

N. B. LEGISLATURE

Platform of the Opposition, Moved by Mr. Hazen.

Fired Out of the House by the Government on a Strained Technicality.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 2.—The house met at 3 o'clock. Mr. Lawson gave notice of enquiry with reference to lands of the New Brunswick Railway Co.

On motion of the attorney general, rule 73 was suspended to enable the bill relating to the Royal Trust Co. to be introduced.

Mr. Barnes introduced a bill to amend the Kent Telephone Lines Companies act, and on the ground of urgency it was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Todd, the house went into committee on the bill to authorize the town of St. Stephen to issue debentures to retire certain old debentures which are maturing.

Hon. Mr. Hill proposed to amend the second section by making the bonds non-assessable in St. Stephen.

Mr. Hazen said he did not see how they could pass such an amendment after having refused to allow the bonds of the St. John municipality to be non-assessable.

As the attorney general had stated, to order the bonds to be non-assessable would be to take away the credit of the province.

The 3-1-2 per cent bonds of the city of St. John which were non-assessable were not practically as good as five per cent bonds which could be assessed.

The attorney general thought a great mistake had been made when the bonds of the city of St. John were made non-assessable.

If every municipality obtained this privilege, the bonds of the province could not be sold at all.

It would be a matter of serious consideration whether the law should not be changed with reference to future issues of St. John bonds.

The amendment was voted down and the bill agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Russell, the house went into committee on a bill relating to the building of wharves and warehouses at St. Andrews.

Mr. Hazen explained that in 1891 an act had been passed authorizing the issue of bonds for the town of St. Andrews to the amount of \$20,000 for the purpose of building of wharves and warehouses.

Nothing had been done under the act and it was now proposed to issue these debentures on the credit of the parish of St. Andrews.

The bill had been sent forward by the municipal council.

Mr. O'Brien (Charlotte) opposed the bill, which he thought would be unjust to the residents of the parish lying outside of the town.

There was a petition against it.

Mr. Todd supported the bill, and the Hon. Mr. Hill opposed it.

Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill respecting the proceedings of the supreme court in equity.

Mr. Hazen said the object of the latter bill, he said, was to entitle attorneys to costs where the amount recovered in tort was \$3 and in debt \$20.

Under the present act costs were not allowed where the amount recovered was less than \$40.

In reply to Mr. Hazen as to when it was the intention to bring into force the district court act passed last session, Hon. Mr. Tweedie said the government had the matter under consideration.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill amending the St. John graving dock act.

In reply to Mr. Hazen, Hon. Mr. Tweedie said: The lieutenant governor in council has not guaranteed the bonds or debentures of the company authorized to construct a line of railway from the terminus of the Central Railway at Chipman, in the county of Queens, to Gibson, in the county of York, but has entered into a contract for the construction of the railway with the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Co., and has agreed to guarantee the bonds of the company, subject to the provisions of the act of the legislature passed at the last session, and to contain modifications which the legislature will be asked to approve.

The contract for the construction of the first 15 miles from Chipman to the Newcastle coal fields was let by the company to James Barnes, he being the lowest tenderer.

The question of approving of the tenders did not come before the government and the lieutenant governor in council was not applied to for approval of the awarding of the contract, and no order in council in respect thereof has been made.

The names and amount of the tenders were not submitted to the lieutenant governor in council.

The lieutenant governor in council has been satisfied by reasonable evidence that there can be mined at reasonable cost along or near the line of the said railway at least 150,000 tons per annum.

The evidence produced to the government was the report of Dr. Gulpin, Dr. Bailey and Mr. Leckie on the coal areas of Queens and Sunbury.

A sub-committee of the executive council also made a careful examination of the producing mines in the vicinity of the railway and made a very full and satisfactory report to the lieutenant governor in council, which will be submitted to the legislature.

A provisional contract has been entered into between the company and the minister of railways for from 60,000 tons per annum, as a minimum amount.

This is the only provisional contract entered into, but the company has satisfied the government that the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., which was about 50,000 tons per annum on its eastern division by reason of the cheapness with which the coal can be delivered to that company at Gibson, becomes a customer for the quantity and manufacturers and others in St. John, Fredericton, Woodstock and other towns in the western section of the province will, as soon as the line is in operation, take at least 50,000 tons additional.

