

HAZEN'S MONSTROUS INIQUITY.

Tories in the Legislature Doubled the Road Tax in Spite of Liberal Protests

Farmers of York, Read the Official Record and Advise Yourselves by Voting for Nelson Brown

It was in May 13, 1903, that the section of Hazen's Highway Act, increasing the tax rate from \$1 to \$2 on every poll, and from 12 cents to 20 cents on every \$100 worth of property, was discussed in the legislature, and THE MONSTROUS INIQUITY OF A DOUBLED ROAD TAX WAS PASSED BY THE TORY MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE.

The Liberals in the legislature made strong protests against the imposition of this doubled road tax on the people of the country districts, but it was of no avail. THE TORY MAJORITY, HEADED BY MR. HAZEN, WAS BACKED BY PINDER, YOUNG AND ROBINSON, members for York, AND THE THING WENT THROUGH.

The debate on the government's proposition to DOUBLE THE ROAD TAX will be found on pages 60, 61 and 62 of the official report, and it shows how strenuously the Liberals in the House opposed the iniquity. Let us present a few extracts.

HON. MR. HAZEN MOVED THAT THE RATE OF POLL TAX BE \$2 AND THAT THE PROPER-

ty to get it. While, perhaps two dollars poll tax was not too much, it might be better to start with a dollar and a half, and if that was insufficient, increase it at a later date. MR. LOWELL (Liberal), said that nothing would justify raising the taxes from \$63,000 to \$120,000, and the government had no right whatever to take away the rights of the municipalities to assess their own taxes, and he wished to place himself on record that he was voting against the motion.

MR. BYRNE (Liberal), said that referring to the increasing of the poll tax and property tax he felt that if it were carried out it would work a very great injustice to the people of the province, particularly the county of Gloucester. It might be said by the Premier that in order to properly maintain the roads it was necessary that these taxes should be increased, but although it was proposed to increase these, the burden of them was placed upon the municipalities, whereas if the increased sum necessary were taken out of provincial funds and given over to the municipalities as an additional grant it would be

BYRNE, SORMANY. Those who voted for the double road tax were: Hon Messrs. HAZEN, FLEMING, GRIMMER, MORRISSEY, LANDRY, McLEOD, MAXWELL, CLARK, WOODS, SLIPP, HARTT, MUNRO, SPROUL, PINDER, YOUNG, ROBINSON, GLASIER, WILSON, MacLACHLAN, BAKER, CYR, HATHWAY, MURRAY, SHERIDAN, JONES, McINERNEY.

And thus was the iniquity of the doubled road tax saddled on the farmers of New Brunswick by the Tory party.

ELECTORS OF YORK, FARMERS WHO ARE THUS OPPRESSED BY THE DOUBLE DIRECT TORY TAXATION, WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY OF REGISTERING THEIR PROTEST AT THE POLLS ON OCT. 26, BY VOTING FOR NELSON W. BROWN.

GIRL GYMNASTS.

Work of Danish Athletes Arouses Enthusiasm At Olympiad.

Great interest has been taken in the fine gymnastic display given by the Danish girl gymnasts at the Stadium. They gave a practical demonstration of the excellent results of the system initiated by M. Paul Petersen and included in the curriculum of every school in Denmark.

The objects which the authorities have in view are the improvement of the health and strength of the nation, the complete emancipation of the women from their more or less enfeebled state of past generations and the attainment of flexibility of body, beauty of figure and grace of deportment.

Three hours of gymnastic exercise a week is required to be taken by children between the ages of 7 and 14. Thereafter the practice of gymnastics is left to their own individual inclinations, but so great a love for this form of exercise has generally been inculcated that wherever possible it is usually kept up, and a great many private and state gymnasia are in existence.

The youngest children in the schools are granted a great amount of freedom, which they pass in playing gymnastic games, in running, jumping and skipping, the object being to obtain flexibility for the body in the early days. Then follow gentle exercises for the arms and legs; they are taught proper respiration and how to hold themselves correctly.

At the age of 9 or 10 the bar exercises are undertaken, and gradually the more difficult and complicated movements are participated in. Great stress is laid upon deportment. Those who witnessed the manner in which the twenty-two Danish girls in the Stadium carried themselves, their fine physique and the precision with which they went through their complicated movements could not fail to be impressed.

Such a system which can produce such physical equipment is one fraught with lasting good to a nation admits of no doubt. Medical testimony shows that Danish children of to-day are stronger both physically and mentally than were the children of a former generation.

BRUMBY HUNTING.

New South Wales Has An Exciting Pastime All Its Own.

