

PE-RU-NA PROMPTLY RELIEVES A Case of Dreadful Suffering Which Had Continued For Months.

An Account of a Remarkable Recovery Given By Mr. Alfred Wood, Teacher of a Private School at Launceston, Tasmania.



MR. AND MRS. ALFRED WOOD.

Mr. Alfred Wood, who has a private school at 22 Frederick street, Launceston, Tasmania (Australia), has been a teacher for 37 years under the Educational Department of Tasmania. He writes, concerning his wife's case, as follows:

"My wife was suffering for months from gastro-enteritis, and was given up by her medical attendant. By good fortune I was induced to try Peruna in her case, and I can truthfully state that from the first dose her dreadful suffering ceased; and after taking five bottles she is permanently cured."

HOW does Peruna make such extraordinary cures as above recited? By simply arousing the forces of Nature to throw off the diseased action.

Peruna contains no magic and does not operate in any mysterious way, but it does help Nature to combat disease, and thus many times comes to the rescue of the patient in some important crisis.

There is always a time in the course of any disease when a little help goes a great way.

Just as the scales are beginning to descend, when one ounce more would determine the fate of the patient, a little lift will turn the scales in favor of the patient.

Peruna is a handy medicine to have in the household.

It helps many diseases by imparting a natural vigor to the whole system.

As a tonic or cathartic remedy, its reputation is well established all over the world.

As a remedy for stomach and bowel disease, the fame of Peruna is undoubtedly destined to become greater than that of any other medicine in the world.

A great many cases like that above referred to have found Peruna of untold value when no other help seemed of any avail.

Pe-ru-na For Indigestion.

Mr. Donald Robb, Jr., 16 Wrights Ave., Halifax, Nova Scotia, member Independent Order of Forrester, writes:

"While on a visit to Boston, I must have eaten something that did not agree with my stomach, as a terrible case of indigestion followed.

"Peruna was recommended to me and after using three bottles I was entirely cured.

"I therefore recommend Peruna to any one suffering with stomach trouble."

Mr. Chas. Brown, Rogersville, Tenn., writes:

"A friend advised me to take Peruna for indigestion and it cured me in a short time."

THE COST OF ELECTING PRESIDENT IN UNITED STATES

Said Over Twenty-Five Million Dollars is Required.

CHOOSING THE MEN

COSTS OVER \$2,500,000 FOR NOMINATING THEM.

National Committees Will Spend \$6,000,000 in the Approaching Campaign—Cost of Postage Stamps.

It costs a lot of money nowadays to run for the chief office in the gift of the nation. Never before has the presidency been so expensive a luxury. The business of maintaining a "boom," which involves the keeping up of a widespread popular interest and excitement, demands a lavish scattering of dollars, and the more incidental expenditures of travel over long distances in a special car, with stenographers, etc., run up to a pretty figure.

Fortunately for Colonel Roosevelt he is not obliged to pay for these things out of his own pocket. Not being a rich man, he could not possibly be afforded to do so. But many personal expenses to be met from his private purse are unavoidable. Whenever he is at home he is expected to keep open house. Political supporters from all parts of the country come to see him and have to be entertained. He is obliged to hire several clerks merely to answer his mail.

In many ways the campaign is much cheaper for the president than for the colonel. For one thing, if Mr. Taft has any travelling to do, he has his annual salary out of which to pay for it, and, for another item, the government provides him with all the clerical assistance he wants, and he never has to buy a postage stamp.

The nominee on either ticket, Republican or Democrat, will find himself obliged to meet many extraordinary expenses before election day arrives. Benjamin Harrison was helped out during that period by his son-in-law, Robert McKee, and by other friends who contributed.

Mr. Taft, who, as everybody knows, was a poor man, borrowed heavily from his brother, Colonel Roosevelt, while not wealthy, inherited a fortune of about \$150,000 from his father, a glass importer in New York, and so was comparatively independent.

The total cost of naming the men for president and vice president will be something like \$2,500,000 for each ticket. This estimate includes the railroad fares and hotel bills of the tens of thousands of delegates who attend the county conventions. Then there are the state conventions, and finally the great national convention, with more than 1,000 delegates and half as many alternates.

The national conventions have no standing under the laws of the United States. They are not recognized or their doings made valid by the statutes, but they serve the purpose for which they are intended—namely, the selection of candidates by the great political parties, and it

is undeniable that they are most interesting from a purely spectacular point of view.

After the nomination comes the election, the total cost of which is something like \$25,000,000—this being the approximate expenditure for choosing a president of the United States. In 1896 Mark Hanna spent nearly \$6,000,000 to elect McKinley.

It is well within the mark to suppose that the two national committees, Republican and Democratic, will together spend \$6,000,000 during the approaching campaign. Each of them will send out at least 5,000 speakers whose salaries will run from \$25 to \$250 a week, with an extra allowance of \$5 a day for expenses.

