Mid-Winter Sale.

If you cannot call in time to get one of our Mid-Winter Sale bargains
Send us your chest measure, size and weight and let us make a guess.
Your money back and no expense to you if not suited.
Winter Overcoats and Suits for men and boys are clearing at a little over half price —less than cost.

Oak Hall Clothiers,

115 to 121 King Street East and 116 Yonge Street.

POLICEMAN USED HIS GUN

Constable Dan Robinson Had Considerable Trouble Placing Matthew Duggan Under Arrest.

PRISONER PUT UP A BIG FIGHT

Escaped With the Officer's Baton and Robinson Fired Into the Ground to Scare Him.

Counsel for the State Demanded a Verdict of Murder in the First Degree.

Paterson, N. J., Jan. 17.—There was a large crowd gathered to-day around the County Court House here eagerly awaiting the close of the trial of Walter C. McAllister, William A. Death and Andrew J. Campbell, for the murder of Jennie Bosschieter, a young silk mill employe. It was generally believed that a verdict would be reached by the jury before evening.

As soon as court opened, Assistant Prosecutor Ralph Shaw began his address to the jury. He said that a death caused in the perpetration of a felony constituted murder in the first degree. "We have learned," he continued, "that Jennie Bosschieter was not quite 18 years old. She is entitled to the presumption that she was a virtuous, honest and upright girl. There is no evidence to the contrary. She was industrious and healthy. Her physical condition was such that she must have been able to take two or three drinks without being drunk. We have her in that condition on Oct. 18, when she met the defendants.

The Story of That Night.

Mr. Shaw then traced the movements of the defendants with the girl on that night in question, and concluded:

"All of the defendants were equally guilty as principals in this crime. The stories told by the defendants on the witness stand proved a miserable fabrication as a defence. Such a defence is worthy of no consideration. It was never told before in court. You, gentlemen, would never have acted as they did. Their story is to be weighed by what they had said before, no matter under what circumstances they told it.

"With these facts presented, the state is compelled to ask you, putting aside all sympathy for the cause of justice, for a verdict of murder in the first degree."

Judge Francis Scott then began the opening address for the defence.

At the conclusion of Judge Scott's address City Counsel Michael Dunn addressed the jury for the defence.

LAWYERS TALKED ALL DAY

The Court at Paterson, N. J., Has Not Given the Bosschieter Case to the Jury.

STRONG EFFORT FOR PRISONERS

Escaped With the Officer's Baton and Robinson Fired Into the Ground to Scare Him.

Counsel for the State Demanded a Verdict of Murder in the First Degree.

NEWLY ELECTED I.O.F. OFFICERS.

Installation in Three Courts at the Foresters' Temple.

The newly-elected officers of Courts Trinity, Wellesley and Knights of the I. O. F. were installed at a joint meeting held last night in the Temple Building. The ceremony attending the installation was conducted by Bros. Thomas Lawless, A.S.C.R., and officers of Temple Encampment, Royal Foresters. P.C.R. Henry and P.T. Macdonald of the Knights of the Maccabees presided with handsome gold mounted umbrellas, suitably inscribed. Following the presentations, short addresses were made by Thomas Lawless, A.S.C.R., G. L. Wilson, H.C.R., Bro. Johns and John F. Ross. On the conclusion of the meeting the 250 present adjourned to the Temple Cafe, where a sumptuous repast was prepared by Caterer T. S. Davey. After doing full justice to the dinner an interesting toast list was gone thru. Bro. R. R. Aikens, C.R., who officiated as chairman, was also toast master. The speakers were: Bros. Thomas Lawless, A.S.C.R.; G. L. Wilson, H.C.R.; E. T. Herne, H.C.R.; W. Bull, H.C.; John F. Ross, P.C.R., and the following officers of Royal Foresters: W. W. Dunlap, I.C.; Col. Stone, P.I.C.; John W. Whitcombe, Dr Rose, A. T. Hunter, P.I.C.; Bro. Johns, I.C., and others. Interspersed with the speeches were musical selections.

Ontario's Death Rate.

Last year, according to the returns received by the Provincial Board of Health, there were 25,241 deaths in the province, which, taking 90 per cent. of the population, is at the rate of 11.5 per thousand. During the month of December the number of deaths amounted to 2031, as compared with 1843 for the corresponding month of last year.

Toronto License Commissioners.

