

VISITORS BEGIN EARLY PILGRIMAGE TO CANTON.

One Thousand Wool Growers and Business Men Call on McKinley.

The Delegation Hailing From Harrison County, Ohio.

The Major Makes a Stirring Address, Pointing Out the Disastrous Results Following the Placing of Wool on the Free List, and Promising Protection to That Industry if the Republican Party is Returned to Power.

CANTON (O.), Sept. 14.—The visiting delegations took an early start this week. Major McKinley commenced his speech-making at 11 o'clock this morning, and he will not finish his oratorical labors until Saturday evening.

At 10:30 o'clock a delegation of 1,000 wool-growers and business men from Harrison County, O., arrived in Canton. This delegation started from Cadiz, the county seat, and the home of the venerable diplomat and jurist, John A. Bingham, shortly after sunrise.

The Harrison County men were received in a handsome way at the station by the Canton mounted troop, who escorted them to Major McKinley's residence. The candidate has made a good many speeches in Harrison County which is one of the greatest wool-growing communities in the West, and he has a large number of acquaintances and admirers there, many of whom were among the visitors to-day.

Major McKinley received when he appeared on his front porch this morning. The farmers of Harrison County cheered long and lustily. Ex-Archbishop General D. A. Hollingsworth was spokesman. He said in part: "Major McKinley: Your friends, both political and personal, of Harrison County, 1,000 in number, are here to-day to pay their respects to you and wish you godspeed in the manly fight you are making for American honor, American industries and American homes."

"The people of Harrison County, wool and at home, beg to call your special attention to the condition of their one leading industry, the recent prostration, almost destruction of which, by Democratic free trade, has paralyzed every business center of the county. Under the beneficial influences of the Act of 1897, known as the 'Bingham wool tariff,' the venerable author of which is still living in great respect and honor at Cadiz, and sends by us to you his greeting and assurances of support, Harrison County produced more sheep and wool than any other county in the United States of like area. Its soil seems especially adapted to sheep husbandry. This prosperous condition of our wool industry was continued under the McKinley tariff of 1890, and it became, in fact, the leading industry of the county, but a part and parcel, the wool and warp, of every industrial interest of the county."

"In 1892, the last year of the McKinley tariff, the sheep of Harrison County numbered 159,246, and were valued for taxation at \$400,000. Since then the number of sheep has rapidly declined, and in 1896 the statistics show only 92,134, valued at \$185,512, the wool clip of which amounts to only 512,295 pounds."

Mr. Hollingsworth's speech was loudly and enthusiastically applauded.

When the people became quiet Major McKinley stepped forward. There was a thunder of applause, and then he commenced his speech. It was addressed to the wool-growers of the county and of Harrison County. Major McKinley said:

"Mr. Hollingsworth, ladies and gentlemen, my fellow-citizens: I count it as a very special honor to receive this visit from my fellow-citizens, composed for the most part of the farmers of Harrison County. I would have been glad to have had with you that venerable citizen and statesman, the Hon. John A. Bingham (great applause), whose message of cheer and confidence and good will you have brought me. (Renewed applause.)"

"It is especially gratifying to me to receive a visit from so many of the farmers and wool-growers of Harrison County. There is scarcely a county in the State which is so essentially agricultural as is yours. You have no large towns. You have but few factories, and your occupations are almost exclusively rural. Your county has long been noted as one of the great agricultural sections of the State and especially adapted to that branch of agriculture known as sheep-raising and wool-growing."

"There is probably no portion of the country of the same area that has supported so many sheep as yours, and for many years at least this was the most profitable industry of your farmers. It is not so good, I believe, now as formerly. (Laughter and applause and cries of 'No, no.') The last three years have been years of great trial, not only to the wool-growers of your county, but to the entire country. You have seen your crops disappear and your flocks diminish in value to an extent that prior to 1892 you would not have believed was possible."

"I remember in 1891 to have delivered an address in the city of Cadiz to the assembled farmers of Harrison County, in which I undertook to show that what I called the 'wool-growers' of the United States. There were few men in that great audience who believed my prediction then. What do you think of it now, farmers of Harrison County? (Cries of 'We think it all right.') In 1891 you had, according to your census, 159,246 sheep of an average value of \$5 per head. In 1896 you had but 92,000 sheep, worth only \$1.50 per head. In 1891 you received from 20 to 35 cents per pound for your wool. In 1896 for the same grade of wool from 14 to 16 cents per pound. This enormous loss to a great industry is truly astounding, and calls for serious consideration and prompt remedy, if one can be found, and the only remedy we have in the United States is your ballot, and if it is protective you want you know what party carries the banner of protection. (Enthusiastic cheering and cries of 'What's the matter with McKinley? He's all right.')"

