



YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$2.00. STOCK FARMING THE BASIS OF OUR INDUSTRIES. SINGLE COPY, 5 CENTS. SEVENTH YEAR. WA-KEENEY, KANSAS, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1885. NUMBER 7.

COLONEL CALDWELL, of the Beloit Courier, in noticing the retirement of Mr. Barnhart from the Osborne Farmer, claims that he (Caldwell) is now the oldest continuous editor and publisher in northwest Kansas. He is kind enough to add: "Tilton, of the Wa-Keeney World, if we mistake not, comes next to us in grade of service, as his paper is but a few weeks younger than ours, and he founded it." You old rascal, you know that this World is precisely one week younger than the Courier. We feel like saying that, if your crowing could have been foretold we believe we would have started the World a week earlier than its first issue did appear!

SHERIFF KEELER, of Leavenworth county, has issued a proclamation that, if all the saloons in Leavenworth city are not closed by the first of May, he will take steps to close them. The Standard, the Democratic organ of that city, is, as a matter of course, the organ of the saloon keepers also. It calls the sheriff's proclamation a harmless thing, and declares that the saloon keepers are not likely to run. Such sentiment, as far as the latter declaration is concerned, could emanate from no other kind of a newspaper man than a journalistic stinker. For the severe criticism of any law, with a view to securing its repeal, the World has not one word of censure. This is a right which free people should enjoy. When it comes to urging the open violation of any law, civil liberty is being trampled upon, and the agitator ought to be deprived of the privilege of dishing up such rot. In the observance of the right one of these two styles of public writing, will depend largely the ultimate fate of free institutions. Defiance of existing law means anarchy, and no admirer of free governments wants this.

PRECISELY THE POINT.
The Nees City News gives new settlers some sound advice. Here is an extract, which we heartily endorse:
Follow the experience of those who have been here ahead of you and have been successful. Nine times in ten such persons have invested their spare cash in cattle. No matter if that spare capital will not buy more than three or four cows. Your farming should, for the present, be confined, in the main, to the raising of feed for these cattle. Outside of this the small grains can be planted. They will make good winter pasturage for your cows. If you succeed in getting a good crop you are so much the better off. If you fail, your crop of cattle, properly cared for, does not fail. Your means are not exhausted nor are you compelled to go back to your wife's relations cursing the country.

SHOULD BE RETAINED.
It seems to the World that Dr. Nealley's retention as surgeon of the state penitentiary would be a graceful tribute to western Kansas. The grand empire comprised in the sixth congressional district of this state has only this one member among the officers of that institution. It would seem that this vast territory should be permitted to furnish this one officer for that place. Against Dr. Nealley, we believe that precious little fault can be found, even from Governor Martin's standpoint. The doctor was a soldier of the Union in the war of the rebellion. He is a competent physician and a gentleman. Certainly these are qualifications enough for the surgeon of the Kansas penitentiary, or for that matter, of any other. These points will, we presume, be granted cheerfully by the governor. The fight against Dr. Nealley's reappointment, we are told, is made on political grounds. Concerning this phase of the case, we are inclined to think that the doctor is being sinned against. His record in this county has been that of a Republican. He was elected to the legislature in the fall of 1882 as the nominee of a Republican convention. His votes as a legislative member were Republican. His appointment by Governor Glick as surgeon of the penitentiary was, we have always understood, not the result of any concession by the doctor to Democracy, but of an overwhelming array of petitions from members of the legislature, many other prominent men throughout the state, and very generally from this portion of the state.

These are some of the main facts in the doctor's favor. Whatever statements may have been peddled to the contrary, we are firm in the faith that his brief associations with Glick influences have not turned him into a Democrat.

WHAT SHALL WE PLANT?

As a general rule, our old settlers know the answer to this question. With almost singular unanimity, they exclaim, "Such products as our stock will consume for winter feed."

