

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD
OF THE
Sixty-Eighth Legislature
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE.

1897.

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HOUSE.

Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1897.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Andrews of Garland.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

The following Senate bills were read and assigned:

An act to establish the salary of the judge of probate for the county of Lincoln.

An act to amend chapter 304, of the Public Laws of 1889 in relation to the compensation of the sheriff of Aroostook county.

Resolve authorizing a temporary loan for the year 1897.

Resolve authorizing a temporary loan for the year 1898.

Resolve in favor of the Maine State Prison.

Petitions, bills, etc., presented and referred:

JUDICIARY.

By Mr. Winslow of Portland—Petition of S. R. Small and 102 others, asking for an act of the Legislature to provide for the retirement of police officers of the city of Portland upon a pension not exceeding half pay.

By Mr. Knowlton of Portland—Petition of Josiah Davis and 59 others for same; bill an act extending the charter of the Portland & Yarmouth Electric Railway Co., and to enable it to cross navigable tide waters.

By Mr. Walton of Skowhegan—Bill an act to amend chapter 13, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the repair of high-ways.

By Mr. Macomber of Augusta—Petition of J. S. Williamson and another that suitable homeopathic medical treatment be provided at the Eastern Maine Insane hospital.

EDUCATION.

By Mr. Dickey of Fort Kent—Bill an act to change the name of the Normal and Training school.

RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS AND EXPRESSES.

By Mr. Simpson of York—Remonstrance of John C. Ropes and 7 others of Boston, property owners at York, against granting charter for the Portsmouth, Kittery & York Street Railway, to construct a bridge across York river; remonstrance of J. P. Norton and 49 others of York for same.

AGRICULTURE.

By Mr. Conant of Strong—Petition of Albert Daggett and 36 others, relating to trees and shrubbery growing in the limits of highways.

SHORE FISHERIES.

By Mr. Kaler of Scarborough—Bill an act relating to a close time on clams in the town of Scarborough; petition of John H. Leavitt and 110 others of Scarborough, asking for a close time on clams.

TOWNS.

By Mr. Golder of Belgrade—Petition of 54 citizens of Belgrade, that a part of the town of Rome be set off from said town and annexed to Belgrade.

By Mr. Moore of Deering—Petition of Cummings Bros. and others for annexation of territory of Deering to Portland.

STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

By Mr. Hussey of Guilford—Resolutions passed by the Piscataquis Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in favor of an appropriation for the State College.

TEMPERANCE.

By Mr. Winslow of Portland—Petition of E. P. Woodard and 24 others asking for the passage of the anti-cigarette law.

By Mr. Gilman of Houlton—Petition of H. L. McCann and 23 men and 30 women of Houlton for the cigarette law.

By Mr. Kinsman of Cornville—Petition of C. E. Lermond and 59 others of Athens, for same.

By Mr. Whiting of Norridgewock—Petition of W. W. Huntoon and 33 men and 35 women of Norridgewock, for same.

By Mr. Fogler of Rockland—Petition of J. C. Harriman and others, for same.

By Mr. Knowlton of Portland—Petition of W. G. Osborn and 182 others of Portland for same.

By Mr. Hill of Portland—Petition of Charles H. McClintock and others, for same.

By Mr. Staples of Bridgton—Petition of L. H. Corlis and 630 others of Bridgton, against manufacture, sale and gift of cigarettes.

By Mr. Mason of Bristol—Petition of Daniel N. Jacobs and 44 others of Damariscotta, for same; of R. W. Fuller and 55 others of Bristol, for same.

By Mr. Walton of Skowhegan—Petition of C. V. Hanson and 162 men and 115 women of Skowhegan, for same.

By Mr. Hathorn of Medford—Petition of M. L. Durgin and 171 others for same; of Russell Hart and 58 others for same; of J. C. Campbell and 27 others for same.

By Mr. Burton of Union—Petition of R. B. Thompson and 105 others for same.

By Mr. Gardner of Dennysville—Petition of Josiah Harris and 195 others of East Machias for same.

By Mr. Hurd of Northport—Petition of E. W. Fowler and 35 others for same.

By Mr. Burton of Union—Petition of A. A. Moody and 115 others for same.

By Mr. Walton of Skowhegan—Petition of Caroline J. Philbrook and 44 others, members of Skowhegan Women's Club, for same.

By Mr. Philbrook of Waterville—Petition of M. W. Wesley and others for same.

By Mr. Weeks of Fairfield—Petition of W. Francis Kendrick and 204 others of Fairfield, for same.

By Mr. Tarbell of Benton—Petition of Louis Winthrop and 185 others of Clinton for same.

By Mr. Reed of Harmony—Petition of Z. J. Boynton and 47 others of St. Albans for same; of C. J. Neal and 34 others for

same; of Cyrus Estes and 115 others of St. Albans for same.

By Mr. Jewell of Hallowell—Petition of Mayor George A. Safford and 169 others of Hallowell for same.

By Mr. Ames of Jefferson—Petition of G. W. Wellman and 200 others of Dresden for same.

By Mr. Day of Turner—Petition of A. N. Jones and 124 others of Turner for same.

By Mr. Thompson of Standish—Petition of Mrs. Ida Dorsett and 45 others of Standish for same.

By Mr. Conant of Strong—Petition of George K. Winslow and 39 others of Strong for same.

By Mr. Cook of Casco—Petition of W. Paul Curtis and 7 others of Harrison for same.

By Mr. Hatheway of Williamantic—Petition of C. L. Winn and 14 others for same.

By Mr. Hussey of Guilford—Petition of Wm. M. Marr and 18 others, men, and Eliza Levensaler and 38 others, women, of Lubec village for same.

By Mr. Jones of Lincoln—Petition of Wentworth Staples and 30 others for same.

By Mr. Smith of Hampden—Petition of N. C. Mayo and 24 others for same.

By Mr. Rodick of Eden—Petition of Frank L. Spratt and 49 others of Bar Harbor for same.

By Mr. Fernald of Poland—Petition of Charles W. Walker and 60 others of Durham for same.

By Mr. Bither of Linneus—Petition of J. H. Brown of Haynesville and 16 others for same.

