STATE OF OHIO UNDER WATER

Dreadful Loss of Life and Property in Inundated Districts

A despatch from Dayton, Ohio, says: All persons but a few of those hundreds of persons who have been marooned in the downtown section of flooded Dayton are safe. This was the news brought out on Thursday by an Associated Press staff man, the first to succeed in the perilous task of penetrating as far north as the Big Miami River, which runs through the centre of the town.

Chief of Police J. N. Allaback, himself marooned, who has been directing the rescue work, gave the first information as to the situation in what has heretofore been the waterbound district.

Except for possible loss of life on the north side of the river, there will not be more than 200 dead in Dayton, according to Allaback's estimate after he had been given information as to the situation on the south side.

The worst condition found near the centre of the flood was in the workhouse, where 60 prisoners have not had a drop of water nor a bite of food for two days. The men revolted and demanded their liberty and a chance to fight for their lives. Since then the workhouse has been a mad-house, according to Superintendent Johnson. The prisoners repeatedly fought with Johnson and threatened to kill both him and his family.

May Have to Shoot.

Johnson asked that a detachment of the National Guard be assigned to help handle the men. He declared that the men would have to be shot if they escaped from their cells.

North of Burns Avenue as far as Fourth Street the water was found to be from three to six feet deep.

Beyond Fourth Street the water has receded to make it possible in many places to proceed on foot. From Fourth Street to the Big Miami River relief work was taken up by a committee headed by Chief Allaback. All grocery stores were commandeered, and although in most cases the goods were covered with water, yet sufficient supplies were found to prevent great suffering among those in the interior dry strip.

No Cases of Starvation.

While there may be many deaths in individual homes, which have been without food or drink, there was no place but the workhouse where any considerable number of people were held without food. None had had enough, but no case approaching actual starvation was found.

Knowledge that the death list is likely to prove so low in the downtown section gave rise to a hope that even in North Dayton, about which nearly all hope had been abandoned, there might be comparatively few deaths.

The progress of the first canoe into the waterbound district was greeted with appeals for bread and water. In nearly every house left standing people were asked whether there had been any deaths, and with only a few exceptions all replied that there had not.

Beckel Hotel Not Burned.

It was impossible to approach within several blocks of the fire zone in the canoe, but there appeared every indication that the Beckel House had not been burned, and that the fire had been confined to the blocks beyond Jefferson and Third Streets.

The 300 guests of the Algonquin Hotel have been kept comfortable except for the continuous dread of fire. The water reached to the second floor, but all supplies had been moved to places of safety, and those in the hotel experienced little discomfort.

Two hundred women and babies found refuge in a paint factory in North Dayton, where they found sufficient food to keep them from acute suffering. An effort is to be made at once to rescue them.

Victim's Cheerful Spirit.

One of the remarkable features was the cheerful spirit with which flood victims viewed their plight. This was Dayton's first big flood in many years. Much of the submerged area had been considered safe from high water, but as the majority of residents of these sections looked out on all sides upon a great sweep of muddy, swiftly-moving water they seemed undisturbed.

In some of the poorer sections the attitude of the marooned was not so cheerful. As a motor-boat passed beneath the second floor of one partly submerged house a man leaned out and threatened to shoot unless they took off his wife and baby that had just been born. The woman, almost dying, was let down from the window by a rope and taken to a place of refuge.

Further on members of a motor-boat party were startled by shots in the second floor of a house about which five feet of water swirled. The boat was stopped, and a man fired from the window.

"Why are you shooting?" he was asked. "Oh, just amusing myself shooting at rats that come upstairs; when are you going to take me out of here?" he replied.

Situation is Brighter.

According to city officials, it is impossible to estimate the number who perished in the fire which swept the entire district on the north side of Third Street between Jefferson Street and the canal, a distance of more than a square and a half.

All patrons of the Beckel House are safe. Police and volunteers constructed a bridge over alleys and the tops of adjoining buildings to a point of safety.

The water receded rapidly. An occasional snow flurry and biting gusts of wind added to the discomfort of the rescue crews, but they remained steadily at work.

Estimate of Conditions.

