

But Professor Kemp Says There Is No Cause for Alarm.

GIVES REASONS FOR IT. No Likelihood, in His Opinion, of Any Repetition of the Charleston Catastrophe.

Nevertheless, Residents of Poughkeepsie, Saratoga and Other Towns Were Badly Frightened on Thursday Night.

I do not think that the people of New York or any of the surrounding States need feel the least alarm about the many earthquake shocks that have been felt lately. Nor do I think that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius has anything to do with the shocks felt in this country. I regard the repeated shocks felt here as either a coincidence or as practically one and the same. It is generally known in scientific circles that one earthquake shock is usually followed by several other shocks, and these jars which we have had are, in my opinion, merely the after-effects of the greater shock that was felt in the lake region and in other parts of the country earlier in the Spring.

The fact is earthquakes are liable at any time and are due to cracks forming in the rocky crust. The rocks on the sides then slip down and cause a jar. The first shock felt this Spring almost certainly came from the lake region. In regions of volcanoes it is almost always the case that earthquakes precede eruptions. If these shocks are severe they can be felt in many parts of the world. For instance, when a crack occurs in a volcanic lava pours in and acts just as a wedge driven into a piece of wood. This starts vibration in every direction from the centre. Vibrations from some shocks are similar to explosions of powder or dynamite. When Hill Gate was blown up we had an artificial earthquake.

Of course we are never safe from earthquakes. We are much safer, however, than almost any of the other countries. The Charleston earthquake was an exception, but such another catastrophe is not liable to occur again in this country. The Charleston earthquake was estimated to be twelve miles from the surface. The deeper, the more from the surface the less the vibration, and I judge that the little shocks we have been feeling are deep down. As for the earthquake moving on New York, as has been suggested, there is nothing to it. A. earthquake shock travels as fast or nearly as fast as sound, and if New York were going to be visited by a shock of any serious nature from the West or the East, the jar would already have manifested itself.

(Signed) JAMES F. KEMP, Professor of Geology, Columbia University.

For the third time within a few weeks the United States has felt a perceptible jar, and each seemed to be coming closer to New York.

The last occurred on Thursday night and was felt perceptibly in the Hudson River and Mohawk valleys.

People Certainly Frightened. Reports from the central part of New York say that the shock was distinctly felt there. It was not severe enough to do any great damage. In some places pictures were shaken from the walls, plastering was cracked and furniture was overturned.

Many persons in the Hudson River and its tributaries, believing that their houses would fall.

The first seismic disturbance was felt here in the lake region, near Saratoga, and is believed to have started somewhere in that locality. It was felt in many parts of the West and the Central States, the vibration extending as far south as the Ohio Valley.

Then came the second shock. This was felt more keenly in the South, especially in the Virginia, but was thought to be less violent than the one previous.

Then came the one of Thursday night, which was felt so much further East that the impression got abroad that New York might be in danger.

The peculiar effect of the shock of Thursday was that by many persons it was supposed to be blasting or a jar from a powder or dynamite explosion. Some persons heard it say that after a slight trembling of the earth there was a loud report in the distance.

Seismic conditions made themselves manifest in all parts of Central New York early on Thursday evening, and then came the severe jar and wind storm which raged in some places for several hours. It was during the worst of this storm that the shock was felt.

In some places it is said that two distinct shocks were felt, the second following close upon the first.

To add to the apprehension that was felt that general seismic disturbances were taking place, news came from the active state of eruption. This was believed to have something to do with the shocks felt in this country.

As is shown by the reports, the shock of Thursday was felt in many parts of New York State, and in the time it was felt in the different places.

SHOCKS FELT UP STATE. Saratoga, Poughkeepsie and Ballston Jarred by the Seismic Disturbances.