The Ontario Government yesterday afternoon appointed Messrs. D. E. Thomson and Walter J. Boland License Commissioners for Toronto. There are three on the board, and the other member, Mr. Walter Beardmore, was appointed some time ago on the resignation of Mr. William Roaf.

Ontario at Buffalo.

The Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. C. C. James, the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Mr. Thomas Southworth, and Mr. David Boyle will leave shortly for Buffalo to make arrangements for the exhibits at the Pan-American Exhibition.

Cutting Off Speculators.

The Ontario Government propose to take steps to prevent people from acquiring lands and not residing upon them. It has been found that speculators would receive a grant, clear the necessary amount of land and then not take up their residence as the law requires.

Lived 108 Years.

Detroit, Jan. 17.—"Aunt" Harriet Wilkins died at her home on Alfred-street this morning. She was 58 years old at the time she was freed from Southern slavery, and from this it has been figured that she had reached the great age of 108 years.

Toronto Gentlemen in Society.

Toronto social functions are noted for their correctly attired gentlemen, and perhaps most credit is due Harry A. Taylor, draper, the Rossin block. That such is the fact most people would like to give him credit. He is authority on correct dress.

HAMILTON NEWS

CASE OF "KNOCKOUT DROPS"

Detectives Claim That a Woman From Brantford Was a Victim of the Stupefying Drug.

RETURNED HERO DISAPPOINTED.

Directory People Give Hamilton a Population of 63,582—General News of the City.

Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 17.—(Special.)—The Detective Department is investigating a case of "knockout drops." At 1 o'clock this morning Mrs. Minnie Wood, an apparently respectable woman from Brantford, was found in a semi-conscious state at the corner of MacNab and Merrick-streets, by P. C. Hallisey. The woman was locked up on a charge of drunkenness. She had a gold watch and a diamond ring on her. When taken before Magistrate Jelfs at 10 o'clock the woman was still in a dazed condition, and could not tell what was the matter with her. She was taken into his Worship's retiring room by Chief Smith, and, it is said, told of her experience with some "gentlemen friends." "Knockout drops" is all the sleuths will say about the case. The woman is still in a very nervous condition.

Police Notes.

John Beemer of Milton was arrested here to-night on a charge of fraud in Halton County. He will be taken to that place to-morrow.

A conductor's fare box containing several dollars was stolen from a Hamilton and Dundas car at the Gore-street Station to-night.

Boost Hamilton's Population.

The Might Directory Company calculate that Hamilton's population is 63,582, but from this should be deducted about 1000 for persons who reside just east of the city limits who have been included.

The publishers explain their method of calculating population by stating that they base their multiple on a comparison of the census of 1881 and 1891 with the figures of their directories from those years, the multiple they use being 2¾.

Ex-Champion's Mother Dead.

A postcard came to the Mayor's office this morning, addressed to E. W. Johnson, care of the mayor. It was from Glenville, Ont., and read as follows: "I suppose you are aware your mother is dead. Parties are moving things out of the place. Mr. Mayor, please try and find party." E. W. Johnson is the former champion athlete of Canada, and has been in hard luck here for some time.

A Hero's Disappointment.

A story is being told of the sad feature of the return to Hamilton of one of the South African heroes. When he went away his best girl plighted her troth to him and promised to be true, it is said. He gave her a little nest egg of about $200 to bank for him, and went away with the understanding if he returned alive they were to be each other's till death. When he returned he found her another man's wife, she having married shortly after he left. The woman had to leave the bedside of a sick child a day or two ago to go to a bank and draw the hero's money for him.

Minor Matters.

Police Chief Smith has learned that Jas. Bath, the stonecutter, whose relatives in Chicago wrote about a few days ago, died in Inglewood on Christmas day.

Major J. Edwards, manager of the great McEwen, was in the city this morning arranging for the re-appearance of the Scottish hypnotist.

Pipe-Major Alex. McGregor of this city has joined the 48th Highlanders' Band, and has gone with it on a ten weeks' tour of the Eastern States.

At the Police Court this morning Harold Peterson, late of Peterboro, was acquitted on a charge of stealing from John C. White.

The annual convention of the Christian Brethren opened in Treble Hall last night. About 150 delegates from different parts of the United States and Canada are in attendance to-day. The convention will last till Sunday.

Good fistic sport is promised at the Palace Rink to-morrow night. Thirty-six rounds of boxing is on the card.

Public Amusements

The Night Before Christmas.

