

## FOR SALE

3 room house, barn, city water, 2 lots 64x150 feet on East 6th street, \$2000.

1 lot on west 7th street 40x152 1/2 feet, \$125.

3 lots in Smalley's addition, 100x150 feet, \$150.

1 1/2 lots on West 3rd street, 75x150 feet, \$525.00.

2 lots on Vine street, 100x300 feet, \$700.

Lot corner 3rd and Vine streets, 100 foot frontage on 3rd, 140 foot frontage on Vine, \$450.

2 lots on East 5th street, between Campbell and Brown, 50x150, \$250.

2 lots on East 6th street between Olive and Campbell streets, 50x150 feet, \$550.

6 room house, story and a half, 2 lots 100x550 feet, on South Cedar street. Fine for any one who wants a little farm in town, \$2600.

Many of our Building and Loan Association members are customers for building lots. List what you have for sale with us.

J. E. KEEL



### IN BLACK GRANITE

Are artistic and effective. We make a specialty of Black Maine and Massachusetts granites, and are now making up a carload of these beautiful materials for delivery next spring. If you are considering the erection of a monument, why not let us order something for you subject to your approval when it arrives? By doing this you get the advantage of the lowest freight rates and can see the stone itself before it is lettered. This is a much better way than merely ordering from a photograph. Remember—absolute satisfaction MUST go with every order that leaves our shop. Call and talk to us and let us show you what we can do.

**ABILENE MONUMENT CO.**  
JAY HARDING & SON, Proprietors.  
Abilene, Kansas.



### Striking Designs

Fall of paints of merit, are numerous in our assortment of

#### WALL PAPERS

They are new, artistic and pleasing. The colorings are excellent and will retain their beauty to years. There is not a pattern in the store that would not make charming covering for any room.

**A. R. ELWICK**  
Exclusive Paint and Wall Paper House

1878 1909  
30 Years in Business in Abilene

We can fix your clock or watch or jewelry right.  
See our new display of Jewelry, Eye Glasses and Spectacles.

PRICES RIGHT.

**COOLEY, THE JEWELER,**  
Third St., across from P. O.

### THE HIGH PRICES AND WHY THEY ARE HERE.

By Senator C. I. Crawford in 'be Independent.

There is a good deal of complaint nowadays about high prices and the increased cost of living. It is a fact which none can deny that the prices of the necessities of life have, as a rule, steadily increased during the past ten years, and that from 30 to 50 per cent more money is required in the support and maintenance of a family today than was necessary ten or twelve years ago.

A laborer getting a salary of from sixty to seventy-five dollars per month in 1896 could support his family in simple comfort and save something besides; but in 1909 he found it impossible, with the same wages, to pay his rent and keep even with his grocer, try he never so hard. This increase in the cost of living, where no corresponding increase in wages and fixed salaries has occurred has caused a bitter protest. People are inquiring into the cause. It is a bad thing for the country to have an era of high and generally advancing prices?

That depends entirely upon the angle from which you view it. If you are a poor man or woman, dependent entirely upon a daily wage or a monthly or yearly salary which has not increased in the same ratio, the period of high prices is not a good thing for you, and you have a right to insist upon better pay or lower cost of living.

If, on the other hand, you are engaged in the production of articles of food and raiment, or other materials of general use and necessity—a farmer, for instance, or a banker, carrier of commodities, or a member of a labor union in a flourishing plant where, through the union, you have compelled a corresponding increase in wages—the advance in prices and the resulting activity in business has been and is a good thing for you. It has been a fine thing for the farmer in the great Middle West, because, in addition to the enormous increase in the value of his farm, the prices of farm products have increased along with the general prices of things he has to buy, and the steady increase in prices during the past ten years has made him rich. But notwithstanding the fact that the country has prospered marvelously during the past twelve years, and notwithstanding the fact that the shop, the store, the factory, the mine and the farm have brought rich returns, we must not overlook the burden which these high prices have put upon the family of the poor man whose wages have not increased in the same ratio. These more unfortunate ones are making a vigorous protest, and one of the live questions just now is: Why have prices gone up? Why is the cost of living so much more than it was ten years ago?

Some answer at once that the trusts and combinations in restraint of trade, crushing out all competition, have arbitrarily increased prices to the point of extortion; others charge that the protective tariff is to blame; other again tell us that these prices are fixed by the law of supply and demand, and result from the increase in the volume of our currency, and from other natural causes.

