

A COMING INDUSTRY.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE SUCCESSFUL GROWING OF BEETS.

What the Nebraska Agricultural Experimental Station Says on the Subject—Data to be Collected Showing How an Important Industry May be Successfully Prosecuted—Important Suggestions and Recommendations—Questions to be Answered.

Suggestions to Beet Growers, from the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station.

Because of the great importance of the sugar industry to this state, the Experiment station has undertaken the labor and expense of collecting data to show whether or not Nebraska can raise beets sufficiently rich in sugar to make this industry a success.

To this end we distributed seed last year as widely as possible under the circumstances. The results of this work have been already published as Bulletin No. 13, Agricultural Experiment Station.

This year there has been an almost universal interest manifested throughout the state in the subject of sugar beets. A large amount of seed has been distributed with suggestions as to the manner of cultivating, etc. Many farmers have already sent us specimens of beets for analysis, together with partial reports of their experiments during the season. Again let me urge upon everyone who has experimented in beet raising this year to complete his work by sending to us, for analysis, specimens of beets, together with as full a record of his work as possible. If you stop short of this all of your labor, so far as furnishing facts for the benefit of the people of the state is concerned, has been in vain. The analysis costs you nothing, and this year you can send beets at our expense. In sending please remember to attach to each beet its name, and with each lot sent give post office address, including county.

For complete directions as to sending specimens, see pages 2 and 81, Bulletin 13, copy of which will be sent you on application, if you have not it at hand.

Already many persons throughout the state have expressed a desire to continue growing experimental plots, and numerous inquiries have been received for seed, and for more information in regard to cultivation. In answer to these the following suggestions are made:

A good "sugar beet soil" is a deep moist loam that has been under cultivation for some years, and is underlain by a porous sub-soil. It should be deep, as the roots seek their nourishment at a considerable depth. It should have a porous sub-soil that a good drainage, on the one hand, and a good reservoir for moisture, on the other, may be had. The best localities are those on level or slightly sloping land, protected from the strong winds of early spring.

Preparations for planting should be made this autumn by plowing as deep as possible (twelve to fourteen inches). If shallow plowing has heretofore been the rule deep cultivation should be reached gradually by plowing two or three inches deeper each year until the proper depth has been reached. In the spring plow again, thoroughly pulverize the soil and plank or roll it. Measure exactly the ground to be sown (say a space ten feet square for each variety of seed); this is absolutely necessary in order to estimate accurately the yield.

The time of planting is important and should be governed largely by the temperature. Begin planting when the daily temperature (or the temperature of the soil) is from 48 to 50 degrees F.; usually from the middle of April to the first of May. The seed should be planted in rows from fifteen to eighteen inches apart, and covered to a depth of from three-fourths of an inch to one inch. After seeding, roll the plants to keep the seed from being uncovered by the wind. When the young plants appear, the ground should be hoed to prevent drying out, and to keep the weeds down. When the plants have reached the fourth leaf, thin to a distance of from six to eight inches apart, according as the soil is rich or poor. Hoe frequently until the leaves cover the ground.

The experiment station will furnish seed for experimental planting, of the best varieties, to all persons applying for same and enclosing two cent stamp to pay return postage on seed. We require further that each person taking seed for the season of 1891 shall agree to send samples of beets to the station for analysis, without cost to us. We will make the analysis, collect information, publish results, and furnish each correspondent with a copy of the bulletin free.

Applications for seed should be made as early as possible, that we may know how much seed to provide, and that it may be prepared for mailing. This seed will be distributed sometime between February 15 and April 10, 1891.

If the sugar beet industry is ever to be a success in this country we must first raise our own seed. In selecting beets for seed growing choose only those that have grown well under ground, are long and conical in shape, and are not over two and one-half pounds in weight. A good idea of what is desirable can be had from figure 2, page 49, Bulletin 13.

For winter keeping, seed beets should be packed in sand and stored in a cool place protected from frost.

For planting the seed beets, the ground should be prepared as for seeding, but the beets should be planted at greater distances when grown for the seed; from two to three feet apart is considered necessary.

If further information is desired,

address the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, P. O. Box 675, Lincoln, Neb., who will answer questions or refer them to the proper person for answer.