By Mr. Rounds of Paris—Petition of J. S. Wright and 97 others of So. Paris for same; of Hon. George A. Wilson and 61 others of So. Paris for same; of Rev. J. J. Ramsdell and 109 others of So. Paris for same.

By Mr. Hamilton of Mattawamkeag—Petition of E. J. Bateman and 66 others of Mattawamkeag for same.

By Mr. Bither of Linneus—Petition of Kendall S. Jackson and 89 others of Hodgdon for same.

By Mr. Kinsman of Cornville—Petition of Carrie R. Hayden and 22 others of Madison; and of Rev. W. W. Hayden and 14 others for same.

By Mr. Cook of Casco—Petition of John S. Tenney and 35 others of Webbs Mills for same; of E. H. Cobb and 51 others of Bolsters Mills for same; of Albert Strout and 33 others of Webbs Mills for same; of S. G. Spur and 60 others of Otisfield for same.

By Mr. Briton of Bucksport—Petition of J. N. Tillock and 145 others relating to the manufacture, sale or gift of cigarettes.

On motion of Mr. Weeks of Fairfield: Ordered, That the clerk of the House prepare and cause to be printed under his supervision 1000 copies of the journal of the House for the present session.

ORDERS.

Resolve in favor of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary.

An act to incorporate the Orono Water Co.

An act to amend chapter 550, of the Private Laws of 1889, entitled an act to incorporate the Mousam River Railroad Co.

An act to incorporate the Dexter Safe Deposit and Trust Co.

Resolve in favor of the breakwater at Mattawamkeag bridge.

An act granting Susan S. B. Spring the right to maintain a dam at its present height at or near the Lower Narrows, so called, at West Harpswell, in the town of Harpswell, for the purpose of retaining so much of the tide water as is necessary for the culture of fish.

An act to amend section 1, of chapter 22, of the Revised Statutes, relating to division fences.

An act to amend the charter of the Brunswick Electric Railroad Co.

An act to incorporate the Warren Water Co.

An act to amend sections 4 and 6, of chapter 363, of the Special Laws of 1850, relating to the election of city assessors of the city of Belfast.

An act relating to the use of compressed air for power.

An act to extend the rights, powers and privileges of the Winn Water and Power Co.

An act regulating the costs in municipal, police and trial justice courts.

An act to amend section 27, of chapter 81, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the recording of attachments of personal property.

An act to amend section 16, of chapter 259, of the Public Laws of 1893, relating to itinerant vendors.

An act to incorporate the Monson Water Co.

An act to incorporate the Mars Hill and Blaine Water Co.

On motion of Mr. Smith of Presque Isle, this bill was laid on the table pending its third reading.

Resolve making appropriation for the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians.

On motion of Mr. Daggett of Smyrna, this resolve was laid on the table pending its first reading.

Resolve in favor of Josiah T. McLellan of Gorham.

An act to repeal chapter 580, of the Private and Special Laws of 1868, and chapter 65, of the Private and Special Laws of 1878.

PASSED TO BE ENGROSSED.

An act to authorize the town of Richmond to purchase the property and franchises of the Richmond Water Co., and to incorporate the Richmond water commissioners.

An act for the better protection of girls.

On motion of Mr. Dickey of Fort Kent, this bill was laid on the table pending its passage to be engrossed.

An act to confirm the organization of the Hathorn Fancy Forging Co., and change its name to that of the Hathorn Manufacturing Co.

An act to organize the plantation of Criehaven.

An act authorizing the Governor and Council to execute a contract for water for the State prison.

On motion of Mr. Guernsey of Dover, this bill was laid on the table pending its passage to be engrossed.

An act to change the name of the St. Lawrence Street Congregational Parish of Portland.

PASSED TO BE ENACTED.

An act relating to service of process on foreign corporations acting as trustees under mortgages.

An act additional to and amendatory of an act entitled an act to incorporate the Maine Telephone Co.

An act to incorporate the town of Oakfield.

An act to extend the powers of the International North and South American Transportation and Express Co.

An act in relation to voluntary trusts.

An act in addition to acts to incorporate the Laconia Co.

An act to incorporate the Livermore Falls Water Co.

An act to repeal so much of chapter 461, of the Private and Special Laws of 1885, entitled an act granting additional powers to the inhabitants of school district No. 5, in the town of Kennebunk, and acts additional thereto and amendatory thereof, as relates to the maintenance of schools and schoolhouses.

An act to amend section 5, of chapter 180, of the Private and Special Laws of 1869, relating to the organization of parishes of the Protestant Episcopal church.

An act enabling the town of Yarmouth to build and maintain a bridge across the tide waters between the islands of Cousins and Littlejohns in said town of Yarmouth.

An act to authorize the Dexter & Newport Railroad Co. to issue bonds and to make a mortgage securing the same, and to authorize the Maine Central Railroad Co. to guarantee the payment of said bonds.

An act to permit inland game to be taken for park purposes in this State.

An act to amend section 7, of chapter 136, of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 1, of chapter 308, of the Public Laws of 1885, relating to fines and forfeitures collected by trial justices and judges of municipal and police courts.

An act to provide for the better protection of public records.

Resolve in favor of town of Linneus.
Resolve relating to a settling lot in Drew plantation.

Resolve in favor of the Legislative committee and members of Senate and House authorized to visit the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Resolve in favor of the joint standing committee on labor.

Resolve in favor of the committee on education.

Resolve in favor of the chairman of the committee on inland fisheries and game.

Resolve for payment of back salary of a guard at the State prison.

Resolve in favor of the town of Forest City, to aid in building one-half the

bridge between Maine and New Brunswick in Forest City.

Resolve in favor of the Farmington State Normal school.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On motion of Mr. Walton of Skowhegan, resolve in favor of the Eastern Maine Insane hospital was taken from the table.

Mr. Hamilton of Biddeford, withdrew amendment "A" to this bill.