If every new settler knew this same lesson as thoroughly as it is known by the old settlers, much very probable suffering in this portion of Kansas within the next few years could be averted. This rule of action, for the present, at least, constitutes the dividing line between prosperity and calamity in this section of Kansas. In all sections of the country, all thoughtful people know, farming pays when the products are fed to stock. If this doctrine is good for Southern plantations, for farmers along the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri, for fields in the Erie railroad regions, and for homes by the side of the great lakes, it becomes irresistible in its overwhelming force when applied to western Kansas. This proposition, not one of our old neighbors in Trego county will deny. If new neighbors do not wish to profit this year or next by the force of the example, they must not, in the years that are to come, and when their sufferings bear painful witness to their mistakes—they must not then, we now say, accuse the World of not giving them good advice. In the direction of pointing out to strangers the true industrial path, to say nothing of its other features, this paper will pay its price many times over to those who read it carefully. It says now to new comers: For general farming this section of Kansas is not yet safe, but it is about as safe for raising the classes of feed necessary for cattle, horses and sheep as any section of Kansas is for general farming. But this is only a part of this question. If farm products in general could be produced here with absolute certainty, the production would not pay. In that event, wheat would seldom be worth to exceed 50 cents a bushel or corn more than 15 cents. These grains cannot be grown for these prices. These low prices would obtain on account of our remoteness from the great grain markets. It costs the farmer too much to get his grain carried from here to those markets. Live stock can be driven from one railroad line to another to obtain better shipping rates. If the railroads have a general pool, cattle or horses or sheep can be driven on foot to the general market. This is one great advantage of having stock, instead of grain, to sell. This and the fact that in the very process of feeding grain to stock the stock owner gets a magnificent profit on his grain and is handsomely paid for the trouble of feeding, constitute reasons for stock farming in western Kansas which no wakeful citizen will long ignore. An error very many of the early settlers here made was in refusing to engage in the stock business to any extent whatever because they were not able to begin on a large scale. Time has been a great corrective of this error. Five years ago, the World urged that every one of our people begin stock raising, if he could not get more than a pig or a calf to begin with. From such meager beginnings, under determined management, a herd soon looms up. So if a new settler here has only ten dollars instead of four or five hundred, he can make a beginning. This is what he cannot make too soon in the stock business.

Resuming the talk about what to plant, we are somewhat doubtful about the propriety of advocating the raising of any farm products to sell. If, however, there is an avenue open for this industry in any direction, it is in raising stock feed to sell to stock men who wish to purchase. The demand for stock feed is increasing constantly. It would seem that when a man has considerable cultivable land, and not enough stock to consume the products of his land, he might be able to sell his surplus to neighbors who had not raised enough feed. Of course, this market is a small one at present, but it is increasing.

HON. A. J. FELT has sold the Seneca Tribune to T. J. Wolfley. Mr. Felt was one of the Blaine and Logan electors for Kansas last fall. Of the many able journalists in Kansas, he is one of the ablest. We dislike very much to part company with him on the newspaper track. He, doubtless, knows his own business, however. He has dropped into a channel where the money will show up with more rapidity than it does in newspaper offices. He is a large owner of real estate, and a director in a bank.

WHEN TO PLANT.

The rain season for the growing of crops lasts in this section of the country for from six weeks to two months each year, with possibilities of occasional showers in July and August. This is the rule. The exceptions only prove the rule. In 1880, no rain fell until the latter part of May. At that date the prairies did not begin to be as green as they are to-day. The rains of that year continued to be heavy through June and July. That year those who planted late raised abundant crops. For precisely the same reason, it seems to us that, in 1879, 1881, 1882 and 1883, comparatively fair crops, instead of pretty general failures, would have resulted if crops had been planted quite early. The farm season of 1884 was as nearly perfect here as it is often found in any portion of the country. Planting, owing to the backwardness of the spring, could not be done until late. Copious showers through the usually dry midsummer were, therefore, all that saved the crops.

What we are about to deduce from these past conditions is only speculation. It occurs to us, however, that, as the conditions are essentially the same, the past is our only beacon for the immediate future. If this is true, the conclusion to be drawn is that from six weeks to two months of rainy weather may be expected between now and the last of June; that these rains, beginning with the first of April, instead of the last of the present month, indicate the probability of the bulk of the rainfall taking place in April and May, and that, allowing for incorrectness in the conjecture, early planting naturally suggests itself to the thoughtful of our old settlers.

LARGER TYPE FOR NEWSPAPERS.

The last Printer's Circular says that one feature of the coming newspaper will be larger type. We hope so. The small size of the type, the poor quality of the paper and ink used, and the rapidity with which most presses of large dailies are run, all tend to make reading the paper a very difficult undertaking. Even the publishers themselves must feel the necessity of an improvement, but dismiss the thought with the decision that the greatest amount of news must be gotten into the smallest space possible. It is desirable to have all the news; but we think that if editors would discard a great deal which they now publish, and "boil down" and put in larger type what they retain, they would find their venture popular and successful.