In this fictitious age, in which even the simple things of life are made to assume an abnormal and distorted form, there is an amount of encouragement in turning back to nature's heart, and enjoy over again the moments when the home and the fireside were sacred spots, and when the burdens of life were lifted by the converse of congenial hearts. The stage has, for some time, been attempting to work back to these homelike pictures, and, in almost every instance, such plays have been an unqualified success. "The Night Before Christmas," the latest of these pastoral dramas, according to the view of dramatic critics, has succeeded in painting the homely scenes of life in a far grander and more eloquent manner than any of its distinguished predecessors. The story is woven into the action of this piece tae beautiful, the ludicrous and the pathetic, and formed a drama of life as it is acted every day, and it is little wonder that the piece has been greeted by capacity business at almost every performance. "The Night Before Christmas" is a poem of nature, snatched by a master hand, and moulded in a delightful story, and is made doubly effective by being presented by a company of artists, surrounded by every equipment the stage can afford, in the way of scenery. Audiences never fail laugh in turn at the sentiment of the piece. Manager Small has booked this attraction for next week at the Toronto Opera House.

At Shea's Next Week.

For next week Mr. Shea promises the best show he has offered in Toronto. It is headed by Staley and Birbeck, who have an act that people will travel miles to applaud it. The scene opens in a blacksmith's shop, in which both artists get music out of wagon wheels, anvils, etc. The lights go out, and inside of ten seconds the audience is looking at a parlor setting, and both artists have changed from their work clothes to evening dress. Again a change is effected as quickly, and the blacksmith shop scene is once more on the stage. It is the most marvelous change ever seen on a stage. Filson and Errol assisted by Harold S. Godfrey, appear in a sketch in which Jerome K. Jerome's "A Human Divided." It is the best of the many sketches in which these widely known actors have been seen. Eleanor Falk and her Eight Pansies will be heard in a novelty singing act. Sugimoto Japs are the best of Japan's acrobats and jugglers. Other good acts on the bill include Little Elsie, the pocket edition of Chas. Ross; Ward and Waldron, impersonator; McMahon and King, Johnnie Johns and Allan Shaw. The show this week is pleasing large audiences at each performance.

Chased McEwan.

A number that was not on the program caused a little excitement Thursday night at the hypnotic demonstration given by Prof. McEwen at Association Hall. The professor was in the midst of an interesting exhibition. He had a dozen or so of his subjects, when a man jumped up in the audience, and, scrambling on to the platform, made a wild rush for McEwen, seeming discretion the better part of valor, or in such a case, the demonstrator of mesmeric influence beat a hasty retreat, making good his escape to the gallery. Here he addressed the astonished audience. Informing them that the man was crazy. The cause of the excitement was grabbed when he reached the door and was soon pacified. It appears he had sent out of the influence of a number of mesmerists, and, being very susceptible, was carried away without the knowledge of Prof. McEwen.

The subject who had enjoyed a hypnotic sleep all yesterday was brought to without any difficulty, and the usual ludicrous antics were performed by the various other subjects who volunteered.

The Mendelssohn Choir.

The executive of the Mendelssohn Choir desire to announce that the section of Massey Hall set apart for seats at $1.50 has been made just large enough to accommodate the number who subscribed for seats at that price, in order that those who subscribed for $1 seats should have the best seats possible. Consequently, only those who subscribed for $1.50 seats may select from that section. It will be necessary that the seats for the ladies' schools be marked off the plan first. Otherwise the entire hall will be open to subscribers in the order of the ballot numbers on their postcards. The plan opens to subscribers to-day at 9 a.m.

Undergraduates' Concert.

The committee in charge of the formation of a Undergraduate Club in the University of Toronto are arranging to hold a concert in Massey Music Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 1. They have engaged Catherine Fisk, who was advertised to appear here last December, but the company was disbanded on the disappointment of many who were looking forward to near this great singer. The University Glee Club and the University Mandolin Club will take part in the program. Mr. Owen A. Sully, the well-known humorist, will give several of his refined and humorous sketches, including an original one written for the occasion.

Annual Concert.

Fourth annual concert of No. 15 Company, Boys' Brigade, was held in Cooke's Church last evening, and the attendance was very large. The items in the program were all very cleverly rendered and were much applauded. The following was the program: recitation, Ewald Kremer; physical drill, Boys' Brigade; song, Gertie Steinle; recitation, Charlie Harvey; selection from the Bugle Band; recitation, Harry Seaman; duet, Abbie Beatty and Charles Seaman; recitation, Miss Irene Carmichael; club swinging by two boys; song, Miss Harris; recitation, Miss Attwood; club swinging, Miss Crosby; recitation, Edith Phillips; selection from the Bugle Band; recitation, Abbie Beatty; reading, G. Reid; duet, Gertie Steinle and Ewald Kremer; manual drill, Boys' Brigade.