HUDSON H. NICHOLSON,
Director of the Station.

Gladstone at Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 23.—Mr. Gladstone delivered the first speech of his Scotch campaign yesterday in the corn exchange, this city. There was a tremendous crush of people eager to see and hear the great liberal leader, and when the hall had been crowded to suffocation thousands of disappointed persons were left outside, to return home or listen to speakers of lesser note who address overflow meetings in open air. The audience in the hall numbered about 5,000. Mr. Gladstone was enthusiastically greeted on making his appearance. He was in excellent health and his voice was clear and strong. He spoke without visible sign of fatigue.

In opening his address he remarked that though many questions of importance were before the public, the problem which continued to eclipse all others and to demand the almost undivided attention of those who strove to promote the well being of the nation, was the Irish problem. The country had come to recognize the fact that this question must be settled before other questions could be dealt with. It was one which affected the health and vitality of the state so intimately that, in truth, no other question could be properly considered while this remained in menace. The opponents of home rule had hoodwinked and deluded their constituencies before the election by pledging themselves not to rely upon brute force in the government of Ireland. They had promised to provide an effective system of local self-government for that part of the kingdom. They had put themselves on record as opposed to any advances from the British treasury for the purpose of buying estates from landlords in Ireland. How had these pledges, upon which the people had granted them the reins of government, been adhered to in the actual history of their administration? The very first important measure proposed by the present government was a measure for the government of the Irish people by coercion. This has been the favorite baiting of the Tory fathers. True, a local government bill had been brought in, but it was a feeble offspring, poorly nourished, and so badly neglected that it was rapidly dwindling into nothingness.

As to the third pledge, it had apparently been wholly forgotten; for in the proposal pending before parliament in regard to expropriation of Irish Estates, there was a provision by which £40,000,000 pounds of money drawn from the British people by taxation was to pass into the pockets of holders of land in Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone proceeded to discuss the provisions of the land purchase bill, and subjected the entire measure to a severe criticism, in which his well-known skill in financial analysis was exhibited so strikingly as to elicit round after round of applause from his closely attentive audience. Recurring to the subject of coercive methods of government he remarked that the conservatives took credit upon themselves for setting Ireland right by means of a firm and resolute government. But so poorly had they earned the right to make such a boast, that it might truly be said that defective though the law was, the administration of it was worse than the law itself. Indeed, so deplorable was the state to which affairs had been brought that he would not hesitate to declare that the Irish people ought to hate the law, though he would not sanction lawlessness, even though the Irish people had constantly before them an eminently bad example of lawlessness in quarters which should be the fountain head of legality. For the government of Ireland was itself a perfect pattern of unlawfulness, and its methods were such as could not fail to provoke among the people feelings of justifiable resentment. It was hardly necessary to mention particular instances of these illegal methods, for such instances had lately been conspicuously impressed upon the public mind. It was grossly illegal to close the court room against the people. Trials should be open to the public view. The appointment of Mr. Shannon, one of the trial magistrates, to sit in judgment upon Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien and other accused nationalists was, while perhaps technically legal, a gross scandal, not merely because he had been previously called upon to act as an executive officer, in dealing with the people now brought before him in judicial capacity, but also because in the case of Mr. Dillon particularly there was a personal quarrel between the men, which it was only fair to assume must create a bias in the mind of the magistrate. In dwelling upon the action of the police, in attacking respectable and peaceable citizens and visitors with batons, Mr. Gladstone remarked that after such conduct on the part of the police at Mitchellstown, Tipperary and elsewhere it would be expecting impossibilities to look for the maintenance of popular respect of the constabulary or their administration of law. Further than this the systematic brutality of the police was crowned by the insult of chronic absenteeism on the part of responsible officials. Mr. Balfour, the head of the Irish government, seemed to feel that it was no part of the business of a minister for Ireland to reside for any length of time in the country whose needs and demands he was supposed to be familiar with.