The following is a tabulated estimate of conditions:

Dead—Accurate estimates impossible, probably under	200
Marooned	70,000
Residences submerged	15,000
Miles of streets inundated.	120
Persons provided for in rescue stations	5,000
Horses killed	500
Automobiles damaged	1,000

These were tentative figures of damage that placed Dayton's pecuniary loss at $25,000,000, estimated by persons who had explored parts of the flood area:

Houses damaged to extent of $2,000 each	2,000
Houses classified under damage figures of $1,000	6,000
Cannot be repaired under $500 each	7,000

Damage to buildings in the business district were set at $2,500,000, and it was believed this amount would apply to stocks of stores. Figures available at manufacturing plants placed damage under this head at $1,000,000. The loss on automobiles was set at $500,000. It was believed the damage to household goods would amount into the millions, because in many sections of the submerged area the water reached to the second floor of hundreds of houses.

25 Victims at Columbus.

A despatch from Columbus, Ohio, says: Twenty-five persons were drowned and great property damage was wrought by the Scioto River floods at Chillicothe, which had been cut off from communication until late on Thursday, according to the statement of G. W. Perry, editor of the Chillicothe Gazette, over long-distance telephone. Mr. Perry said that while many persons were missing, the known death list will not exceed 25. A great part of Chillicothe is under water.

Fifty Bodies Found.

A despatch from Columbus, Ohio, says: Coroner Benkert, after a trip through the west side on Friday afternoon, estimated the total death list in that section would reach two hundred. Of the fifty bodies recovered at that time twenty were at the temporary morgue, thirteen at the State Hospital, eight at the Hilltop enginehouse, and the balance in the process of disentanglement from debris in backwaters.

The Dead at Chillicothe.

—A despatch from Chillicothe, Ohio, says: First authentic information regarding the loss of life shows that eighteen persons are dead. Already eleven bodies have been taken from the wreckage of homes in the east end, where many railroad men live. With field glasses seven more bodies were discovered hanging from the Kilgore bridge, three miles south of here, but it has been impossible to recover them. Conditions are much improved, the light plant having been able to resume service, and the water supply is also adequate. The estimated damage to property is one million dollars. Clearing of the wreckage has begun.

Half of City Submerged.

A despatch from Zanesville, Ohio, says: With communication being slowly restored rumors are rife of loss of life, but there are only four known deaths in this city as a result of the flood. However, practically all of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards and a large proportion of the First and Second Wards are still under from ten to thirty feet of water, and few boats have dared brave the waters. About half the entire city is still submerged. The property loss in Zanesville is estimated at between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000.

Floods at Troy, N.Y.

A despatch from Troy, N.Y., says: Martial law has been practically declared in Troy, and members of two military companies are patrolling the streets and relieving the tired firemen and police, many of whom have been on continuous duty for 48 hours. Mayor Burns has not slept in two nights, having taken charge in person of the public safety department. Fires on Friday added to the seriousness of the flood situation, and firemen were kept busy all day answering alarms in the flooded district. Damage estimated at thousands of dollars was done by fire on Friday.

Heavy Loss of Life in Peru.

A despatch from Lafayette, Indiana, says: A special telephone message to friends here from C. D. Emmons, General Manager of the Northern Indiana Traction Company, who is stranded in the flood-stricken city of Peru, said that twenty have been found dead among the refugees in the Court House there. Smallpox and diphtheria broke out among the hundreds of persons packed into the Court House and one entire corner of that building was quarantined and all the rescued persons suffering from contagious diseases were removed to that additional confinement.

Cleaning Up.

A despatch from Dayton says: The military authorities began on Sunday morning the cleaning up of Dayton and organizing it against the possibility of epidemic. Acting under Secretary of War Garrison and Major-General Leonard Wood, Major Thomas L. Rhoades divided the city into ten sanitary zones and placed a competent man in charge of the work in each zone.

In Riverdale and North Dayton, where the flood waters attained the greatest depth and degree of destructiveness, several thousand persons waded knee-deep in slimy mud, rummaging their desolated homes for clothing. All this was soaked and plastered with mud, but it was dried on the hillsides, where the populace has taken refuge. In some places in these districts the water had so far receded as to render possible the beginning of the work of cleaning the lower floors of mud and debris, so that in a few days fires can be built within the houses and the premises dried out. But it will be a long time before all Daytonians again live in their own homes.