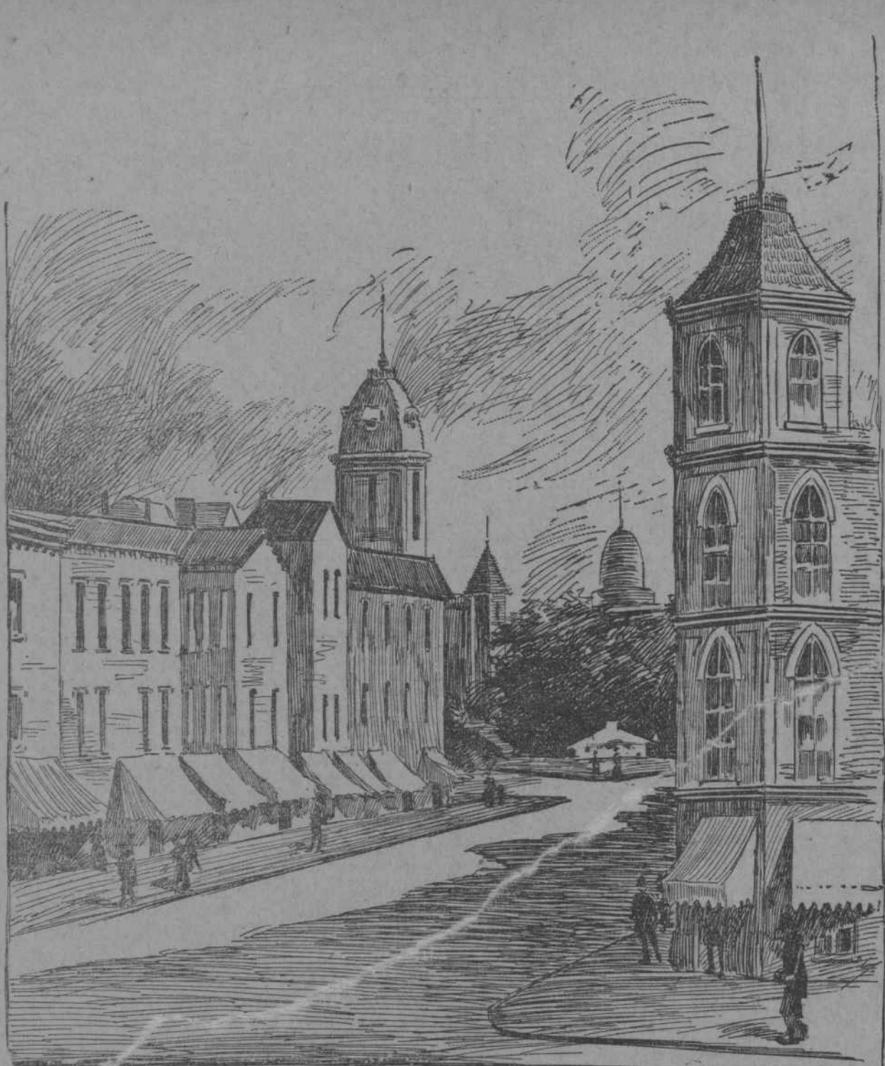
Saratoga, N. Y., June 4.—This city and the entire northern region experienced a fright last night, and for several minutes this region was in the throes of a seismic disturbance.

The seismic conditions which made themselves manifest at sunset developed a storm centre of violent energy. As early as 8 o'clock the thunder and lightning began. A half hour later wind and rain raged with unabated fury. The precipitation increased to a deluge, and it was feared that a cloud-burst would follow. At one time the power of the thunder was so tremendous that the concussion caused the ground to tremble as if disturbed by an earthquake. Houses shook so that pictures were thrown from the walls and plastering was cracked.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 4.—There is a general belief in this city that the shock felt here late yesterday afternoon was a mild effect of an earthquake. At the time it was supposed to be the report of a blast in the quarries across the river. The jar was similar to that which was felt here last year when the powder mills at Clinton, Essex County, were blown up.

There was a slight trembling of the earth, followed by a loud report in the distance. The delegates attending the Presbyterian Misanthropic Synod in this city felt the shock as they were leaving the Presbyterian Church.

