 Louis XIV. favored the opera, then established in the first salle of the Palais Royal (there have been two), with a special mansion for the better accommodation of its administration, archives and rehearsals. This hotel is situated in the Rue Nicaise. The building was generally designated under the name of Magasin (not de magasin), which was applied not only to the female choristers and supers, but to the female dancers themselves. It so happened that the king forgot to pay his architects and workmen. In order to satisfy them the Chevalier de Bouillon conceived the idea of giving balls in the opera house, for which idea he received an annual pension of 6,000 francs. He was paid, but the king's debtors were not, for, although the letters patent were granted somewhere about the beginning of 1713, not a single ball had been given when the most magnificent of the Bourbon sovereigns descended to his grave.

One day shortly after his death d'Argenson, the then lieutenant of police, was talking to Louis' nephew, Philippe d'Orleans, the regent. "Monsieur," he said, "there are people who go about yelling that his majesty of blessed memory was a bankrupt and a thief. I'll have them arrested and have them flung into some deep underground dungeon." "You don't know what you are talking about," was the answer. "Those people must be paid, and then they'll cease to bellow." "But how, monsieur?" "Let's give the balls that were projected by Bouillon." So said, so done, and the people danced to pay Louis XIV.'s debts, as, according to Shadwell, people drank to fill Charles II.'s coffers:

The king's most faithful subjects we
In 's service are not dull.
We drink to show our loyalty
And make his coffers full.

—London Saturday Review.

A SERIOUS LAUGH.

The Penalty of Mirth at an Ancient Church Celebration.

There was a church celebration of a rather exciting nature many years ago in Lynn, Mass. The occurrences marking the dedication of the Old Tunnel Meeting house in 1682 are recorded by an eyewitness and quoted in Obadiah Oldpath's "Lin." After the formal ceremony of dedication a feast was held.

Ye dinner was in ye greete barne of Mr. Hood. While we were at table a rooster flew to ye beam over our heads. Mr. Richardson, ye Newbury minister, in a very loud voice and stately mien proclaimed that the ye house was a noble temple it yet was but a fit casket for ye godly jewel of Lin. Whereupon a most lusty crow was set up by ye old cock on ye beam, and he flapped his wings, sending ye dust down on to ye table.

Ye companie hurled apples at ye misbehaving fowle, but, not being of good aim, did not hit, and with a whirring noise it flew to ye ground as if in disgust.

Mr. Gerrish was in a merrie mood. Not having his thots about him, he endeavored ye dangerous performance of gaping and laughing at ye same time. In doing so he set his jaws open in such a wise that it was beyond his power to bring them back again. His agonie was very greete, and his joyfull laugh was soon turned to grievous groaning.

We did our utmost to stay the anguish of Mr. Gerrish, but could make out but little till Mr. Rogers, who knoweth something of anatomie, did bid ye sufferer to sit down on ye floor and, taking his head between his legs, turning ye face upward as much as possible, gave a powerful blow and sudden press, which brought ye jaws again into working order. But Mr. Gerrish did not gape nor laugh much more, neither did he talk much for that matter.

A Felicitous Aside.

A senator, describing a campaign wherein he had outgeneraled a rival, said:

"When it became plain that victory was mine, when my opponent's face began to grow darker and more forbidding, I smiled to myself. I could have muttered to myself some such felicitous aside as that which came from the small boy who was being spanked. In the course of his spanking the boy's mother paused to say in sincere tones:

"Tommy, this hurts me far more than it does you."

"And thereupon in his odd, face downward position the boy winked and muttered to himself:

"I was afraid that hard board I put in the seat of my trousers might injure her delicate hand."

Got It Overboard.

Once while in a foreign port Admiral Dewey ordered the heaviest hoisting tackle in the ship to be got out of the hold without delay. Nobody knew what it was for, as there was nothing just at that time, either heavy or light, to be taken on board or sent ashore. After two hours' hard work the tackle was in place, and Dewey then ordered that a large chew of tobacco which had been thrown under one of the guns be hoisted overboard and dumped into the sea.

Helpless.

First Deaf Mute—If you objected to his kissing you, why didn't you call for help? Second Deaf Mute—I couldn't. He was holding both my hands.—Harper's Weekly.

Patience is the strongest of strong drinks, for it kills the giant despair.—Jerrold.

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