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PHOENIX FURNITURE CO.

1111 1113 OLIVE ST.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS such as we offer our patrons have filled our store daily with buyers, who are so well pleased with our treatment and money-saving ability that they recommend their friends, and hence the rapid growth of our business. We will be pleased to have you call and inspect our stock and method of doing business. Our special two, three and four room flat offer will continue throughout the week. Terms made to suit purchaser. Visitors always welcome.

Two Rooms Furnished Complete, $47 — $5 Cash, Balance Easy Payments.

Three Rooms Furnished Complete, $86 — $8 Cash, Balance Easy Payments.

Four Rooms Furnished Complete, $107 — $10 Cash, Balance Easy Payments.

This elegant oak finished Dresser, like cut, elegantly finished, has beveled plate mirror $9.75

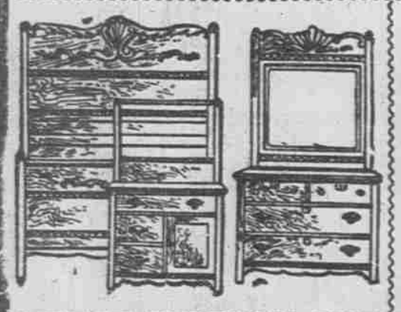
Here is a special bargain in a Sideboard — worth $15.00—our special price $8.98

15c 15c

This beautiful Jardiniere Stand, oak or mahogany finish, sells everywhere at 50c special price... 15c

We offer an elegant 5-piece Parlor Suit, frames finished in mahoganized birch, covered in elegant velour—regular price $35—our special price $17.85

Upright Folding Bed, like cut oak finish, beveled plate mirror $17.95



3-PIECE BEDROOM SUIT

Oak finished, handsomely carved — has beveled plate mirror.. $12.85

Special Range, like illustration —good baker..... $19.75

Terms: $2 Cash and $2 Per Month.

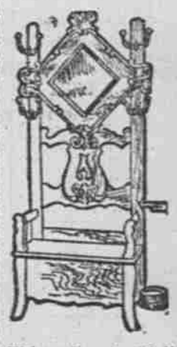
GOOD IRON BED

This is a very substantial Bed—all colors and sizes..... $1.69

Chiffonier, like illustration — has plate-glass mirror—oak finish, $8.65

Good Heating Stoves, like illustration, $3.98

A special bargain in China Closets, only $9.89



This elegant Hall Rack, like illustration, $10.50

CASH OR CREDIT

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT Contains Everything New in Ingrain, Tapestry, Velvet and Axminster Carpets and Rugs. We mention a few of our special prices and values

Good Ingrain Carpet, per yard.....23c	Elegant Grade Brussels Carpet, per yard.....69c	Good Ingrain Rug, 9x12.....$3.98
Better Grade Ingrain Carpet, per yard.....39c	Velvet Carpet, per yard.....89c	Good Brussels Rug, room size.....$11.75
Good Brussels Carpet, per yard.....49c	Axminster Carpet, per yard.....97c	Better Grade Brussels Rug.....$13.50
		Axminster Rugs.....$21.45

CASH OR CREDIT

DISINFECTION OF STABLES.

This is a subject that is well-nigh universally ignored, and yet there is no doubt of the great importance of it. The following, by A. W. Bitting of the Indiana Experiment Station applies just as well to horse stables as dairy stables. No animal by nature lives in a foul atmosphere, and it must necessarily affect their health. Doctor Bitting says:

The disinfection of stables after a period of constant use should be a part of routine practice. Dairy stables in particular should be disinfected twice a year, and oftener if the conditions demand it. It is not possible to give many stables that thorough disinfection that is possible in houses, because their construction will not admit of it, but it is possible to do very much and at little expense.

The ideal method of disinfection is by means of a gas, as that would have the power to penetrate everywhere. The effectiveness of this method depends upon securing a large volume of gas and maintaining it for some time. Unless the stable can be made tight, a gas will be of little use. For all practical purposes, the gas produced by burning sulphur over a pot of coals is the best if used in connection with steam. The dry sulphur fumes have little germ-killing power, but when combined with the steam in the air it forms a compound that is deadly. The boiling of water and burning of sulphur should go together. Formaldehyde gas is not so efficient for stable disinfection as many would have us believe. A very practical means of disinfection that may be used under almost every stable condition is by whitewashing. This is not expensive for material and is very easily applied by means of an inexpensive fruit spray pump. The lime should be thoroughly slacked and strained through a cloth and made just thin enough to work well through the nozzle. One man can apply two coats of whitewash with a pump and reach all parts of side and ceiling of a room in about one-fourth the time required with the brush. Whitewash will kill or hold the germs with which it comes in contact. It has the effect, too, of making the barn lighter and cleaner. After the first spraying, one application will usually be sufficient if given regularly. As the business of supplying milk to cities and creameries is of large proportions and depends upon cleanliness, this precaution of disinfection should be regularly followed.