It was absenteeism that formed the most significant signs of the lowest degradation reached by Ireland in the last century; and this practice had now

been made the constant habit of the chief secretary, who had fairly haunted his absence in the face of the people. What was the condition of the country as the result of such brutality and neglect? The government had the audacity to boast that Ireland had grown peaceable under its administration, yet it kept six fold more armed policemen in Ireland than in the whole of England and Scotland. The British people were forced to pay £1,600,000 annually to support the police in Ireland for the purpose of assisting the landlords to collect their rents; at least this was apparently the chief function of the constabulary. The English and Scotch landlords, who maintained fair and equitable relations with their tenants did not ask the aid of the police in collecting their rents. Yet their occasional losses footed up more than those of the Irish landlords, thanks to the merciless severity of a land system backed by the batons and rifles of the police. Meanwhile, what had become of the promises for Irish local self-government? Mr. Gladstone challenged the government to grant a general election, and asserted with confidence that, should an appeal to the country be allowed, the result would prove that the people had been won over by conservative misgovernment to the approval of the experiment of home rule. With this great question settled on terms honorable alike to England and Ireland the last fortress of bigotry and oppression would succumb to the attack of liberal principles. Justice to Ireland would rid the empire of an intolerable nuisance and deep disgrace, and would gild with a brighter glow than any former period the years of Victoria's glorious reign.

Missouri Train Wreckers at Work.
LIBERTY, Mo., Oct. 24.—George Smith of this place, while walking on the track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway near here, surprised four men at work in loosening the rails. He informed the police, but the would-be wreckers disappeared. They were evidently preparing to shift the rails in order to wreck a Burlington passenger train. Great excitement prevails over the discovery and it is greatly increased by the result of the coroner's investigation into the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul wreck of yesterday which proved that it also was accomplished by train-wreckers.

A Fatal Wreck on the Rail.
CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 23.—A collision occurred yesterday morning at 4:30 on the Cincinnati Southern railway in a tunnel a quarter of a mile north of Sloan's Valley station, between freight and passenger trains. The engines of the two trains dashed into each other in the tunnel, which is a sixth of a mile long, and the cars following were jammed into each other in a mass.

Then came the added horror of a conflagration. No description of the scenes has yet been made—only the bare results have been telegraphed to the officials here.

Engineer John Pimlett died this afternoon, making six victims of the tunnel collision.

The initial cause of the accident was a wreck which occurred last night at Elith station, two miles below Somerset. The delay to passenger trains by this wreck caused the mistake of the engineer and conductor of the freight train by which the tunnel collision occurred. Fortunately the passenger train had not entirely gone into the tunnel when the crash came, and so the three sleepers which did not leave the track served as a means of escape for the passengers. These sleepers were detached and drawn away from the burning train, but the baggage and mail cars and two coaches burned.

From the stories of railroad men who arrived here to-night it appears that the wreck was due to the carelessness of the crew of freight train No. 22. This train was instructed to wait at Sloan's Valley until passenger trains Nos. 9 and 5 had passed. The wait was a long one and all of the crew of the freight train went to sleep. Engineer Pimlett awakened just after No. 9 had passed, and assuming that it was No. 5 and that the road was clear, aroused the crew and the train went on. The approach to both ends of the tunnel is sharply curved and within a hundred feet of the mouth of it the trains met. One sleeper and one coach of the passenger train were saved, the train hands and passengers pushing them back up the track.

The flames started a few minutes after the collision, and the wooden lining of the tunnel is still burning to-night.

A brave man, whose name could not be learned, hearing the cries of George Long in the baggage car, seized an ax, cut a hole in the car and rescued Long. In the express compartment of the car was E. P. Ruffner, United States express messenger. The unknown hero worked hard to cut away for Ruffner to escape, although the flames were darting all about him. The effort was unsuccessful, and Ruffner finally shouted from his prison to go away himself, to say good-bye to his family and tell them that his would-be rescuer did all a man could do to save his life. The unknown hero staggered out of the tunnel with his hair and clothing badly scorched and fell down in a faint. None of the men in the excitement thought of learning the hero's name, but it is believed that he is a railroad man.

Others of the train men had wonderful escapes. It is miraculous that any of the passengers escaped without injury.

Secretary Blaine said in answer to an inquiry that the alleged interview with him published in the syndicate newspaper letter in Washington and elsewhere, touching the "sphere of woman," was wholly a fiction. He had never uttered a single word of the matter attributed to him.