Ballston, N. Y., June 4.—The earthquake which played havoc in Canada and the New England States was plainly felt in this vicinity. Two distinct shocks were felt here at 10:20 p. m. The first shock lasted about twenty seconds and the last one about ten seconds. The earth trembled



PUBLIC SQUARE AT URBANA, OHIO, WHERE THE LYNCHING TOOK PLACE.

and then came loud rumbling resembling thunder. The residents of the village were considerably frightened. Two women who reside in the suburbs of the town thought back the day the jail house had arrived and ran to the road, falling on their knees and imploring to be saved. Persons who were sleeping were awakened by the rattling of dishes and cups. Beds were shaken, walls were cracked, and chimneys suffered in a like manner. The large clock on the Saratoga County Court House slipped a cog wheel. Several electric self-winding clocks were also affected.

MOB TAKES ITS PREY.

Continued from First Page.

that the engineer had his orders. As the party alighted they were surrounded by the crowd that had driven out to the place. It was evident that Mitchell was still in the County Jail, and all hands hurried back to the city.

More Troops Called For. As the hours passed by the crowd around the jail increased. About 9 p. m. a two-seater carriage with one horse, drove up the alley in the rear of the jail. The word was passed along that an attempt would be made to get the prisoner out, and a mighty rush was made to the jail gates.

The mob gave the driver orders to go back to his stable, and as soon as he could turn his horse around he fled toward the city. This bold strategy of Mitchell's made a requisition upon the Governor for more troops. The crowd that lined the sidewalk in front of the jail grew bolder toward midnight, and several times the courtyard was entered and the soldiers, who blocked the way with fixed bayonets, were pushed back by the mob.

On one occasion two bayonets were taken from the guns of the militiamen and the indications were favorable to the mob. The Sheriff and his staff were reinforced with men from the jail, and the crowd was driven back each time.

At 11 o'clock this morning when the crowd presented its boldest front. There was a continual uproar of cheers and cries of "Hang him." A man with a steelhammer darted off the crowd and went toward the rear of the jail. He was followed by not over twenty armed men. This little band entered the jail yard from the rear and approached the side door of the jail. Five or six men stood on the south steps, and the man with the sledgehammer brought it against the door with terrific force, breaking it in.

This was the signal for the firing by the guards who were stationed inside of the south door of the jail. Three volleys were fired, and the mob fled in confusion. One man was killed at the door through which the militia fired, although the guard shot to kill.

Looker-on Was Killed. Many in the crowd thought the troops were firing blanks and were about to renew the attack, when they were startled by the sight of the dead and injured being carried away. The crowd then ran in every direction in an endeavor to escape the rabid mob.

The saddest feature of the firing of the militia was the killing of one of the Urbana's most popular young men, Harry Bell, who was merely a spectator. Young Bell was standing in front of the jail leaning on the fence watching the mob, when he was struck by a volley from the militia. Although he was not hurt, he was struck on the right temple with a ball from the militiamen's guns and dropped over dead with a gun.

Upton Baker, a farmer, was among those in the crowd at the south door. He was shot through the body. As he fell he was picked up by a man standing at his side. He was asked his name, but was only able to answer "Upton" when he gasped and died. Baker leaves a wife and four children.

It was not alone from the jail that the firing was done, as was evidenced by the number of persons who were injured on Main street. Dennis Grady, living on Main street, was shot through the leg, although he was not near the jail.

women and children in the crowd, and a clash between the guards and citizens seemed so certain that he ordered the Springfield guards to move on a few squares, and if needed they would be called. The company then returned to the depot.

The Mayor again advised the citizens against hasty action, and this seemed to have the desired effect. He also advised the guards, about twenty in number, stationed in the jail, not to needlessly kill the citizens, which was agreed to.

Mob Back at the Jail. A howling, screaming mob of 5,000 persons appeared at the jail again at 7:40 o'clock this morning, and after but a brief resistance, secured the negro. Not content with destroying his life, the mob seemed to be carrying away with frenzy. Mitchell was dragged from his cell with a rope around his neck.