The cup won by No. 15 Company for baseball for 1900 was presented by the chairman to Master M. Clark on behalf of the team. The meeting closed with the usual vote of thanks to those who so kindly assisted in making this concert the most successful yet held by No. 15 Company. Rev. F. Forster presided.

CRAMP ONTARIO STEEL WORKS AT COLLINGWOOD WILL DEVELOP THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY AND ESTABLISH A NEW CENTRE OF POPULATION

Mr. Walter Kennedy, Consulting Engineer of the Company, Delivered an Eminently Practical Address to a Representative Gathering of Toronto's Manufacturing and Financial Men Last Night—From Twelve Hundred to Two Thousand Men Will Be Employed to Begin With—Big Money Will Be Given to the Right Sort of Workmen—Altogether the Outlook Is Most Roseate.

A thoroly representative audience of the manufacturing and financial men of the city gathered last evening in the rotunda of the Board of Trade to listen to an address by Mr. Walter Kennedy, consulting engineer of the Cramp Ontario Steel Company of Collingwood, which he had been invited to deliver by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Kennedy, who is consulting engineer for several of the largest iron and steel companies in the United States, made a very good impression, speaking in an easy, conversational way, and inviting the audience to talk to him by way of keeping the discourse in an interesting vein.

Persons Present.

Mr. P. W. Ellis presided, and the following were among those who were present: Thomas Roden, J O Thorn, J P Murray, Thomas Gibson (Director Bureau of Mines), W J McMurtry, A McLean MacDonell, Frank Stanley, T A Rowan, J F Wildman, Dr Ryerson, A W Allen, J A Wells, Frank Kent, D E Thomson, W K McNaught, W C Matthews.

There was a large number of students of the School of Practical Science.

Would Meet Manufacturers.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Ellis announced that Mr. D. W. Scott, the Canadian Commissioner to the Glasgow Exhibition, would meet the manufacturers to-day who wished to get information about that exhibition. He also announced that on the 30th a paper would be read by Arthur Harvey on the metric system of weights and measures and the decimal system of currency. On the same occasion, Mr. Burland of Montreal would speak on the same question.

Apropos of Mr. Kennedy.

Referring to the lecturer of the evening, Mr. Ellis said: I am very pleased to see so many persons here this evening. The rotunda of the Board of Trade is not an easy place to find at night, and on this evening there are several other meetings which some of our members are attending. Sir John Bourinot is lecturing to the Canadian Club, and there are meetings of the Engineers' Society and of the Technical School Board. It is most encouraging, therefore, to see such a large meeting here. It shows the interest you take in our industrial activity. We will listen to-night to a practical address on the iron and steel industry. I am quite sure it will be most instructive to us. When the decennial census is taken it will reveal, I believe, a pronounced improvement and enlargement of our industries. Latterly, the most interested attention of the country has been fixed upon the iron and steel development. In the several features of this development we will have the advantage to-night of listening to the account of the Cramp Ontario Steel Works at Collingwood. Those works will create a new centre of population and employment for our people. I think it behooves the Government of the Province and of the Dominion to assist in every way possible the development of the industrial life of the country. To be the best immigration policy to provide men with employment to keep the young men at home and give them good employment. And a great responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the people themselves. They should patronize home industries, they should insist upon purchasing Canadian goods, they should by their votes give full scope for country employment in this country. There are great possibilities in our future. We have all the natural advantages. But in addition to all this we want intelligent effort. We want capital, enterprise and scientific skill. Above all we want the general support of the people of Canada. We should be proud of our ability to supply our own market but of furnishing the outside markets also. According to the United States census there are 750,000 of our people over there. What an advantage it would be to have them here!

You will listen to-night to Mr. Walter Kennedy, consulting engineer of the Cramp Ontario Steel Works, whom we heartily welcome to Canada. (Loud applause.) We hope that with his distinguished ability and great experience as great success awaits him here as in other countries. Mr. Kennedy's father before him was in the iron industry. His brother also is connected with it. He will speak to us to-night from practical experience.

The Address Begun.