What is the correct answer to this serious inquiry? Can we attribute the general advance of prices to combinations in restraint of trade? If the price of crude and refined petroleum or the price of steel rails had advanced very materially during the past ten years, and the price of other staple articles had remained stationary, or fallen, it would be a fair inference to say that the increase in the price of crude and refined petroleum and in the price of steel rails was because the Standard Oil Company and the United States Steel Corporation have a monopoly in the production of these articles.

But when we discover that the prices of ten thousand articles which neither the Standard Oil Company, the United States Steel Corporation nor any other trust controls have steadily advanced more rapidly than petroleum, and that the price of steel rails has not advanced at all, this explanation does not explain.

I am decidedly in favor of the most rigid Federal supervision of great monopolies like the Standard and the United States Steel. Such combinations should not be permitted to follow their own sweet will in fixing the price of any article of necessity. But it is manifest that their power to fix the price of oil, or of steel rails, has no connection with the high price paid for wheat, barley, flax, pork, mutton, beef, fish, lard, cheese, milk, butter, poultry, eggs, rice, rent clothing and countless commodities produced by individuals in no manner connected with any combination in restraint of trade. Monopoly can neither be defended nor excused, but it is not the cause or prevailing high prices.

Are excessive tariff duties to blame for these high prices generally?

I do not believe in excessive protective tariffs because they lead to grave abuse and injustice; but the explanation of high prices is not found there. If the prices which have so steadily advanced during the past ten years were confined to articles exclusively produced by a combination of American manufacturers under the protection of a tariff so high as to exclude all foreign competition, while the prices of other articles not so protected remained stationary or dropped into a lower scale, we would be justified in attributing the higher prices of such protected articles to the prohibitive tariff and to domestic monopoly; but that is not the case.

The United States Steel Corporation, in many lines, enjoys a monopoly, and yet its products have not advanced more than thousands of articles which it does not produce or control and the production of which is not protected by the tariff, nor by any trust or combination whatsoever. Grant that prohibitive tariffs are responsible, for such advances above the general level as may be traced to them, yet this does not explain the generally high and advancing prices of innumerable articles to which they bear no relation.

There is a heavy tariff on sugar and the American Sugar Refining Company is one of the worst outlaws in the country. But sugar is one of the few articles that has not advanced in price. On the contrary, it has gone down. In 1907 we imported four billion pounds of sugar, which paid a duty of over sixty million dollars, and yet, while the price of food products not affected by the tariff increased over 26 per cent during the past ten years, the price of sugar fell 1.6 per cent. This fall in price was undoubtedly due to overproduction but it indicates that some other cause than monopoly and high protective tariffs is responsible for the general advance in prices.

Statistics collected by the Bureau of Labor show that the advance in prices has been worldwide, and that the products of the farm have kept pace with the products of the mill and factory. What, then, is the cause? Manifestly, it is complex. Many elements enter into it. Variations in the harvest, changes in the fashions and habits of the people, the use of other articles as substitutes, overproduction, shortage in supply—all these to a greater or less degree, affect prices.

But there is another very material factor which has not been taken into full account, and that is the substantial increase in the volume of gold, which measures in value of all commodities, and the increase in circulating medium of the United States during the past twelve years. On July 1, 1896, the circulation per capita in the United States was \$21.10, while on July 1, 1909, notwithstanding the great increase in population since 1896, it was \$35.01 per capita, an increase of \$13.91 per capita. The world's coinage in 1896 was a little less than \$200,000,000; in 1907 it was a little more than \$400,000,000. In 1896 the production of gold in the United States was \$63,088,000; in 1907 it was \$89,620,389. This enormous increase in the world's coinage of money and this enormous increase in the circulation per capita in the United States have obviously lessened the purchasing power of the dollar.

The value of commodities expressed in a cheaper dollar means, of course, higher prices. While this increase in money volume is not, of course the sole cause of advancing prices, it is the prime cause, and for some reason it has been given slight attention in the public discussion so far. It has been the chief contributing cause to prosperity and good times, and no one could secure a hearing who would propose a contraction of the present volume of circulation.

While the laboring man, whose wages have not advanced as swiftly as the cost of living, and the man dependent upon a fixed salary which has not advanced at the same rate, have suffered and have reason to complain, statistics show, nevertheless that the average wage per hour in over 4000 establishments in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries of the United States in 1907 was 22.4 per cent higher than the average wage per hour for the years from 1896 to 1899. The number of employees was 44.4 per cent greater.

volume of circulating medium rather than to monopoly.

