

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 engine-house, 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



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.

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.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, April 1.—Flour—90 per cent. patents, \$3.90 to \$3.95, 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 80c.
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, 37 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 Ontario; 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 \$11.75 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, 72c; No. 6, 66c; feed, 57 1/2c; No. 1 rejected seeds, 78 3/4c; No. 2 do., 76 3/4c; No. 3 do., 73 3/4c; No. 4 do., 71 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., 35 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; mouillie, \$30 to \$35. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$11.50 to \$12.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 15c; do., easterns, 12 3/4 to 12 5/4c. Butter—Choice creamery, 29 1/2 to 30c; second, 25 to 27c. Eggs—Fresh, 24 to 26c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 60 to 70c.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, April 1.—Wheat—May, \$5.14 to \$5.38; July, \$4.12 to \$4.35; September, \$3.90. 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 85 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, 53 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 \$9.50 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 butcher, \$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, \$3.25 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 off cars.

ADRIANOPLE TAKEN.

Arsenals and Stores Destroyed by Defenders.

A despatch from London says: Adrianople has fallen to the combined Bulgarian and Servian armies, after one of the most stubborn defences in the history of warfare, and Tchatalja, according to a telegram received by the Bulgarian Legation at London, has suffered a like fate. Shukri Pasha, the defender of Adrianople, who held the town for 153 days against great odds, which included, besides the investing armies, disease and famine, handed his sword on Wednesday afternoon to General Savoff, the Bulgarian Generalissimo—not, however, before carrying out his stern threat to destroy the town rather than let it fall into the hands of the Bulgarians. From all accounts the arsenals and all the stores and a great part of the town are in flames. Gen. Savoff has been made commandant of the city.

FLY TO PIECES.

The Effect of Tea and Coffee on Highly Organized People.

"I have been a coffee user for years, and about two years ago got into a very serious condition of dyspepsia and indigestion. It seemed to me I would fly to pieces. I was so nervous that at the least noise I was distressed, and many times could not straighten myself up because of the pain."

Tea is just as injurious, because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.

"My physician told me I must not eat any heavy or strong food and ordered a diet, giving me some medicine. I followed directions carefully, but kept on using coffee and did not get any better."

"Last winter my husband, who was away on business, had Postum served him in the family where he boarded. He liked it so well that when he came home he brought some with him. We began using it, and I found it most excellent."

"While I drank it my stomach never bothered me in the least, and I got over my nervous troubles. When the Postum was gone we returned to coffee, then my stomach began to hurt me as before and the nervous conditions came on again."

"That showed me exactly what was the cause of the whole trouble, so I quit drinking coffee altogether and kept on using Postum. The old troubles left again and have never returned."

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Cataract Power Company has reduced its commercial lighting rates 25 per cent.