Mr. Walton: I move that this resolve be indefinitely postponed. I desire to state to the members of this House that since the resolve was laid upon the table I have carefully examined in regard to this matter. I supposed then, gentlemen, as perhaps most of you have, that there was a burning necessity that this resolve should receive a passage and that this insane hospital at Bangor should be immediately completed because of the many insane people in the State of Maine who are unprovided for. I supposed at that time that the hospital at Augusta could not receive the people who desired and for whom it was desired that treatment should be given, but gentlemen, I have examined this matter since, I have talked with many from all over the State, and I find that such is not the fact. I find man after man stating that in his vicinity there is no call for additional accommodations. It is true that there is a somewhat crowded condition in the hospital here at Augusta. That condition is no worse, today, than it has been for five or six years; it is even less crowded than it was then. The amount of \$300,000 is a large amount to be expended unless there is a burning necessity for it. It is peculiarly hard that the call should be made upon the people of the State of Maine, today, or that any part of this amount should be claimed unless it is absolutely necessary. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, it is impossible for me or any other man standing here to picture to you the condition of the people of this State in the rural portions as compared with what it was a few years ago. Take, for instance, the farming community. Take the man who a few years ago had a farm worth \$2000, and, today, he could not sell it for \$800. A few years ago they could raise upon their farms produce which found a ready market at a fair price. But, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, competition with the West and certain other financial conditions which it is not necessary for me to repeat here and now, has brought about a condition that I say it mildly when I say that no one farmer in 1000 is worth the amount that he was worth six years ago. While we have been here in session, because of the lack of the ordinary amount of snow by which men could do business throughout the State of Maine, thousands and thousands of dollars have been taken from the hard-working, inustrious men of the State. Not only that, but by this very condition the fields which they are to mow next summer have been so exposed to the frosts that the result will be that the

only crop which they raise and which will find its way to the market, almost the only crop they depend upon for a little cash with which to buy their supplies, will be cut off. As I said the other day, it is necessary that we should move slowly in this matter of appropriations. We have here a list presented the other day, and I think no gentleman has looked over this list without consternation. We have commenced to appropriate money. Our committees have commenced to report, and what do we find? We find that we have already increased the amount of about everything that we have passed upon. The figures here show that where, two years ago, an amount of \$252,511.33 was expended, we, this year, have already appropriated the amount of \$431,550.92, an increase of \$178,000 and more. The committees have reported an increased amount upon almost every matter that has been presented to them; and, gentlemen, are we to take the report of these committees as even prima facie evidence of the amount that should be expended? Gentlemen, I have had some experience before committees. I have heard men express their views before committees, and I have been surprised at their wonderful ability to suppress the truth. Now, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, the matters which have been here presented show that the committees have reported favorably upon the matters. Where, two years ago, \$305,850 was appropriated, now they have reported the enormous amount of \$532,659, almost double that amount. Not only that, but here are large amounts called for for other resolves and measures which have not been passed upon by the committees. In addition to that, gentlemen, there are matters which have been and are to be introduced calling for vast sums of money. Here is the matter of tuberculosis, a very serious matter, as the gentlemen will claim, a matter that will call for thousands and thousands of dollars in order that this may be stamped out, and our very homes are in danger; our children must be taken care of; and, gentlemen, shall we go on blindly and appropriate \$300,000 to build this hospital at Bangor until we know how much money is required for those other purposes? Now, in my judgment, this is a very serious matter which confronts us. This resolve if given a passage will do one of two things. Either it will open the flood gates and everything will bolt through, and two years from now we will come here to the reception of a Democratic Governor, or else worthy appropriations cannot be made. We shall be obliged to rob the little academies and the other worthy objects of State aid. Gentlemen, shall we do it in order that we may complete this building? Why, some gentlemen say that we have expended the sum of \$175,000 and that we will lose the interest on that money. Gentlemen, after we expend \$300,000 more, don't we lose the interest on \$300,000? And not only that, do we not immediately commence the expense of running a hospital in the city of Bangor? I tell you, gentlemen, it is a serious matter for us to contemplate. I

know of the desire of the city of Bangor for this hospital. I know that the city of Bangor claims that they should have some State institution, but, gentlemen, I don't believe it is a true claim that this hospital appropriation attracts more attention to the city of Bangor than the election of a mayor, or that business matters are dependent upon whether or not this appropriation goes through in regard to the hospital at Bangor. I think it is a libel that even the little children over at Bangor, when they say their evening prayer, ask the good Lord to help the people to complete this hospital, that they may be able to see the funny insane people over in Bangor. Gentlemen, it is bad financiering to pass a measure unless it is demanded, not only by the people of Bangor but by the people of the State of Maine. Gentlemen have been to their homes as I have been to mine, and they have asked whether there was a call for this appropriation. They have been answered as I was answered, that there were no insane people in our section who need to be taken care of; there have been none turned away from the hospital at Augusta. True, there is an inconvenience over there; but if you could go into the homes of any people in the rural portions of the State, you would find inconveniences among the people who are not insane, among the people who are sensitive to suffering and whose sufferings far exceed that of any insane as far as their crowded condition is concerned. To pass this resolve is not only bad financiering but is bad politics. I represent with most of you a party which has a tremendous majority in this House and universal control of the Senate. I tell you that while the doctrine of the Populist party has been rejected by the people of the State, the other suggestion that the Republican party was the party of the corporations, the party of the rich, the party of extravagance—I tell you that that idea is beginning to permeate the Republican party of the State of Maine; and I tell you that if this Legislature makes a record, as it seems to me they will, if they start out on this appropriation, two years is long enough for it to so permeate our party, for them to be so thoroughly convinced, that, as I said, we will find our our friends the enemy in possession of some portion at least of our departments two years from now. The farmers of the rural portions of Maine are not like the floating vote in the cities. You know that you can never depend upon your floating vote. You know that during a long period of years you could always rely upon the Republicanism of the farmers of the rural sections. They have saved you time and time again. Their loyalty to the party is as firm as our granite hills. Their patriotism is as pure as the untrodden snow upon the highest peaks of our loftiest mountains. They are as unselfish in their devotion as the rivers which flow down, turning the wheels of industry and carrying the fruits of our magnificent forests as they roll onward to the sea. Are you going to show to these men that you care nothing for their present condition? If you

are not, postpone this resolve, let this matter stand for two years. Let us see if the cottage system is not a better system than that one which has been started with such magnificence in the city of Bangor. Gentlemen, I ask you to indefinitely postpone this resolve.