### MRS. F. K. STROTHER DEAD.

Loved Wife and Mother Has Passed on to Glory.

A mother in Israel, ripe in years, full to running over of loving service and self-sacrifice for her family, friends and neighbors, has gone to her certain reward.

After months and years of bodily affliction and suffering, Mrs. Francis Kemp Strother sank peacefully to her eternal rest on the bosom of her Savior at 1:30 o'clock Saturday, December 25, 1909.

Burline Virginia, daughter of Benjamin and Lindsey House, was born in September, 1827, in Wake county, North Carolina, a few miles from Raleigh, the capital of the state. Her father was a planter and slave holder and her girlhood was typical of the delightful, charming, hospitable plantation life of the old South.

She grew into beautiful, high spirited, warm hearted and impulsive woman and when, in January, 1851, she was married to Francis Kemp Strother, she was recognized as the belle of Wake county and was universally beloved for the admirable and attractive qualities of her heart, mind and person.

Her married life was happy and care free until the outbreak of the dreadful Civil War which brought ruin and suffering to so many families of the South. The strength and energy of her character were brightly displayed during the awful national crisis. Like all the glorious women of the South she was passionately devoted to the Southern cause and bravely and steadfastly met the loss of kindred on the battlefield and the privation and suffering in the home.

Tenderly reared, she faced with undaunted courage the vicissitudes of poverty which came at the close of the war. Without a murmur, hiding whatever of regret she may have felt at leaving her old home with all its dear associations, she came to Illinois with her husband and family of six children in 1869 to begin life anew amidst strange, and as she feared, a hostile people. Her courage and devotion and self sacrifice were an inspiration to her husband and children. Her Christian belief and example, her unbounded energy, her heart whole devotion surrounded and enveloped them and spurred them to endeavor, and whatever thing of a worthy nature they accomplished they owed largely to her. Her memory will abide with them a sweet and graceful benediction.

In 1883 she came to Abilene where she lived until her death which occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. E. Seeds. Here Grandma Strother, as she was affectionately called, was loved and respected by all who knew her, and her last days, bravely and uncomplainingly sustained, were brightened by the ministrations of many devoted friends.

She was the last survivor of her family, her parents and brothers and sisters all having preceded her in death. She is survived by her husband who is now in his 83rd year and also the last survivor of his family; and by three sons and three daughters, B. L. and S. K. Strother of Taylorville, Illinois; Frank T. Strother of Albuquerque, N. M.; Mrs. C. S. Crawford, Mrs. H. E. Seeds of Abilene, Kansas, and Mrs. S. F. Newhouse of Griggsville, Ills. All the children except Frank and Mrs. Newhouse were with her when she died.

Alone in Saw Mill at Midnight, unmindful of dampness, drafts, storms or cold, W. J. Atkins worked as night watchman at Banner Springs, Tenn. Such exposure gave him a severe cold that settled on his lungs. At last he had to give up work. He tried many remedies but all failed till he used Dr. King's New Discovery. "After using one bottle" he writes, "I went back to work as well as ever." Severe Colds, stubborn Coughs, inflamed throats and sore lungs, Hemorrhages, Croup and Whooping Cough get quick relief and prompt cure from this glorious medicine. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free, guaranteed by J. M. Gleason.

Stops itching instantly. Cures piles, eczema, salt rheum, tetter, itch, hives, herpes, scabies—Doan's Ointment. At any drug store.

### TELLS ABOUT FLORIDA.

J. J. Schneider Says the Oranges Are Pleafiful.

J. J. Schneider sent oranges from his Florida farm for the Lutheran, Presbyterian and Methodist Sunday school Christmas exercises. He writes to the Reflector from Ashten, Florida: "I just shipped a carload of Russett oranges and grape fruit to J. E. Brewer to sell to the Dickinson county people. I wish to say I have traveled several hundred miles over Florida and I did not find anywhere sweeter and better flavored oranges than the Russetts that are grown in Osceola county, Fla., the county where my grove is located. I superintended all the work from picking, sizing and packing. I would not allow any but sound fruit to be packed. My grove joins on the St. Cloud colony and I have had people from all over the United States that are locating in this colony tell me they never tasted sweeter oranges than the Russetts grown in Osceola county. The above colony has 20,000 acres here and have sold, I am told, 85 per cent of it to people all over the United States. St. Cloud has a population of 1200. If you like my oranges I will assure you I will in the future send the best fruit grown in Florida to the people of Dickinson county. Buy a box and try them. I assure you that you will be pleased. I wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. I never saw finer weather in winter season than there is here now. I work in my shirt sleeves. Only one light frost this winter."