"Prior to the enactment of the Wilson tariff law you had enjoyed almost without interruption, from the beginning of the Government, a tariff on your product to protect you from the competition of the cheaper lands and the cheaper labor of other countries. By that Act your product was made free, and opened up to the unrestricted competition of all the wool of the world. What makes that Act more indefensible is, first, that it was wholly unnecessary, and second, that it was singled out one of the greatest industries of the country for immediate sacrifice, leaving other industries having no greater claim upon the consideration of the Government practically unharmed. (Cries of 'That's right.')"

"No class of our citizens have suffered so much from that tariff law as the wool-growers of the United States, and none were more deserving of generous treatment than they. So inexcusable was this Act that President Cleveland, who favored a reduction in the tariff all along the line, and who believed in free raw materials, was unwilling to sign the bill, and used these characteristic words against it: 'It may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this (free raw material doctrine), the most Democratic of all tariff principles, and the departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmers be put on the free list and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists.'"

"But this did not avert the fatal blow. Less organized than other industries in the country, you were unable to secure the recognition to which you were justly entitled, and your great product was made the victim of free trade. (Cries of 'That's right.') The platform of the National Republican party upon which we stand this year, much to my gratification, singles out the wool industry, and makes of it special mention as entitled to full protection under our just laws. (Loud applause and cries of 'Good, good.') This is the language of the national platform: 'To all our products—to those of the mine and the field, as well as those of the sheep and factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolsens of the mill, we promise the most ample protection.' (Applause.) And what the Republican party promises it is in the habit of performing. (Cries of 'That's right.') It does not make promises to be broken. It says what it means, and means what it says. If clothed with power in all branches of the Government it will give to this great industry fair and just protection with all other industries of the country."

"But, my fellow-citizens, what we want, whether we produce wool or any other agricultural product, is to preserve the splendid home market to our own American producers. (Great applause.) It is the best market in the world. There is no other market like it, and upon every principle of justice and fair play it belongs to us and to nobody else before us. (Applause and cries of 'That's right.')"

"Protection to the farmer has been recognized from the beginning of the Government until now. As showing the importance of our industry, it is only necessary to say that in 1892 there were 700,000 wool-growers in the United States—700,000 people whose chief occupation was that of wool-growing. There were probably one-fourth as many more who were owners of small flocks of sheep in the United States. This industry employed, besides those who owned the flocks, it is estimated, at least half a million laborers, representing, with those who were dependent upon them, nearly 2,500,000 people. There were 700,000 farms, averaging 160 acres each, devoted to this industry, and the mountainous regions and the vast plain of the great West, which are not adapted to other kinds of farming, have been utilized in this great industry and made valuable. Every one of these farms comprising 160 acres of land, 112,000,000 acres in all, have been seriously injured by placing wool on the free list. In one of the agricultural papers of the West I have seen the statement that in Oregon, Utah, Washington, Idaho and Western Montana there were 6,710,746 sheep which were in 1892

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AN ITALIAN BARK WRECKED. GOES ONTO A BAR ON THE COAST OF NEW ENGLAND. The Captain and Mate Commit Suicide—Five of the Crew Drowned—The Vessel a Total Loss. HIGHLAND LIGHT (Mass.), Sept. 14.—The Italian bark Monte Tabor, loaded with salt, went on to Peaked Hill bar at midnight and shortly after began to break up. The crew became panic-stricken. Even the officers lost their wits. The captain, F. Dellacassa, evidently considering himself responsible for the loss of the vessel, shot himself in the head with a revolver and fell dead to the deck, whence his body was soon afterward washed into the sea. The mate, believing death to be inevitable and afraid of drowning, drew his razor across his throat, producing a ghastly wound, and falling dead into the water beside the doomed bark. The crew, twelve in number, clung to the deckhouse, expiring every minute to be the last. The vessel held together for about an hour and then went to pieces. The twelve men went over the side still clinging to the deckhouse. Five of them, however, were unable to maintain their hold and were soon drowned. The survivors reached the shore in an exhausted condition and were taken to the Peaked Hill Life Saving Station, where they were cared for. The body of the mate was washed ashore at Race Point at 9 o'clock. An hour and a half later two other bodies were found on the shore. One of these men had followed the example of the mate and had cut his throat before being swept into the sea. The Monte Tabor sailed from Trapani July 31st for Boston.