Mr. Fogler of Rockland: I have listened with a great deal of pleasure to the eloquent political and somewhat Populist speech of my friend from Skowhegan. I should be much more pleased, however, if I believed that in six days' investigation—for it is but six days since the resolve was laid on the table, and I understand my friend to say that since that time he has undergone a radical change of mind in respect to the resolve—I should be much more pleased if I believed that the conclusions which he has arrived at after six days' investigation, not going to the proper sources of information but going to the people through the country around about, as he says, who knew nothing more about this matter than we do—I say I should be more than pleased if I believed, if I had any idea that he had succeeded in refuting, not only the general idea which has been prevalent in this State for 25 years, but the conclusions which have been arrived at by the Legislatures of the State of Maine for the last 20 years. The matter has been repeatedly before the Legislature and they have investigated the needs of further accommodation for the insane of this State, that unfortunate class of people who are peculiarly the wards of the State, who have not the faculty of taking care of themselves but need the watchful care and the careful attendance which can only be found in a proper hospital, and the Legislature has decided that they needed further accommodations. Some five or six years ago, the Legislature, after careful consideration, determined that the wants of this class of people required, that the dictates of humanity, which far exceed the mere matter of dollars and cents, required that there should be decent and comfortable and ample accommodations for this class of people. That Legislature provided for the purchase of a lot upon which a hospital could be erected, and whether that was wise or whether the cottage system is wise I do not propose to discuss. The matter was decided then by the Legislature of 1889, if I remember correctly. They decided that a new hospital was required and appropriated money for a site for such a hospital. And the matter hung along. The question that a new hospital or further accommodations were not required was never for a moment regarded as uncertain by that Legislature. In 1895 it was determined through the committee, and after careful consideration it was determined by the House and Senate that a hospital should be built which should afford ample accommodations for all the insane of the State, and a commission was appointed and an appropriation made for that purpose. We have the report of the superintendent of the Insane hospital of this State year after year, we have the report of the trustees of the Insane hospital year after

year, all saying that it is impossible in the hospital now at Augusta to care properly for the wants of this unfortunate class of people—and I say that if I could believe that my friend from Skowhegan had refuted, even in his own mind, the conclusions arrived at by the committees of the Legislature, by the Legislature itself and by those officers and the superintendent of the hospital who have had it in charge and who have had an ample opportunity to know just what was required—I say if he had succeeded in refuting the conclusions arrived at by these men I should be pleased indeed. Now, what are the facts upon which we are to rely? Are we to rely on the reports of the superintendent and the trustees who have made a study of that matter, are we to rely upon the committees of this House and Senate in years past and at this session for information? Or shall we get it as my friend from Skowhegan says he has got it, by going home and consulting the people whether there are any particular insane in his locality? I propose to stand by my vote with the men who have investigated this matter, who have told us year after year that more ample accommodations are required in this matter.

My friend says that there should be no appropriation unless there is a "burning necessity." Well, I say this, that if there is any necessity at all for providing for further and better accommodations for these unfortunate people of our State, if there is any necessity it is a burning necessity. There is no half way about it. If it is required at all it is required now, and now is the time. You make this appropriation this year and it will be two years probably before the hospital at Bangor will be open. Pass this now and it will be four years, no matter what the accommodations may be at the hospital at Augusta, no matter how crowded, it will be four years before they can have any relief. But the gentleman says it is true that the hospital at Augusta is somewhat crowded. That is just what we say, it is somewhat crowded, and the degree of its being crowded should not enter into this thing at all. The question is whether there are any men or women in that hospital who are not properly cared for by reason of the overcrowded condition of the hospital. And he says further that it is no worse now than it has been for 20 years past. For 20 years past we have been told by these gentlemen in charge over and over again that there was a lack of accommodation there; and it is no answer to the plea for more ample accommodations that it is no worse than it has been for 20 years. If it has been bad for 20 years, if it has been as bad for 20 years as it is now, ought not this Legislature to make it better instead of saying "Let it remain worse"? I do not propose to discuss the condition of the State of Maine. I have a more favorable idea as to the condition of the people of this State than my friend who has just spoken. I think there is a higher question here than the matter of mere dollars and cents. I think that where the cause of humanity appeals to us it is high

above the matter of mere dollars and cents, and I appeal to this House that we should at this time take measures to increase the comfort and the accommodations and the better treatment of the insane of the State. This hospital at Augusta is crowded, not "somewhat crowded," as my friend put it, but it is crowded, and I am informed by men who have made an actual examination, the trustees of the hospital, that it is over-crowded. I am told that there are 200 people there in that hospital that are lodged in the corridors of the hospital instead of in rooms that should be provided by the State. I do not think this matter of this insane hospital is a very proper text for a political speech and I do not propose to make one. It is true that the Republican party, with the exception of a couple of years, has been for many years the dominant party in this State. I have stood with that party from 1866 down to the present time. I have stood with it and voted with it, and intend to in the future, because I believe for one thing that it is a party which recognizes the people and the duty of being humane, of looking after all classes and conditions of people who need the assistance of the government, and I can say this, if this House votes to make this appropriation of \$300,000 and if my friend from Skowhegan will by that vote be driven out from the Republican into the Democratic or Populistic party, I shall say "Goodbye," but I shall stand with this party which in the past has stood, and I believe in the future will stand, in the interests of humanity in the State of Maine and in the country. I cannot believe that this House can be stamped into voting against this appropriation merely because it is feared that if we look after the needs of our unfortunate in this State it will drive our people out of the ranks of the Republican party. If the Republicans have got to that state that it cannot pass a measure of this kind in the interests of the unfortunate because it is afraid of its political future, then it deserves no political future. Mr. Speaker, I believe that this resolve should be passed at this time because I think it is needed and that it is a burning necessity, because the wants of the people require it, and because it includes all the people of the State and not merely the city of Bangor, because it embraces all the unfortunate and their interests in all parts of the State.

