GULF COAST BREEZE.

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JUST LIKE A MAN.

"No; she's not at all what you call a really feminine woman. ...ects masculine ways."

"...w?"

"Well, for instance, yesterday I saw her give a street car conductor a nickel ...n she had five pennies in her ...e."—Chicago Post.

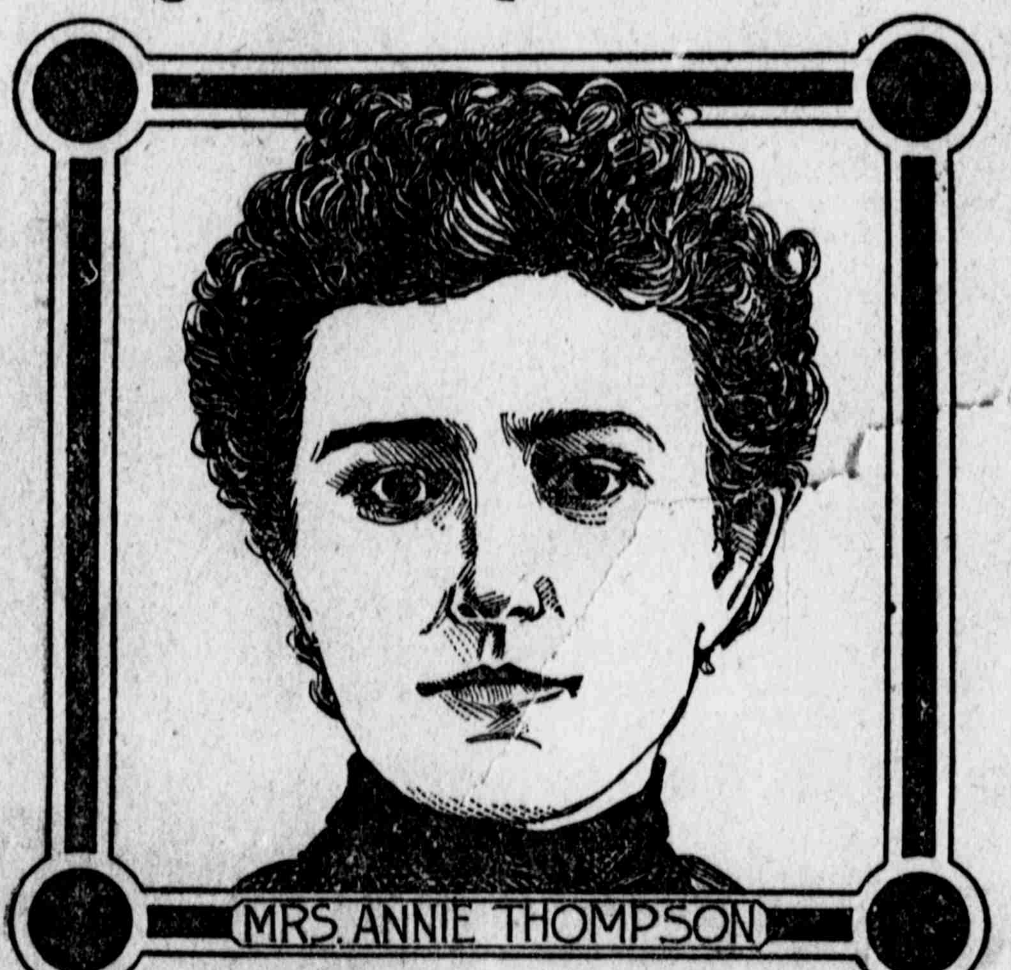
HUBBY'S FAVORITE FICTION.

"What is your husband's favorite fiction?" asked the inquisitive person.

"I can hardly say at a moment's notice," said the patient wife, "whether he prefers the sick friend story or the detained at the office on business narrative."—Indianapolis Press.

