

The Climax to all Previous Sale Efforts!

You'll Find Many Items in the Following List that will no doubt Interest You.

Colored Dress Goods
Black Dress Goods
Dress Trimmings
Silks and Satins
Veils and Velveteens
Flannels and Flannelettes
Parasols and Blouses
Wash Goods, Gloves and Hosiery

—Lace Curtains
 —Roller Blinds
 —Men's Ready-Made Clothing
 —Men's Furnishings
 —Flannels and Flannelettes
 —Parasols and Blouses
 —Wash Goods, Gloves and Hosiery

Dress Goods

Colored Cashmere Serge, four shades, worth 25c, now 19c
 Tweed effects, sold at 18c, sale price 12c
 42 inch Tartan, worth 20c yard, now 15c
 Some shades in Broche effects, selling at 22c yard, clearing price, 35c
 Suiting Serge, was 33c, now 24c, was 28c, present price, 28c
 Drives in Black Dress Goods, in plain, lined and raised effects; ask for our handsome cloth cashmere, worth 70c, for 50c
 Challies, worth 10c, now 5c
 Marth Washington Prints, worth 12c for 5c
 Lovely Salisbury Flannelette suitable for little ones dresses, formerly 12c, now 7c
 New prints, full 36 inches wide, worth 12c, now 10c; were 12c for 8c
 Lovely Duck, in blue and white, pink and white, polka dot, fancy stripes and check effects, regular 13c, now 9c

Bed Spreads

Secure one of our extra large 1 1/4 Bed Spreads, slightly soiled, worth \$1 35, going at 85c
Wrapperettes
 15 pieces Fancy Wrapper Goods, were 12c per yard, sale price, 9c
 Nice range mercerized sateen, double-fold, was 13c yard, we quote now 8c

Men's Boy's and Youths' Ready-to-Wear Clothing

In Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds. They come to us, because our suits are always right in style and price. Every suit must be turned out and prices are slaughtered accordingly.

Men's Furnishings

In all the latest styles. New style Hats, Caps, Belts, Suspenders, Soft Front Shirts, Tennis and Boating Shirts, White Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and Neck Ties; see our window display

Flannels and Flannelettes

Extra wide and heavy Flannelette at 4 1/2c, 5c, 7c, 9c
 Very special offers in Flannels, from 12c up to 25c

Parasols

A job lot of Traveller's Sample Parasols, bought at 40c, to be sold at one-half their value, other lines to be cleaned out below cost.

Blouses

Our large stock of cheap and better lines to be sacrificed, regardless of their cost price
 Regular White Pique in 5 different colors, regular 15c, now 11c; original 22, now 17c; regular 28, present price, 20c
 Nice Crash Linen for Skirts, worth 20c for 15c; was 22c, now 17c
 9 pieces nice patterned Muslins, were 15c, to clear, 10c

Lace Curtains and Blinds

Specials at 45c, 70c and \$1
 Linen Roller Blinds, full size and reliable, extra value 25c
 Lace up to \$1

COL. HUGHES REPLIES.

The Evidence in the Case of the Cameron Lake Claims Reviewed.

MR. McLAUGHLIN SHOWN TO BE GUILTY.—HAS LEFT HIMSELF OPEN TO SERIOUS PENALTIES.—MR. HUGHES PROVES HIS CASE.

OTTAWA, 31st JULY, 1899

To the Editor of the Watchman-Warder.
 Sir,—Inasmuch as you gave publication to a premature conclusion in the case of Mr. McLaughlin for having taken sums from the farmers around Cameron Lake—premise because the case was not concluded until Saturday last, 29th July, I respectfully request the publication of the following:—

Your conclusion was doubtless based on the buncombe and irrelevant remarks, not evidence, of a few shrewd Liberals friendly to Mr. McLaughlin; who as in West Huron, West Elgin and elsewhere, and everywhere, seek to belittle the strongest evidence against them; and to explain away by bluster and buncombe hard facts. This case is now closed, the evidence being finally concluded last Saturday.

I shall not, however, comment on the case now. I shall merely submit the facts as sworn to, and as proven by the official records. They are serious enough without comments:

1.—Mr. McLaughlin was summoned to Ottawa on the motion of Jas. McMullen, M.P., a prominent Liberal.

2.—He summoned him on the case of Mr. Fitzgerald of Carden—a case I never questioned—for in that case it seems Mr. McLaughlin was the Government solicitor. However, in that case it appeared that Mr. Fitzgerald received his full check for \$72 and that he was not called on to pay any of it for other law work to Mr. McLaughlin or anyone else. It was pointed out that a similar result should have prevailed towards Cameron Lake farmers.