Arrangements have been made for the operation of the whole road from Norton to Gibson as one system, by the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Co. proposing an option on the Central Railway, 45 miles in length, from Norton to Chipman, at the price of \$150,000, or \$4,000 per mile.

The price is satisfactory to the lieutenant governor in council, but the arrangements which the company propose in connection with its purchase, while the best that can be made, are not entirely satisfactory.

The company propose to pay for the Central railway by the issue of first mortgage bonds bearing 6 per cent interest.

Should the contingency arise of the company defaulting in its interest upon the bonds, and the Central be sold under foreclosure, the two roads would necessarily be separated into two systems, and it has been a matter of much concern to the government as to how this could be avoided.

So far no solution of the difficulty has been arrived at, and the lieutenant governor in council has not yet given his approval of the method of amalgamation proposed by the company.

No money has been paid by the province since the last session of the legislature towards the extension of the Central railway from Chipman to Newcastle, or to the owners of the Central railway. The sum of five thousand dollars has been paid to the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Co.

Hon. Mr. Hill said the resolution was out of order inasmuch as it interfered with the prerogative of the abolition of one of his advisors, in the change of the office of auditor and, in the undertaking of certain reforms which involved the expenditure of money.

Mr. Fleming pointed out that in the session of 1900 resolutions were introduced calling upon the government to take over the telephone service of the country and favoring the reacquisition of certain lands held by the N. B. Lands Company.

These resolutions were not ruled out of order, and it would be impossible to assume control of the telephone service and reacquire the lands referred to without the expenditure of money.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie was amazed that hon. gentlemen opposite should take a stand, which the leader of the opposition must know is an absurd position.

His ground that he is desirous of getting the matter before the house for the purpose of making some sort of a dispassionate statement, he did not sustain.

The resolution moved by Mr. Blair in 1881 to which no objection had been taken, did not establish a precedent.

Because a point of order had not been raised on that occasion, it was absurd to say that the house should pursue a course which was unconstitutional and against parliamentary rules.

He wanted hon. gentlemen to understand that on no occasion had he taken frivolous objection to motions of any kind, nor did he intend to, but he did intend to teach the leader of the opposition something of parliamentary practice and fit him for the position he is so ambitious to fill.

It being six o'clock, the speaker left the chair until 7:30. The house resumed at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Hazen called the attention of the speaker to a resolution moved in the house of commons of Canada on the 28th March, 1898, that the government should assist in the development of the butter trade, and put a sum in the estimates for that purpose.

No point of order was taken against the resolution and Mr. Sutherland, now a member of the government, moved an amendment to the effect that the government should prohibit the export of butter, which had been moved in the house of commons and not objected.

Both these resolutions certainly affected the revenue of the country.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that where no point of order was taken they had no right to assume that a precedent had been created.

If a point was not raised in court of law against the admission of evidence, that fact did not change the rules of evidence.

The leader of the opposition knew very well that on the government side of the house they had not been under particular, but when he undertook to lay down a platform and attempted to usurp the functions of the government, it was time for them to invoke the rules of the house.

The speaker then gave his decision, as follows: To my mind this resolution comes within the scope of motions which should receive the recommendation of the lieutenant governor, as

provided by rule 120 and sec. 54 and 55 of the British North America act, and as laid down by such authorities as Bourinot and May. Sec. 50 of said act provides that "the provisions relative to tax bills, the recommendation of money votes, etc., shall extend and apply to the legislatures of the several provinces."

Rule 154 of this house further imposes upon us "the rules, practice, usages, forms and authorities of the house of commons of the Dominion of Canada."

According to Bourinot and May the obligation rests upon the executive government of alone initiating measures imposing charges upon the public exchequer, and this rule is observed with very great strictness and held to apply not only to motions directly imposing a grant or charge upon the public revenues, but also to such as involve such a grant or commit the house to a policy involving expenditure.

