

## MINER FOUND DEAD IN ROOM

Body of Joseph Dickman Discovered in Decomposing Condition This Morning.

PROBABLY DIED SATURDAY.

Indications Are That Death Came Suddenly, and as a Result of Alcoholism—Police Take Charge.

Joseph Dickman, a prospector aged about 65 years, was found dead in his room at 216 west Fourth north street, about 10:30 this morning by Detectives Chase and Burt. It is believed that the man died from alcoholism, is it is known he was on a spree recently. Dickman apparently died suddenly last Saturday night and since that time up to the discovery of his body the remains were in the room uncarcared. Decomposition had set in which indicates the man had been dead for many hours. He was last seen Saturday afternoon. He left his room and during his absence a young woman called and told a neighbor that she was going to her father's room to wash the dishes. While the young woman was there Dickman returned and the two conversed for some time after which the young woman left. Dickman explained that she was his daughter.

**BODY FOUND THIS MORNING.**  
The man was not seen from that time until his dead body was found this morning. Persons living in the house thought he had gone to a claim which he has been working in City Creek canyon for many years, but when they observed clothing which he was accustomed to take with him they notified the police. Detectives Chase and Burt hurried to the place, forced open the door and found Dickman's body reclining in a chair. The man was dressed with the exception that his shoes had been removed. Between the thumb and finger of his right hand was a half burned match, which indicates that after striking the match Dickman suddenly expired. The body was removed to O'Donnell's undertaking parlors and Justice of the Peace Dana T. Smith notified. The latter will probably not hold an inquest. Arrangements for the funeral will be made just as soon as the daughter is notified about the death of the aged man.

### BEFORE JUDGE DIEHL.

Frank Woods, Charged With Criminal Assault, Held in \$1,000 Bond.

The case of the state vs. H. M. Black, charged with obtaining \$150 from J. D. Pardee by means of false pretenses, was set this morning for February 3, for preliminary hearing, before Judge Diehl.

Clara Smith, a colored woman, was ordered this morning to be removed to the district court on the charge of grand larceny. It is alleged that the woman stole a cashiers' check for \$10.00 in gold and \$5.00 in silver from A. L. Rountz on November 18, on State street between Third and Fourth south streets.

Frank Woods, colored, charged with criminal assault upon a 15 year old girl named Georgia Brown, will plead tomorrow morning in default of bonds in the sum of \$1,000 he was remanded to the custody of the sheriff.

## POETESS' ANNIVERSARY

Tribute to Memory of Mrs. Eliza Roxey Snow by One Who Knew Her.

Today marks the 104th birthday anniversary of the late Eliza R. Snow. She it was, perhaps, of all women, who wrote her name deepest and most indelibly in the annals of Mormonism. But had she never become an adherent of that faith, her fame would doubtless have shone with lustre in the nation, if not throughout the world. Few writers of the gentle sex in this country were possessed of the genius of poetry in richer degree. While her superb endowment was more or less obscured from general recognition by the fact that she chose her abode among a humble people, yet some effusions of her pen found favor far and wide. The poem that is considered her masterpiece, "O My Father," is sounded by biographers in many a home of the land, as well as being sung more than any other production among her own people.

The following tribute to her memory is written by an intimate friend, Mrs. Elizabeth J. D. Rountz:

"Eliza Roxey Snow was born Jan. 21, 1804, in Becket, Berkshire county, Mass. Her parents were Oliver and Roxey Lenora Pettibone Snow. They were of English descent. Their ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New England.

"Her father, Oliver Snow, although a farmer by occupation, performed much public business, officiating in several religious positions. Eliza being 10 years the youngest child, she was employed as secretary in her father's office.

"At this time the whole family belonged to the Baptist church. Eliza, with her brothers and sisters, were carefully trained in habits of industry, economy and strict morality; they also

## Dyspeptics

Give instant relief in Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, all discomforts of indigestion and dyspepsia. Pleasant and economical. Medium size, 25c.; Large, \$1; handsome aluminum bonbonniere, 10c. Druggists or mail.