3.—The so-called Cameron lake cases however were what I sought the information concerning. It came out that the following sums were paid:—

- J. L. Brown, damages allowed by Government \$100; fees to Barron and Steers \$28 35.
- Byrnell & Byrnell—Damages, \$275; fees to Barron and Steers, \$55 30.
- Wm. Isaac—Damages \$300, fees to Barron and Steers \$71.10.
- Peter Moffatt—Damages \$75; fees to Barron and Steers \$20.70.
- R. N. Moffatt—Damages \$25; fees to Barron and Steers \$30 65.
- Mrs. Nancy McIntyre—Damages \$30; fees to Barron and Steers \$10 25.
- John Palmer—Damages \$150; fees to Barron and Steers \$12.15.
- Jos. Pearn and Son—Damages \$200; fees to Barron and Steers \$47.50.
- J. and A. Potts—Damages \$30; fees to Barron and Steers \$46.20.
- Geo. and S. Quinn—Damages \$100; fees to Barron and Steers \$32.
- Geo. E. Sackett—Damages \$90; fees to Barron and Steers \$30.70.
- W. T. Eades—Damages \$75; fees to Barron and Steers \$47.50.
- Margaret Graham—Damages \$30; fees to Barron and Steers \$23.85.
- R. R. Graham—Damages \$50; fees to Barron and Steers \$45 00.
- W. H. Graham—Damages \$80; fees to Barron and Steers \$28 65.

There were other damages allowed, the particulars of which are not yet in; but it transpired that there were two known.

John Suggitt—Damages \$80; fees to R. J. McLaughlin \$24.95

Edwin Johnston—Damages—\$100; no details of fees.

In these cases Mr. McLaughlin swore that Barron and Steers seemed to have received upwards of \$700 from the Government, while he himself received \$365 from the Cameron Lake farmers. On Saturday it was proven that Mr. McLaughlin received an additional \$24.95 from the Government in the J. Suggitt case, besides anything Mr. Suggitt might have paid him.

Mr. George Pope, the valuator swore the claims were settled for the sum of \$1895, so that there must be one or two more.

Thus on a payment of \$1895 to the farmers of North Victoria around Cameron Lake, the people of Canada for Government fees have paid Barron and Steers "upwards of \$700," and Mr. R. J. McLaughlin, in the one case of John Suggitt \$24.95; while on Mr. McLaughlin's own sworn evidence he received from the few farmers of North Victoria around Cameron Lake the additional sum of \$365.

Deducting from the \$1895 allowed to the farmers the sums taken from them by Mr. McLaughlin, i.e., \$365, leaves only \$1530 as having been received by the farmers.

Thus in order to give the Cameron Lake farmers \$1530, it was necessary to pay two law firms in Lindsay—one "upwards of \$700," and the other \$365 from the farmers, and at least \$24.95, or already known a total of \$1130.95.

4.—Re Mr. McLaughlin's having received a commission of 20 per cent from the farmers, that gentleman swore in answer to this question by me—"Did you have an understanding with the parties that they were to pay you twenty per cent on the damages they were allowed?" as follows:—"No sir, THE

PARTIES EMPLOYED ME WITHOUT ANY UNDERSTANDING.

On further examination however Mr. McLaughlin speaking of the bargain with the farmers, admitted these words:—"Some of them were of opinion that the expenses might come too high, and at a meeting of a number of farmers at Fenelon Falls we were asked how much it would come to and some of them suggested that a percentage should be charged. I said No. I would not take the percentage but as there was some question about the expenses coming too high I told them it would not exceed twenty per cent."

In cross-examination by Mr. Cowan, M.P., some time later Mr. McLaughlin swore:—

Question—"Did you have any meeting of the different parties having claims against the Government in connection with this matter."

Answer by Mr. McLaughlin—"No."

Question—"And was there any understanding as to how the legal expenses were to be borne?"

Answer by Mr. McLaughlin—"Each party was to contribute according to what he received, the costs being borne pro rata."

Mr. McLaughlin swore he received \$365 from the farmers not counting the \$24.95 from the Government on the Suggitt account. Mr. George Pope swore he allotted \$1895. Twenty per cent on \$1895 is \$379, or Mr. McLaughlin admits within \$14 of the twenty per cent. It was admitted that Mr. McLaughlin sent Mrs. McIntyre a bill for twenty per cent of her allowance, i.e., a bill for \$6 for a \$30 valuation, but that she sent only \$5 in return. She does not yet know what for.