Summary Discharged.
CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The Western Union operators of this city are talking a good deal about the summary discharge of several of their colleagues. They assert that the men were let go because they were too active in promoting the interests of the new bro-

MAKING BEET SUGAR.

SECRETARY RUSK'S RECENT VISIT TO GRAND ISLAND.

One of the Essentials to Anything Like Success in the Important Industry of Sugar Manufacture—Data to be Prepared of the Growing of the Beets to Final Marketing of the Sugar—World's Fair Matters—Western Union Operators Being Summarily Discharged.

Making Beet Sugar in Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—In the course of his recent Western trip Secretary Rusk visited Grand Island, Neb., accompanied by Dr. Wiley, chief of the chemical division of his department, to inspect the large and well equipped sugar factory there established. The factory is the only one this side of the Rocky Mountains, there being two in California, one of which has been in successful operation for several years. At Grand Island the secretary found one of the essentials to anything like success in the important industry of sugar manufacture—a factory backed by ample capital, equipped with all the facilities adapted to beet sugar manufacture as developed during the successful prosecution of this industry in those countries in Europe in which it has become a leading industry, and furthermore provided with thoroughly competent, experienced, and capable technical workers. The supply of sugar beets at that place is obtained by contracts made with over 600 farmers, extending throughout an area of 100 miles in all directions from the factory. The railroads have made such rates of freight on sugar beets as will, it is believed, enable the farmers even at the distance (100 miles) to deliver their beets at the factory at a good profit to themselves. This season, owing to unfavorable weather, the yield of beets, so far as quantity is concerned, has been somewhat disappointing; nevertheless the supply will be ample to make a thorough test of the possibilities of successful beet sugar production in Nebraska.

Every load of beets delivered at the factory is sampled, and the sample scientifically tested to ascertain the sugar content; and a certain standard having been adopted as a minimum, with a fixed price per ton, the price to the grower varies from the minimum standard upward. The amount of beets already delivered at the factory at the time of Secretary Rusk's visit was nearly 700 tons, and the managers were awaiting only the receipt of a full week's supply of beets, about 2,100 tons, before putting the factory in operation. The analysis of the beets already received indicated a high standard of sugar contents. Moreover, the high per cent, securing correspondingly high prices, will, in a large measure at least, compensate the growers for this season's comparatively small yield. Correspondence with the United States signal service, moreover, has resulted in the encouraging assurance to the growers that in no year since properly authenticated weather records are accessible has the season in that part of Nebraska been so dry during the growing period of the beets. A reasonably successful result this season, therefore, it is believed, can be regarded as affording encouraging assurance as to the general average crop in the future.

The secretary detailed one of the assistants in the chemical division of the department to remain at Grand Island during the season of sugar manufacture, and to prepare carefully for the use of the department all the data available in relation to the work from the growing of the beet to the final marketing of the sugar.

The general outlook as to the possibilities of successful sugar-beet culture in this country Secretary Rusk regards as encouraging. The chief dangers to be apprehended, on the one hand, are the too venturesome undertaking of beet-sugar manufacture by persons lacking adequate capital, trained managers, and complete plant, and on the other hand the neglect or indifference of some of the farmers themselves to the scientific methods and to that close observation of detail which in other countries have been found essential to the successful growing of the crop.

World's Fair Matters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A meeting of the foreign affairs committee of the world's fair Columbian commission was held at the Gilsey house. There were also present four members of the foreign exhibit committee of the local directory.

The committee's time was occupied principally with the recommendation by W. E. Curtis of the state department, that, army and navy officers should be detailed by South American countries to do their utmost towards making the exhibits from those countries what they should be. This, he thought, could be accomplished through the secretary of state. He also suggested the establishment of a bureau at Washington and read a letter from Secretary Blaine urging the importance of the matter and stating that it was not at all overestimated.

The subject of the appointment of commissioners to South American countries was referred to a sub-committee.

Prof. Adler of John Hopkins' university was appointed to superintend the plan submitted by him and approved by the commissioners for securing a large exhibit from the orient.

erhood that has been forming for some time past. Superintendent Tubbs of the Chicago district, when asked this afternoon why the men were discharged, said that he had not told them the reason, and certainly would not inform the newspapers. The reporter then went to General Superintendent Clowry for some information. Colonel Clowry said:

"Why or on what grounds these men were dismissed concerns only ourselves, and cannot interest the public." The colonel added that the company cared nothing about the men's organizations, but knows when men are not faithful to its interests and when they neglect their business. "We notice, too," said he, "when men manifest a disposition to interfere with our business, and in fact to run it themselves. We are running the business of the company for the stockholders, and we don't propose to have anybody interfere with the company's affairs."