## Cataracts

Relieve Nasal Catarrh, the allay inflammation, soothe and heal the mucous membrane, sweeten and purify the breath. Best gargle for Sore Throat. 50c. or \$1. Druggists or mail.

C. I. HOOD CO., Lowell, Mass.

received the best of scholastic education that the country then afforded. In her youth Miss Snow became an expert needlewoman. She also excelled in drawing, which was useful as a writer and yet unknown except by intimate friends. During the contest between Greece and Turkey she said she watched with deep interest the events of the war, and after the terrible destruction of Missolonghi, by the Turks, she wrote an article entitled "The Fall of Missolonghi." Soon after its publication, the deaths of two of the patriot fathers, President John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, occurred on the same memorable day, the Fourth of July, 1826, and she was requested through the press to write their requiem, then in which she would far rather have written a requiem to Miss Snow's muse. With the appearance of the poem answering the request, in the publications of the day, the young authoress suddenly found herself becoming famous. Her nature was to shun notoriety rather than seek it, which can readily be understood by all who have read her poems.

"Miss Snow was ushered into the society of learned and distinguished people, among whom were Campbell, the noted scholar and theologian, the founder of the Campbellite sect; Sidney Rigdon and other refined students. In 1835 Miss Snow's mother previously joined the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, visited the saints at Kirtland. On their return home they bore testimony of the truth of Joseph Smith's divine mission and the truths taught by him, which caused Eliza to investigate the new religion. She found it true and became a member of the church, being baptized April 6, 1835. The following December she removed from Mantua, Portage county, O., where her father's family had resided for many years, to Kirtland, O., the gathering place of the saints, and joined the family of the prophet, and taught a select school for young ladies. It can be understood what the struggle must have been, in leaving her childhood's home, a place most tenderly and beautifully described in her poem entitled "My Own Home," with its cherished inmates, giving up all her worldly prospects and the glowing ambitions which her successful career would naturally have fed and heightened and devoting her life thenceforth to the service of the Lord, with a despised and persecuted people. She pictured the saints as "a little flock," and she was the first secretary of the Relief society organized March 17, 1842, and was the second president of the society in all the world.

She embraced every principle revealed from heaven. During the persecutions and exodus of the saints, she comforted and encouraged them, and encouraged all by her cheering words. Many of her poems were written while she was travelling over the plains, or in other words, the great American desert. She also presided over the Young Ladies' Retrenchment association for ladies. In company with her brother Lorenzo and others, she labored in Palestine and the holy land. She worked many years in the Endowment House and blessed hundreds of her sisters; and also worked in the St. George Lodge and Mantu temples, blessing the living and redeeming her dead. She aided in organizing the first primary association in Farmington, Davis Co., Sept. 7, 1876, and was foremost in every measure or enterprise for the good of the people, untiring and energetic in her efforts to assist in building up the kingdom of God, and promoting the interests of Zion.

She died on Dec. 5, 1887, after a lingering illness, brought on by an accident nearly two years before her demise. She bore her afflictions with contentment and the various trials were speedily recorded. The crowd of witnesses thereupon withdrew and the main branch of the case between the company and the city proceeded.

**WANT RIGHTS DEFINED.**  
There was no real contention, as the plaintiffs in the case desired to have the water rights of the various property owners defined, and when it was stated that the owners of cottages set up a claim to the water flowing past their cottages and that property used this for many years past for culinary and domestic purposes, and then only during the months of June, July, August and September, the case was continued and the various rights were speedily recorded. The crowd of witnesses thereupon withdrew and the main branch of the case between the company and the city proceeded.

**DECISION FAR AHEAD.**  
Judge Hiles, chief counsel for the city, and during the court for the city's case would probably be concluded during the afternoon. Following the city's case, Moyle, Thomas, Brighton and McNutt will produce their proof and they will be followed by a number of the ditch companies. All indications point to the ending of the case at a remote date, as the taking of evidence will be followed by lengthy arguments and then may be delayed for some time after the case is finally submitted for adjudication.

