

Money and Happiness. A contribution in the American Magazine says:

"The amount of money one needs to be happy is enough to maintain an established environment."

"It differs vastly, and, with men progressing, it changes constantly. It is folly to set some particular amount, like a \$5,000 income. That infers that all men who earn less—perhaps 95 per cent of all families are necessarily unhappy."

"Most successful men find happiness all the way up. I remember when \$50 a month seemed a fortune to me. I distinctly remember that a roommate receiving \$800 yearly seemed a plutocrat."

"I believe that I could have remained happy on today's equivalent for that \$50 monthly. I saved money then, as always, and I started to build a home."

"I have been happy financially at every step since. I remember when I first started a thirty-five dollar flat. It seemed a mansion to me. When I later afforded a \$100 flat I remarked, 'This is as fine a home as any man could ever want.' And I meant it."

Famous Statue of Liberty. The statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, which stands in New York harbor, was a gift from France to the United States. Shortly after the establishment of a republic in France, in 1870, a movement was started there in favor of erecting some kind of permanent memorial of the fraternal feeling between France and the United States.

Animals in Fire. Most animals are afraid of fire and will flee from it in terror. To others there is a fascination about a flame, and they will walk into it even though tortured by the heat.

Evolution of the Carrot. Even the most sophisticated professional tiller of the soil must be surprised that the once despised carrot, used principally as food for stock, is now among the vegetables recommended by government and other experts as an important human food product.

Antiquity of the Bracelet. Few wearers of bracelets know that they were once used to distinguish the insane. Before lunatics were confined to asylums they wore an armband for distinction.

Alpha and Omega. In three places, in the book of Revelation, Alpha, the first letter of the Greek alphabet, and Omega, the last, are referred to in the phrase, "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end."

No Better Than Father Used to Make. Young Edmund—Still sitting up, dear? You shouldn't have waited for me. I was detained downtown by important business, and—Young Wife—Try some other excuse, George. That's the kind father used to make—Chicago Tribune.

Three Kinds of Men. There are three kinds of men in the world—those (the best) who make jokes, those who can enjoy jokes and those (the worst kind) who attempt to explain jokes.—G. K. Chesterton.

Line Breeches. Linen breeches were worn by men in 1491 B. C. They also at that period wore embroidered coats, besides bonnets "for glory and beauty."

GOOD WORK OF STATE SOLONS

Legislature Put Through Many Meritorious Bills.

WILL BE JUDGED BY ACTS

Though Enemies Are Complaining That Recent Session Accomplished Nothing, an Examination of Its Labors Shows That People Will Be Benefited by New Laws.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 10.—Almost from the beginning of time it has been customary for certain newspapers in Pennsylvania, whose policies are distinctly anti-Republican, to make the charge after the close of every session of the legislature that nothing was accomplished. This declaration comes so regularly that no longer is it given any particular attention.

Two years ago, following the ending of the 1915 legislature, the same cry was set up and echoed throughout the state. An examination of the laws put through in 1915 was sufficient answer, however, to this discordant note.

The 1917 legislature can only be judged by what it has done. Critics may say its work was poor, but that does not make it so; nor would a lot of laudation without facts and figures prove it a good legislature. As they say in race track parlance, performances and nothing else count.

"Whether the work of the 1917 session was commendable or whether it was wholly unsatisfactory, is for the people to say," said Senator William E. Crow, chairman of the Republican committee, a few days ago. "Personally I have no complaint to make. Perhaps I have done a lot better; surely, we could have done much worse."

Continuing Senator Crow said: "The session might have gotten through sooner. If adjournment had been fixed for about June 1 the members would have been in better shape and less fatigued for the closing days—which are the most important days. But under the circumstances as they existed it appeared impossible to wind up affairs before June 28 and in view of the final hours difference that cropped out over the general appropriation bill, we were lucky to get away when we did."

"Before the legislature met it was cautioned by the newspapers of the state to do nothing that might upset the people in a time like the present; that during the war crisis the less a state law-making body did the better off the people of the state would be. One newspaper seriously advised us to make the usual appropriations to institutions and adjourn."

Legislation of Merit. "Of course, this gratuitous advice about doing nothing could not be observed, nor was any attempt made to heed it. For no man goes to the legislature without a bill in his pocket, some sort of a proposed law that he hopes to bring joy to his constituents and fame to his name. Consequently, the senate and house accepted every bill presented, deliberated upon them and this year's pamphlet laws will be as large as other years and in them the people will find some extraordinarily good legislation."

But what I started to say in discussing the pre-session advice of certain newspapers, is this: They asked us to do nothing lest it might disturb the populace, we refused to do nothing but, on the contrary, did plenty of commendable things and now these same newspapers declare that we did nothing and are proceeding to lambaste us for our inactivity. The man

who first said you cannot suit everybody certainly uttered gospel truth."

A casual examination into the work of the legislature shows Senator Crow to be quite correct when he states that some mighty good legislation was passed during the session just closed. It reaches and affects every man, woman and child in the state.

Over \$20,000,000 For Roads. Appropriated for good roads during the next two years. The amounts to be used for state and state-aid highways and for the abolition of toll roads total \$20,954,000.

Every department of the state government received a considerably larger appropriation than from the last session. The amounts allowed in the general appropriation bill, together with the amount approved last session and the increases, follow for the principal departments:

Table listing departmental budgets for 1917 and 1915, including Public Schools, Department of Labor and Industry, Public Service Commission, Department of Health, State Police, Public Grounds and Buildings, Highway Department, Forestry Department, Printing and Binding, Department Fisheries, Department Agriculture, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Attorney General, and Moving Picture Censors.