Whether "brumby" is a survival of the aboriginal name for a wild horse or a corruption of "unbranded" appears to be a question which philologists have left undecided; but brumby hunting is still a favorite sport in New South Wales. Districts like the Clarence and Stephens are the home of numerous droves of brumbies, and hunting them is declared to be a very exhilarating pastime. The first step taken is to stake out a corral, and make all secure, except a narrow entrance, which can subsequently be gated. On either side of the entrance and projecting from it funnel-wise, a "booby-fence" is prepared. To the simple-minded brumby it presumably looks like a stockade, and pieces of fluttering cotton make it look impregnable. When this is ready, the young bloods, well mounted, gallop out, and "round up" the wild horses, driving them with shouts and much loud snatching of stock-whips towards the mouth of the funnel.

In a group of brumbies there is always a leader, and when once the hunters have got the leader heading for the corral they are pretty certain of the rest of the drove. The fluttering cotton rags of the sham fence are sufficient to deter the brumbies from breaking through the flimsy barriers, and in less time than it takes to tell the wild horses are safely corralled and the big gate shut on them. Then they are left for four-and-twenty hours without food and water to reflect on the situation, and after that they can be broken in without much difficulty.

APPLES, ORANGES FIGS AND PRUNES

The God-given Cure for All Diseases of Bowels, Liver, Kidneys and Skin.

Few people seem to realize how important—how absolutely necessary—it is to keep the Bowels, Kidneys and Skin in proper working order.

They wonder why they have Sallow Complexions—Indigestion—Headaches—Rheumatism—while all the time their systems are clogged and poisoned with waste tissue and indigestible food which these organs should have removed.

What they need are Fruit Juices—nature's provision for keeping the eliminating machinery of the body working right. "Fruit-a-tives" are the concentrated juices of fresh, ripe fruits, combined in such a way that their medicinal action is greatly intensified. They stimulate and regulate the action of Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Skin, thus clearing the system of the accumulated waste and poison, purifying the blood, and banishing those distressing troubles that make life miserable.

No other remedy has ever been discovered that does this so effectively as "Fruit-a-tives." 50c. a box—6 boxes for \$2.50. Trial size 25c. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Dates on Coins.

The Swiss were the first to date their coinage. They introduced the dated coin 400 years ago, and the style was universally adopted within a very short time.

Music as Advertised.

"Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," with illustrated cover.

"Trust Her Not," for 50 cents.

"I Would Not Live Always," with-out accompaniment.

"See, the Conquering Hero Comes," with full orchestra.

"There Was a Little Fisher Maiden," in three parts.

"The Tale of a Swordfish," with many scenes.

"Home, Sweet Home," in A flat.

Let Him Off Easy.

Lola—Last night young Borem declared he would willingly go to the ends of the earth for me. Grace—And what did you say? Lola—I finally got him to make a start for home and let it go at that.

HAVE YOU A HORSE?

If you want to keep him in shape, never let him suffer pain. Rub on "Nerviline" it is noted for curing strains, swellings and stiffness and sore muscles. For internal use in curing cramps and colic, Nerviline is a perfect marvel. In every good training stable you'll find Nerviline, because it keeps horses in trim and reduces the veterinary bill. Farmers, stockmen and all horse owners should buy Nerviline and prove how powerful it is. Good for man or beast. 25c for bottle at all dealers.

HOW SPITTAL LOST.

Ottawa Marksman Tells Story of His Coming Second For King's Prize.

Lieut. Spittal of Ottawa, who came so near winning the King's Prize of \$1,250 at Bisley, England, is home and tells how he missed the King's Prize as follows:

"When we got to the third stage Gray and myself were about tied at the 800 yards. I beat him at 900 by two points and thus had a lead. Then at the 1,000 yards range he fired first, missing the target. I fired again, getting another bull's-eye. Then the trouble started by the range officer interfering and claiming I was resting the butt of the rifle on the ground. There was an argument which lasted some ten minutes. I explained to him that I was in no way breaking the regulations, and asked him to 'take a walk' and look at the rule book. I reminded him that I, as a competitor, had some rights. He replied something to the effect 'that I did not know anything about shooting.' It, of course, angered me somewhat to hear him say that, and know that he was interfering at an exceedingly critical moment. The two officers (placed there, I was later on told, by the range officer's orders), were put near me, one on either side."

While Spittal regrets that he did not win the King's Prize, he says he did his best and believes that his friends will forgive him of any disposition to win by unfair means. He does not charge that there was deliberate interference to rob Canada of the honor of winning the King's Prize, but the course taken by the range officer undoubtedly had this effect.

