

in his labors among the Quiviras. They loved him as a father. Wishing to extend his field of labor and the sphere of his influence he wanted to go to the Guas Indians, who are the enemies of the Quiviras. He left with a small escort against the will of the Quiviras, who did not like it that he should transfer to some other tribe the blessings which he brought them. On his way he met a war party, and knowing their evil intention, he urged the Portuguese, who was mounted, to flee and to take with him the "donadas" and boys, these being able to run, and save themselves. They all fled as he desired. Kneeling down, he received the death blow, offering his life for the good of others. The murderers allowed the Indians who were with him to bury him. His grave was covered with "innumerable stones." Mota Padella tells us that he was pierced by many arrows.

*Thus the first religious martyr within the limits of the United States expired. Thus the first white man's blood was shed on the soil of Kansas.*

The date of the death of Friar Juan de Padilla is given by Vendacurt as November 30, 1544, while Castaneda and Jaramillo in a general statement seem to imply that it took place in 1542.

Mr. J. V. Brower thinks he found his death west of Reckon Springs in Dickinson county, Kansas.

E. A. KILIAN.

Alma, Kans., Aug. 23, 1901.

**MASSACHUSETTS TREES.**

Mr. John P. Brown, secretary of the International Society of Arboriculture, who is visiting New England in the interests of forestry, has given the Transcript the following conclusions and valuable suggestions, based upon his observations thus far in Massachusetts: "I have seen no real forests in this State. There are very large areas of second-growth pine, and abundant fields covered with worthless gray birch and other trees of little character. It will be many decades before these growths become of any material benefit to the owners, or to the State for taxation without extensive changes in the character of the wood growths. Valuable trees may be introduced and gradually the entire forest growth improved, if land-owners will make the effort. Where white pine predominates it should be protected, and where too thin on the ground other small trees should be transplanted to give a proper stand.

"So long as the value of the forest growth is estimated by the cord-wood which it will produce, and owners are satisfied with cord-wood profits, just so long will the land be considered unprofitable. When the owners desire a greater income, and are willing to make proper efforts to secure it, it will be a simple matter to have trees which will produce lumber of highest value instead of cord-

wood profits. Nature never planted a corn field or a wheat field, nor yet a Baldwin-apple orchard. Here and there were strewn a few grains, with many weeds. Wild apples were planted with other forest trees. Only by man's efforts were the grains separated from the weeds and made to become productive. Only by man's exertions were orchards of Baldwins, Greenings and Belleflowers grafted and collected in orchard form. It must be by man's labor and intelligence that your worthless, low-grade wood lots become of value by planting valuable sorts of trees and gradually destroying the tree weeds.

"About one hundred and seventy grown trees may succeed upon an acre of ground, sixteen feet each way. If more are on the ground it will take Nature many years to kill off the surplus. Intelligent men can accomplish this in a few months. By cutting narrow, open lines about sixteen feet apart through the young growths, and planting young trees or even seeds in their furrows, they will gradually overcome the inferior brush, and take possession of the land. White pine is a most valuable native tree to use in this work. Larch, American or European, will succeed in any portion of Massachusetts.

"Chestnut is of quite rapid growth, is a valuable tree for lumber, for telegraph and telephone poles, railway cross-ties and fence posts. It will grow in almost every portion of the State.

"Black walnut grows well here, and is one of the truly valuable and quick-growing trees. Black walnut lumber will never be out of fashion, and will become quite profitable in twenty-five years. The seeds should invariably be planted where they are to remain, being very difficult to transplant. Most other trees should be grown in seed bed or nursery a year, pines longer. It is better to buy pine trees a few inches high than undertake growing them from seed. There is no place in New England, except possibly upon bare rocks, where valuable trees will not grow; some kinds may be found suited to every locality. It is totally unworthy of serious consideration, that because nature did not plant valuable trees in a certain locality, they will not succeed there. Squirrels, birds and the winds are prominent factors in seed distribution. Trees have simply adapted themselves to their environments. The Arnold Arboretum has proven that ten thousand kinds of plants may succeed on Massachusetts soils, which never were there until man planted them.

"I have found a large number of catalpa trees in New England, and in every case they are doing well, as much at home here as in the Wabash valley of Indiana, where the tree originated. At Salem, Wellesley, Lawrence, Lowell and other cities of Massachusetts, Manchester and Concord in New Hampshire, are large numbers. On Boston parks

are several fine specimens. Of course the worthless variety from the South is also present; perfectly hardy, but valueless. Some fifteen years ago quite a number of trees (*C. speciosa*), were sent from southern Illinois to a gentleman in Manchester, N. H. These are now twelve inches in diameter and twenty-five feet in height, proving them to be almost as rapid in growth as in the West. There will never be a time when good timber trees will not be in demand. And too many cannot be grown.

The manufactories demand good lumber. Railways require immense quantities of ties and other lumber, and five hundred dollars or more per acre may be obtained in twenty years—just as well as cord-wood prices. Yankee wit and enterprise ought to stimulate New England farmers to the reproduction of something better than gray birch and aspens. If land is worth paying taxes upon it should be made to produce the highest interest possible upon its capital value."—Boston Transcript.

**FROM THE BOTTOM TO THE TOP.**

In a recent number of THE CONSERVATIVE, Mr. Morton prints a symposium, the text being "The Young Men's Chances." The contributors were all men who had climbed from the bottom to the top round in their respective professions, and the conclusion of all was that there is greater demand for industry, brains and honesty than ever before. Certainly, the man who stands around and growls and waits for fortune to come to him, will wait a long time. The fellow who knows what he wants and goes after it, is the individual who will perch upon the top round. The men who occupy the best positions and command the best salaries today will have to retire, and will make room for their successors before the young men are prepared to take hold of the responsibilities, if they do not apply themselves industriously. The symposium was well worth a perusal and makes that number of THE CONSERVATIVE of special value to young men.—Gage County Democrat.

**A VALUED EXCHANGE.**

The "Conservative," a weekly western review edited by J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska City, published on Aug. 15, a symposium upon the subject: "What Are Young Men's Chances?" This was of itself worth the subscription price to any young man of spirit aspiring to a name and place in the world. The Conservative is unique among publications, daily, weekly, or monthly. It is a repository of history, literature and science. It is edited by one who was one of the strongest characters in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet; he has established his paper on its merits; it has attained a large circulation and each succeeding number is a guaranty that the circulation will increase. We do not agree with it in all of its utterances, but it is such an excellent paper that we never take into account that which we do not agree with. It is a paper for the family, the office, college and the farm. Its tone is healthful and inspiring, teaching the highest morality and the most elevating ideas of citizenship.—Ottumwa, (Ia.,) Independent.