

does not appear to be lacking for the equipment of the Greeks, and large supplies of arms and ammunition have been forthcoming, from what sources is not so clear. There is one feature of the situation which should not be overlooked. The Greeks are animated by the strongest feeling of warlike enthusiasm, while the Turks are said to be suffering the greatest privations, without pay or proper equipment, which has made them sullen and resentful, but far from desirous of entering upon an aggressive campaign.

If war is declared the Greek army from Larissa will probably try to enter Macedonia with the Crown Prince Constantine, and a second Greek army will attempt to enter Epirus from the vicinity of Arta.

It is still possible that war may be averted by timely concessions to Greece, such as the withdrawal of all Turkish armies from Crete and the selection of Prince George of Greece as governor of Crete, with the understanding that when quiet is restored it shall be decided by the plebiscite whether or not the island shall be annexed to Greece.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 25.—[Copyrighted by the Associated Press.]—The change in the policy of Great Britain, foreshadowed in these dispatches yesterday, has assumed definite shape. The recent massacre of Armenians at Tokat, the danger of further outbreaks at Anatolia and the action of the Porte in semi-officially pointing out to the Turkish press and provincial officials that the blockade of Crete by the fleets of the powers and the support given the Turkish forces by the foreign fleets, was a triumph for the policy of the sultan, have had the effect of showing that the Christians in Armenia are in danger of extermination. Consequently it is semi-officially stated here that the British admiral in Cretan waters has been notified not to send any warships of Great Britain to take part in the proposed blockade of the ports of Greece. At the same time, however, in order to apparently avoid open rupture with the powers, Great Britain will acquiesce in the blockade of Greek ports.

QUINCY, Ill., March 26.—The Mississippi at this point registers thirteen feet five inches above low water mark, a rise of five inches in 24 hours. The low lands are submerged and many farmers on the Missouri side cannot get into the city. The government weather bureau has sent warning that the river will be fourteen feet by Saturday. So far the water has offered the railroads no interference, but it is probable that it will in a few days. The track of the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern, between here and Keokuk, is being rapidly raised in the low places. The officials say that the tracks will stand a raise of eighteen inches more before their trains will have to be taken off.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Elizabeth Paulson, aged 18 years, is dead from the effects of fright. Such is the opinion of the attending physician, and the coroner's jury so found after listening to histestimony and that of the family.

Miss Paulson was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Paulson, respected

German people. She was a comely young woman and was the special care of her parents, although there were sons and other daughters in the little household.

Last Friday evening Elizabeth and a younger sister, Thora, were alone with their mother. When the two girls went to their room to retire they took no light with them, for their chamber was but a step from the living rooms.

Thora found occasion to go back to the other part of the house and left her sister for a moment. An instant later a frightful scream came from the room and Elizabeth rushed out, calling piteously for help. Mrs. Paulson came to her assistance, but it was some time before the girl could speak plainly enough for her mother to understand the cause of her sudden terror. At length she was able to say there was a strange man in her room.

By this time other members of the family had arrived and they joined in making an investigation of the room. To everybody's surprise nothing was found that approached the likeness of a man more nearly than a woman's cloak and hat, which hung on the wall in a position where the light from a neighboring gas lamp cast a strange shadow about it.

This, it seems, was what Miss Paulson had seen—the cause of her terror. For the time the matter was taken by the family as a joke. All the efforts to calm the girl, however, proved futile. She seemed to be in a constant condition of terror and nothing could relieve her of the frightful vision.

Symptoms of epilepsy developed, the periods of unconsciousness grew more protracted and yesterday she died. Speaking of the strange case the attending physician said:

"There seems to be no doubt Miss Paulson's death was caused by fright. The girl was of a nervous disposition."

LONDON, March 27.—[Copyrighted 1897 by the Associated Press.]—In spite of the attention given to Crete as a likely point from which to expect the crisis which will bring out an outbreak of hostilities on the frontier of Greece, in the inner official circles of London it is seriously anticipated that there will be fighting in the Transvaal early in the summer. There has been certain marked stiffening of the attitude of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, toward President Krueger during the last few weeks, and it is equally certain that the preparations of regiments, transports and material apparently made in view of a possible Turko-Greek blaze are really designed for South Africa. However, it is the intention of the colonial office not to force an issue until the celebration of the queen's diamond jubilee is over, when, if the tendency of events is not changed, sixty thousand men will be sent to South Africa. The regiments necessary already have been secretly warned to prepare for active service. President Krueger apparently is relying upon Germany and possibly also upon French sympathy and is forcing the issue. If he is able to make practical alliances on the continent, such action by the English people if not by the government will be regarded as a *casus belli*.

MADRID, March 27.—After the cabi-

net council last evening Senor Canovas Del Castillo, premier, declared the Cuban campaign was drawing to a close.

CORUNA, Spain, March 27.—A dispatch from Ferrol, twelve miles distant, announces that a boat with 30 occupants has been sunk in a collision with a steamer. Twenty-one persons were drowned.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 28.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock this city and the surrounding country were visited by a terrific cyclone that did great damage to property. The wind came from the southwest and blew at about sixty miles an hour for nearly twenty minutes, tearing down trees or splitting them asunder with terrific force. Several electric light towers and a number of houses in the residence portion of the city were blown down, and in several cases narrow escapes from death are reported.

The new and unoccupied residence of Burt McDonald, one of the prominent residences, was blown down, striking against the residence of William Vining, knocking in one side of the building. Two little children, who were in the room playing, narrowly escaped. The roofs of a number of residences were torn off, and in addition to doing much damage to the state university, the wind blew off the entire roof of the adjoining dormitory. Inestimable damage was done to the building and the property of 200 students therein, many of whom fled for their lives when the roof was carried away. The roof was carried 100 yards, lighting on and crushing the roof of a cottage in which four people were seated, but none were even injured, though they were entombed by falling debris.

A church just to the north of the university had the entire east side blown in and was unroofed, the wind carrying the roof a block away. The residence of Dr. Graves, immediately north of the church, was lifted from its foundations and twisted completely around and set down in the same place, so badly damaged, however, that none of the doors could be opened to permit the escape of the frightened inmates.

The small town of Clarksville, near this city, was swept by the winds and many horses were killed by flying debris, while a number of small houses were blown down, though fortunately the inmates were not killed. Several were badly maimed, however.

With the terrific wind, came a driving rain that was little short of a flood and swept everything before it.

Persons arriving on the evening trains bring reports from the surrounding country to the effect that the storm was general in this section. The small town of Buda, near here, was roughly handled by the storm, a number of houses being blown down and one or two persons killed, though their names are not obtainable, owing to the fact that most of the telegraph wires are down.

This is the worst storm that has ever visited this section, and it has laid waste everything in its track, though, fortunately, so far the reports of deaths resultant are few. The storm was over in an hour and the sun came out as brightly as though nothing had happened.