Weekly papers, especially those with a very limited circulation, generally use larger type than the dailies; but still larger type would be preferable. We believe farmers as a class care more for the size of the print than they do for the size of the paper. They have but little time to read by daylight, and the best of news in fine type has few charms for them by lamp-light.

The great amount of labor-saving machinery, the low wages now paid to journeymen, and the cheapness of paper and postage, ought to prepare the way for this much needed improvement. Paper and postage, whatever they may cost, are cheaper than eyes.—(Supt. Thompson in Ind. Scientist, Kansas Agricultural College Organ.)

Superintendent Thompson has opened up a big subject. Unfortunately for the cause which he would serve, Mr. Thompson's argument begins entirely too many strata above the bottom of the subject to accomplish any great results in the direction of reform.

ment some envious rival of the large-type paper would demonstrate that he was furnishing fifty or a hundred per cent. more reading matter for the same money, the big-type paper would have to be enlarged out of all proportion or go to the wall. This enlargement of the paper to correspond with the increase in the size of the type would not be thought of seriously by any live publisher. Cheap paper is poor paper. Good paper costs heavily. Heavy costs are involved in the increase of press facilities. The present wages of journeymen do not permit the average publisher to save as much money as his hired help can.

Finally, the only way in which a model paper can be gotten up is to use type as small, at least, as breviter, and then give with all possible brevity every article of statement or argument. Small papers are the pressing need. These and large type do not agree. It is a weak eye, indeed, which can not read breviter type—the same in which this article is printed—if the organ is not growing old and the print is plain. Spectacles adapted to different degrees of impaired sight will heal the first defect, while the latter is sure to be remedied by a new publisher if the old one does not mend his ways.

In our judgment the New York Sun is the great model of what an American newspaper should be in the matter of brevity and general appearance. Superintendent Thompson's ideal newspaper would be no New York Sun.

Probate Court.

In the matter of the petition of Frank Gavett, to purchase the ne 1-4 sec 34, 12, 22, last Monday, County Supt. Ben C. Rich appeared for the state at the order of Probate Judge Conger. After a full and complete hearing, the judge decided that Gavett was not entitled to purchase, so the land will go to sale. Hereafter parties desiring to purchase school land by settlement will make their improvements and residence complete, so as not to pay the costs, as Gavett did.

—L. A. Braunig boasts of a new boy at his house.

—Captain Hanna reached home, Monday morning, from Denver.

—County Superintendent Rich visited Miss Clara Bushman's school on Tuesday.

—County Attorney Sam Smith, of Ness county, took in the sights of this city on Tuesday.

—G. H. Smith, the Ness City real estate rustler, was in town on Sunday and Monday last.

—Hays City's leading attorney, whose surname is Rathbone, was in town about all of last week.

—Arbor day—April 2—passed at this place without any visible mark of excitement in any direction. Tree planting appeared to be particularly quiet.

—Henry Thompson, of Cameron, Warren county, Ill., has purchased 160 acres of school land about seven miles southeast of this place. He will bring his family to this county in the course of a few weeks.

—General Utility Dickey boasts to a World reporter of a remarkably handsome bouquet which he carried into the Methodist church one day last week. The general related that Mrs. B. J. F. Hanna framed the bouquet from her choice collection of flowers.

—This item was unavoidably crowded out of last week's World: At the residence of the bride's father, Dr. H. R. Wilcox, in this city, last Saturday evening, Dr. W. C. Nelson, of Graham county, and Miss Sabrina E. Wilcox were united in marriage. We wish the newly-mated pair a happy voyage through life's treacherous channel.

—G. W. Howe, a land agent at Washington, Iowa, was a caller a week ago last Saturday. He is largely interested in Gove and Sheridan county lands, in this state, and operates to some extent through the firm of Stebbins & Day. E. A. Benson, who is also largely interested in lands in those two counties, also called at this office a week ago last Saturday. His place of residence is Davenport, Iowa. Another man, who is also dealing in western Kansas lands, called the same day. His name is C. W. Hoffman; his place of residence, Genoa, Neb.

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JOHN A. NELSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND Loan Agent.

U. P. Land Agent for Trego, Graham and Ness Counties, WA-KEENEY, - KANSAS.

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And any work, no matter what, which is expected of a first-class barber.

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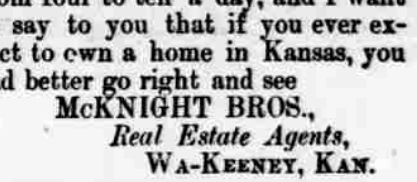
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John H. ...