For one thing, it caused him to forget to look through his telescope and see how the wind was blowing; and after he shot he realized what this oversight had meant.

WHICH LINIMENT IS BEST?

For muscular pains and aches a thick oily preparation can't penetrate—that's why Nerviline beats them all—it sinks right in. "I wouldn't live without Nerviline in my house," writes J. B. Cotton, of Mastown, N. S. "If you have rheumatism or soreness in the muscles or in fact any need of an honest liniment, Nerviline fills the bill. I can recommend it highly because I have proved that in one application of Polson's Nerviline there is more virtue than in a whole bottle of ordinary liniment." Try one of the large 25c bottles.

The Crimp and the Consequence."

is the Title of a Mighty Interesting Little Booklet on Washboards, that has Just Been Issued. It tells the Value of the Crimp in Washboards, the Features of the Ordinary Crimp, and the Features of the Better Crimp.

Always, Everywhere in Canada, ask for Eddy's Matches.

And tells the Kind of Crimp that is the Better Crimp—AND WHY.

If You are Interested, a Post-card will bring this Bright Little "Eye-Opener" to you At Once.

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Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astrident or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 2 bottles \$2.00. Circular sent on request.

Pointers For York Electors

Hazen's Two-priced Road Law

HIGHWAY ACT, 1904	HAZEN'S ACT, 1908
Poll tax \$1.00	Poll Tax \$2.00
Property tax, per \$100 .12	Property tax per \$100 .20
A man with \$500 worth of property pays . . 1.60	A man with \$500 worth of property pays . . 3.00

The Act of 1904 is giving good satisfaction under the favorable weather conditions of the present year. Mr. Hazen has "buted" into the Dominion contest in this County which doesn't concern him. His Act has not yet been brought into force.

Give him a jolt by voting for Farmer Brown and you will never see Hazen's two-priced Road Law brought into force.

TY TAX BE 20c. UPON THE \$100. MR. LEGERE, (Liberal), Westmorland, said the proposed tax was too high. It would be no credit to the government if they gave the country good roads after doubling the taxation. He thought good roads could be had for less money. He knew of districts where there was a surplus last year.

MR. SMITH, (Tory) said that while that may be true in some districts, in most others it would not and much more money was necessary than was raised under the old act.

HON. MR. FLEMING, (Tory), said the situation as it existed today must be faced. The people wanted roads on which they could travel, and a large expenditure was required, and if good roads were to be had, there must be a higher tax than 12c. on the \$100. Unless this question was seriously grappled with, there would be no roads at all.

MR. LABILLOIS (Liberal), defended the act of 1904, claiming that if last year had been a dry one, the roads would have been better today than they ever were before in the history of the province. The proposed Act would weigh heavily on the poor people, for under it the rich man could send his man and team on the road, and by working out his tax, deprive the poor man of a chance to earn money.

MR. COPP (Liberal), took exception to the statements that the new Act let the poor man off easier, because in his experience of the Act of 1896 two days and sometimes three were allowed for one day's actual work on the road.

MR. TWEEDDALE (Liberal), said it should be perfectly easy to get good roads by putting up the taxes high enough. There was no credit to the government for this course. A dollar and a half for poll tax and fifteen cents for property tax should be enough. Statute labor imposed more work on the poor man than on

the rich, because the latter could send his team and a small boy to drive it, and get allowed for four days, whereas the man without a team had to work four days at hard labor.

DR. SORMANY (Liberal), thought it was too much of a raise to increase both property and poll tax as proposed. Perfection could not be got in this bill at the first attempt, but he thought the government might more likely to meet with the approval of the ratepayers. Any increase in the taxes would be an additional burden to the country people, and he could not support any proposal to increase them because there was nothing to show that such increase would be final.

THE PROTESTS OF THE LIBERAL MEMBERS AGAINST DOUBLING THE ROAD TAXES WERE IN VAIN, HOWEVER, AND THE SECTION PASSED.

When the road act came up later for its third reading, the Liberals made another determined protest against the injustice, and what occurred in the House at that time is thus referred to in the official reports, page 129.

Mr. Currie, seconded by Mr. Leeger, moved an amendment that the minimum rate of taxation for highway purposes should be 12c. on the \$100 and \$1 poll tax.

The House divided on the amendment. Those voting in favor of the amendment and against the double road tax were:

MESSRS. ROBINSON, McKEOWN, LABILLOIS, SWEENEY, CURRIE, COPP, TWEEDDALE, BURGESS, LEGER (of West.) LOWELL,