WEAK SYSTEMS.

To enrich the blood and impart fresh vigor to the weak system you must first make the digestion perfect. The best medicine to do this is

Hos'etter's Stomach Bitters.

It will strengthen the stomach, insure perfect digestion and an abundance of rich, red blood. It will also cure

Flatulency, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Insomnia and Malaria.

Try It. Our Private Stamp is over the neck of the bottle.

TO TRAIN COLTS.

We play with and fondle over colts from the time they are foaled, writes E. L. Snyder in the National Stockman and Farmer.

I have had them follow the children into the house, and never put a halter on till after they are weaned. In the winter, as he says, on a rough day, we halter them and lead them about in the shed at the barn; then take them in a stall in the horse stable, tie them up, curry and brush them, and how they like it! When they are yearlings turn them out in pasture, and if I go to the field they come to me like dogs, and they get jealous if I fondle one more than another. I can lift their feet and rub their legs. Second winter use them the same; let them out on nice days for exercise, and keep their feet rasped off nice and round, and curry and brush them once or twice a month. Then at 2½ years, or sometimes not till 3 years, old we harness them up the same as an old horse. They are so gentle they do not mind the harness at all. Then put on the bridle and lead them out. Sometimes hitch right away, if in a hurry; sometimes just two-horse team; sometimes four-horse team, and I never raised a bad one in my life. I have bought a few that we had trouble with hitching them. I still said, now do you see, if we had raised that colt we would not have had that trouble. Handle your colts from the time of birth, rub their legs, lift their feet, and you will never have a kicker.

COTTONSEED FOR MULES.

In a recent issue of the Southern Farm Gazette a Texan gives his experience on the above subject which may be of value to our readers, he says:

For the last five years I have fed from fifty to sixty mules and horses on cottonseed meal almost exclusively from December to March. During these months my stock has no regular work to do and I try to feed as cheaply as possible, hence I use cottonseed meal with corn as I had had no experience with it and was somewhat afraid of it. Now I use it alone and with the best of results. My stock fattens quickly and sheds its hair fully a month earlier than on grain and can do a good day's work when necessary. I have never observed any bad effects from, though I watched my stock closely the first two years. I feed it once a day and use five pounds of meal and all the hulls they will eat up clean.

It has the same good effect on my cows and calves. The calves have it before them from the day they are dropped till they are put on grass entirely. I raise fifteen calves each year and have never lost one in four years. I feed a few ounces to begin with and increase it until I am feeding two pounds at a year old.

NEW CEREAL.

High up on the slopes of the Andes Mountains, in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru, grows a plant, called "quinoa," which is nearly related to the common pigweed of our gardens. It is cultivated in that part of the world, finding most suitable conditions for its development from two miles to two and a half miles above the level of the sea.

The plant attains a height of about two feet, and is grown for the sake of its seeds, which are used as we utilize wheat—for making bread and porridge. About the size of small bird shot, they contain as much nutriment as wheat does, in proportion to bulk, and the natives depend upon this crop mainly for their food supply. To them, indeed, the "quinoa" is an all-important food plant.

Recently our Government has been seeking in every out-of-the-way corner of the world for little known plants of value, with a view to introducing them to cultivation in the United States, and out of quite a number of such already found the "quinoa" seems to be one of the most desirable. It is, in effect, a new cereal, and hopes are entertained that it may be grown to advantage over the northern part of the great plains region.

The northern plains of the Middle West have a climate not very unlike that of the high levels in the Andes, to which the "quinoa" is a native. There is a similar dryness, with long and severe winters and correspondingly short summers. But it has also been suggested that the plant might be grown satisfactorily over large areas in the interior of Alaska, where a suitable cereal, capable of resisting cold and producing a reliable crop, would be a Godsend.