Live Stock Quarantine.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The regulations prescribed by the department of agriculture for the inspection and quarantine of meat cattle, sheep and other remnants and swine imported into the United States, designates the following as important quarantine stations: On the Atlantic seaboard, the ports of Boston, New York and Baltimore; on the Pacific seaboard, San Diego; along the boundary of the United States and Mexico, Brownsville, Paso del Norte, Eagle Pass, Laredo and Nogales; along the border or the boundary line of the United States and British Columbia and Canada, through the custom ports in the collection districts of Aroostook and Bangor, Me., Buffalo Creek, Niagara, Cape Vincent, Chamberlain and Oswegatchie, N. Y., Detroit, Port Huron and Superior, Mich., Duluth, Minn., and Puget Sound, Wash.

The order and regulations issued by the department for the inspection of cattle and sheep for export provide that inspection may be made at the following named stock yards: Kansas City, Mo., Chicago, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Boston and Charlestown, Mass., New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk and Newport News, Va. All cattle shipped from any of the aforesaid yards must be tagged before being shipped to the ports of export. Cattle arriving at ports of export from other parts of the United States will be tagged at said ports.

Paddock's Pure Food Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 23.—The state association of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association adopted a resolution favoring bill 3,991, known as the Paddock pure food bill, under which all drugs and food products are required to be properly branded when offered for sale and all adulterations prohibited under heavy penalties. The resolution further declares that the delegates are opposed to any such measure as the Conger compound lard bill, which, they say, is class legislation, taxing one industry for the benefit of another. A memorial to congress favoring the Paddock bill and condemning the Conger bill as a measure of fraud for the benefit of the "big four" packers and other monopolists was signed by a large number of the delegates.

The following officers were elected: President, Cicero J. Lindley of Bond; vice-president, James M. Washburn of Williamson; secretary, W. E. Robinson of Bond; treasurer, James Creed of Marion.

Blown to Atoms.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 24.—One of the fulminate departments of the Union metallic cartridge company was blown up with terrible force this morning. George Butler and his son Fred were employed in the department at the time. A moment before the explosion the son became frightened and left the place. His father was blown to atoms. The explosion shattered a large quantity of glass in the main buildings on the opposite side of the street. A large force of operators, mostly girls, became so excited that they left the shop. The exact cause of the explosion cannot be ascertained.

The Indian Craze Abating.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 24.—Over 1,000 civilized Indians from the Crow Creek country, Yankton agencies, passed here yesterday, returning from Standing Rock, where they went some time since principally to try and persuade their more barbarous brothers that there was nothing in the coming of an Indian messiah.

They report that the excitement still continues, though it is abating somewhat for the reason that the army authorities have used stringent means by arresting a good many leaders in the craze. It is having a good effect on the balance.

Colored Children Kill Each Other.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Oct. 24.—Information from Spotsylvania says that in the neighborhood of Peaks a few days ago a gentleman while hunting in the backwoods came upon a hut in which the bodies of two colored boys in a decomposed state were found. It seems that they had fought several days ago and one of them had killed the other, while from the wounds the other had received death resulted. The child in the hut had its collar bone broken and was in a critical condition. Another male child who was ill was so cruelly bandaged by a woman who had been in charge that the little fellow was suffering terribly when discovered. The negroes in charge of the children have been arrested and will be tried as being parties to the crime.

The trial in London of Stephen Holmes, alias Stephen Smith, an American, who was charged with stealing jewels belonging to the Duke of Edinburgh in May last, resulted in a verdict of "not proven."