**ANOTHER DURAND ECHO.**  
James H. Dalley and Mrs. J. H. Dalley, who filed a writ of certiorari in the district court to be directed to Lewis Brown, seeking to have recalled an unlawful judgment and execution said to have been entered and accomplished in the court of C. F. Durand at Murray.

**WARD DID NOT APPEAR.**  
J. C. Ward, accused of stealing a purse from Simon T. Beck on Oct. 3, of last year, has apparently disappeared. Ward's case was called in Judge Armstrong's court this morning, but he failed to answer either in person or by attorney. Atty. Newton is said to represent the man, but he, too, was absent at rollcall. The defendant was on two bail bonds of \$1,000, but the officers believe the chief component of the bond is straw and that Ward has left the country. His case was continued to Monday, and will be made in the meantime to locate him.

**CONVENTION STILL ON.**  
The Transcontinental Script bureau which is meeting in the Knutsford hotel may be busy for several days yet. Transcontinental business is being gone over so thoroughly this year that it is thought tomorrow evening can not possibly see an adjournment. An unconfirmed rumor has it that, among other things to be done, is the reduction of price of the old 50 script book calling for 300 miles of travel. If a purchaser of this book obeys all the instructions he is given, he will find which means his travelling costs him about 25 cents a mile instead of the three-cent-per-mile basis figuring in other forms of tickets.

**ELKS' EXCURSION.**  
Elks' third annual excursion to California, Feb. 8. For information, tickets and reservations, see A. W. Raybould, secretary, phones 47, Elks' club, Salt Lake.

## BRIGHTON WATER GETS ATTENTION

Certain Stipulations Pass Without Objections from Anyone Others Resisted.

PROGRESS TRIAL CONTINUES.

Decision Hardly to be Expected for Some Time Although City's Case Is Practically Completed.

The suit of the Progress company against Salt Lake City, which was taken up again this morning as the fourth day of trial, was marked by the introduction of the claims to certain water rights at Brighton resort and other portions of the Cottonwood canyon by persons having cottages at the summer resort and by persons claiming water for other uses to be taken from various sources tributary to the Cottonwood stream. The stipulations made by the party-defendants to the big suit were made without objection by either the plaintiff or the city.

**CERTAIN RIGHTS GRANTED.**  
Among the stipulations entered into at this morning's session were those in which the following named persons were admitted to have the right to use from the tributaries of Cottonwood creek such water as might be required for domestic and culinary uses. Those present in court or represented by counsel in this matter were Judge O. W. Powals, Horace G. Whitney, J. H. Thomas, Sadler, Hopper, Lawrence, Annie Hampton, Rosina Godbe, J. H. Brown, Woodruff, T. D. Lewis, Annie Hopper, Caine, E. S. Ellerbeck, E. S. Carling, George T. Cade, V. C. Short, Ellen Short, Mary Critchlow, Hampton, Morris, Marion G. Brooks, Mrs. Emmaetta Papp, George T. Odell, R. W. Young, Mrs. W. P. Anderson, Paul Nelson, Harold Williams, Devereaux Jennings, Harold Fabian, E. W. Bruce, Carolina Powers, Will Rees, George F. Goodwin, Old Overgreen Mining company, Thomas A. Brown, confectioner, J. H. Moyle, Samuel McNutt and Bagley brothers.

**CAN WATER STOCK.**  
The greater number of the above are the owners of cottages at Brighton summer resort, and their claims are to waters to be taken from different springs, creeks and lakes at the head of Big Cottonwood canyon. The right of H. G. Whitney and Mrs. Emeretta Papp include the right to use water for the purpose of watering stock and the right was agreed to in the stipulations. The right to a spring east of the resort was claimed by all parties, the water to be used for drinking purposes and the right was accepted.