BOURKE COCKRAN AT OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Addresses a Meeting Estimated at Twelve Thousand People.

Presided Over by Secretary of Agriculture Morton.

William J. Bryan and Thomas E. Watson Notified by Letter, the Former by Senator Allen and the Latter by Senator Butler, of Their Nomination for President and Vice-President by the People's Party Convention.

OMAHA, Sept. 14.—Bourke Cockran spoke at the Coliseum to-night to a crowd estimated at 12,000 people. Secretary of Agriculture Morton presided. Several thousand more tickets were issued, and what with heat and the breaking down of benches and people going out, it was twenty minutes before order could be gained. Several thousand Bryan men, wearing silver clubs en masse, were in the audience and cheered every reference made to Mr. Bryan.

Secretary Morton made a brief speech on taking the chair, but even the reporters could not catch his words and it was merely pantomime to those struggling for seats and yelling "Sit down!" to those who stood in the aisles. In the attempt to see such a vast audience planks were used, supported at each end by a chair. People crowded upon these until the boards broke, and those who were seated had to stand. Hundreds of the boards broke, and the result was the crowd was scattered into groups of standing people who could neither get in nor out. Those sitting obstructed the sight of those standing, and the speaker was frequently "sit down." The trouble was caused by issuing tickets to vastly more than the seating capacity of the hall and then leaving the doors open for others to crowd in.

After this confusion was finally overcome Mr. Cockran was accorded a very respectful hearing. Several avowed Bryan supporters were given tickets by the committee who had the meeting in charge, and these men probably inadvertently interrupted the speaker a few times by prolonged cheers for their favorite.

Mr. Cockran began by saying that he was profoundly grateful for this hearing, and that the West would give to a man from New York, a State which Mr. Bryan had denominated "the enemy's country," such an audience. He hoped never again to hear a citizen of this land speak of any part of it as "the enemy's country." He had the highest respect for Mr. Bryan's character. Personally, it was above reproach. That was, he said, what made his candidacy on the platform that was made at Chicago by Populists capturing the Democratic Convention so dangerous.

If the nominee were a dangerous man on that platform, there would be less to apprehend. If all Mr. Bryan had said about the crime of 1873 and the dealings with European money changers were true, our Government must be a failure. If free coinage would raise the rate of wages to the laborer, he, himself, not professing overweening love for the laborer, but simply on the theory that it would benefit the country, would endorse free coinage. He had asked Bryan upon what wages were based, and Mr. Bryan had not answered him, because he could not. To raise the price of everything would accomplish nothing, and the agitation would be useless. If Mr. Bryan raised the price of commodities above wages it would be injurious to the laborer, while if wages were pushed above commodities it would injure the farmer. No one would pay \$2 for a day's labor when he could get it for \$1.50. Wages are not regulated by philanthropy.

Mr. Cockran said he had been a great traveler, but he had never seen people so prosperous or crops so abundant as those this year in the West, except that, of course, the agitation of free coinage, had done it. The money Democrats, was not upon the official ballot, and those voting for him were obliged to write his name upon their ballots. The other candidates were Hon. Llewellyn Powers of Houlton, Republican; Hon. Melvin P. Ladd of Portland, Democrat; Amos S. Frank of Calais, Prohibitionist, and Luther C. Bateman of Auburn, Populist. Congressmen, county officers, State Senators and representatives to the Legislature were also elected.

The average estimate of the Republican plurality for Governor was 25,000, in 1894 and 12,500 in 1892, but the vote to-day throughout the State was larger than anticipated, and the majority of Powers, the Republican, is larger than the most enthusiastic Republican had dared predict, the latest returns indicating that it will reach nearly 50,000. In nearly every county the county officers are Republican by much larger pluralities than ever before known, and in some counties no candidates were put in the field by the Democrats.

IN ALL FOUR OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS the present incumbents were re-elected with increased pluralities. In the First District, Reed's plurality will be something over 10,000, as against \$815, while Congressman Dingley, Miliken and Boutelle will go back to the next Congress with a much larger majority than two years ago.