Mr. Dickey of Fort Kent: The question of a hospital has been discussed in this Legislature for many years. When the first hospital was built here, a generous farmer gave a large farm to establish this hospital, worth at that time \$20,000. Unfortunately a fire occurred and burned down a large portion of the hospital, and burned up some five or six personal friends of mine in my younger days. This Legislature was then a Democratic Legislature, and they assumed that it was not necessary to have a hospital for the insane. We discussed this question for days, and finally sent for Reuel Williams of Augusta, and he came down from Washington as a senator and talked to us in a committee of the whole for an

hour, and he talked with tears in his eyes for the suffering and unfortunate of this State, and by his very eloquent and sympathetic discourse he succeeded in getting a vote and the hospital was built up. I have carried many patients to that hospital, and I have seen the suffering communities of the State perhaps as much as any man; and let me say here that the hospital is overcrowded. Every member knows it. The gentleman from Skowhegan thinks there is nothing outside of Skowhegan or Somerset, but there is something elsewhere. Now, gentlemen, I only ask that this hospital appropriation be passed, today. It is necessary and it is for the interest of suffering humanity, and I say to you that when you spend money to relieve suffering humanity no party will turn against it, but they will applaud it and will thank God that it has been appropriated. The friends of this resolve have asked no more than is necessary. Let us appropriate that sum, and not a farmer in this State will object to it when he sees the suffering in his own neighborhood. There are insane people all over the State who want treatment in these hospitals. We have brought three from Fort Kent and shall probably bring more. Insanity is a disease that comes upon people and they should receive the best of care. I hope that the resolve will receive a passage.

Mr. Pattangall of Machias: It seems to me that the burden of proof is on those who urge an appropriation of \$300,000 for this hospital, to prove not only the necessity but the immediate necessity for this appropriation. I submit that the only sources of information which are open to the members of this House as to the condition of that hospital across the river come from the report of the trustees of that hospital which has been laid upon the desk of every member of this House; and if members will examine it they will find what I was surprised to find, that there were 34 less patients admitted to that hospital last year than the year before, and that you must go back to the year 1887 to find as small a number admitted as were admitted last year. It seems to me that that would go to show, if anything, that the number of insane patients in the State was on the decrease rather than on the increase. But the thought came to me, as it may to other members, that possibly on account of their crowded condition they were not admitting all patients who applied for admission, and I took pains to go to the place where I was sure of getting reliable information—not to my district nor to members of this House—but to Dr. Sanborn who has charge of the hospital there. I asked him if in his charge of the hospital he had ever refused to admit a patient on account of the hospital being crowded, and he said he had not. So that up to the present time every insane person in the State of Maine who has desired care has got it; and there was, as I said, 34 less applications for admission last year than the year before, and the smallest number since the year 1886. Now, notwithstanding that, the attendance at the hospital is slowly increasing

because the amount of dismissals from the hospital has also decreased. Since 1892 the insane there have increased 18 in number. I think the question before the House is not whether we will make further accommodations for the insane, but whether, considering the financial condition of the State, and considering the number of insane patients now in that hospital and the demand for room there, there is an immediate necessity for making this appropriation at this time over and above two years from now. If the increase in six years has been but 18, is there any reason, with the number falling from 274 admissions to 240 last year, to expect that the number of patients in that hospital in the next two years will increase any more than that natural ratio of 5 or 6 or 7? And if it increases but 5 or 6 or 7, is there any immediate necessity proven for going ahead with this appropriation of \$300,000? I visited that hospital, I have been in every ward with the exception of one or two of the private wards, and I have seen in some of the wards provisions made in the corridors for patients sleeping on cots; but I think that the gentleman from Rockland certainly has been misinformed if anybody has told him that 200 patients in that hospital are sleeping on cots. I think the gentleman from Rockland or anybody else on investigation would fail to find 50 cots. I hardly think he would find 20 if he went through every corridor there. He certainly would find a very small number. Now, although I know it is easy to say that the Republican party in the State of Maine will appropriate money for good purposes whether we have it or not, it seems to me proper for members of this House to examine briefly the financial situation. I will not go into details but I want to call attention to the fact that the treasurer's estimate of the receipts for the next year multiplied by two, to give the estimate for the receipts of 1898, and with \$242,000 added, if the State tax is going to be 2½ mills, would give this State an income for the next two years of \$3,151,000. I call attention to the fact that we have already appropriated \$1,431,000 of that amount, and that \$1,250,000 must be appropriated for the ordinary running expenses of the year 1898, which would make \$2,681,000. Subtract that from the total income of the State and it leaves \$470,000. Now the committees have already reported \$532,000 for appropriations. There are \$280,000 appropriations that have not yet been reported, making \$800,000 with \$470,000 to pay it. Does any Republican or Democrat propose to raise the State tax to such a point over 2½ mills as would take care of the difference between \$470,000 and \$800,000, a difference of nearly \$400,000? If you do propose that then it seems to me that this is the time and the place to make your declaration, and vote for this resolve and pass it; and then I ask you, in the name of reason, can you shut down on any appropriation that is asked for provided it is shown you that the money is to be wisely expended? If that is the criterion you must pass every appropria-