I refer to Bourinot on Parliamentary Procedure, page 532, and May on Parliamentary Practice, pages 507 and 552. I do not think this house is bound to follow irregular proceedings which may have been allowed in the past for want of a point of order being raised at the time.

This resolution, in my opinion, taken as a whole, in the light of the rules cited and the authorities referred to, is out of order on two grounds: 1st, because it involves interference with the patronage and prerogative of the crown under the decisions of the Speaker in the Journal of 1899 at page 104, and because it involves a charge upon the revenue and requires the recommendation of the lieutenant governor, which has not been given.

The house in committee agreed to a bill relating to the town of Newcastle with amendments and an amended title.

The bill relating to the free public library in the city of St. John was also agreed to. This bill authorizes the city to assess \$5,000 yearly for the maintenance of a library which had been endowed by Mr. Carnegie to the extent of \$50,000.

The bill further providing for the maintenance of the salvage corps of the city of St. John was agreed to. It empowers the city to assess the fire insurance companies \$750 annually towards the cost of maintenance.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill relating to the Royal Trust Co., and on the ground of urgency it was read a second time.

The order of the day for going into supply being called, the debate was continued by Messrs. Copp, Johnson, Blair, Todd, O'Brien (Northumberland), O'Brien (Charlotte), and McCain, and the house adjourned at 11 p. m.

FREDERICTON, April 3.—The house met at 3 o'clock. Mr. O'Brien rose to a question of privilege.

He said a report of what had been done in the public accounts committee appeared in the Sun of today, which represented the auditor general as stating that he had no vouchers for Mr. Hickman's accounts except that they were ordered to be paid by the government.

Such a report was entirely misleading. Vouchers had been shown for all the

charges and the accounts were fully illustrated by the vouchers. It was only recently that reporters had been admitted to the public accounts committee, and they ought to give correct reports.

Mr. Dunn introduced a bill to amend the General Mining Act. He explained that it enabled miners to take out a lease instead of a license, and authorized the government to fix the rate of royalty to be paid.

The attorney general, in the absence of Hon. Mr. Tweedie, introduced a bill to amend the act for the development of the coal areas of Queens and Sunbury.

He explained that the object of the bill was to authorize the government to issue guaranteed bonds to the company, as the work on the railway was completed, in the same manner as railway subsidies were given.

Under the act as it stood no portion of the bonds could be issued until the railway was completed. These bonds would be issued on the certificate of the engineer that the work had been done.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie presented the return of the debenture indebtedness and floating indebtedness of the county of Gloucester.

Mr. Copp introduced a bill relating to the marsh lands in Botsford; Mr. Shaw a bill to enable the city of St. John to operate a street railway in St. John and Lancaster; Mr. Robertson a bill to amend the St. John Graving Dock act; Mr. Young a bill to amend the law relating to peddlers in Gloucester Co., and Mr. Allen a bill to authorize the city of Fredericton to assess for agricultural purposes.

Mr. Russell submitted the final report of the committee on agriculture, as follows: "At the meeting of the committee held this day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, that in the opinion of this committee to improve the horses of the province on the lines demanded by the public, the government should import thoroughbred stallions, French coach, hackney and heavy draft horses. Your committee desire to place on record their appreciation of the services of Mr. Russell as chairman of the



committee for the past sixteen years." The bill incorporating Bath village for fire and water purposes was agreed to in committee, with an amendment moved by Mr. Appleby, requiring a two-thirds vote of the taxable property before it came into operation.

The bill relating to the Westmorland Mining Co. was agreed to in committee. Mr. Copp explained that it was intended to remove any doubts as to the validity of the letters patent under which the company had been incorporated.

The bill to incorporate the M. Welch Telephone Co. was agreed to in committee. This company is authorized to build telephone lines in Carleton Co.

On motion of Mr. Hazen the bill amending the act incorporating the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John was considered in committee. He explained that this action had been made to extend to the diocese of Chatham, and under it the bishop of St. John and Chatham were authorized to hold lands yielding an income of \$20,000 a year in St. John and Chatham respectively, and \$5,000 a year in the other parishes.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the bill to amend the act incorporating the Kent Telephone Co. was considered in committee.