When the besiegers broke the chrome steel locks with a sledge hammer and rushed at the doomed man he had attempted for a moment to fight valiantly. A blow from a club on his head brought him to his knees. Then began one of the most terrible scenes which have ever disgraced a community in this country.

As a dozen stalwart men appeared in the door of the County Jail, dragging the negro by the neck, a frightful shriek of triumph went up from the maidenhead crowd outside. Men fought like tigers to reach the half-conscious wretch.

With passive despair he no longer attempted the least resistance, but even if he had he could not have altered the situation one jot.

Men, crazed with passion, attempted to tear one another down in order to reach the man. Those who succeeded in kicking him in the head or about the body afterward boasted of it gleefully.

The Fury of the Mob. When the crowd of lynchers reached the green leaved maple tree in the square the unfortunate negro was little more than a mass of battered and bruised flesh. The terrible yelling, screaming and howling increased to a greater volume. The men seemed to have lost all moral sense. There was a frantic effort to grasp the rope, which had been thrown over the limb, and the lynchers fought among themselves for this honor. Men seized the rope and jerked it backward with terrible force, knocking the top of the negro's head against the limb. This operation was repeated a dozen times.

The crowd seething beneath the swaying fork of the negro kicked and struck at the body. Men hacked at it with clubs and hammers, and when the body was finally taken down and laid on the grass it was almost unrecognizable.

Sheriff McLean lays the blame of the lynching upon Governor Bushnell, who, he claims, did not respond in time to his call for aid. Sheriff McLean says he telegraphed to Governor Bushnell at 10 p. m. last night for more militia.

The Governor recalled that local police were exhausted first. After the shooting the Sheriff asked again for help. He received no reply, but learned that he had been called to come. The Sheriff had the Colonel at Springfield order a white company in place of the negro militia.

ing a negro ravished who committed a brutal crime upon a respectable white woman, have only given a natural expression to their proper regard for their women, to their horror at the crime, and in so doing they have demonstrated that they are not different from their white brothers of the Southern States. The sexual lust of the negro is as violent and as ungovernable as is that of brute beasts, and the license common to his race usually saves society from wild and shocking outbreaks. He is possibly not morally responsible, but when the fury of his lust is directed against white women he is commonly treated here as would be any other brute beast. There seems to be no other remedy, deprecate it as we may.

Lynching Justifiable at Times. Memphis, Tenn., June 4. Editor of the New York Journal: Rape means rape, is an axiom in the South, and nothing will prevent the lynching of offenders but a cessation of the offense. It is very well to moralize on the bad effects of mob law when in a city where guardians of the peace line every street and are ready at all times to prevent crime, but in cases like the Ohio one the law works slowly, the punishment is not certain.

The Remedy is Capital Punishment. Savannah, Ga., June 4.—The Morning News will say editorially to-morrow: "The riot and lynching at Urbana, O., are an added proof that human nature is not governed by geographical lines. It is the same North, South, East and West. The only remedy is to exact the speedy and terrible punishment at the hands of the law of such fiends as Mitchell was, and to make it perfectly plain to those who may be inclined to similar criminality that the gallows will inevitably follow the deed."

Virginia's Example Pointed Out. Baltimore, June 4.—The Sun says: "Yesterday two colored men suffered the penalty of death for assaulting white women, one at Fairfax Court House, Va., being hanged by the Sheriff in conformity with the sentence of the court, the other in Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, being strung up by a mob of lynchers. The example of the orderly conduct of the good people of Fairfax County, Va., is to be commended to the riotous citizens of Champaign County, Ohio. The Ohioans, who were formerly abolitionists of an extreme type, and always noisy advocates of civil rights for the colored people, might have been expected to do as well."