**SOME REQUESTS RESISTED.**  
The right was stipulated in the Bagley brothers to use water from natural channels in Bear creek, Willow Patch creek and Silver Spring creek to be used to water stock on grazing land, the water to be permitted to seek the natural channel. The Woodland Copper Mining company was recognized as having the right to use water from Lake Solitude for drinking and culinary purposes. The same rights were recognized in W. C. Hall, Anna Lowe and Franklin Hall, a mining party, who had opposite the Maxfield mine. The request of J. H. Moyle for the stipulation to recognize the rights of the Taylor-Archer company to use water for the purpose of irrigating a meadow, watering stock and the right to dam Silver Lake was resisted and he will be required to produce proof. The request of the Taylor-Archer company to have water to irrigate two acres or a homestead two miles above the upper power plant was resisted, the stipulation covering only such water as may be needed for domestic and culinary purposes.

**WANT RIGHTS DEFINED.**  
There was no real contention, as the plaintiffs in the case desired to have the water rights of the various property owners defined, and when it was stated that the owners of cottages set up a claim to the water flowing past their cottages and that property used this for many years past for culinary and domestic purposes, and then only during the months of June, July, August and September, the case was continued and the various rights were speedily recorded. The crowd of witnesses thereupon withdrew and the main branch of the case between the company and the city proceeded.

**DECISION FAR AHEAD.**  
Judge Hiles, chief counsel for the city, and during the court for the city's case would probably be concluded during the afternoon. Following the city's case, Moyle, Thomas, Brighton and McNutt will produce their proof and they will be followed by a number of the ditch companies. All indications point to the ending of the case at a remote date, as the taking of evidence will be followed by lengthy arguments and then may be delayed for some time after the case is finally submitted for adjudication.

**ANOTHER DURAND ECHO.**  
James H. Dalley and Mrs. J. H. Dalley, who filed a writ of certiorari in the district court to be directed to Lewis Brown, seeking to have recalled an unlawful judgment and execution said to have been entered and accomplished in the court of C. F. Durand at Murray.

**WARD DID NOT APPEAR.**  
J. C. Ward, accused of stealing a purse from Simon T. Beck on Oct. 3, of last year, has apparently disappeared. Ward's case was called in Judge Armstrong's court this morning, but he failed to answer either in person or by attorney. Atty. Newton is said to represent the man, but he, too, was absent at rollcall. The defendant was on two bail bonds of \$1,000, but the officers believe the chief component of the bond is straw and that Ward has left the country. His case was continued to Monday, and will be made in the meantime to locate him.

**CONVENTION STILL ON.**  
The Transcontinental Script bureau which is meeting in the Knutsford hotel may be busy for several days yet. Transcontinental business is being gone over so thoroughly this year that it is thought tomorrow evening can not possibly see an adjournment. An unconfirmed rumor has it that, among other things to be done, is the reduction of price of the old 50 script book calling for 300 miles of travel. If a purchaser of this book obeys all the instructions he is given, he will find which means his travelling costs him about 25 cents a mile instead of the three-cent-per-mile basis figuring in other forms of tickets.

## RIFLE BATTLE IN SHEEP CAMP

Murray Resident Gets Word of Fight Between Partner And Thief.

ATTACK IS UNSUCCESSFUL.

Fellow Stampedes Band of Three Hundred Sheep but is Driven to Cover and Flight.

Henry Harker of Murray has received a letter from Wyoming which tells of an attempt to steal sheep from a flock owned jointly by himself and George C. Watts and how it was frustrated in a running battle. The Harker-Watts flocks are grazing near Red Desert, Wyo., and about 10 days ago a nery fellow got into the flock, driving a band of over 200 head away from the rest. Tying down the "blacks" so they could not lead their companions back to the fold, they then started across country with the stray band ahead of him.