Hon. Mr. Burchill said that this bill was hardly an amendment to the act of incorporation, because it allowed the company to extend its lines to Chatham, whereas the act limited it to Richibucto and portions of the county of Kent. He thought also there ought to be some time specified in which the county would be bound to construct their line.

Mr. Copp agreed with this and thought the time should be limited to two years.

On the suggestion of the attorney general progress was reported with leave to sit again.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Dunn, the bill to amend the St. John Firemen's Mutual Relief Association act was considered in committee. Mr. Dunn explained that a new bill had been substituted for the one presented to

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A 6 oz. Bottle of Liniment Costs you 25 Cents.

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We Guarantee Satisfaction, or your money back if you say so.
Bentley's is the only Liniment that is sold with a Guarantee.

From all over Canada we have received testimonials for Bentley's Liniment. Space will permit of our publishing but a few of the following:

- A Prince Edward Island Letter.**
GEO. W. AITKIN, Lower Montague, Aitkin's Ferry, July 5, '01.
"I have used Bentley's Liniment and can highly recommend it."
"I had a sore on my knuckle and tried several remedies without avail, as the shutting of my hand prevented it from healing. Two applications of Bentley's Liniment made a complete cure."
- The Post Master of Millerton, N. B.**
G. R. VANDERBECK, Millerton, N.B., Writes May 9, '99:
"A year ago I sprained my ankle very badly and it has been very painful. I recently began using Bentley's Liniment, and find it has helped me more than anything I have tried. I can highly recommend it."
- J. W. DOANE, Truro, N. S., Truro, N. S., Nov. 3, '99.
"I have used Bentley's Liniment for Sprains, etc., with the most satisfactory results."
- A Well Known Quebec Traveller.**
F. X. KIROUAC, Warwick, P. Q., Writes July 17, '00:
"A few days ago, getting out of a wagon at St. Henedine, my foot slipped and I struck my leg against the wheel and hurt it severely. It was extremely painful and I was afraid that I would have to lay up. However, I was induced to try Bentley's Liniment, and two applications made a complete cure. I can recommend it with pleasure."
F. X. KIROUAC, representing the Warwick Clothing Manufacturing Co., of Warwick, P. Q.
- D. B. McALLISTER, Red Bank, N. B., May 10, '99.
"The best Liniment I sell is Bentley's. For Sprains, Strains, and Neuralgia I have seen some marvellous cures among my customers. I cannot recommend it too highly."
- CHAS. LEGALLAIS, Paspébiac, P. Q., Writes Nov. 13, '01.
"I find Bentley's the best Liniment and my customers prefer it to any other."
J. H. ARMSTRONG, Quebec, P. Q., Writes Feb. 20, '01.
"Have used Bentley's Liniment for a sprain and can highly recommend it."
ALDERMAN RYAN, Halifax, N. S., Writes April 12, '00:
"I have used Bentley's Liniment and found it the best I ever tried, and can heartily recommend it."
- East Mountain, Col. Co., N. S., Nov. 21st, '99.
"I recently used Bentley's Liniment for a severe case of enlarged tonsils in my daughter. She had Whooping Cough, which greatly aggravated the trouble, and I became alarmed at the symptoms. I bathed her throat freely with Bentley's Liniment for a few days and the cure was marvellous."
MRS. MAGGIE L. CHRISTIE.

Don't be put off with something "just as good." It will pay you to insist on BENTLEY'S.

ALL DEALERS. ESPECIALLY DRUGGISTS.

F. G. WHEATON CO., Limited, Folly Village, N. S. Sole Proprietors.

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the house. This bill provides for the government of the association by means of a board of trustees. Agreed to.

The bill relating to the Royal Trust Co. was considered in committee. Mr. Farris introduced a bill to provide for the importation of horses...

The bill was amended to provide for the importation of horses. It authorizes the purchase of a number of horses for breeding purposes...

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Edge Tool Co., as amended by the municipalities committee. The bill to change the name of the town of Newcastle, Northumberland Co., was killed in committee of the whole house.

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CECIL RHODES' WILL. Dedicates His Gold and Diamonds to Public Uses.