tion that is on that list, for in not a single instance can any member, I think, show one dollar that is asked there but what will be wisely expended. It seems to me that the same rule should apply here that would apply to a man's private business, that when you know your income you certainly ought not to expend very much more than your income. And if you pass this resolve and then provide for the needs of the schools and the needs of the towns and other matters in this State, you are going to bring up with a deficiency of about \$400,000, and you cannot get around it by figuring it in any possible way. Now supposing this resolve waits two years. As I understand if the State tax will be raised to 2½ mills. With this resolve out there is no necessity for raising it above 2½ mills. If that is so raised the years 1899 and 1900, the two years that follow these two legislative years, will find an added income of \$162,000, and that coming as an increase will amply provide in the next two years for the going ahead of this work. No member contends that that hospital should never be completed. The gentleman from Skowhegan does not so contend. The contention is simply that at this point we can do what we have ample precedent for doing. The gentleman from Rockland says that since 1889 this burning necessity has existed. I would remind him that the Legislatures of 1891 and 1893, with this burning necessity before them passed over any appropriation for this institution, because they deemed it unwise to make any. We stand now just where they stood. We face a financial situation graver than that which they faced; and I believe we should do as they did, and wait until the State has the money to pay that bill. Wait until the next Legislature meets here and finds the tax rate fixed by this Legislature that will provide income enough to provide for the wants of this institution, and I do not believe that any suffering will result from that. I believe that the insane of Maine are being cared for as humanely and as well today as they ever will be. The point was raised that we need to provide decent and comfortable accommodations for the insane. I believe that decent and comfortable accommodations are provided for the insane, and I submit that gentlemen who have read the estimates of the expenses of this new hospital have found, not decent and comfortable accommodations provided, but appropriations that to my mind seem almost extravagant. I would invite your attention to the fact that to accommodate 200 people, for that is all that this hospital is designed to accommodate, we find appropriated \$1500 worth of crockery, \$2000 worth of carpets, \$4000 worth of bedding, \$3000 worth of kitchen fixtures, and \$4500 for laundry and machinery. Down our way we would think that that was excessively decent and comfortable. (Laughter.)

Mr. Pearl of Bangor: We stand, today, face to face with what is to my mind the most important measure before this Legislature, important because we stand here to act not only for ourselves and our

communities but for that class of our fellow men who by their infirmities are not capable of acting for themselves. When I listened to the gentleman from Skowhegan, who introduced the motion to indefinitely postpone this resolve, it occurred to me that perhaps I had made a mistake in the oath that I took when I came before the bar of this House at the opening of the session, and that there I took an oath that I would do that which would be for the interests of the Republican party of the State of Maine. Was that the case, or not? Or did I here raise my hand and take an oath before God and man that I would do rightfully, honestly and truly what seemed to be according to my best judgment for the best interests of the citizens of the State of Maine, regardless of their political affiliations and their religious creeds, but solely in the interests of the entire people. Then, gentlemen, it seems to me that he would impress our minds with the fact that the State of Maine is in a very impoverished condition, that she is incapable of providing for her children, that we should tie the purse strings and let the afflicted suffer. Are we in such a condition in Maine? Far be it from the fact. We are in good condition as compared with the states of this great Union, and we come here with this question before our minds of what we may do to alleviate the sufferings of our fellow men who are bereft of the power of helping themselves. Shall we not stand here and say that we will provide for these unfortunate people even if we have to pay a little more taxes? Shall we not say that we will be humane, that we will show that we have something of the milk of human kindness in our veins, that we will show something of the spirit of the Good Samaritan? You hear the gentleman say that there is no burning need for anything of this kind. Is that a true condition of things? Can it be possible that the gentleman from Skowhegan in one week's time has been able to find out to his entire satisfaction in regard to this matter? I have been engaged in the position I occupied by appointment of ex-Governor Cleaves for the past 14 months trying to find out the real needs of this class of people, and I come here, today, to tell you that my investigations, not of six days but of 14 months, have satisfied me that there is a burning need, and that we must stand here acting for the entire people, that we have got to face in this matter, and I would have you realize the responsibility that rests upon you as citizens of this State. Is there any need of more room for this class of people? I give you from the reports of Superintendent Sanborn, whose ability and efficiency we all acknowledge, and I will endeavor to show from his words that he does believe that there is a burning need that something should be done and that immediately. On page 22 of the report of the trustees' report of 1893-94, Superintendent Sanborn says:

"By a most careful estimate of the capacity of the institution for the accommodation of patients, it should not exceed 529 beds; so that by consulting the

medical statistics of this report, table No. 18, it will be observed that the limit was reached in 1886, and the daily average for each successive year has been steadily increasing numerically until we find at the close of the present period it falls a little below the number at the close of last year's report. This decrease, however, is accounted for in consequence of the large per cent. of recoveries and a greater number of deaths than the preceding year. Notwithstanding the daily average for the past year falls short of that of the preceding year by 13, yet the fact stares us in the face that we are 151 patients in excess of the present accommodations. From time to time since 1886 when attempts have been made to induce the towns and cities to withdraw from the hospital their incurable patients who had become demented, in many cases the movement has met with but little success and particularly during the last two or three years. I would add, however, that several of the cities which have more suitable accommodations for this class have kindly assisted us by withdrawing as many of their patients as they could accommodate, but which arrangement we cannot reasonably expect to continue indefinitely. During the past year out of 43 patients, whose mental condition was carefully considered, all of whom were demented and apparently harmless, we succeeded in obtaining the consent of the towns to remove but seven, one of whom was returned as unmanageable within a few days after discharge. Past experience then must lead us to the conclusion that we cannot reasonably expect any further emanation from the hospital, and that the urgent necessities of the institution demand that the Legislature take steps at once to make further provision for the care of this unfortunate class. I desire to call your attention to my remarks made in the annual report of the hospital for 1892, relating to the numerical condition of the institution at that period. If necessity for further provision existed then, it exists at the present time, and I trust that the Legislature of this State, which has on so many occasions extended its hand of charity to its afflicted fellow citizens and whose proceedings have been characterized by much benevolence and a wise public policy, will not fail to meet this emergency and suitably provide for this dependent class, who are unable to care for themselves."

We stand here, today, to care for those who are unable to care for themselves. Now, what does Superintendent Sanborn say in his last report of 1896?

"During the fiscal year a large number of patients have been treated in excess of the capacity of the institution, and this condition must necessarily exist until provisions are made for the surplus patients at the new hospital being erected in the city of Bangor. Under the most favorable conditions and accompanied with a prompt response from the Legislature by an ample appropriation, two years must necessarily elapse before a sufficient number of buildings can be completed for the reception of patients."