**DRIVEN BEHIND ROCKS.**  
The fellow had a good start on George C. Watts, who, with a herder was in charge. The thief had covered over five miles and three times that distance was covered before he was trailed down. Then he showed fight. Shots were exchanged, Watts finally shooting the thief's horse from beneath him. Jumping clear of the animal he took to his feet and succeeded in getting behind a rock. From this position he pumped at his pursuers in lively fashion and Mr. Watts and his assistant returned missiles just as lively.

**PLAYED POSSUM.**  
Suddenly the thief's gun became silent. His pursuers thought they had hit him, but fearing he might be "playing possum" did not get in the open before the rock. They put their sheep together and drove them back. That they acted wisely in not rushing down upon the rock was made clear next day when the thief had appeared at another camp, suffering with an injured arm and leg, and making lengthy explanations, borrowed a horse, promising to return it.

Since then he has not been seen, although Mr. Harker expects to get some news any minute. The thief is well known throughout the country, and if seen will be arrested on receipt of a camping outfit left behind in his flight has been turned over to the authorities.

**SEAGER IS DISCHARGED.**  
Lorenzo Seager was given a preliminary hearing this morning in Judge Diehl's court on the charge of embezzling \$60 from the Copper Giant Mining company about a year ago. It was alleged that Seager was given \$60 to buy supplies to take out to a mine and that he had embezzled the money. The state failed to make a case against the accused and he was ordered discharged.

**DEATH OF FAITHFUL WOMAN.**  
Mrs. Susanna Ward Brady Succumbs At Age of Ninety Years.

A very worthy woman, and a true and tried Latter-day Saint was called home to her last reward at 8:07 p. m. yesterday. In the death of Mrs. Susanna Ward Brady, who would have reached her nineteenth milestone February 21, the residents of this city lost a true and tried Latter-day Saint. Mrs. Mary J. Hoge, 1294 Thirteenth East street, Sugar House ward, of disabilities incident to old age, and with which she lived, she had lived a life of usefulness and benefit to her fellow man. Mrs. Brady was a devoted and true Latter-day Saint, and Mrs. Jennie B. Elliott, a resident of the city, where her husband is engaged in mining. Mrs. Brady's husband died seven years ago.

Mrs. Hoge is a sister-in-law of Judge Hiles, the well known attorney, and prominent Old Fellow. Her late husband was a veteran of the Civil war and a member of the James B. McNeill post, G. A. R., of this city, and she herself a member of the funeral will be held from the residence on Thirteenth East street, next at 12 noon, with interment in the Hoge family lot at Mt. Olivet cemetery.

Mrs. Brady was born in Leicester, Mass., England, emigrated to Utah and Salt Lake City in 1850. She was a zealous worker in the church, and not long after her arrival here went to Sanpete county, the first white woman to ever enter that part of the state. She lived at Fairview, teaching there for 17 years. Her work was so successful that it attracted the attention of President Brigham Young, who appreciated her zeal that he Pima and Papago Indians of Arizona. Mrs. Brady located at Lehi and Mesa City, A. T., where she proved herself for 29 years the trust reposed in her, and the gratifying results among the aborigines. Her sight then failing here, and being afflicted also with deafness, she returned to Utah, and for the last six years lived with her daughter, Mrs. Hoge, until called away. Mrs. Brady will leave her death with feelings of sadness.

**EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGED.**  
A warrant was issued from Judge Diehl's court this morning for the arrest of one B. F. Crossley, on the charge of embezzlement. The warrant was placed in the hands of a deputy sheriff for service. Crossley is accused of embezzling the sum of \$10 from the Brown School Publishing company. When arrested the accused will be arraigned before Judge Diehl.

**WEATHER REPORT.**  
Record at the local office, U. S. weather bureau, for 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. today.

Temperature at 8 a. m. 31 degrees. Maximum at 10 a. m. 35. Minimum at 8 p. m. 19. Accumulated deficiency since January 1st, 68.4 inches.

Forecast till 6 p. m. S. M. WEDNESDAY.

Local forecast for Salt Lake City and Utah-Fair tonight and Wednesday.