Stallion For Sale.  
Parcheron stallion, 5 years old, weight 1700, \$450. E. E. Coulson.

PERFECT CONFIDENCE.  
Abilene People Have Good Reason for Complete Reliance.

Do you know how—  
To find quick relief from backache;  
To correct distressing urinary ills;  
To surely cure sick kidneys?  
Just one way—your neighbors know—  
Have used Doan's Kidney Pills;  
Have proved their worth in many tests.

Here's Abilene testimony:  
Mrs. Nancy Purves, 310 E. North Sixth street, Abilene, Kansas, says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills off and on for ten years and would not know what to do without them. I publicly recommended this remedy some time ago and I now gladly confirm all I then said."

On Feb. 12, 1906, Mrs. Purves said: "I was a victim of kidney complaint for years and often in the morning my back was so lame and painful that I could hardly move. I tried any amount of medicine but only found slight relief and I was in despair. Doan's Kidney Pills acted differently than anything else I had previously taken, going at once to the seat of my trouble and relieving me. Since then my back has bothered me but Doan's Kidney Pills have always brought me prompt relief. I cannot speak too highly of this remedy."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.  
Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

A sprained ankle will usually disable the injured person for three or four weeks. This is due to lack of proper treatment. When Chamberlain's Liniment is applied a cure may be effected in three or four days. This liniment is one of the best and most remarkable preparations in use. Sold by C. E. Northcraft & Co.

(First published in Abilene Weekly Reflector December 16, 1909.)

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.  
State of Kansas, Dickinson County, ss: In the matter of the estate of Andrew J. Kohler, deceased, late of Dickinson county, Kansas.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December A. D. 1909, the undersigned was by the Probate Court of Dickinson County, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administratrix of the estate of Andrew J. Kohler, deceased, late of Dickinson County, Kansas. All parties interested in said estate will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.  
MANDY KOHLER,  
Administratrix.

## LAND

224 acres 4 miles south of Herington, some improvements, \$47.50 per acre.

200 acres 5 miles northeast of town, well improved, \$19,000.00. \$4000 of which can run 5 years at 6 per cent interest.

160 acres 3 miles out, a fine farm and well improved, \$10,000.

400 acres stock ranch in McPherson county. Well improved and 5 1/2 miles of town, \$11,000.

Oklahoma Land.  
160 acres 5 miles north of Coyle, 20 miles of Guthrie, partly improved and a good farm at \$2200. \$800 cash, time on balance.

300 acres 4 1/2 miles of Pleasant Valley 7 miles of Coyle, 100 acres in cultivation. Price \$16 per acre. Terms on part.

We have others.

**R. MESSING & CO**  
Herington, Kansas

**W. H. EICHOLTZ CO.**  
UNDERTAKERS

The Same Careful attention that has been given to the Eicholtz business for the past thirty-nine years.

**H. K. EICHOLTZ,**  
**H. H. EICHOLTZ.**  
Licensed Embalmers

Abilene - Kansas

### FINE ARTIFICIAL TEETH

With or Without Plates

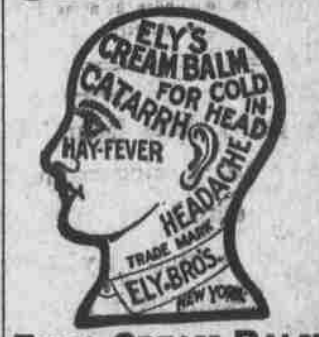


Crown and Bridge Work  
PAINLESS EXTRACTING  
Examination Free.

**DR. TRIPLETT**

Over Case's Store, Abilene. May 28

### CATARRH



**ELY'S CREAM BALM**

Sure to Give Satisfaction.

It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Easy to use. Contains no injurious drugs. Applied into the nostrils and absorbed. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. Liquid Cream Balm for use in chambers, 75 cents.  
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York

**The Central Kansas Business College**  
OFFERS THROUGH COURSES IN  
**Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship and Civil Service**  
CATALOG FREE  
Address H. A. ANDRESON, President  
ABILENE, KANSAS