In Mrs. McIntyre's case she was allowed by the government \$39 for damages; the government paid Barron & Steers for law costs in her case, \$40.25. Thus, Mrs. McIntyre received (\$39 less \$5) \$34, while Barron & Steers got \$42.25, and Mr. McLaughlin (\$6 less \$1) \$5.

To Mr. George Taylor, Mr. George Pope, the valuator, swore that "One man complained that the price I was paying him would not allow him to pay Mr. McLaughlin his fees and leave him anything."

Question by Mr. Taylor—"Did he state what the fees were?"

Answer by Mr. Pope—"He did. He said he had agreed to give Mr. McLaughlin twenty per cent. Of course I did not know anything about it except what he said."

5. Re Mr. McLaughlin's having received commission from the farmers, and also fees from the government. The John Suggitt case was evidenced where Mr. McLaughlin had been paid by the government \$24.95 also. The details of the case of Edwin Johnston were not at hand, nor of the balance of the cases.

6. Re the farmers employing Mr. McLaughlin, or Mr. McLaughlin, soliciting them, the following letter is self explanatory:

JULY 11TH, 1896
 "Mrs. Nancy McIntyre, Rosedale.

DEAR MADAM,—Re flooded lands. Are you interested at all in lands flooded by the raising of Cameron lake? Mr. Isaac thought you might be. If you are, I am engaged by a number of those who interested to obtain a settlement and would be glad to look after your interests along with the others. There will be no charge unless we obtain something.

Yours truly,
 R. J. McLAUGHLIN.

Mr. McLaughlin also admitted that he had written to others, while in the last day's inquiry I showed that the letter to Mrs. McIntyre was evidently a circular one, for "Sir," was changed to "Madam." The letter shows it on the face of it.

7. Re the practice in cases of allowances for damages of there being other legal fees than those paid to the government agents. Mr. F. D. Moore swore that he had had about one hundred and fifty claims—ten times as many as Mr. McLaughlin—involving tens of thousands of dollars, in Eldon, Bexley, Fenelon, etc., and that the only fees from the farmers were less than twenty dollars all told. This sum of \$20 was almost entirely for fees in connection with claims where persons at a distance were concerned; one case alone in Great Britain and Ireland made up the greater portion of the twenty dollars.

Mr. McLaughlin could not cite any cases since he became government agent, where the farmers had to employ or utilize any lawyer other than the government agent.

It was also brought out that in all my dealings in getting tens of thousands of dollars paid the farmers of North Victoria for damages and expropriation of land I never directly or indirectly charged any man a farthing. Mr. Pope also swore I never interfered in any way with him in settling with the farmers. And I had arranged for fully one hundred and fifty to get their claims settled, including those around Cameron Lake. Had the Conservative party been in power the Cameron lake claims would have been settled without an extra charge, for Mr. Pope swore their claims were just and that was recognized and upheld by me and by the late government, only nothing could be done till after the election, there being many cases elsewhere requiring the full time of the valuator; and as in all other cases I did not charge and would not have charged one cent for my services.

I also pointed out that Mr. McLaughlin's circular, soliciting the cases, was signed not in the firm name, but by himself alone, and that some of those interested had informed me that they considered that he was acting in the same way as I had done when I had the patronage of the

riding. In short they regarded him as acting in his political capacity, and not as lawyer. Had they been going to employ a lawyer it would not have been Mr. McLaughlin they would go to.

Mr. McLaughlin swore that if he had charged regular fees he would have had a bill for \$600.00; yet Mr. Moore had obtained in similar cases releases, etc., in fully one hundred and fifty cases in Eldon, Fenelon, Bexley, etc., involving tens of thousands of dollars, and less than twenty dollars were necessary in the entire lot of cases. To Mr. Bergeron Mr. McLaughlin admitted the farmers "are not obliged in such cases to pay anything unless there was something wrong with the title."

8. Re my failure to have claims allowed, Mr. McLaughlin swore that Mr. Isaac told him, that "in 1892 he had gone to you and asked you as representative of the constituency, to proceed with the case for him, as his representative, and you said, 'Mr. Isaac, you don't support me and I can do nothing for you.' I at once challenged such a false assertion and on Saturday last swore that I had assured Mr. Isaac I would take up his case, that when he in a pleasant way had referred to his being a Reformer I had assured him it would be a pleasure for me to do whatever was fair for him, and for any other elector that I represented not one party, but the people of the riding. Mr. Isaac wrote to me subsequently and knew of the way I worked for him and others until finally it was recognized the water assuredly had been raised. I gave more time and money ten times over in the work of getting the case finally recognized than all else combined.

