

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Acts and Resolves

As Passed by the

Seventy-Eighth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1917

Including Acts and Resolves of the Special Session of the
Seventy-Seventh Legislature held in 1916.

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1917

PUBLIC LAWS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

As Passed by the Seventy-Eighth Legislature

1917

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rivers, namely, the Penobscot, the Kennebec, the Androscoggin and the Saco.

Sec. 7. Penalty for violation. Whoever violates any rule, regulation or order made under the provisions of any section hereof shall be punished for each offence by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars to the use of the state or by imprisonment for not more than one year or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 8. Commission may expend \$4,000 in each of years 1917-18. Said commission may appoint, employ and fix the compensation of such agents, clerks, servants, engineers and expert assistants as is considered by said commission necessary; and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, said commission may expend the sum of not over four thousand dollars in each of the years nineteen hundred seventeen and nineteen hundred eighteen which sums are hereby appropriated therefor.

Approved March 29, 1917.

Chapter 99.

An Act to Amend Section Twenty-four of Chapter Forty-five of the Revised Statutes Relating to Prosecution of Violations of the Lobster Law.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine, as follows:

R. S., c. 45, § 24, relating to prosecutions for violations of the lobster license law, amended. Section twenty-four of chapter forty-five of the revised statutes is hereby amended by striking out the whole of said section and enacting in place thereof the following:

'Sec. 24. Certificate of commissioner may be offered in evidence. Any certificate of the commissioner of sea and shore fisheries in regard to the records of his office, shall be admissible in evidence in all prosecutions under this chapter.'

Approved March 29, 1917.

Chapter 100.

An Act to Amend Section Four, of Chapter Sixty-four of the Revised Statutes, Relative to the Recording of Intentions of Marriage.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine, as follows:

R. S. c. 64, § 4, relating to recording of marriage intentions supplemented. Section four of chapter sixty-four of the revised statutes is hereby amended by adding thereto the following paragraphs: 'Upon application by both of the parties to an intended marriage, when both parties are residents of this state, or both parties are non-residents, or upon application of the party residing within the state when one of the parties is a resident and the other a non-resident, a judge of probate or the justice of a po-

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lice, or municipal court, or trial justice, may after hearing such evidence as is presented, grant a certificate stating that in his opinion it is expedient that the intended marriage be solemnized without delay. Upon the presentation of such certificate, or a copy thereof certified by the clerk of the court by which the certificate was issued, or in extraordinary or emergency cases when the death of either party is imminent, upon the authoritative request of a minister, clergyman, priest, rabbi or attending physician, the clerk or registrar of the city or town in which the intention to be joined in marriage has been filed shall at once issue the certificate as prescribed in this section.

The five days' notice required by the provisions of this section shall not apply to cases in which either of the parties to an intended marriage has arrived as an immigrant from a foreign country within five days,' so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

'Sec. 4. Certificate to be granted before five day limit under extraordinary circumstances. Recently arrived immigrants not included. Residents of the state intending to be joined in marriage shall cause notice of their intentions to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the town in which each resides, at least five days before a certificate of such intentions is granted; and if one only of the parties resides in the state, they shall cause notice of their intentions to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the town in which such party resides, at least five days before such certificate is granted; and if there is no such clerk in the place of their residence, the like entry shall be made with the clerk of an adjoining town; and if both parties reside out of the state they shall cause notice of their intentions to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the town in which such parties propose to have the marriage solemnized, at least five days before such certificate is granted; and the book in which such record is made, shall be labeled on the outside of its cover, "Record of Intentions of Marriage," and be kept open to public inspection in the office of the clerk.

Upon application by both of the parties to an intended marriage, when both parties are residents of this state, or both parties are non-residents, or upon application of the party residing within the state when one of the parties is a resident and the other a non-resident, a judge of probate or the justice of a police, or municipal court, or trial justice, may after hearing such evidence as is presented, grant a certificate stating that in his opinion it is expedient that the intended marriage be solemnized without delay. Upon the presentation of such a certificate, or a copy thereof certified by the clerk of the court by which the certificate was issued, or in extraordinary or emergency cases when the death of either party is imminent, upon the authoritative request of a minister, clergyman, priest, rabbi or attending physician, the clerk or registrar of the city or town in which the intention to be joined in marriage has been filed shall at once issue the certificate as prescribed in this section.

The five days' notice required by the provisions of this section shall not apply to cases in which either of the parties to an intended marriage has arrived as an immigrant from a foreign country within five days.'