Public Schools. 1917 \$18,000,000, 1915 16,000,000, Increase 2,000,000. Department of Labor and Industry. 1917 \$1,447,893, 1915 958,483, Increase \$489,410.

Public Service Commission. 1917 \$651,140, 1915 548,320, Increase \$102,820. Department of Health. 1917 \$2,029,924, 1915 1,527,100, Increase \$502,824.

State Police. 1917 \$1,387,640, 1915 689,635, Increase \$698,005. Public Grounds and Buildings. 1917 \$1,310,280, 1915 1,033,880, Increase \$276,400.

Highway Department. (For Operation of Office.) 1917 \$1,076,000, 1915 861,000, Increase \$215,000. Forestry Department. 1917 \$829,000, 1915 608,500, Increase \$220,500.

Printing and Binding. 1917 \$1,047,300, 1915 699,025, Increase \$348,275. Department Fisheries. 1917 \$312,600, 1915 247,000, Increase \$65,600.

Department Agriculture. 1917 \$376,700, 1915 341,200, Increase \$35,500. State Treasurer. 1917 \$200,200, 1915 146,600, Increase \$53,600.

Auditor General. 1917 \$587,200, 1915 423,000, Increase \$164,200. Attorney General. 1917 \$244,200, 1915 194,200, Increase \$50,000.

Moving Picture Censors. 1917 \$108,059, 1915 80,920, Increase \$27,139. The increases in these departments alone amount to \$2,390,153.

Millions For Institutions. One of the largest outlays made by the legislature is in the state's share of maintaining indigent insane persons for the next two years, \$800,000 of the estimated cost being paid back to the counties by increasing their proportionate share of maintenance.

Artesian Wells. For over 1,000 years the Chinese have obtained water through means of artesian wells. One of the most famous wells in existence is that at Grenelle, on the outskirts of Paris, where the water is brought from a depth of 1,798 feet. A well in Pesh was sunk to the depth of 3,100 feet in the seventies.

Wireless in War. There are several forms of wireless equipment used in warfare, and under favorable conditions a range of from 150 to 200 miles is possible with one of them.

Throwing Heat Overboard. On all seagoing steamers the steam is condensed by sea water pumped through the surface condensers. This circulating water is then discharged overboard.

Matter and Force. There is no such thing as a loss of matter or force. The so-called "conservation" of matter and its forces was demonstrated years ago by Joule and other scientists.

Cash Value of Success. "While I do not think that success is measured by money," says a writer in the American Magazine, "an estimate of success cannot be dissociated from the cash value that is put on our work."

Bells Not in Favor. Greek monks are called to prayer in a fashion of their own. Bells are not regarded with too much favor in the Levant.

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Tit For Tat. He—These biscuits are not like those which mother used to make. She—Of course they are not. These are intended to be eaten, not talked about.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Quick Growing Cress. It is said that cress is the quickest growing of plants. Under perfect conditions it may be made to flower and seed within eight days of planting.

His Trouble. Grimby—Does Brown understand the purchasing power of a dollar? Blinks.—Yes. What troubles him is the purchasing power of his wife!

Some men prefer any load of infamy, however heavy, to any pressure of taxation, however light.—Sydney Smith.

Millais' "Trust Me." A lady and gentleman were standing before a picture by Millais called "Trust Me."

Grand Opera in 1680. The following excerpt from Burney's "History of Music," published in 1776, describing the first performance of the opera "Berenice" in 1680, indicates that "there is nothing new under the sun."

Advice in Securing Riches. Frederick Weyerhaeuser, America's one time lumber king, who died a multimillionaire, once gave the following rules on how to get rich.

Philadelphians' Big Clock. The center of the dial of the clock on Philadelphia's city hall tower is 361 feet 1 1/2 inches from the ground level.

A Simple Antidote to Poison. It is a valuable thing to understand thoroughly what ample antidote to take if one is so unlucky as to swallow poison of any kind.

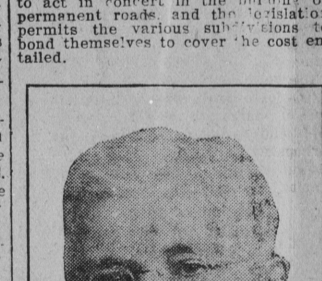
Anatomy and Friendship. "My dear," said the host to his wife as he started to carve the leg of lamb, "can't you give Mrs. Brown anything better than this cold meat?"

Decidedly. "Washington was a truthful man." "I've got the habit myself now. I think it is the best plan if you marry a widow."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Practical Health Hint. Declaring that proper foot-wear will cure most cases of flat foot, a well known New York physician says: "Boots or shoes must be the shape of the foot, but it is not necessary to wear boots of an ugly shape to secure this primary essential. To insure that the big toe is not pushed out against the other toes, the inner side of the boot where it lies is kept straight. The soles should be a sixth to a fourth of an inch thick and the heel broad, an inch or less in height. If the degree of flat foot be anything more than the merest trace mechanical means are utilized to throw the weight of the body, distributed down the leg, slightly outside the center of the ankle joint. To effect this the sole and heel of each boot must be thickened along its inner side by a quarter, one-third or half an inch, the amount depending upon the severity of the case. The worse the case the greater the thickening."



HON. WILLIAM E. CROW.



HON. SUMMERFIELD J. MILLER.