It is believed that if the work of cleaning up can be done quickly the possibility of disease will be lessened. So far there are no more than a normal number of cases of contagious disease.

CIRCUS DAY IN DAYTON, OHIO.

Main street, one of the great business thoroughfares, is here shown on one of its gala celebrations. Torrential sweeps of water rushed through this same avenue.

OUR LETTER FROM TORONTO

WHAT THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY ARE DISCUSSING AT PRESENT TIME.

The Rector of St. Paul's Church—A Canadian Northern Town—Ontario Boy Makes Good—Tight Money.

When a man can achieve a salary of $8,000 a year merely for preaching, it goes without saying that he has gifts that are out of the ordinary. Such a man is Archdeacon H. J. Cody, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Bloor St., Toronto. The $8,000 salary is, in his case, a reality. Previous to the annual business meeting of the church the other day it was $6,000, but recognizing the great value of his work and the church being one of the wealthiest in Toronto, an increase of $2,000 a year was made with great unanimity and enthusiasm. As indicating the wealth of the congregation it may be pointed out that their income for the year amounted to over $75,000, of which more than $20,000 was devoted to Mission work.

When Archdeacon Cody began his connection with St. Paul's Church as evening preacher, several years ago, St. Paul's was a comparatively small institution, with a small church edifice and of very modest pretensions in every way. At that time Mr. Cody had just graduated, and was lecturing at Wycliffe College on Church history. It was not until fourteen years ago, in 1899, that Mr. Cody became rector of the Church. Since that date St. Paul's has grown to be one of the most active and biggest church organizations in the whole country. A magnificent new church has been erected at a cost of $290,000 for building alone, and an organ is being installed which will be the finest in Canada. The organ is being furnished by Mrs. Blackstock as a memorial to her husband, the late G. T. Blackstock. The new St. Paul's is not yet occupied, but, after many delays, is now promised for October 1st next. When finished it will be a monument to Archdeacon Cody's many abilities.

Belongs to Low Churchmen.

Perhaps the most prominent supporter Mr. Cody has at St. Paul's is Honorable S. H. Blake. He has been generous in his money contributions, but Mr. Blake's chief support lies in moral qualities. His combative abilities are well known, and he has done a great deal to make St. Paul's the militant force that it is. At Synod meetings Mr. Blake's appearance is always the signal for an increased interest, and, it may be, for dread on the part of those who may possibly fall foul of him.

Being a Wycliffe man, and having his right-hand supporter such a pronounced churchman as Mr. Blake, it can be surmised that Archdeacon Cody is far removed from the Ritualist section of the Anglican Church. So pronounced are his views and so strong is the cleavage on this point that, despite his outstanding abilities, it was impossible for him to be elected to the position of Bishop of Toronto when the seat fell vacant about five years ago, and the present Bishop elected on that occasion owes his position to a compromise between the contending forces. However, Archdeacon Cody needs no Bishopric to add to his laurels. He is, perhaps, more highly regarded than he would be in the more exalted position.

His Wide Activities.

The Archdeacon is still a young man, scarcely more than turned forty, and can look forward in the ordinary course of events to many years of useful activity and many honors. He is a distinctly Ontario product. The village of Embro in North Oxford may claim him as his own. At the University of Toronto he had a brilliant record, and for a time after graduation served as Classical Master at Ridley College, St. Catharines. It was while at his work there that he gradually came to the conclusion that the field of work in which he could do the greatest good was that of the Church. His decision has been amply justified. Though a Churchman, his activities are unusually widespread. He has taken the keenest interest in the Canadian Club movement and is in constant demand as a speaker. The trend of his mind is indicated by the subject chosen for his address before the Toronto Canadian Club the other day, namely, "The Test of a True Democracy."

Mr. Cody's congregation is itself extraordinary in representing diverse interests. It contains men of prominence in every walk of life and furnishes a representative cross-section of the community. He is revered by all who come under the influence of his preaching. The secret of his attraction probably lies in his sincerity and mental vigor. Cynics and unbelievers cannot listen to him very long. He makes them ashamed or converts them.