Mr. Kennedy, on coming forward, was received with cordial applause.

He said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: It afforded me a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction to receive an invitation to speak before you here this evening. That satisfactory feeling is the more increased by seeing such an audience before me. I hope it will be even more increased if I succeed in entertaining you or giving you information. I am not in the habit of talking. Unfortunately I have been compelled to do things instead of talking about them. Your chairman has told you that my father was in the iron and steel business. My early education was received under his tuteleship. He expected me to follow at different parts of the business from actual experience, and I was required to perform the different parts of work in the steel business. This was not at the time my selection one case in particular. A large chimney was being built at Chong Tau. It was decided that this interfered with the Fung Shuey, who is the spirit that controls all things that God has made. If he becomes offended, it will interfere with the prosperity of the people. This so interfered with prosperity in the community at large that no rice could be produced. If any engineer should undertake to develop the benefits of the soil of China they become very zealous that he should not disturb the spirit of Fung Shuey. If he should try to develop an iron industry, build a bridge or any other useful product of the mines, it would be supposed that he had presumed deliberately to offend Fung Shuey, and that some great disaster was sure to fall upon the country.

Calamitous China.

Now, in some parts of China or the other thousands of people are dying of starvation every year; some kind of calamity is always happening, so that it is never difficult to find more or less calamitous evidence that Fung Shuey has been offended. We believe, however, that God has not made anything that His creatures are not allowed to use. And we believe that the further we get away from superstition and prejudice, the nearer we get to God and the better we do His service.

Panama Ditch.

In the United States we are now contemplating an enterprise that at one time would have been considered disastrous. If we had undertaken at one time to dig a ditch across the Isthmus of Panama, we would have been met with the argument that the offended triumvirate of heaven had placed that land there, and that it was not for men to disturb it. But we do not believe that now. And I would not be surprised if we not only dig that ditch, but before long dig another ditch from the lakes to Pittsburg. There has been a great development of the iron business in the United States during the last half century. This was due in a great measure to our fine collection of new materials, which had the best advantages in Pittsburg of good coal and coke, clear ore and railway facilities, which have enabled us to collect our raw materials very cheaply. You all know how important are these advantages in the development of the iron and steel industry. I will not weary you with statistics. Indeed, I am not very good at statistics, and if I were to quote them for you, you would not remember them, and when you wanted them again you would hunt up some trade paper to find them. In the United States the iron and steel business has put our people in a more comfortable position; has advanced our ordinary mechanics and tradesmen, and enables them to live and travel in more luxury that the rich men of China. It is to the development of the iron and steel industry that we owe our railroads, and it is that development that made our Pullman cars possible.

Modes of Travel.

In passing, Mr. Kennedy entered into a comparison of the American and Chinese modes of travel—here the Pullman, there the rickshaw and the Sedan chair.

He continued to say: The iron business in the last few years, probably the last two and a half years, has brought a greater amount of wealth in the neighborhood of Pittsburg, than any other, and possibly all other, industries combined. I presume to say to this audience that the iron and steel industry has improved the wealth of the nation and the condition of the people more than any factor in the national and industrial life.

Steel Industry.

If I should assume the role of prophet this evening, and, like Tennyson, dip into the future, I do not want you to think that the sunset of life gives me mystical lore. Coming events cast their shadows before. I want you to take it simply as the opinion of a practical man in the steel business. But, judging from the present condition of the industry, its history in the past, I am one who gives his opinion simply for what it is worth. My experience in China also directed my mind to the study of the development of the human race, and its progress across the centuries. Sometimes we see it plunged in darkness, superstition and crime, and sometimes we see it arising high on the horizon, and, like Moses on Mount Nebo, we get a glimpse of a better destiny. We see it leaving its home and customs and institutions, where it had been for thousands of years, and plunged into Britain to build a new home; and at last we see it crossing the Atlantic Ocean to build in the wilderness of the new continent its latest and proudest monument. If I am right I think that while the great development will continue in the United States in a way that will surprise the world, I think there is a movement now starting in the Dominion of Canada, that will be phenomenal in its development of wealth. And I believe I am right in saying that all true Canadians, not only in the United States, but in Canada, wish that nothing may occur to interrupt the present friendly relations between the great branches of the Anglo-Saxon races. [Applause.] And I think that all good Americans, both in Canada and the United States, will join with me in saying long live Queen Victoria. [Applause.]

My Experience in the Orient.

