

ACTS AND RESOLVES

AS PASSED BY THE

Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Legislatures

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

From April 7, 1935 to April 24, 1937

AND MISCELLANEOUS STATE PAPERS

Published by the Secretary of State, in conjunction with the Revisor of Statutes in accordance with the Resolves of the Legislature approved June 28, 1820, March 18, 1840, March 16, 1842, and Acts approved August 6, 1930 and April 2, 1931.

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Private and Special Laws

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

As Passed by the Eighty-Eighth Legislature

1937

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private and special laws of the year 1935 is hereby amended by adding to said section the following:

'That on and after the date of the opening of said bridge to motor vehicle traffic, no person, firm or corporation shall in any manner maintain and operate a competing facility across Eggemoggin Reach.'

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble hereof this act shall take effect when approved.

Approved January 27, 1937.

Chapter 3

AN ACT Relating to Town Meetings in Bar Harbor.

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

P. & S. L., 1927, c. 10, repealed. Chapter 10 of the private and special laws of 1927 is hereby repealed.

Approved February 17, 1937.

Chapter 4

AN ACT Authorizing the City of Bangor to Pay a Pension to William T. Pierce.

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

William T. Pierce; pension provided for. The city of Bangor is hereby authorized to pay William T. Pierce, a retired fireman of said city, the same pension that he would be entitled to if retired under the pension provisions of chapter 99 of the private and special laws of 1923.

Approved February 17, 1937.

Chapter 5

AN ACT Authorizing the City of Bangor to Finance Municipal Reconstruction.

Emergency preamble. Whereas, the only source of water service in the city of Bangor is the municipal water system of said city, and the continuance of said water service is essential to the preservation of the public health and safety; and

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Whereas, the reconstruction of the municipal water system flume is immediately necessary, and the electorate of said city have determined that the work shall not be done by contractors, and have authorized reconstruction by the city; and

Whereas, the charter of the city of Bangor precludes the financing of said reconstruction, and legislation is immediately necessary therefore; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of section 16 of Article XXXI of the constitution, and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,

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

City of Bangor authorized to finance reconstruction of water system flume. The city of Bangor is hereby authorized to issue and sell its notes, in an aggregate amount not exceeding \$150,000, for the exclusive purpose of financing reconstruction of the municipal water system flume of said city during the year 1937, and any money thus procured in excess of said reconstruction cost shall be applied as payment on said notes when the actual cost is determined. The provisions and restrictions of section 8 of Article VI of chapter 54 of the private and special laws of 1931 shall not be deemed to preclude such financing, and said notes shall be deemed the valid and legal obligations of said city of Bangor, and may be refunded by issue and sale of bonds in accordance with the provisions of the charter of said city.

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency recited in the preamble, this act shall take effect when approved.

Approved February 17, 1937.

Chapter 6

AN ACT to Empower the Town of Wilton to Raise Money For the Enlarging and Remodeling of the Building Known as Wilton Academy.

Emergency preamble. Whereas, the school building known as Wilton Academy, which houses the free high school pupils of the town of Wilton, was designed to accommodate no more than 125 pupils and there are now over 195 pupils in said building which overcrowds the capacity of said building and the overcrowded condition is dangerous to the health and lives of the students of said school; and