**TODAY'S TEMPERATURES.**

8 a. m. 31. 9 a. m. 32. 10 a. m. 35. 11 a. m. 36. 12 m. 37. 1 p. m. 38. 2 p. m. 39. 3 p. m. 40. 4 p. m. 41. 5 p. m. 42. 6 p. m. 43. 7 p. m. 44. 8 p. m. 45. 9 p. m. 46. 10 p. m. 47. 11 p. m. 48. 12 m. 49.

**YESTERDAY'S RECORD.**

Highest 40. Lowest 19. Precipitation .00. Wind S. by E. 10 to 20. Clouds 100.

McDonald not only makes Dutch Chocolates superbly well, but adds to them a touch of personality through zeal, patience and persistent up-to-dateness that makes them individual, distinct and unforgettable.

McDonald, Salt Lake, exclusive manufacturer of fine chocolates.

## HORTICULTURAL PLANT BREEDING

Prof. William Horne's Address Before the Fruit Growers' Convention.

INSPECTION OF NURSERIES.

"Bill Nye" Smith of the Centerville Nurseries Presents the Humorous Phases of the Business.

There were nearly 200 fruit growers present at today's morning session of the Horticultural convention. The counties of Wasatch, Utah, Sanpete, Juab, Weber, Cache, Boxelder, Blaine, Emery, Grand, Carbon, Beaver, Tooele and Salt Lake were well represented. In a brief address, President Duffin paid a high compliment to the usefulness of the business, and in the interest of horticulture of Hon. Thomas Judd, president of the state board of horticulture. He had devoted the best part of his life to promoting the growth of the fruit industry in Utah.

**NURSERYMAN AND FRUIT GROWER.**  
Charles Smith of Smith Brothers' Nursery, Centerville, began the session with a brief address on the relations of the "Nurseryman and Fruit Grower." The humorous and practical sides of the business were told as Mr. Smith only could tell it, and kept his auditor convulsed with laughter. Coming down to the serious question of ordering, he suggested that before ordering his trees find out what kinds of fruit his soil is best adapted for and then order intelligently of a reliable nurseryman, keeping in mind the fact that he has then plant and care for them properly.

Messrs. P. A. Dix, manager Davis County Nurseries, and M. B. Soxles, manager Utah Nursery company of this city, further discussed the nursery business and its difficulties, urging that nurserymen and fruitgrowers should work together for the improvement of horticultural conditions.

**INSPECTION OF NURSERIES.**  
Mr. W. O. Knudson, one of Brigham City's most successful fruit growers, and Boxelder county fruit tree inspector, delivered an address on the inspection of nursery stock, and orchard trees. The home nurseries are as a rule free from disease or insect pests. Were none but home grown trees set out in Utah orchards, the state would be free from such pests, and the troubles which menace the industry in other states.

Mr. B. H. Bower, of the Utah county nurseries, of Provo, led in the inspection of the duties of nursery inspection.

**PLANT BREEDING.**  
Prof. William Horne of the B. Y. University, Provo, discussed the question of "Plant Breeding as Applied to Horticulture." He began his paper with a quotation from Prof. L. H. Bailey:

"The opportunities of the horticulturist are just beginning to be recognized. Most of our work has been in the selection of superior characters. Real horticultural research is only begun."

On the biological side, the concern of the horticulturist is two-fold. First, to make two kinds of grass grow where only one grew before; to make each blade better than its parent were. Our definite and methodical work has been directed chiefly toward the former and not the latter. We are now beginning to make better plants by augmenting the capabilities of the soil, and by extra care of the plant. We shall now attempt similar effort by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces gradual improvements inside the variety, until a variety shall develop into some thing better than itself. We shall now attempt to make a variety of plants by making better plants. Of course there has been remarkable progress in varieties of plants; but for the most part it has been fortuitous and unpractical. The new plant breeding is more definite and methodical. We are even yet mostly concerned with the production of concrete varieties, following the age-long conception that species and varieties are entities, very distinct and that the best plant-breeding is that which produces