I was appointed to go to the Orient on account of my practical knowledge of the iron and steel business. On arrival there I was expected to assist in making the estimate of the cost of building a railroad from Han Yuan to Pekin, and this estimate was completed. The rest of the party consisted of seven men, Benjamin Washburn of Minneapolis being one of them. I was offered the position of metallurgical engineer for the Chinese Government, and started up the Yangtsekiang River to make a report of the mineral transfer facilities. Among the important things I had to do was to examine the mineral resources and transportation facilities, select the location and build the works. In the meantime I was to assist occasionally in the operation of the works built six years before, that had been operated continually by the Chinese Government, which appropriated two millions a year in gold for the operation of the works. During that six years they had made 600 tons of good rails. So you can guess where the two millions a year went to. The Chinese officials, from the Emperor down, don't get any salary, and depend upon the perquisites for their living. They live by what we would call extortion.

Obstacles in His Way.

Mr. Kennedy then briefly sketched his adventures in charge of the iron works in China in the employ of the Government, his difficulties over the question of salary, ending with his being paid in silver from month to month. The mill was an entire failure, but had much more equipment than was ever used. He was moved about from place to place, finally returning to Shanghai.

He then became an associate of Sheng, as director of Chinese telegraphs, the man who sent the famous message to the United States Ambassador at Pekin, when at Lieutenant Mr. Kennedy related, with many amusing details, the circumstances of this his first encounter with the Chinese sticks, and with the requirement of Chinese etiquet. Speaking of his experience of the obstacles put in his way by the mandarins in the Chinese steel works, he said: The man was one Chinaman who was a good woodsman, who did more for me than any of the others; but they took him and cut his head off just because he had tried to help me. They wanted to show me so that I would not stay there, and they finally succeeded. But I hung on for quite a little while, until they had killed several men. I began to feel the responsibilities of my position, began to worry over the matter, and soon went down in weight from 200 to 130 pounds. So I concluded that I would shut down the works, for I could not go ahead in the face of such proceedings. A deputation waited upon me to urge me to being operations again, but I refused to open the works unless they would send away the men that were causing the trouble. But at first they would not hear of that. It would have been the ruin of if the people of Pekin wanted Mr. Hanna to leave the Ministry of the State. The mandarins, who caused all the trouble, had more influence than the leaders in the States have, for we were rich, and it was useless for me to go back to them sent away. At last, however, I thought that by a little lenience I might impress them that I was a generous man and that I had lots of money. So I raised the salary of one man, the son of a mandarin, for I thought that would make them believe that I was the man that could raise salaries, and opened the works again. I got the daily output increased from five tons to sixty. I would not mislead in your idea of what a fair output is, for 2000 tons a day in Pittsburg is about the average run. But I made a greater reputation there than if I had been turning 2500 tons a day in Carnegie's works.

After Five Months.

We succeeded after five months in getting the works in fair shape, and then I was made administrator of Chinese Imperial Railways, and when I left the works I was not allowed to go back, even for my clothing. In my new position I traveled around and was entertained in great style, and everything was at the expense of the Chinese Government. I presume I could have stayed in this position as long as I wanted to, but I wrote a letter to the Fung Shuey, saying that I was much benefited by my much-needed vacation, but thought of going back to my old place. In reply, the American consul called upon me and said that unless I would stay in the country as a figurehead, I must leave it. So I left it, and I have never before felt such a high regard for decent government.

Punishing Criminals.

Mr. Kennedy vividly described other modes of punishing criminals in China, and declared that the Chinese were a wretched, degraded, suffering people. During his first two weeks in the country he could hardly sleep because of the shocking scenes he had witnessed.

Mr. Kennedy, dealing with the growth of blast furnaces in the United States said he could not go back further than the old charcoal furnaces that were operated at one time, and had an average output of four or five tons a day. Twenty years ago, 50 and 60 tons per day was considered a large output. He remembered when Lowthian Bell came from England to the United States to see the blast furnace near Youngstown, Ohio, which had an output of 60 tons a day. Ten years after that 200 tons was considered a good day's work. Now there were at least ten blast furnaces in the United States having a product of more that 600 tons a day, in fact, one had averaged 709 tons a day for a month. There were people who claimed that within the next few years there would be furnaces making 3000 tons a day, the this seemed an extravagant estimate.

What of Collingwood?