Taking in Leaside.

The latest controversy in civic affairs has been over the question of whether the "paper" town of Leaside is to be annexed to the city or not, the question being as to whether Leaside would be taken in or whether Toronto would be "took in."

Leaside is a Canadian Northern town site touching the borders of the corporation of Toronto on its extreme north-eastern limit. It consists at the moment of farm lands in their pure and undisturbed state. The site is a vast one, containing some 1,200 acres, and the Canadian Northern declare they propose to establish their shops there, employing perhaps thousands of men, and this, with their families and the supporting population that will be required, will, it is expected, establish a centre of population of perhaps 25,000 or 30,000 people. But this is all for the future. Meanwhile the first step taken by the Canadian Northern Railway was to ask the city to annex this vacant tract of land.

What the interests allied with the Canadian Northern Railway probably had in mind was to place the city under the obligation of furnishing civic services such as sewers, sidewalks, streets, water, etc., to the district. This would, of course, relieve the present owners of the town site of a tremendous responsibility. It is stated that annexation, carrying with it as it does the obligation to supply services immediately, adds several dollars a foot value to vacant property, and on this basis the annexation of Leaside would mean several million dollars immediate value to the property of the present owners, who are headed by Sir Donald Mann of the Canadian Northern Railway and Colonel Davidson, who has been intimately associated with the Canadian Northern interests for a number of years.

On the other hand, there are, of course, undoubted advantages to the city in having Leaside annexed at once. In this way only can the city obtain control over franchises and other matters which would be quickly complicated if left to an independent corporation.

An Ontario Boy Out West.

Mr. Arthur Meighen, M.P., an Ontario boy who has made good in the West, has been returning to his haunts of olden days in the role of a legislator and moulder of public opinion. Twenty years ago Arthur Meighen was a school boy in St. Mary's, Perth county. He is now recognized as one of the permanent men of Western Canada, Portage La Prairie being the town where as a barrister and citizen he made his reputation. While Mr. Meighen has been discussing the Navy with considerable effectiveness and brilliancy, it is doubtful if he is as happy now that his party is in power as he was when in opposition. Mr. Meighen has been described as more of a destructive than a constructive debater. Besides, as a representative of the West he has pretty radical views on some subjects, but as a ministerialist he has to recognize his responsibilities. He may not, as he did in the olden days, "rock the boat." He used to advocate duty free agricultural implements and other advanced views, and he will no doubt be heard from again. He has been described as the Parliamentary double of Honorable G. E. Foster, with the same ready tongue, the same caustic style, the same keen relish of combat.

Tight Money Continues.

There is some revival of the talk of impending reaction in the business world, but it is probable this very talk, continuing for several months, that is keeping away some reversion to duller times. Everybody exercising some caution has no doubt had a decided tendency to keep the situation in hand. If nobody had been on guard there might have been a disaster before this. Financial men do not hesitate to say that there must be a readjustment of real estate values. This dictum, however, the real estate men generally do not accept and can put up a strong argument on behalf of the contention.

The cloud on the horizon continues to be tight money. Tight money in the Autumn is no unusual thing, but it generally eases up early in the new year. So far there has been little easing up this year. If it does not ease up soon there can not help but be some retrenchment or, perhaps, more accurately, a lessening of the pace.

It has frequently been remarked that in 1907 no city on the continent felt the pinch as little as Toronto, largely on account of the new riches flowing into the city from Cobalt mining camp. It is significant that now a new mining camp is just on the eve of its producing stage. One mine in Porcupine is now producing gold at the rate of $70,000 a week, which figures out to a total of over $3,500,000 a year. There are, of course, not many mines like this.

FIELD MARSHAL WOLSELEY.

Will be Buried with Full Military Honors in St. Paul's.

A despatch from London says: Field Marshal Wolseley, who died at Nice on Tuesday, will be buried with full military honors in St. Paul's Cathedral, near the Duke of Wellington's tomb.

Items of News by Wire

Notes of Interest as to What Is Going on All Over the World

Canada.