Merely "Technical Violation of Law." St. Louis, June 4.—The Globe-Democrat to-morrow will say: "The lynching of Mitchell, the Ohio negro assailant of the white woman, was a bad affair, but the crime for which he was punished was hideous. In condemning the mob for taking the law into its own hands let us not forget the provocation which it had. Some crimes are so horrible and revolting that in dealing with them the ordinary process of the law appear to many law-abiding men to be too slow and uncertain. Mitchell's was one of that class of crimes. In cases of this sort, where the guilt is clearly proven, the mob's violation of the law is only technical. Violations of the law, even in the technical sense, of course, should be stopped, but to slightly alter Hugo's

Go to Cleveland by new afternoon train of New York Central, leave Grand Central Station 6:00 p. m., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning. Entrance by business. Returning leave Cleveland 6:00 p. m., arrive New York 10:35 next morning.—A.P.

Editor New York Journal: I do not understand that the Governor refused troops, as several companies were held in reserve. The Springfield militia, after consultation with the Sheriff, were moved two blocks away to be in readiness, if need be. There was no expectation of the lynching taking place at the time.

The crowd, at my request, partially dispersed as soon as the Springfield militia started to march away. At the time of the lynching the Sheriff and his deputies, together with twenty of our county militia, were in the jail on guard.

The Sheriff had full charge of the military as well as of guarding the prisoners. No blame could be attached to the Governor. Any part I took in the matter was to keep innocent blood from being spilt and also to prevent the lynching, if possible.

As far as I am concerned, I feel the utmost regret for the unfortunate shooting of our citizens. The negro ought to have been put out of the way two days ago. His crime was an infamous one, and as he confessed his guilt, it is very difficult for me to muster any feeling of protest against the violation of the law by the mob.

Of course, I am a sworn officer, and cannot uphold mob rule, yet I am personally satisfied that our citizens feel contented.

Mayor Does Not Mourn the Negro.

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Just Human Nature, Says Jones.

Editor New York Journal: The riots and lynchings in Urbana, Ohio, are but another evidence that human nature is the same in Northern as in Southern States.

South Not Alone, Says Howell.

While the people of the South by no means approve of the Urbana lynching, the conduct of the outraged people of that community simply bears out the argument so often advanced that blood is thicker than water, and that human nature is the same North and South, and that lynching is by no means an evil confined strictly to the latter.

If lynchings occur more frequently in the South than elsewhere, it is because there are more of this peculiar kind of criminals in this section. The difference is not one of virtue, but of conditions. In the South occasions for resorting to lynch law arise more frequently than in the North; but so far as the principle of resorting to that remedy in extreme cases is concerned, it grows out of the tendency to violent outbreaks occasional to human nature, and is recognized as distinctly in the North as in the South.

Within the past few years lynchings have occurred in several Northern States, and the one which occurred at Urbana to-day is the second one that place has furnished. Let our critics take these things into consideration, and, instead of harping upon lynch law as one of the peculiar products of the South, let them recognize it as one of the infirmities of the Anglo-Saxon blood which, while to be deplored, is common to the whole race.

All Sections Alike, Says Johnston.

The lynching by a mob at Urbana, Ohio, of a negro charged with attacking a white woman, and other similar occurrences in the North, shows that all sections of this country alike entertain the same abhorrence of this most detestable crime. The difficulty of preventing summary vengeance in such a case is shown by the fact that, although the military were present in force, the officers in charge decided that the mob could not be restrained except by the taking of human life.

It was clearly the duty of these officers to protect the prisoner, without reference to his crime, at any cost to themselves or others. Whether the necessity then existed to fire upon the crowd I am unable to determine from the meagre accounts I have received.

words, in this work of reform let Messieurs the monsters begin."

NO TAX UPON LYNCHING.

There was great interest manifested among members of the Ohio Society, who dropped into the society's club rooms, No. 236 Fifth avenue, last evening in the accounts of the tragedy at Urbana. The lynching of Mitchell recalled the fact that a bill was introduced in the Ohio Legislature last year by Representative Henry Smith, a colored member from Cleveland, which provided against lynchings by making the county in which a lynching occurred responsible to the heirs of the person lynched or to the victim for injuries that should result from attempt at lynching.