But for every stump speaker employed by the national committee the state committees will have ten. The rent of buildings in which the campaign meetings are held will amount to a tidy sum and then there is the item of printing, which will be not less than half a million dollars for the Democrats, and as much for the Republicans. Each national committee will send out at least 100,000,000 documents—largely speeches made or alleged to have been delivered in congress, and as such franked through the mail. The balance of such literature will go by express to the chairmen of the various state committees for distribution.

Even with such economy each national committee will spend something like \$300,000 for postage stamps. And another rather expensive item is campaign buttons, of which 5,000,000 will bear the likenesses of each of the two candidates and an equal number that of his Democratic opponent. There will also be 5,000,000 lithographed likenesses of each of the two candidates sent out to the state chairmen. Minor expenditures are necessarily multitudinous, but perhaps the most striking peculiarity of the whole affair is that no accounting will be made of the enormous sums of money spent. The accounts will be kept by numbers, the names represented by them being known only to two or three men. Even the persons employed to keep the accounts will not be in the secret, and the books when the campaign is at an end will be burned.

But to go back a step to the nominee. From the moment of his nomination he becomes of necessity, a popular cynosure. Detectives quietly and unobtrusively assume guardianship over him to protect him against possible attack by cranks. But in other ways he is subjected to endless annoyances. Politicians and all sorts of other people make demands upon him or try to extort promises from him to be fulfilled in case of his election.

Once elected the successful candidate finds himself sore beset by all sorts of people who are eager to make use of him or advertising purposes. Scores of tailors in different cities exhibit the inauguration suit weeks before the event. Cigars are named after him, but only one brand, his name being patented as a trademark. Manufacturers of nostrums send him pills, spring medicines, cleansing compounds, etc., hoping for an acknowledgment which will be utilizable as an ad. There is bitter competition among the hotel keepers for the patronage, and whatever hostility he may select the rooms he occupies

will be known from that time on as "the president's suit," fetching a higher rental. Mr. Taft has saved something during his administration, but not very much probably. The average person might suppose that with a salary of \$75,000 a year, a fine house, rent free, lights, fuel, servants, music, flowers, stationery and and even a handsome yacht provided he ought to be able to put nearly all of his pay into the bank. But what empties his pocketbook is the huge and unavoidable expenditure for entertaining. The formal dinners he is obliged to give at frequent intervals alone cost him from \$500 to \$1,000 apiece.

No president has ever entertained so lavishly or so profusely as Roosevelt. The scale of expenditure in the president's palace, as it was called in the early days of the republic, has risen greatly within recent years. When Grant was elected for his first term the salary attached to the great office was only \$25,000.

It will be remembered that in 1837 a bill was introduced in congress raising the salary of the president from \$25,000 to \$50,000 and that of the members of congress to \$8,000. There was a fierce struggle over it, with many tumultuous scenes, but finally it passed both house and senate. When Grant refused to sign it, it was again passed over his veto. Then a storm of popular indignation arose, and so much fuss was made in the newspapers about the "salary grab" that when congress met again the next thing it did was to repeal that part of the law which related to senators and representatives. It would also have restored the salary of the president to its former figure, but Grant protested against it in such terms, declaring it unjust, as to prevent such a step.

It is a curious fact that George Washington actually received two electoral votes for a third term, though he had refused to serve again—one vote from North Carolina and the other from Virginia. This was in the election of 1796, when John Adams and Jefferson by only three electoral votes.

At the fourth election Jefferson and Burr received an equal number of electoral votes, the result being that the house of representatives proceeded to choose the president, each state casting one vote, and Jefferson was chosen.

This tie made the twelfth amendment necessary. Before that the electors should vote by ballot for two persons without specifying which was to be president and which vice president. The arrangement was that the person having the greatest number of votes (if a majority) should be president and that the one coming next should be vice president, whether he obtained a majority or not.

At Monroe's second election a curious incident occurred. It was supposed that all the electors' votes were for him, but on opening the New Hampshire package it was found that one elector from that state had "boded" explaining the matter by saying that he wanted George Washington to be the only man handed down to history as unanimously elected.

In 1884, it is related, James G. Blaine did not want the nomination for president because he thought he could not carry New York, the pivotal state. He suggested for the ticket William T. Sherman and Robert T. Lincoln. But Sherman refused, saying that he did not think that military men were suited to the White House job.

It is also related that Abraham Lincoln when a candidate for a second term offered the second place on the ticket with him to Benjamin Butler. But Butler declined on the ground that he ought not to leave his army at a period of crisis to take a civil position.

Daniel Webster, however, was the only man who ever threw away the presidency twice. He refused to accept the second place on the ticket with Harrison in 1840 and thus did not succeed the latter when he died. Again in 1848 he might have been vice president with Taylor if he had so wished. He refused, and Fillmore was put in, succeeding Taylor on his demise sixteen months later.

Cure Wins Him Bride.
"Out of gratitude," Mrs. Mary Hoover, forty-four years old, 1893 East Eighty-Second street, yesterday married John Reisch, 70 years old, 1323 Brooklyn avenue, Lakewood.

Reisch, through his knowledge of herbs, recently cured his bride of an illness physicians had given up as hopeless.—Cleveland Leader.

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