Fire did damage estimated at $150,000 in the business district of Montreal.

Montreal organizations are combining to eliminate slums within a few years.

Sleet storms did heavy damage in Brockville and in Prince Edward and Hastings counties.

The cost of living in 1912, as found by the Department of Labor, was the highest in a generation.

Two young Indians named Soney were drowned while crossing Johnson's Channel, near Walpole Island.

Premier Borden intimated that the Government might propose the establishment of a Federal Department of Health.

Dean W. S. Ellis of Queen's University, died of pneumonia at his residence, Kingston, on Saturday, aged fifty-seven.

J. Komadina, an Austrian, was buried under tons of rock by a slide at the 300-foot level of the Timiskaming Mine.

Donald D. McColl, an Aldborough township farmer, contracted fatal blood-poisoning from a small scratch on his hand.

A tariff reduction on drainage machinery may be obtained, the Minister of Finance having assured its advocates of consideration.

Philip Kelly, Clerk of Durham township, and an ex-Warden of Brant County, died at New Durham on Friday, aged fifty-four.

St. Catharines' ratepayers defeated a by-law to build a viaduct across the old Welland Canal to the G.T.R. station by 592 majority.

Great Britain.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Liverpool on Saturday.

Mr. Lloyd George admitted having purchased 3,000 shares of Marconi wireless stock.

General.

The Balkan allies are making determined attacks upon the Tchatalja lines.

A bill providing for a large increase in the German army was adopted by the Federal Council.

Grain, Cattle and Cheese

Prices of These Products in the Leading Markets are Here Recorded

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, April 1.—Flour—90 per cent. patents, $5.90 to $5.95, Montreal, or Toronto freights. Manitobas—First patents, in jute bags, $5.20; second patents, in jute bags, $4.80; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.60.

Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 97 1-2c, on track, Bay ports; No. 2 at 95c; No. 3 at 92 1-2c, Bay ports.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 white and red wheat, 93 to 94c, outside, and sprouted, 75 to 88c.

Oats—Ontario oats, 33 to 34c, outside, and at 37c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada oats, 40 1-2c for No. 2, and 39c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—$1 to $1.05, outside.

Barley—Forty-eight-lb. barley of good quality, 52 to 53c, outside. Feed, 40 to 50c.

Corn—No. 3 American corn, 57 1-2c, all-rail.

Rye—No. 2 at 60 to 62c, outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2 at 52 to 53c, outside.

Bran—Manitoba bran—$20 to $20.50, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $22.50, Toronto.

Country Produce.

Butter—Dairy prints, choice, 25 to 26c; do., tubs, 23 to 24c; inferior, 20 to 21c; creamery, 31 to 32c for rolls and 29c for solids.

Eggs—20 to 22c per dozen for new-laid, in case lots.

Cheese—14 1-2c for large, and 14 3-4c for twins.

Beans—Hand-picked, $2.60 per bushel; primes, $2.25, in a jobbing way.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 12 1-2 to 13c per lb. for No. 1, wholesale; combs, $2.50 to $3 per dozen for No. 1 and $2.40 for No. 2.

Poultry—Well-fatted, clean, dry-picked stock: Chickens, 18 to 20c per lb; fowl, 13 to 14c; ducks, 17 to 19c per lb.; geese, 17 to 18c; turkeys, 20 to 21c. Live poultry, about 2c lower than the above.

Potatoes—Good Ontario stock, 65c per bag, on track, and Delawares at 75 to 77 1-2c per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 14 1-2 to 14 3-4c per lb., in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $26 to $27; do., mass, $21.50 to $22. Hams—Medium to light, 18 to 18 1-4c; heavy, 16 1-2 to 17c; rolls, 15 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 19 to 19 1-2c; backs, 22c.

Lard—Tierces, 14 1-4c; tubs, 14 1-2c; pails 14 3-4c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled Hay—No. 1 at $12.75 to $12, on track, Toronto; No. 2, $10.50 to $11. Mixed hay is quoted at $9.50 to $10.

Baled Straw—$8 50 to $9, on track, Toronto.

Winnipeg Market.