General Abner W. Tourge, the author of "Fool's Errand" and "Bricks Without Straw," went out from this city to Ohio and made a strong appeal before the Legislative committee in favor of the bill. It passed the lower house, but was defeated in the Senate.

Members of the Ohio society also recalled the Washington Court House lynching and the subsequent court-martial of Colonel Colt, of the Sixteenth Regiment, O. N. G., on October 17, 1894. This was the most notable engagement of the Ohio National Guard in affairs of that kind since the famous Cincinnati riots ten years ago.

On that occasion," said Mr. Littleton last night, "a feature of the case was William Dolby, a negro, who had been tried and sentenced to twenty years in the State Prison at Columbus for assaulting three persons. He was ordered by the State Prison to protect the negro on his trip from Washington Court House to the State Prison. The jail being an old structure the Sheriff decided to remove the prisoner into the courthouse proper, and the mob determined to capture Dolby during this change.

Colonel Colt deployed his men from the front of the Court House to the jail. The change was made, but the mob made an attack upon the Court House and attempted to beat down one of the rear doors, whereupon Colonel Colt ordered his men to fire. Three persons were killed and eight others wounded.

Indictments for manslaughter were returned against Colonel Colt, who was finally acquitted. Then bills for his defense, amounting to several thousand dollars, were rendered by his attorneys to the State. The question of the State's obligation formed a feature of last Winter's session of the Legislature. McKimley and Bushnell both advocated the sustaining of the State troops and the bills were paid. Colt was acquitted by the military court martial as the State Court.

STATE HAS COME TO CONLIN'S AID.

Excise Department Takes Up the Fight Against the Sham Clubs.

AGENT SCOTT AT WORK.

Proprietors Summoned to Prove Legality of Their Charters in Supreme Court.

The efforts of Chief Conlin having proved ineffectual, owing to the action of the courts, as the Chief asserts, the strong arm of the State has been invoked to suppress the sham clubs that have sprung up all over town.

The State Excise Department two days ago sent Royal R. Scott to this city, as a special agent of the Excise Department, to serve papers on the proprietors of alleged sham clubs to show cause, in the Supreme Court, why their charters should not be annulled. Mr. Scott is acting under the orders of the Attorney-General.

Among the clubs served with these notices up to last evening are The Granary, Thirtieth street and Sixth avenue; the Shenandoah, Thirty-second street and Sixth avenue, and the Young Men's Comopolitan, Thirty-first street and Sixth avenue. At those and the other clubs that were served the summons was a shock. The proprietors thought that the recent decision of the City Court left them secure against further legal proceedings.

Chief Conlin said yesterday he had done his duty in the matter and that until he heard from the State Department he could not direct his endeavors against the operation of the clubs. For the last seven weeks he has ordered the arrest of proprietors of these clubs, and has found his action nullified because of the fact that the charters were declared legal. In one instance he found an alleged club operated under a charter which had been issued in the year 1887. When the arrest was made the charter was captured and placed in evidence. The magistrate presiding ruled that he was absolutely powerless to intervene and that he would be obliged to dismiss the prisoner. The charter, he said, was perpetual, and would be as good fifty years hence as on that day. Realizing that he had to destroy the legality of these charters, Chief Conlin detailed a hundred of his men to get evidence to present to the State Department in argument that the only course to be pursued was to annul the charters.

Justice Jacob, who is at present presiding in the Court of Special Sessions, said yesterday that if Justice Andrews's decision was upheld in the highest court, it would affect the Greater New York charter. "There is a section of the charter," he said, "providing that all cases of misdemeanors shall be tried in the Special Sessions, and that it shall be discretionary with that court whether the cases shall be transferred to another court or not. If the present decision stands that chapter will be unconstitutional."

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The Vegetable Compound is an invigorating strengthener of the female organism. It builds up the weakened nervous system and enables a woman to pass that grand change triumphantly.

It does not seem necessary for us to prove the honesty of our statements, but it is a pleasure to publish such grateful words as the following:

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