Sometimes it is cheaper to buy fowls than to raise them. People without proper facilities for poultry raising, and when all kinds of poultry food is unusually dear, may yet raise their poultry supplies, and console themselves with the reflection that though they can buy these things cheaper than they can grow them, they enjoy the satisfaction that flows from knowing what they eat and its condition. Fowls and eggs when "fresh from the vine," as it were, are worth more than those of doubtful age and uncertain conditions.

Fritters.

Any pieces of cold or corned beef can be converted into delicious fritters. Take one large cup of flour, one salt-spoonful of salt, one of baking powder, and milk or water to make it like very thick cream. One egg is an improvement. Have ready a skillet of hot grease, and with a large spoon drop a long piece of meat into the batter, turn over until well coated, and lifting out quickly, drop into the hot fat.

Household Suggestions.

Fruits, meat and so forth may be kept fresh longer and prevented from tainting milk and butter in a close refrigerator, if wrapped closely in paraffine paper to exclude the air and dampness.

WHY THE THINNING OF FRUIT PAYS WELL

Quality in Fruit Pays More Net Profit Than Quantity.

BULLETIN FROM OKLAHOMA.

Gives Directions for the Proper Thinning and Tells Proper Season for Doing the Work.

The object of this bulletin is to call the attention of fruit-growers to the value, if not the necessity, of thinning their fruit. The practice of thinning fruit has long been known to the fruit-grower in Europe, and off years in fruit with them is almost unknown. In America, where the desire is to produce quantity rather than quality, the practice is generally looked upon with disfavor. Of late years, however, the practice has been taken up by most of our successful fruit-growers, and the consensus of opinion is that thinning pays well. The most successful grower nowadays is not the one who raises the largest quantity of peaches or apples, but the one who produces the finest and highest quality of fruit. Superior fruit cannot be obtained from a tree that is overloaded with fruit. The capacity of a tree is limited, and it cannot be exceeded, no matter how many fruits may be set. If many fruits are set and are allowed to remain, the energies of the tree are spread out over the large number, and few, if any, will reach the limit of their possible growth. If, on the other hand, one-half or two-thirds of the young fruits are removed the remaining ones will have an opportunity to develop to a normal size. Moreover, the vitality of the tree is greatly preserved by such reduction, since it is not the size of the fruit that impairs the vitality of the tree, but the number of seeds which are allowed to mature. By removing one-half or more of the young fruits we do not only make it possible for the tree to produce a larger and finer fruit, but we also preserve the vigor and longevity of the tree. Judicious thinning makes it possible in many cases to produce a crop of fruit every year, and still keep the tree in better state of health. Thinning also tends to produce better colored fruit, as it permits the sun to reach many places which would otherwise not be reached. It also permits a freer circulation of the air. Thinning will in a large measure lessen the heavy losses occasioned by rottening of the fruit. The fruit will be further apart and there will be little or no chance for the fruit to touch each other, making the danger of infection by contact with the disease or diseases more difficult. Thinning prevents the breaking down of the trees and tends to keep the shape of the trees in orchards more uniform.

When to Thin—Peaches and plums should be thinned before the "June drop" is over, and also the danger of depredation by the curculio is past. In the case of peaches, they should never be thinned to less than five inches apart. Six or eight inches is recommended when the finest quality of the fruit is desired. Plums should be thinned to about the same distance apart as peaches. Pears should be thinned about four or five inches apart. Apples and pears should be thinned when the fruit is about the size of a small crab apple.

The thinning is best done by the aid of a stout step-ladder having broad steps and platform. The trees may be thinned on the north side in the forenoon and on the south side in the afternoon, so as to permit the person doing the thinning to be in the shade. To insure thoroughness in the work, each branch should be completed before the person starts to thin the next one.

One of the greatest objections to thinning is the seeming cost of the operation. This objection is more imaginary than real. If allowed to remain, the fruit would have to be picked in the fall, when labor is higher and the rush of work is greater. Besides, the cost of removal of small fruit is much less than removing them after they are ripe. Another objection is that the total bulk will be less if half or more than half of the fruit is taken off while young. Experiments have proven the contrary. All things being equal, the bulk will be equal, if not greater, if the fruit is properly thinned. The question of time is often a problem with some growers, but usually at that time of the year labor is abundant. Little difficulty should be experienced on this score. Besides, the work can easily and efficiently be done by women and children. In fact, they are better adapted to this kind of work than are grown men. Another great obstacle to thinning is found in the fact that few people are willing to take off the young fruit. It seems to them an unnecessary waste. Sentimentality also plays a part with many people in preventing them from doing what they ought to do. The sentiment, however, should be on the other side, for is it not better that a few fruits should come to perfection rather than all should suffer from the lack of sufficient nourishment?