Mr. McLaughlin produced a letter, which he asserted he had received from Mr. Isaac, which among other things, contained this sentence:—"Shortly after Hughes was elected in 1892 I went to his office and asked him to take this matter up for the farmers, and he said to me, 'You did not support me and I will do nothing in the matter.'"

I at once disputed that Mr. Isaac had or could pen such an untruth. I demanded to see the letter. On holding it in my hand I at once recognized it to be in Mr. McLaughlin's handwriting and challenged him with it. He in much confusion admitted that he (McLaughlin) had written the letter, but that Mr. Isaac had signed it. He claimed also that Mr. Isaac had dictated it. I swore on Saturday that so far from refusing to take up Mr. Isaac's case I had fought to have all claims recognized and Mr. Isaac, on at least two occasions wrote me very friendly letters in recognition of my services.

9. Re how the money reached the farmers. Mr. McLaughlin swore that the checks from the government to pay the farmers were handed by Barron & Steers to him. Then in answer to Mr. Bergeron's question, "From Barron they came to you?"

Mr. McLaughlin—"Yes."

Q. by Mr. Bergeron—"And you paid the claims?"

A. by Mr. McLaughlin—"I handed the checks over to the farmers."

Q.—"Was anything retained on these checks off the farmers?"

A. by Mr. McLaughlin—"They paid us back on account. The checks were payable to their order."

Q. by Mr. Forden—"The way it was done was that the farmers came in and drew their cheques, and you deducted your charges?"

A. by Mr. McLaughlin—"As a matter of fact, it was nearly all done at Fenelon Falls, where we have an office and where I go once a week. We handed the farmer over his cheque, and he would go down the street to a little bank and bring us up the amount of our account."

On Saturday last the checks themselves were all presented from the auditor general's department and the most careful scrutiny under oath showed that only one of them had been cashed at the Fenelon Falls bank that eleven of them were endorsed by either Mr. McLaughlin himself, or by his firm, and at least nine of them were presented, not at Fenelon Falls, but at the Dominion bank, Lindsay, with the endorsement of Mr. McLaughlin or his firm. One was entered at the Bank of Montreal with Mr. McLaughlin's endorsement, while Mrs. McIntyre's, Mr. Graham's and one other do not bear Mr. McLaughlin's endorsement at all. They evidently cashed their own. Last Saturday although the checks were most carefully examined, the hard facts were evident on the face of each. Mr. McLaughlin, or his firm in some cases, endorsed the checks of W. H. Graham, Margaret Graham, W. T. Eades, Geo. & S. Quinn, J. & H. Pearn, J. Palmer, R. N. Moffatt, J. L. Brown, Brynell & Brynell, Wm. Isaac and P. Moffatt. W. H. Graham's check went through the Bank of Montreal, while P. Moffatt's alone was cashed at the Fenelon Falls bank. All the others were entered at the Dominion bank, Lindsay, and under McLaughlin & McDiarmid's endorsement.

On Saturday last, too, I exploded all the rather reckless statements made by Mr. McLaughlin, re my remarks in the House.

I gave the Suggitt case to show where Mr. McLaughlin had taken sums from both the government and the farmer.

I cited the case where in 1896, a good decent Liberal, Mr. Pearn, had jokingly told me that Mr. McLaughlin was vigorously canvassing for votes and was using the drowned lands argument.

Mr. McLaughlin's rash assertions too re my having been five or six years trying to get the claims settled, were also exploded. I showed I had obtained recognition of the claims, despite much adverse

evidence, and had left the work in easy position for final settlement.

But the greatest blow Mr. McLaughlin received after the exposure re the checks, and his taking the percentage was where Mr. Pope swore—"I made my estimate and reported to the Government that I thought I could settle the whole thing for \$2000," and when asked by me—"Was Mr. McLaughlin assisting you?" Mr. Pope further swore, "No, sir"; and in answer to my next question, "Had he (McLaughlin) nothing to do with it?" Mr. Pope promptly swore, "No. I did not know anything about Mr. McLaughlin."

Mr. Pope also proved that the Government had after he made his estimate and valuation given him instructions to call on Mr. McLaughlin as he had been acting for the claimants.