THANKFUL TO MRS. PINKHAM

Letters Proving Positively that there is No Medicine for Woman's Ills Equal to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



MRS. ANNIE THOMPSON

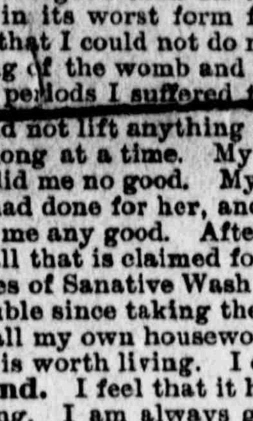
(ALL LETTERS ARE PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION.)

"I cannot say enough in regard to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has done me more good than all the doctors. I have been troubled with female weakness in its worst form for about ten years. I had leucorrhoea and was so weak that I could not do my housework.

I also had falling of the womb and inflammation of the womb and ovaries, and at menstrual periods I suffered terribly. At times my back would ache very hard. I could not lift anything or do any heavy work; was not able to stand on my feet long at a time. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for doctors but they did me no good. My husband's sister wrote what the Vegetable Compound had done for her, and wanted me to try it, but I did not then think it would do me any good. After a time, I concluded to try it, and I can truly say it does all that is claimed for it. Ten bottles of the Vegetable Compound and seven packages of Sanative Wash have made a new woman of me, I have had no womb trouble since taking the fifth bottle. I weigh more than I have in years; can do all my own housework, sleep well, have a good appetite, and now feel that life is worth living. I owe all to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** I feel that it has saved my life and would not be without it for anything. I am always glad to recommend it to all my sex, for I know if they will follow Mrs. Pinkham's directions, they will be cured."

Gratefully yours, MRS. ANNIE THOMPSON, South Hot Springs, Ark.

CHANGE OF LIFE.

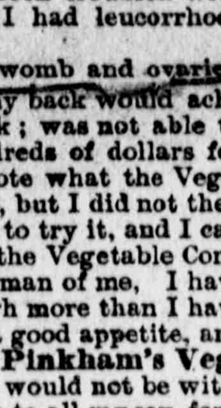


MRS. M. A. DENSON

"I was taken sick five years ago with 'The Grippe,' and had a relapse and was given up by the doctor and my friends. Change of Life began to work on me. I flowed very badly until a year ago, then my stomach and lungs got so bad, I suffered terribly; the blood went up in my lungs and stomach, and I vomited it up. I could not eat scarcely anything. I cannot tell what I suffered with my head. My husband got me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and before I had taken half of it I began to improve, and to-day I am another woman. Mrs. Pinkham's medicine has saved my life. I cannot praise it enough."

M. A. DENSON, Millport, N.Y.

PROFUSE PERIODS.