Winnipeg, April 1.—Cash prices: Wheat, No. 1 northern, 86 1-2c; No. 2 northern, 83 1-2c; No. 3 northern, 80 1-2c; No. 4 77 3-4c; No. 5, 73c; No. 6, 65c; feed, 57 1-2c; No. 1 rejected seeds, 78 3-4c; No. 2 do., 76 3-4c; No. 3 do., 73 3-4c; No. 1 tough, 79 1-4c; No. 3 do., 74 1-2c; No. 4, do., 70 1-2c; No. 5 do., 65 1-2c; No. 6 do., 59 1-2c; feed, tough, 50c; No. 1 red winter, 88c; No. 2 do., 85c; No. 3 do., 82c; No. 4 do., 79 1-4c. Oats, No. 2 C. W., 32 3-8c; No. 3 C. W. 29 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 30 5-8c; No. 1 feed, 29 5-8c; No. 2 feed, 26 1-4c. Barley, No. 3, 47 1-4c; No. 4, 45 1-4c; rejected, 40c; feed, 39c. Flax, No. 1 N. W. C., $1.09 1-4; No. 2 C. W., $1.06 3-4; No. 3 C. W. 98c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, April 1.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 41 1-2 to 42c; do., No. 3, 39 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 39 1-2c; No. 2 local white, 38c; No. 3, do., 37c; No. 4, do., 36c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 51 to 53c; malting, 73 to 75c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 56 to 58c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.40; do., seconds, $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70; Winter patents, choice, $5.25; straight rollers, $4.85 to $4.90; do., in bags, $2.20 to $2.25. Rolled oats—Barrels, $4.35; bag of 90 lbs., $2.05. Millfeed—Bran, $20; shorts, $22; middlings, $25; moullie, $30 to $35. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $11.50 to $12 50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 12c; do., easterns, 12 1-4 to 12 3-4c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 29 1-2 to 30c; seconds, 25 to 27c. Eggs—Fresh, 24 to 25c. Potatoes — Per bag, car lots, 60 to 70c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, April 1.—Wheat—May, 86 1-4 to 86 3-8c; July, 88 1-2 to 88 5-8c; September, 89c. Closing cash—No. 1 hard, 87 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 85 7-8 to 87 3-8c; No. 2 Northern, 83 5-8 to 86 3-8c. Flour—No change. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 48 to 48 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 30 to 30 1-2c. Rye—No. 2, 55 to 55 1-2c. Bran—$16.50 to $18.

Live Stock Markets.

Montreal, April 1.—Choice butcher cattle went from $6.50 to $6.85, medium butchers from $5.75 to $6.25, and common from $4 to $5. Good butcher cows, $4.75 to $5.50, and inferior stock down to $3 per cwt. Bulls ranged from $3 to $5.25, canners from $2 to $2.50, and cutters from $2.50 to $3.50. Milkers and springers sold from $40 to $75 each, according to quality; breeders from $5 to $5.50, heavy feeding bulls from $2.75 to $4.25, stockers from $4 to $5.25, and yearlings from $3 to $3.50. Calves went at from $8 to $9.25 for good veal, and poorer stock down to $3.50. Light ewes brought $6 to $7.25, heavy ewes from $5 to $6, and lambs from $8 50 to $9.75 for the best. Hogs, $9.85 for fed and watered stock, $9.50 f.o.b., and $10 for hogs weighed off cars.

Toronto, April 1.—Cattle—Choice butchers $6.50 to $6.85; good medium, $5.75 to $6.25; common, $5 to $5.25; cows, $4.75 to $5.50; bulls, $3 to $5.25; canners, $2 to $2.50, $3 to $3.75. Calves—Good veal, $8 to $9.50; common, $3 to $3.25. Stockers and Feeders—Steers, 700 to 1,000 pounds, $2.75 to $4.25; yearlings, $3.10 to $3.50. Milkers and Springers—From $50 to $72. Sheep and Lambs—Light ewes, $6 to $7.25; heavy, $5 to $6; lambs, $8.25 to $10; bucks, $4.50 to $6. Hogs—$9.85 to $9.95 fed and watered, $9.50 to $9.60 f.o.b. and $10 10 off cars.