The benefits to be derived from thinning fruits may be summarized as follows:

First—Thinning preserves the vitality of the tree by lessening the production of seed.

Second—Thinning, if systematically and persistently done, will cause the tree to bear crops more regularly. Off years are, in most cases, due to the fact that the trees are allowed to overbear one year, and during that year few, if any, fruit buds can be formed. Most kinds of fruit trees cannot produce a large crop and mature fruit buds at the same time.

Third—Thinning lessens the loss occasioned by rot, and other fungus disease of the fruit, by eliminating the danger of infection by contact. It also in a measure prevents the appearance and the spread of the disease by permitting better ventilation and drying of the fruit inside of the trees.

Fourth—Thinning will produce larger fruit.

Fifth—Thinning will produce better colored fruit by admitting more sunlight into the tree.

Sixth—Thinning tends to ripen up the fruit more uniformly.

Seventh—Thinning will produce a more salable and higher-priced fruit by reason of the increase in size, higher color and general appearance.

Eighth—Thinning will preserve the shape of the tree and prevent the breaking of overloaded branches.

OBJECTIONS OR APPARENT OBJECTIONS TO THINNING.

First—The apparent costliness of the operation. It seems to many an expense without any return.

Second—Difficulty in obtaining help.

Third—The seeming wastefulness of destroying something that the tree has produced.

It should be understood that thinning will not pay except the other practices which go with proper fruit culture have been attended to. It will not pay to thin an orchard which has not been properly pruned, sprayed, fertilized and cultivated.

E. P. SANDSTEN.

EASY WAY TO KILL ANTS.

W. W. Skinner of the Arizona Experiment Station suggests a way to kill ants, provided one can find the place where they live. The only trouble in the case of the ants that infest pantries will be to locate them. He says:

Ants, the large red and black varieties which burrow into the ground, may be killed comparatively easily by the use of carbon bisulphide, a liquid chemical of a peculiar, disagreeable odor. To be entirely successful, however, the habits of the ants must be taken into consideration. Immediately after a rain is the accepted time to attempt their destruction, for it is then that the ants are very active, bringing out into the sun to be dried any of their stored-up food supply which may have become damp. A half-teacupful—more if the nest is a very large one—of the carbon bisulphide poured into the nest at this time will usually accomplish the result. The ground being damp and cool is also another decided advantage in that it prevents the too rapid absorption or volatilization of the carbon bisulphide; consequently a less quantity of the chemical is required. A word of caution in the use of the carbon bisulphide is deemed necessary. It must at all times be borne in mind that the substance is highly inflammable and under certain conditions explosive. Matches, pipes, etc., are to be left at home when this chemical is to be used. The carbon bisulphide can be procured from any druggist and costs here in Tucson 50 cents per pound, but can be bought for much less, wholesale. It is probable that the remedy is not practicable on a very large scale, owing to the cost of the material, but it frequently happens that these ants select for their home, from our point of view, most undesirable places, such as public walks, or near one's door. In such cases a sure means of eradicating the pest is well worth knowing.

An Indiana man called his servant girl "old hen," because, as he said, she lays on the sofa every day. Now the old Hoosier has hired a lawyer to defend a damage suit.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

To Prove What Swamp-Root, The Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "The Republic" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease; therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince any one.

The mild and immediate effect of Doctor Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

14 WEST 116th ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Dear Sir: Oct. 19th, 1901.

"I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power had left me; I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it had it not promised a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, asserting that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same good results."

With many thanks to you, I remain.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT BERNER.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, when obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, worry, out of sorts feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Doctor Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Doctor Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The St. Louis Sunday Republic.

$10 WORTH DOUBLE—25-year Warranted Gold-Filled Waltham or Elgin Watches. All sizes. Good as Open Faces. MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Zerweck-Frech Jewelry Co., 502 N. 6th Street.

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BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Tickets Good Going October 20 and 21. Good Returning October 27.

Ticket Office: Broadway and Chestnut. C. L. HILLEARY, A. G. P. A.

The doctor orders the medicine, the medicine aids nature, and nature makes the cure. Ask your own doctor about it. He has our formula. He knows why Ayer's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure and rich, why it tones up weak nerves, and why it overcomes all debility.

Ayer's Pills aid the Sarsaparilla. They keep the liver active, cure constipation, biliousness, sick-headache, nausea. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.