PORTLAND (Me.), Sept. 14.—The majority for Congressman in the First District, with two small towns to hear from in York County, gives Reed 18,869, Staples 8,180. Reed's plurality will be 10,389. Two years ago Reed's plurality was 8,188. Two hundred and fifty towns give Powers (R.) for Governor 56,305, Frank (D.) 22,295, Clifford (G. D.) 472, scattering 2,986. Powers' plurality 34,100. The same towns in 1894 gave Cleaves (R.) 47,425, Johnson (D.) 20,348, scattering 5,623. Powers' plurality 27,077. Republican gain in plurality 7,023.

your name before the people as its standard bearer. The convention was, in doing so, guided by deep solicitude for the common welfare and acting on its own motion, prompted alone by a desire to bring about the best attainable results.

"The People's party will exact of you no promises farther than those made in your public utterances and exemplified in a life devoted to the welfare of the race, nor will it ask you to abandon the party of which you are an honored member. In your nomination our party has risen above mere partisan surroundings, adopting a high plane of patriotism, believing that a division of forces would result in the election of William McKinley, the foremost advocate of a burdensome and unnatural taxation and the criminal policy of the single gold standard resulting ultimately, if not in some manner checked, in the complete destruction and disintegration of our form of Government. Your elevation to the chief magistracy of the Nation would be regarded as a vindication of the right of the people to govern, and we entertain no doubt that you will prove a worthy successor of the immortal Jefferson and Lincoln, and that your life, like theirs, will illustrate the purity and loftiness of American statesmanship."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Senator Marion Butler, Chairman of the Populist National Committee, to-day mailed a lengthy letter of notification to Hon. Thomas E. Watson, the nominee for Vice-President.

NEW BATTLESHIPS. The Union Iron Works Will Secure One of the Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—There was remarkably close bidding on the department plans alone, and figures were low considering the financial agitation, at the competition at the Navy Department to-day for the three new battleships, the Newport News Company, the Scotts of San Francisco and the Cramps of Philadelphia each winning a ship from among the five bidders.

The bids were as follows: Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company of Virginia, one ship, \$2,505,000; John Dialogue & Son, Camden, N. J., one ship, \$2,661,000; Bath Iron Works, Maine, one ship, \$2,680,000; William Cramp & Son, Philadelphia, one ship, \$2,650,000, and for two \$2,605,000 each; Union Iron Works, San Francisco, one ship, \$2,674,950.

The three lowest bidders are, in their order, the Newport News Company, Cramp & Sons and the Union Iron Works, the last company being allowed a margin of 4 per cent. above the lowest Eastern bids to offset the difference in prices between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

The department, under the Act of Congress, must award the contracts for the building of these ships by October 9th next. The vessels must be completed within three years thereafter. The limit of cost fixed for each ship was \$3,700,000, including hull and armor.

It is believed the armor can be supplied by the department for less than a million dollars.

POSTOFFICE CLERKS. DENVER, Sept. 14.—The National Association of Postoffice Clerks opened their annual meeting to-day. The main business of the convention is to discuss a bill providing for the classification of postoffice clerks in all fourth-class post-offices, and to arrange for better hours and pay.

MAINE HAS BEEN HEARD FROM. AND WHAT A GREAT REPUBLICAN VICTORY IT WAS.

The Plurality of Powers for Governor Likely to Reach 50,000, the Largest Ever Recorded.

PORTLAND (Me.), Sept. 14.—The campaign which culminated to-day in the greatest Republican victory ever recorded in this State has been the most active known for years upon both sides. It has been a speaking campaign almost entirely, and the entire State has been well covered.

There were five candidates for the office of Governor, which is the only State office chosen by the people, the others being chosen by the Legislature. The name of one of these, William Henry Clifford of Portland, the nominee of the money Democrats, was not upon the official ballot, and those voting for him were obliged to write his name upon their ballots. The other candidates were Hon. Llewellyn Powers of Houlton, Republican; Hon. Melvin P. Ladd of Portland, Democrat; Amos S. Frank of Calais, Prohibitionist, and Luther C. Bateman of Auburn, Populist. Congressmen, county officers, State Senators and representatives to the Legislature were also elected.

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DYNAMITE PLOT NIPPED IN THE BUD.

By the Placing Under Arrest of Tynan, Bell and Other Conspirators.

The Prime Movers Said to be Fenians in America.

Who Were in Collusion With Anarchists and Nihilists—The Czar of Russia One of the Victims Singled Out, and the Time When the Plot Was to be Carried Out the Occasion of His Visit to Queen Victoria at Balmoral.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A communication of a semi-official character was issued this afternoon touching the arrest of the alleged dynamite conspirators. The statement says, among other things, that the Scotland Yard officials have been aware for some time past that a gang of desperadoes have been engaged in America in preparing the details and arranging the ramifications of an extensive and diabolical plot to perpetrate a dynamite outrage in England and establish a reign of terror.