His Last Testament as Remarkable as the Career of Which It Remains a Worthy Monument.

LONDON, April 4.—W. T. Stead has written to his friend the editor of the "Pall Mall Gazette" that the will of Cecil Rhodes is in every respect worthy of its author.

The will of Cecil Rhodes is in every respect worthy of its author. With the exception of one or two minor bequests, the whole of which are left to his own relatives, Mr. Rhodes has dedicated his wealth in almost its entirety to public uses.

What renders this will of exceptional interest is that it was made by a man who, for the first time, under his hand and seal that he was no mere British imperialist, but that he was essentially a citizen of the United States, of the English speaking world.

Rhodes' will appoints a well known group of seven of his friends as general executors of his estate. This group is further charged with the duty of setting up a trust for the educational endowment fund.

The trust is to be known as the Rhodes Educational Trust, and its income is to be used for the purpose of maintaining and supporting a school for the education of the children of the English speaking world.

The school is to be known as the Rhodes Educational School, and it is to be established in the United States of America. The school is to be a boarding school, and it is to be a day school.

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RAW WINDS AND WET WEATHER cause the Colds that cause Pneumonia and Consumption.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures the cold, heals the lungs and makes you well.

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BOSTON LETTER. A Lobster Fishing Trust the Latest Thing in Combines.

Recent Deaths of Former Provincialists—Thos. E. Shea, the Actor, Lost All His Stage Outfit in the Atlantic City Fire—The Lumber and Fish Markets.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) BOSTON, April 3.—Large numbers of provincialists have been in town of late, many of them coming to the city on business connected with the opening of spring trade.

The usual movement of persons coming to New England to find employment for the spring and summer is also under way. The higher wages in many of the mills is attracting workers, but it is probable this advantage is offset by strikes in numerous mill towns.

Spring made its appearance early in this part of the country. Easter day was fine and warm—almost as perfect as a day in June. Great crowds were noticeable everywhere basking in the sunshine after the church services, and inspecting the fashion display.

Thousands of buttons, "official" souvenirs of the coronation of King Edward, are being manufactured in this country. They will be sent to England in time for the coronation, and no doubt Americans will bring some of them back as mementos of the occasion.

A lobster fishing trust is the latest combine proposed. Boston and New York capitalists are said to be arranging a deal whereby it is hoped to obtain control of the industry. It is proposed to bring all lobster fishermen in eastern waters under the management of the promoters of the deal.

The business of the combine will not only include the handling of the lobsters in the market fresh from the water, but also the canning of the product. There is much doubt as to the success of the plan.

Rev. Dr. Sills, until recently dean of St. Luke's Cathedral, Portland, will shortly assume charge of Trinity church, Geneva, N. Y. Dr. Sills is a son-in-law of the late Canon Ketchum of St. John. Rev. Frank L. Vernon, a graduate of Trinity University, Toronto, is the new rector of St. Luke's.

Dominion Coal and Dominion Iron and Steel stock is still active on the Boston stock exchange. Coal has frequently staggered the old traders by its rapid flight upward. Yesterday it reached 130, a new mark.

Rumors of pending deals are still on foot, including one that a new plan for the consolidation of coal and steel will shortly be announced.

The Brockton police are investigating an alleged successful attempt to drug Mrs. Nellie Blackburn, a young woman who recently came from Nova Scotia. Her husband lives somewhere in that province.

The following provincialists were in the city recently: G. A. Kimball and Mrs. Kimball, J. W. Montgomery, S. E. Johnson, Fred Lewis, F. W. S. Dyer, J. C. Wright, Capt. E. C. Elkin and Mrs. Elkin, J. F. Harding, S. P. Gerard, D. C. Clinch and Mrs. Clinch, St. John; J. Palmer, J. T. Jennings, H. F. Waugh and Mrs. Waugh, Fredericton; H. C. Bolton, St. Stephen; J. P. Newman, Grand Manan; J. Farquhar, W. W. Hoy, W. M. Kellogg, D. MacKean, W. H. Talbot, Halifax; S. D. Moses, Yarmouth; F. Davidson and Mrs. Davidson, Bridgewater, N. S.; A. F. Grey, Sydney.