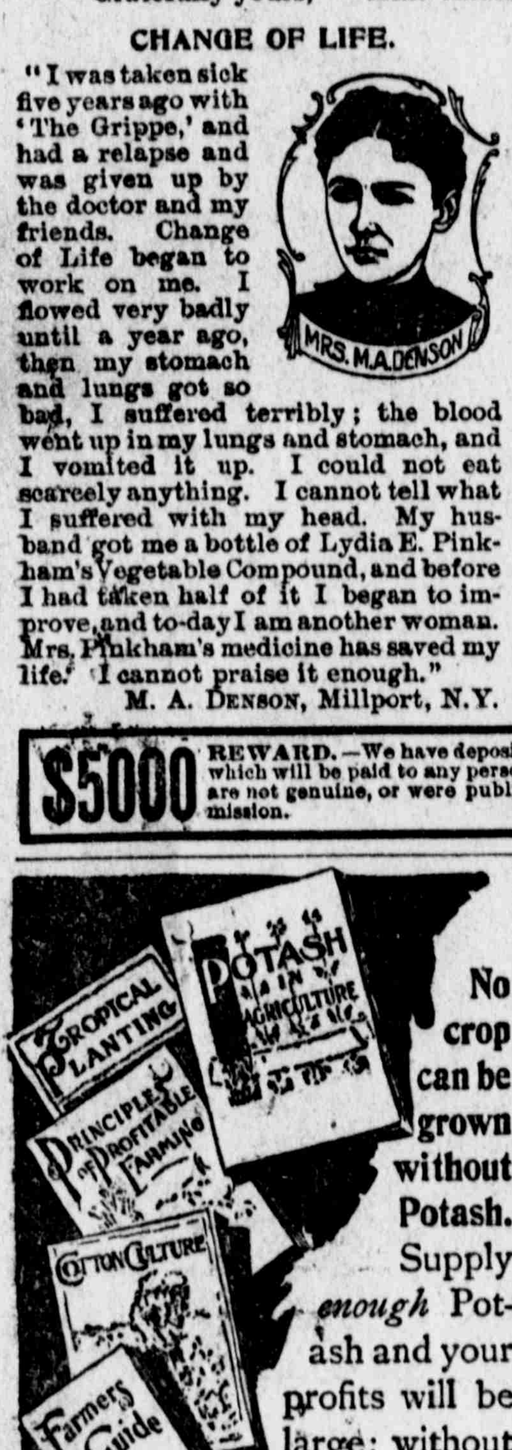


MRS. L. D. HODGE

"I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound about 3 months ago, and cannot express the wonderful good it has done me. Menstruations were so profuse as to leave me very weak for some time after. Was also troubled with leucorrhoea, tired feeling, bearing down sensation, pain across the back and thighs. I felt as though there was a heavy weight in my stomach all the time. I have taken two bottles of the medicine, and now have better health than I have had for four years."

MRS. LIZZIE DICKSON HODGE, Avalon, Ohio.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.



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Our books, telling about composition of fertilizers best adapted for all crops, are free to all farmers.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

A FEEBLE IMITATION.

"Bodkins isn't a genuine society man."

"Why not?"

"He takes cold every time he wears his dress suit."—Chicago Record.

Have you ever experienced the joyful sensation of a good appetite? You will if you chew Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti.

Many Deaf Mutes In Germany.

Deaf mutes are on the increase in Germany. There are no fewer than 6,458 persons in institutions where deaf mutes are specially instructed.

Sweat and fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

Costly Improvements.

The extraordinary sum of $250,000,000 is being expended by the people of New York for public improvements.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Crab Orchard Water

Is used and recommended by physicians all over the world as one of the most reliable laxatives and purgatives. It is sure in its action, and has wonderful curative properties.

SOUTH AMERICAN CATTLE GROWERS THREATEN OUR SUPREMACY AS BEEF PURVEYOR OF THE WORLD.

IS South America destined to supersede the United States as the great provider of beef for the world? Each year South America increases in importance as rival to the United States as a producer of beef. There are now in the Argentine, Paraguay and Uruguay fully 30,000,000 cattle, and in the United States 44,000,000. While the cattle ranges of the United

(SHOWING DIFFERENCE IN SIZE OF TEXAS AND SOUTH AMERICAN STEERS.)

States are becoming more and more restricted each year, there are in the South American countries named vast regions suitable for cattle raising which have not as yet been utilized. In Texas now the cattle no longer roam over vast ranges, but are practically kept in pastures, the grazing grounds being inclosed in miles upon miles of wire fences. The old-time cowboy, too, has become largely a "fence rider," patrolling the outside of the inclosures to see that the fences are not broken down, and that the cattle are not lost, strayed or stolen. Many cowboys have emigrated to South America, where they have taken up their old free life alongside of the native gauchos on the wide-swept pampas.

In Paraguay a large region called the Chaco has just been opened up to

TEXAS COWBOY.

stock raising. It lies in the northwest corner of Paraguay, between the Paraguay River, a navigable stream, the Pilcomayo River and the Bolivian boundary. The climate is healthful, and though it is warm there in summer, it is never as hot as it was in New York last summer.

The prairies are clothed with a variety of good grasses, and the Chaco lands are acknowledged to be the best fattening grounds in all Paraguay. Good land can be bought in the Chaco for $1000 a league, and one league will support 100 cattle, and two herds of 1000 each can be fattened on it in a year. All the expenses of raising cat-

THE GAUCHO'S METHOD

tle there are ridiculously small compared with the expense in the United States. A man can put steers on the range in Paraguay, all expenses paid, at a cost of $8.50 a head, and these he can sell when fattened for $12.50 a head. Experienced cattle men in the Chaco have cleared as much as $8000 the first year on an expenditure of $10,500. They put in $1000 for land, $8500 for cattle and $1000 for labor and other expenses. Living and labor in Paraguay cost about one-eighth as much as they do in the United States. The gauchos are paid $3 a month in the Chaco. In the United States the cowboy's wages used to be $30 a month. The gaucho's food, which is supplied to him, costs about $3 a month. Cowboys are furnished with food costing $10 a month.