I have given you what Dr. Sanborn says in regard to this matter. I spent last evening with him for the purpose of talking with him in regard to this thing. In speaking of the report that there was room enough at the hospital in Augusta, he said: "It is too absurd to talk about. You know what my feeling is, you know that we are over-crowded in this hospital, you know that my feeling has been and is now that the hospital at Bangor for the better accommodation of this class of people should be pushed to completion at the earliest possible moment." Now, gentlemen, shall we stand here in view of these facts and say that we will vote to turn this down? Have you it in your hearts to do such a thing as that? God forbid that I should go back to my constituents and say that in any way I had acted against this class of people who are not capable of caring for themselves. A duty rests upon each individual member this morning in regard to this matter. This is an institution for the entire State of Maine. My plea is for this poor and unfortunate class of people, and I believe that we shall act unwisely, unkindly and inhumanly unless we vote a liberal appropriation for the completion of that hospital at Bangor.

Mr. Guernsey of Dover: The gentleman from Skowhegan evidently has taken into consideration what the Democratic party will say, not what the people of the State of Maine will say, what the taxes will be and not what the most unfortunate class in this State require. As to the question of the necessity that question has already been decided. A previous Legislature decided that question. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars were expended in carry out that decision. Now the only question here is whether or not we shall continue the work that a previous Legislature decided was necessary, or whether we shall let an unfortunate class of people go uncared for. It is not a question of the interest on \$150,000. It is not a question of the interest on \$450,000. It is not a question of the present appropriation. It is simply a question of necessity. For my part when it comes to deciding as between the unfortunate of this State and the Democratic party, as to the care of the unfortunate of this State and the Democratic party, I say let us first care for the most unfortunate people of this State and then we will take care of the Democratic party.

Mr. Hamilton of Mattawamkeag: It appears to me that this is not a question of the destiny of future political parties, but a question of considering the destiny of the insane of our State. We have been told that the asylum at Augusta is over-crowded, which we understand to be true, and that several of the inmates are obliged to sleep in the corridors, and we have been told that there is room for one more and that no one has ever been refused. There is room for 100 more in this house today, possibly, and then there might be room for one more, but it would be very much crowded. It appears to me to delay this matter for four years after so large an expenditure of money, is too

long. I cannot understand why we may expect to be financially better able to deal with this matter two years from now than we are today. Massachusetts has four insane asylums. Is not Maine able to have two? It is not altogether a question of finance, or of the future destiny of the Republican party, but take it home and inquire whether if you had a brother or wife or sister who should become insane during the next four years, and whether you want to take them across the river at Augusta and have them lodged there in the corridors. I hope the motion to indefinitely postpone this resolve will not prevail.

Mr. Stetson of Bangor: A few years ago a commission of representative men were appointed to see about the unfortunate insane of our State, because people had commenced to talk about the hospital at Augusta being over-crowded. These gentlemen investigated the different hospitals throughout New England and the Atlantic states. They studied the different systems of cottages and ward buildings, and they came back satisfied of the necessity of having ample and larger accommodations for our unfortunate class, and they decided upon locating a hospital at Bangor and building it under the ward system. We of Bangor do not particularly care about having the hospital at Bangor, but, as Mr. Pearl has said, it is not a Bangor institution. These commissioners were appointed at the last session, at which \$150,000 was appropriated for the purpose of commencing the building of the proposed hospital at Bangor. And, gentlemen, there is not a man here present who thought that that amount at that time would complete these buildings, and every one knew that we should be asked at this session to grant a further sum of money which would complete this hospital so it could receive the unfortunate people of our State. Now we live in an age of nervous activity and this class of unfortunate people must constantly increase, and it should be our duty to at once increase the accommodations for this class so we can take care of those who are in our midst today, a class which must increase as the years roll on. I don't care what may be said about the condition of the hospital at Augusta. We know that people are not sent there because they know they cannot be taken proper care of. We know that there are in the prisons and in the work-houses of this State people who are in this unfortunate and deplorable condition, and humanity cries out that they should have proper treatment in a modern insane hospital. Gentlemen, I say vote for this resolve as recommended by your committee, and you can go home to your constituents feeling that you have done your whole duty to God and to man.

Mr. Shepard of Buxton: The towns that I represent elect a representative alternately every two years and so of course I shall not be able to come here next session, and as I wish to vote for the Bangor hospital I must do so now or not at all, and I propose to do so.

Mr. Williams of Augusta moved that when the vote should be taken on the motion to indefinitely postpone the resolve, it be taken by the yeas and nays.

Mr. Hamilton of Biddeford: By withdrawing my amendment, this morning, I got the other fellows in. I don't propose to much talk talking. I am opposed to this resolve and I do hope that this resolve will be indefinitely postponed. I believe that the resolve as it now reads is an indefinite resolve, a mischievous resolve, that it is not for the interest of the hospital nor for the interest of that class that has been described that needs the care of the State and the wards of the State, because I believe that this resolve is opposed as it is now, that the unfortunate class of which they have talked never in God's world will receive the benefit of it. I am afraid that that suffering humanity will continue to roll down and over the State of Maine to time immemorial, but it is for the interest of suffering humanity that I am opposed to this resolve as it now stands and am in favor of its indefinite postponement. It is but fair, gentlemen, that I should state to you why, and I will state to you very briefly. In 1889 the Legislature passed a resolve here—I wish every member would read that resolve. Under that resolve a commission was appointed. Its duties were defined by that resolve. They were to purchase a lot. In that resolve they were to procure plans and specifications, and what did they do? They purchased the lot and gave \$20,000 for it, and they did procure plans and specifications for which they are holden for \$100,000.

That commission expended the \$25,000, \$20,000 for the lot, and I don't know what became of the rest of the \$25,000. How much did suffering humanity get out of that? Time went on. The next year nothing was done. The next year a commission was appointed. Ex-Governor Robie was a member of that committee, and he made a report and that report is a very exhaustive report. In 1895 another resolution was introduced in favor of suffering humanity, and now let us read that resolution—some portions of it. I want every member to read the resolutions. "Said commission is hereby directed to take immediate steps to erect, construct and complete in a manner to be fire proof, at as early a period as possible, and not later than Jan. 1, 1897, upon the site at Bangor already purchased by the State, for the purposed buildings for the accommodation of the insane of the State, after plans to be selected by them, subject to the approval of the Governor and Council. For that purpose the sum of \$75,000 is hereby appropriated, to be expended during the year 1895, and a further sum of \$75,000 to be expended during the year 1896, under the direction of said commission as herein provided."