Fatal Shooting in Box Butte County.
ALLIANCE, Neb., Oct. 27.—The most serious shooting affray that has ever occurred in Box Butte county was that yesterday at about noon at the farm house of Enos Kerr, about twelve miles north of Alliance, resulting in the instant death of a young man living in the neighborhood named Ferd Robinson, and what may prove a mortal wound to the eldest daughter of Mr. Kerr. The difficulty arose from the wounded girl's determination to marry one young man, while her parents urged the suit of another. The evidence before the coroner's jury brought out the facts as follows:

Myrtle Kerr, the wounded girl, had received attentions from Frank Foreman, a cowboy, which had received the encouragement of the girl's parents, and notwithstanding it was contrary to her inclinations, she had yielded to their importunities and entered upon an engagement with him. Meanwhile, pending the final step, she had formed an attachment with Charles M. Thorlton, a young man living a few miles from the scene of the tragedy. To this Mr. Kerr stoutly objected, and the outcome was that last Tuesday morning the couple started through the sand hills for Hyannis, about seventy-five miles distant. Arriving there they found awaiting them Mr. Kerr, Frank Foreman and Fred Robinson, the man who was killed. Robinson had been keeping company with the girl's sister and had accompanied her father to take part in the altercation. Hot words are said to have been spoken and threats made, but Mr. Kerr at last agreed to let Thorlton marry his daughter the next Sunday if they would return home and be married under his own roof. They agreed to this and the party arrived home Saturday morning. Thorlton went home and returned in a wagon about noon accompanied by his brother. He intended to go over to Mr. Kerr to go to the county seat for the marriage license. His betrothed came out and informed him that her parents had been urging her to give him up and marry Foreman, which she had decided to do. He expostulated with her and she consented to go with him at once and be married, and commenced climbing into the wagon. The old man ran and seized her by the waist and then commenced a struggle for the possession of the girl. Thorlton drew a revolver to cover Kerr, who held his daughter between him and the weapon. At this time Robinson, who had been in the house talking to the younger girl, came out with a revolver, supposedly for the purpose of quelling the disturbance, and was shot by Thorlton while in the act of raising his gun. The ball, a 45-calibre, entered a little above the heart, causing death almost instantly. Foreman, who was standing near, made a grab for the revolver and one or two shots were fired at him, and then Myrtle Kerr ran and attempted to take the gun from her lover and was accidentally shot through the left side.

A False Bride.

WOONSOCKET, S. D., Oct. 27.—Mrs. Elizabeth Rearrick lies in jail here on the charge of murdering her husband. Three months ago Charles Rearrick married Miss Elizabeth Beaudet and the couple went to live on a farm four miles north of here. Last Saturday the wife came to town and purchased a bottle of strychnine on the plea that she wanted it for the extermination of rats. A portion of this she placed in her husband's milk this morning and he became violently ill, dying before medical aid could reach him. The body of the dead man was brought here and an autopsy showed that his death resulted from strychnine poisoning. The coroner's jury found a verdict accordingly. Mrs. Rearrick has been keeping continually since she was placed in jail and refused to talk. Neighboring farmers say she recently received a letter from an old lover in Wisconsin and they concluded that she was paving the way to marrying him.

A Visit of Significance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—Upon the face of it the coming visit of the Brazilian squadron to the United States is a sort of return compliment for the recent visit of the White squadron to Brazil appears to have very little commercial significance, yet inside diplomatic circles regard it as an indication of a determination on the part of the authorities of the Brazilian republic to enter into such negotiations as will result in securing closer commercial ties between the two countries. It is understood here, too, Minister Riego, who will sail for his new post at Rio de Janeiro immediately after the election, has been instructed to enter into negotiations with the idea of securing a reciprocity treaty with Brazil which can be submitted for consideration by the senate during the coming winter. In order to accomplish this rapid work will be necessary, but owing to the evident desire on the part of both governments it is believed that the efforts of the minister will be successful, and that in return for free entry into our ports of many of the products of Brazil the new republic will consent to lift the existing tariff on nearly everything which goes from the United States to the newest republic on the American continent.

Forty-Six Million Brick Lost.

ROUNDOUT, N. Y., Oct. 27.—The Hudson river yesterday showed the highest tide in forty years. Brick yards showed an enormous loss and millions of brick are lost. The yards between Roseton and Albany are submerged. It is estimated that 46,000,000 brick have been lost in the Kingston district. The fires were put out in kilns in process of burning, green kilns were thrown down and brick underneath the sheds washed away.