In answer to the question, "Did Mr. McLaughlin influence you in any way to assist you?" Mr. Pope swore, "No, sir," he did not. I had already made up my mind as to the valuation. He tried to assist his client all that he could, and thought that they should get more; but I had made up my mind as to what was a fair valuation."

In reference to the final meeting at Fenelon Falls Mr. Pope swore that Mr. McLaughlin told him "This is not money enough," and I showed on Saturday that Mr. Pope also added "You will have to come up on these prices." Mr. Pope also swore that "He argued, and argued, and when he found I had decided he gave in a gentlemanly way. There was not a cross word used. It was all amicable."

Mr. Pope also swore that he, himself, made out the agreements, that Mr. McLaughlin did not assist in any way except to get them signed. Mr. Pope also swore that the claim of every man was just and would be recognized by any Government.

On Saturday I explained that

(a) I had no ill-will against Mr. McLaughlin or his firm.

(b) I was merely acting in the interests of the people, and in addition in the House, I had said I would not permit farmers with just claims to have commissions taken from them without proper cause.

(c) In proving the case re the commission of 20 per cent, I showed I had no desire to expose Mr. McLaughlin to the judgment of the courts for the offence open to severe punishment of taking a commission, my object merely being to prevent the farmers from loss. No lawyer dare make a bargain for a commission without being liable to severe punishment.

(d) In exposing his soliciting custom too, I let him down by treating his action, not as that of a lawyer, but as one holding the political patronage of the riding. In both cases, that of agreeing to receive percentages, and by soliciting business, if he acted as a lawyer and were brought before the courts and convicted it would be a sorry day for Mr. McLaughlin. They are two acts that no lawyer dare under the law commit. I showed however that I refused to recognize his acts as those of a lawyer; and as a political representative it is "immoral politics" for him to accept payment for services.

In conclusion, on a future occasion, I shall ask your permission to comment on this evidence. I shall now further ask you to withdraw your expression that doubtless I thought I had evidence, but was badly advised, or words to that effect. The best way for Mr. McLaughlin to preserve his professional honor is not to do anything unprofessional or politically queer.

The public realize that I usually know what I am talking about; and therefore, my surprise was great, to see you misled by grit bluster and slander. I deal in facts. They are found in the foregoing, from official records and sworn to.

SAM. HUGHES.

COMMUNICATIONS

Lay More Granolithic Walks

To the Editor of Watchman-Warder

SIR,—Now that the laying of granolithic walks has actually commenced, would it not be wise to finish the whole of Kent-st. this year? It can easily be done if the tenants of each section between streets, will formulate a committee and interview their respective landlords and come to a mutual understanding as to what additional rent they will agree to pay for the improvement. While I do not pretend to discuss the question as to what proportion of the cost each should pay, it must be admitted that both will receive a proportionate benefit if the improvements are made. A petition to build a new walk on the north side of Kent-st., between William and Lindsay-sts., has already been signed and will come before the council next Monday evening and if the business men on the other parts of the streets will exert themselves a little bit, they also can have their petition signed by the respective property owners and presented to the council at the same time. The plan of procedure is to first form a committee and decide on the course to pursue. Then go to the town clerk and get him to fill in a petition for what you require and get it signed by the respective property owners or a two-thirds majority thereof and present it to the council at a regular meeting. If this is done in time for next Monday's council meeting I will undertake to say that the council will act promptly and have the whole walk laid and finished before the end of September. According to a by-law in that behalf, the town will pay 40 per cent, and the property owners 60 per cent, of the total cost which will be spread over a term of twenty years and paid annually with the regular taxes. Yours truly,

J. H. SOTHERAN.

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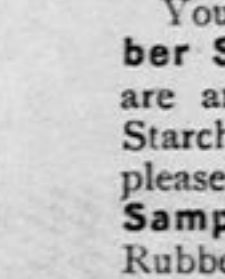
JNO. KENNEDY

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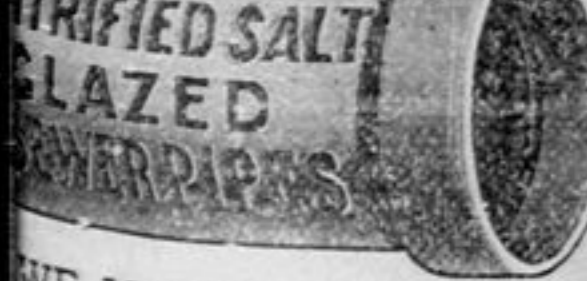
these hot days. You can always find a long, tempting list of appetizing goods at our store.

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