Among recent deaths of former provincialists were the following: In this city, April 1, Wesley H. Parker, aged 45 years, formerly of St. John; in East Cambridge, March 28, Mrs. Jane Tomney, wife of Charles Tomney, formerly of St. John; in this city, March 27, Mrs. Esther Fletcher, widow of Thomas Fletcher of Londonderry, N. S.; in this city, March 30, Joseph Squardon, aged 45 years, formerly of Halifax; in Worcester, March 28, Charles E. Dunbar, aged 60 years, native of Halifax.

demand still reported light. Extra cedar are quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.35; clear, \$2.50 to \$2.60, and extra No. 1 at \$1.75 to \$1.90. Laths are firmer and higher at \$2.10 to \$2.15 for 1 1/2-in. and \$2.20 to \$2.30 for 1 1/2-in. Last week two carloads of lumber were received from the provinces. They carried 132,556 feet and 30,000 of piling.

The fish trade is rather dull at present, although the high price of mackerel is helping the market. Provincial mackerel are quiet at \$11.25 to 12 per cwt. Codfish are easy at \$5.50 to 6 for large shore and George's; medium, \$5 to 5.50; large dry bank, \$5 to 5.25; medium, \$4.50 to 4.90; large pickled bank, \$4.75 to 5.00; medium, \$4.50. Salted herrings are steady. Nova Scotia large split offering at \$6.50 to 7; medium at \$5.25 to 5.50. Canned lobsters are unchanged at \$2.75 to 3 for 1-lb. tails (wholesale). Live lobsters are worth 18 and boiled 20 cents.

To cure Headache in ten minutes use KUMFORT Headache Powders.

HORSE BREEDING FOR PROFIT, By F. W. H. Adee, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner.

Every business seems to have its times of prosperity and its times of adversity. For a number of years Canadian horses met with a ready sale at good prices, and then all at once came a period during which the best were scarcely saleable, and inferior stock could hardly be given away. This state of things was largely due to overproduction, the indiscriminate breeding of unsuitable animals and the substitution of electric for horse power on streets and farms.

The result was that the majority of farmers gave up the breeding of horses, and many of those who continued in the business became careless in regard to the sort of sires they used. The production of high class stallions almost ceased, and the trade became generally demoralized. During the past two or three years business has been gradually reviving. The scarcity of good horses, due to the cessation in breeding, caused a rise in price, and to a certain extent, there are classes that have increased demand. While this increased demand has affected all classes of horses to a certain extent, there are classes that are much more profitable than others for breeders to raise. The first question for the breeder to decide is whether to raise a horse to bring him the best returns. Success in the breeding of live stock must be measured by the actual value of the products, and the profits that may be derived therefrom.

The draft horse is undoubtedly the most profitable sort that the farmer can breed. Good heavy horses weighing from 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. and of good quality, are likely to meet with ready sale for some time to come. By breeding a good quality of draft horse, a farmer is likely to secure a ready sale for his stock. It is not a bad idea to breed a horse of this class that will bring him a good price. A horse of this class is a valuable asset to a farmer, and it is well worth the trouble and expense of breeding one.

The carriage horse is another class that is profitable to breed. A horse of this class is a valuable asset to a farmer, and it is well worth the trouble and expense of breeding one. A horse of this class is a valuable asset to a farmer, and it is well worth the trouble and expense of breeding one.

The military horse is another class that is profitable to breed. A horse of this class is a valuable asset to a farmer, and it is well worth the trouble and expense of breeding one. A horse of this class is a valuable asset to a farmer, and it is well worth the trouble and expense of breeding one.

The light horse is another class that is profitable to breed. A horse of this class is a valuable asset to a farmer, and it is well worth the trouble and expense of breeding one. A horse of this class is a valuable asset to a farmer, and it is well worth the trouble and expense of breeding one.

The heavy horse is another class that is profitable to breed. A horse of this class is a valuable asset to a farmer, and it is well worth the trouble and expense of breeding one. A horse of this class is a valuable asset to a farmer, and it is well worth the trouble and expense of breeding one.

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