"I have been asked what is to be done at Collingwood?" continued Mr. Kennedy. "Our idea is to equip a plant there suitable for the present needs of the local markets, and, if possible, something additional will be exported to foreign countries. It will be equipped with machinery that is the latest and best of its kind for every department. The intention is to form an organization that will be capable of solving the different problems as they arise just as Mr. Clergue and his associates have done at the Soo, and then encourage and branch out into any kind of business that seems most profitable and will build up other businesses in the Province of Ontario. [Applause.] The most paying business we have in Pittsburg is the home trade. We ship a good deal of iron and steel abroad, but it has never been anything like the home market. Our plans for Collingwood contemplate the erection of four blast furnaces, one of which will be built immediately; ten open-hearth furnaces, four of which will be built immediately; and a blooming mill, which breaks down large ingots and produces the billet that may be put into any kind of finished article. [Applause.] There has been some talk of starting a wire rod mill, as the wire fence business is becoming a very large one in the western part of this country. There are many lines that could be developed to advantage, but we do not propose trying to do everything at the start. I don't think it advisable to try to cover at first so large a ground as the Carnegie Steel Company. Even the Carnegie Company began in a small way and developed with proper management and skill. It is better to begin small and grow large than begin large and grow small."

Can Canada Compete?

"Do I think Canada can compete with the United States in the manufacture of steel for export?"

"This involves the question of coal." He thought it would be highly important to put soft coal on the free list, so that it could be brought to the works and there converted into coke, saving a very large amount of fuel that is now wasted at the coke ovens. In the United States they were not up to the Germans in the economic use of coal. Every good German plant had a plant for the saving of by-products, and if proper precautions were used he thought it was possible in Canada to compete with the United States. [Applause.] The Canadian Steel Company had lately purchased several thousand acres on the southern shore of Lake Erie, where they contemplated building steel works at a cost of several million dollars, so as to have their own works on one of the great lakes. If they could operate successfully at that point there was certainly no disadvantage in coming a little further across the lake. There are many arguments now for assembling the raw material closer to the ore than the coal, because it required only about one-half as much coke now to make a ton of iron as it did years ago, and in the proportion now is about two tons of iron ore to one of coke.

Consumption of Fuel.

The consumption of fuel in the manufacture of iron has been cut down at least 15 or 20 per cent. in the last 5 or 6 years. The probability is that the reduction will continue, and if it does there will be another great argument on the point of a great iron industry at Duluth. I think, with Duluth as a great iron manufacturing centre. It may be some time, but that is the prospect. All the locations on the lake shore in the Dominion of Canada will have a fair chance very much of advancement equal to Duluth and equal to the United States. There are some kinds of manufactures, like the manufacture of fine wire and dental instruments, things of that kind, that could never be manufactured in any part of the world as cheaply as in Pittsburg, unless it is in China. The Chinese have facilities that should make them master of the situation when it comes to the struggle for cheapness and the survival of the fittest. That may yet be a long time, unless God in His providence should ordain otherwise.

A Pertinent Question.

The chairman: I would like to ask whether we might look for the establishment of important industries on this side of the line. What, for instance, will be the effect of this work on Collingwood, and what various directions will the effect be felt? What will be the effect in the way of population? The number of persons would be employed directly, and persons would be employed indirectly by the establishment of the Collingwood works? What would be the character of the employes? Would the class of labor be expert, well paid, or manual labor, poorly paid?

Get Good Pay.

Mr. Kennedy: The iron and steel workmen employed in Pittsburg are supposed to be paid pretty well for their work. They are paid highly in comparison with other workers. Let me give you an illustration of this. You will all remember the Homestead strike. It is fresh in your mind as it occurred only about four and a half years ago. Any man in the party to whom that strike occurred was receiving more than $2500 a year. The average salary was $2500, I believe. Mr. Kennedy related, with many amusing details, the circumstances of this his first encounter with the Chinese sticks, and with the requirement of Chinese etiquet. Speaking of his experience of the obstacles put in his way by the mandarins in the Chinese steel works, he said: The man was one Chinaman who was a good woodsman, who did more for me than any of the others; but they took him and cut his head off just because he had tried to help me. They wanted to show me so that I would not stay there, and they finally succeeded. But I hung on for quite a little while, until they had killed several men. I began to feel the responsibilities of my position, began to worry over the matter, and soon went down in weight from 200 to 130 pounds. So I concluded that I would shut down the works, for I could not go ahead in the face of such proceedings. A deputation waited upon me to urge me to being operations again, but I refused to open the works unless they would send away the men that were causing the trouble. But at first they would not hear of that. It would have been the ruin of if the people of Pekin wanted Mr. Hanna to leave the Ministry of the State. The mandarins, who caused all the trouble, had more influence than the leaders in the States have, for we were rich, and it was useless for me to go back to them sent away. At last, however, I thought that by a little lenience I might impress them that I was a generous man and that I had lots of money. So I raised the salary of one man, the son of a mandarin, for I thought that would make them believe that I was the man that could raise salaries, and opened the works again. I got the daily output increased from five tons to sixty. I would not mislead in your idea of what a fair output is, for 2000 tons a day in Pittsburg is about the average run. But I made a greater reputation there than if I had been turning 2500 tons a day in Carnegie's works.