Chief Inspector Melville of the metropolitan police has had charge of the Scotland Yard arrangements for frustrating the designs of the conspirators, and gradually and with great secrecy drew a network around the plotters. The fact was known to the police that the conspirators were in close communication with prominent Russian nihilists in the United States, and in view of this information of their designs, the conspirators upon almost undoubted evidence that the conspirators had recently developed a scheme to perpetrate an outrage upon the Czar on the occasion of his visit to England.

The prime movers of the plot were Fenians in America, and when they had carried their conspiracy as far as they could in the United States, Tynan and the other principal agents were sent to Europe to put the designs of the plotters into execution. They left America as secretly as possible, coming by different routes. Their arrival was known, however, and their every movement was dogged by the Scotland Yard detectives.

After treating of the arrests of the dynamiters and the capture by the police of their documents, etc., the communication adds that Bell was to go to Scotland Yard to direct a series of outrages there, the necessary explosives to be sent him from Belgium as they might be required. When Bell was taken into custody he had between £300 and £400 in cash upon his person, together with American letters of credit.

The Central News says that the plot in which it is charged Tynan, Bell and Wallace were implicated was hatched in the United States, and that it was widespread in its ramifications, not only in England, but in various Continental countries. The conspiracy was started months ago, and although those connected with it thought they were working with the utmost secrecy, so far as the authorities were concerned, they were among the plotters two or three agents of the British Government who kept the London police advised of every move that was made or proposed by the conspirators from the very inception of the plot.

The police here knew even the names of the men who were selected by the American revolutionary society to cause explosions here and on the Continent. It was well known that ever since the defeat of the Irish home rule bill the physical force party had been active in the spread of its propaganda, and steps were taken at once to closely but secretly watch those who were likely to enter into a conspiracy against the Government. Thus the plots of the conspirators were learned, the spies in the United States completely deluding the conspirators into the belief that they were bitter enemies of the Government, and would go to any length to secure the freedom of Ireland.

It was learned that the plotters were in collusion with the Fenians, anarchists and nihilists. The nihilists do not appear to have been concerned in Ireland from the British Government, but were working for "business" to be done on the Continent. The nihilists believed that the visit of the Czar to Balmoral and Paris were favorable occasions for their work. The plotters insisted, however, that a blow should be struck at England. It is stated that Inspector Melville recently went to Paris, where he conferred with the police as to the best methods of circumventing the designs of the nihilists. At that time the English papers were not aware of the existence of the plan, and in their comments upon the inspector's journey to Paris they stated, while pointing out the existence in London of a large anarchist colony, that the Czar would, without doubt, be far safer in England without any police protection than he would be in Paris with all the safeguards that might be adopted by the police of that city. The result of the knowledge obtained by the police does not appear to bear out the statements made by the newspapers.

It is stated that the conspirators before they left the United States were taught how to mix chemicals so as to make high explosives, and how to use clock work to cause explosions. The teacher was a Russian professor. Through him the nihilists and Fenians were brought together, and it was due to his efforts that the alliance between them was entered into.

The police here in their investigations early learned that the magazine of the plotters was located at Berceim, a suburb of Antwerp, and when the plans for the arrests were complete the authorities of that city were notified and an attempt was made to arrest the men in the house where the explosives were stored. This, however, failed, but it is almost certain that the two men, Kearney and Haines, alias Wallace, who were arrested at Rotterdam, are the Irishmen who lived in the house at Berceim.

It has been learned that while Tynan was in Paris he consorted with notorious anarchists and nihilists. He always had plenty of money, which he spent freely among his associates. He was deemed a "good fellow," but there were those among his companions who did not approve of his air of braggadocio and threats of vengeance against England. It was thought that he did not altogether too much talking, and he was several times warned that his tongue would get him into trouble with the police if he did not put a curb upon it.

It is not expected that Tynan will be extradited until the conclusion of the Czar's visit to France. The leading members of the Nationalist party emphatically decline any sympathy with the physical force party, whose ideas they characterize as chimerical and tending to undo whatever progress has been made in the Irish cause.