The cattle of Northern Paraguay are similar to the Texas cattle, being of fully as good stock and much tamer and more easily managed. Though there are now in Northern Paraguay only enough cattle for a small beef industry, their numbers are rapidly increasing, and in three or four years this region bids fair to be the centre of a great beef industry.

All that is needed to "boom" the cattle raising industry of this part of Paraguay is an outlet for the beef. With the extension of railways and the increase of river navigation this can readily be obtained, and the cattle of the little interior republic will join with the herds of the Argentine and of Uruguay in furnishing the "roast beef of old England" to the world in competition with the United States. Excellent "stocking cattle"

THE TEXAS METHOD.

can easily be brought on to the ranges of the Chaco from the Brazilian province of Matto Grosso, which adjoins the Paraguay border.

Cattle diseases in the favored land of Paraguay are seldom seen. In the north they are unknown. In the south one occasionally runs across cases of "black leg," but even then only among calves, and the percentage of such cases is never alarming. Loss of cattle owing to the cold of winter or to a dry season is unknown.

It will be seen that Northern Paraguay is an ideal place for the raising of cattle. As yet, of course, these South American regions have not the facilities for transportation which the ... of the United States possess, but it is only a question of time when they will have them, and then can the United States hold its own in the export of beef? Just now a combination of capital is said to have acquired practical control of the Texas cattle industries. If this combination should put up the price of beef there would be an additional incentive for the development of the South American cattle industries. The South American field is just now appealing to cattle men in a manner which promises the most important results ultimately.

Cheapness of production down there is an especial inducement to investors. One does not need to have a great deal of money to start with either. It is no place for a poor man, on account of the low wages, but a man with a capital of $2500 has an excellent opportunity to lay the foundations of a fortune.

Many people in Paraguay have good cattle lands, but not the money to stock them, and these lands they will sell cheap. So great is the demand for money to invest in ranching in Paraguay now that capitalists command their own prices, and sometimes get as high as thirty or forty per cent. for their loans. Carrying foreign cattle to South America to cross with the native breeds is already a big business. When the native breeds are crossed with a foreign one the cattle grow larger and attain their full development sooner.

That great land of cattle ranges, the Argentine Republic, is as large in area as Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California together, and how much of the country still remains available for exploitation may be judged from the fact that only about six per cent. of its 240,000,000 acres of land available for agriculture—15,000,000 acres—is under cultivation. The value of animals and their products exported by the Argentine increases at the rate of about $4,000,000 a year. Uruguay, though a comparatively small nation, has excellent grazing grounds, and four years ago was reported as having 5,881,402 head of cattle on its ranges, a number which has increased considerably since.

Southern Brazil joins with the Argentine, Paraguay and Uruguay in competing with the United States for the cattle trade. In the State of Rio Grande do Sul the cattle industry is already important, and is growing

SOUTH AMERICAN GAUCHO.

every year. The country is favorable for cattle raising, labor is cheap and living costs little compared with living in the United States. Land for cattle raising purposes can be bought low and ports for shipping cattle abroad are easy of access.—New York Press.

An American Girl's Sang-Froid.

A remarkable instance of sang-froid occurred in Paris a few days ago, says the Paris Messenger. A fire broke out about 3 a. m. in a house of the Square de l'Opera. Long before the arrival of the fire brigade the lady who occupied the room had saved herself. She was aroused by a smell of smoke; she perceived the curtains in the room in a blaze, and she immediately opened her bedroom window, and, without the slightest ceremony, pitched into the street her clothes. She then, simply clad in her chemise, descended into the street by means of a rope she attached to the balcony of her bedroom. By the time the fire brigade arrived the lady had dressed herself and was none the worse for her descent, except sore hands, from which the skin had been removed in her daring descent. The lady in question was an American, who had only arrived in Paris a few days before.