After Five Months.

We succeeded after five months in getting the works in fair shape, and then I was made administrator of Chinese Imperial Railways, and when I left the works I was not allowed to go back, even for my clothing. In my new position I traveled around and was entertained in great style, and everything was at the expense of the Chinese Government. I presume I could have stayed in this position as long as I wanted to, but I wrote a letter to the Fung Shuey, saying that I was much benefited by my much-needed vacation, but thought of going back to my old place. In reply, the American consul called upon me and said that unless I would stay in the country as a figurehead, I must leave it. So I left it, and I have never before felt such a high regard for decent government.

Punishing Criminals.

Mr. Kennedy vividly described other modes of punishing criminals in China, and declared that the Chinese were a wretched, degraded, suffering people. During his first two weeks in the country he could hardly sleep because of the shocking scenes he had witnessed.

Mr. Kennedy, dealing with the growth of blast furnaces in the United States said he could not go back further than the old charcoal furnaces that were operated at one time, and had an average output of four or five tons a day. Twenty years ago, 50 and 60 tons per day was considered a large output. He remembered when Lowthian Bell came from England to the United States to see the blast furnace near Youngstown, Ohio, which had an output of 60 tons a day. Ten years after that 200 tons was considered a good day's work. Now there were at least ten blast furnaces in the United States having a product of more that 600 tons a day, in fact, one had averaged 709 tons a day for a month. There were people who claimed that within the next few years there would be furnaces making 3000 tons a day, the this seemed an extravagant estimate.

What of Collingwood?

"I have been asked what is to be done at Collingwood?" continued Mr. Kennedy. "Our idea is to equip a plant there suitable for the present needs of the local markets, and, if possible, something additional will be exported to foreign countries. It will be equipped with machinery that is the latest and best of its kind for every department. The intention is to form an organization that will be capable of solving the different problems as they arise just as Mr. Clergue and his associates have done at the Soo, and then encourage and branch out into any kind of business that seems most profitable and will build up other businesses in the Province of Ontario. [Applause.] The most paying business we have in Pittsburg is the home trade. We ship a good deal of iron and steel abroad, but it has never been anything like the home market. Our plans for Collingwood contemplate the erection of four blast furnaces, one of which will be built immediately; ten open-hearth furnaces, four of which will be built immediately; and a blooming mill, which breaks down large ingots and produces the billet that may be put into any kind of finished article. [Applause.] There has been some talk of starting a wire rod mill, as the wire fence business is becoming a very large one in the western part of this country. There are many lines that could be developed to advantage, but we do not propose trying to do everything at the start. I don't think it advisable to try to cover at first so large a ground as the Carnegie Steel Company. Even the Carnegie Company began in a small way and developed with proper management and skill. It is better to begin small and grow large than begin large and grow small."

Can Canada Compete?

"Do I think Canada can compete with the United States in the manufacture of steel for export?"

"This involves the question of coal." He thought it would be highly important to put soft coal on the free list, so that it could be brought to the works and there converted into coke, saving a very large amount of fuel that is now wasted at the coke ovens. In the United States they were not up to the Germans in the economic use of coal. Every good German plant had a plant for the saving of by-products, and if proper precautions were used he thought it was possible in Canada to compete with the United States. [Applause.] The Canadian Steel Company had lately purchased several thousand acres on the southern shore of Lake Erie, where they contemplated building steel works at a cost of several million dollars, so as to have their own works on one of the great lakes. If they could operate successfully at that point there was certainly no disadvantage in coming a little further across the lake. There are many arguments now for assembling the raw material closer to the ore than the coal, because it required only about one-half as much coke now to make a ton of iron as it did years ago, and in the proportion now is about two tons of iron ore to one of coke.

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