TWO MORE ARRESTS. LONDON, Sept. 14.—Dispatches received here from Rotterdam say that two more presumed dynamiters were arrested in that city. One of the alleged dynamiters arrested was identified as J. F. Kearney of New York, who was concerned in the blowing up of the Glasgow Glass Works. It is learned that during Tynan's tour of the country up to the time of his arrest in Boulogne yesterday morning he was posed as a courier of Queen Victoria charged with conveying the autograph of the Queen to the Czar at Copenhagen. Bell, the man arrested in Glasgow, was Tynan's Secretary.

THE CASE OF BELL. GLASGOW, Sept. 14.—Bell, the alleged dynamite arrested here, was arraigned in the Police Court this morning, and after the taking of formal testimony was remanded until Wednesday. It was learned in the course of the proceedings in court that Bell had been arrested without a warrant. Bell protested, declaring that he was an American citizen.

When confronted with incriminating documents found in his bag, showing his connection with Tynan, the notorious "No. 1," he said that he found the papers in the lavatory of the hotel. The police adhere to their belief that Bell is a dynamite.

After being remanded to the Police Court at Glasgow this morning Bell was removed to jail and locked in a cell. Immediately he became greatly excited and a physician was summoned to attend him. Scotland Yard officials have directed the Glasgow authorities to send Bell to London.

THE RIGHT MAN. BOULOGNE, Sept. 14.—Tynan, the Irish invincible arrested yesterday, was arraigned before the public procurer this morning. He admitted that he was the man described in the warrant of arrest, and was remanded pending the arrival of extradition papers from England.

SURPRISE IN IRISH CIRCLES. NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The cable dispatch published this morning that F. J. Tynan, the so-called "No. 1" of the Irish Invincibles, whose conspiracy brought about the Phoenix Park tragedy in Dublin in 1882, had been arrested at Boulogne, France, and that three other alleged dynamiters had been arrested at Rotterdam and Glasgow, caused the biggest kind of surprise in Irish circles here to-day. There are few, however, who believe that the arrests will prove of much consequence, as it is the general opinion that dynamite crusades are things of the past. The surprise is mainly at the arrest of Tynan, after being at liberty for fourteen years.

One of the other men arrested under this morning's warrants, Tynan has believed to be John F. Kearney, a well known in New York City as a political agitator, and who at every election starts a paper for political effect. The others are for the most part unknown. Tynan is now about 63 years old, and his arrest is liable to bring about many other disclosures. Tynan has been seen in New York for the past seven weeks, neither has Kearney. It was stated in Irish circles that both had gone South and West to stump for McKinley, and the statement was accepted as the truth. Why Tynan should go to France or to England on any kind of a mission that requires secrecy none of his friends can imagine. His picture has been published hundreds of times, and he has a countenance that once seen could never be forgotten. Kearney was not known to be connected with any revolutionary movement in this country.

William Lyman, the President of the Irish National Alliance, in an interview to-day informed a reporter of the United-Associated Presses that the news of the arrest of Tynan at Boulogne came to him like a thunderbolt. "It seems not to me," he added, "since I saw and talked with Tynan in this city, but it may have been longer. I called to a friend in Paris to see that Tynan was properly represented, and that his extradition to England was prevented, if possible. I do not believe that Tynan went to Europe on any business connected with the cause."

"My explanation of his visit to Europe is that he went there on the business of settling up the estate of a brother who died recently in South America, and the large sum of money found on him may have been a portion of his heritage. The man Bell who was arrested in Glasgow I do not know, and the suggestion that he was Tynan's secretary is ridiculous. I know F. J. Kearney of New York well, but I had no idea that he was in Rotterdam, as I talked with him in this city but a few days ago. He may have gone to Europe since, but I do not think he went on business connected with the cause. I do not know the man named Haines, arrested with Kearney. If they really have Tynan and Kearney in custody, nothing will be spared to secure their release."

The members of Tynan's family, with the exception of one son, who is now in London, are now living on One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street. His daughter was seen at their home this morning. She said that her father, so far as she knew, was in Rochester. Her mother, she said, had received a letter posted in Rochester a week ago. Miss Tynan could not say what she believed her father was doing in Rochester.

"We are not at all worried," she said, "because we do not think father can possibly be the man under arrest in France. We feel sure that he was in Rochester a week ago."

Mrs. Tynan could not be seen. Miss Tynan said that her mother was not in. The last that the family saw of Tynan was three weeks ago. He had always worn a beard, but at that time he had shaved it off, and then disappeared on the following day. Close friends of Tynan declare to-day that they knew nothing of a new dynamite plot. Excuses for the arrest of the men abroad were freely offered.