They were directed to complete this for the benefit of suffering humanity, for the benefit of these suffering people. Well, now, what has been done? I don't know. You remember, gentlemen, when this resolution was first put in there wasn't a single paper with it, not a word of explanation, but a bold, bare

resolution, but after a while came a certain document, I don't know from whom, and this document says that they have built for suffering humanity a boiler house, kitchen, laundry, amusement room and administration building, all up and covered in, for suffering humanity forsooth. Now, there is the position that we find ourselves in, today. I used to attend church when I was a boy; we had a man that thought he was called on to preach, so one night he took for his text this—he said it was from the Bible and perhaps some of you can tell: "Therefore, if a man knows where he is, therefore does he know where he is now." Now, we have come in here and are asked to vote for \$300,000 more, and let us see how that resolution reads, Chapter 18 of the Resolves of 1895: "The commission therein provided for are hereby directed to take immediate steps to erect, construct and complete in a manner to be fire proof, upon the site named in said chapter, additional buildings for the accommodation of the insane of the State, after plans selected or to be selected by them, subject to the approval of the Governor and Council. For that purpose the sum of \$100,000 is hereby appropriated to be expended during the year 1897, and a further sum of \$200,000 during the year 1898, under the direction of said commission." Now, gentlemen, seriously. As has been said, I know nothing about these large undertakings. I have built a barn, but in my undertaking to build a barn I would not undertake to build that barn until I had made an estimate of what that barn was to cost. We, gentlemen, are here not to vote away our money, but we are here to vote away the money in the best interests of the State of Maine. And I say to you that we should vote away that money intelligently and understandingly, that we should know for what we have voted and for what purpose it is to be used. Now, I say that we cannot pass this resolve as it stands here, vote it intelligently any more than they voted intelligently in 1895. I supposed that the commission that was appointed were to have brought us in the result of their work, and not only the result of their work, but they were to have brought us in plans and specifications and have said to you: "Gentlemen, it will take so much to complete this building," and then we could have looked upon that plan and we could have used our best judgment upon it, and as a matter of business we could have voted for such an amount as we believed was necessary to complete this hospital some time or other. Now, we have nothing here upon which we can vote intelligently. They ask us to vote \$300,000 into the hands of a commission, as they asked the Legislature two years ago to vote \$100,000 into the hands of a commission for the purpose of completing the hospital. And now they come to us and say: "We have got a kitchen and a boiler house, and we ask for an additional \$300,000 more. To complete what? Has any estimate been made? I beg of you before you vote another dollar for this hospital, that you know for what you are voting that

money and how it is to be expended, that you know how much it is going to take to complete this hospital so that those poor and unfortunate may in this day and generation have the benefit of that appropriation. This resolve as it stands is a mischievous one. No individual here has yet given a reason for this resolve which shows upon its face that it is an unbusinesslike resolve, which if passed will leave us with \$300,000 less and with no assurance that we are to have a hospital completed when that money is expended. The Governor of this State in his address says:

"It is my deliberate judgment that, in a time of profound peace, we cannot afford to be continually, year after year, running in debt or having our expenditures exceed our receipts and thus creating a constantly increasing deficit, to be tidied over by temporary loans or funded into more permanent ones.

"We have arrived at a point where it is imperative that our expenditures must be brought within our income."

Does that mean anything? We have expended for the last two years \$254,000 in this State more than our income. That has gone by commissions. They have licked the platter clean. (Laughter). And, today, our expenditures are over and above our income. We want to be careful how our money is expended. I oppose this bill because it is in the interests of business that we should know what we are voting for, that when we have a plan and specifications and when we know the time when it can be completed and the amount required to complete it, so that we may know when these unfortunate people can be cared for and not run along as we have for the last four or five years, each year asking more money and nothing completed, and until that time comes, until I can have something to vote on, I shall refuse to vote a single dollar to that hospital, and I am in favor of the indefinite postponement of this resolve, in order that we may as business men come to some business conclusion and vote our money as we ought to vote it understandingly.

Mr. Philbrook of Waterville: I have watched this fight with no little interest. I trust that before the members of the House cast their ballots upon this matter they will consider the question at short range. It is not so easy to make these arches echo with the "thousand dollar" phrase, and it would make one think almost that these people who talk so about the poor farmers and the poor tax payers had got to pay this whole sum out of their own pockets. What is the fact? If this amount of money should be appropriated for the building of a hospital for the insane in the eastern part of the State, will it make the difference of a 10-cent piece to the man who is paying taxes on \$1000? I ask the House for a moment to cease to consider these long-drawn, sonorous phrases of "thousands of dollars," and ask what it is going to cost you when you step up to pay your taxes next year, if this thing goes through, and what it is going to cost your neighbor. Our friends who represent the press have been

pleased to say that the 68th Legislature of Maine is not dealing with any very great questions and is not placing itself on record in any remarkable manner, and perhaps it is true. And although I, like others, do not care to return to my constituents and be charged with the fact that I have been a member of an extravagant Legislature, yet I should very much rather meet that charge than to meet the charge that I was a member of a Legislature which voted appropriations after the fashion that we have voted some here and after the fashion which we shall be called upon to vote for others, and then when it came to building a hospital for future generations to care for those who cannot care for themselves, that the 68th Legislature of Maine crowned its record by saying "No." I believe when we settle down to calm, quiet consideration of this thing, that the good judgment of this House will say that this Legislature cannot put itself on record as opposing a measure for charity and humanity and still vote as it has upon other measures. I arose principally to call the attention of this House to that simple fact, and in closing I wish again to call attention to it, that these large appropriations when viewed at a distance seem appalling, they sound like total annihilation to the State from the financial standpoint, but when you come to talk calmly and coolly with your tax collector, next year, on that matter, I dare say you won't know the difference if this appropriation is voted, and I therefore certainly hope that the record of this Legislature will be to give such an appropriation to this cause as duty to humanity calls for.

The question being on the motion of the gentleman from Skowhegan (Mr. Walton) to indefinitely postpone the resolve, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion to indefinitely postpone prevailed by a vote of 72 for to 56 against.

Yea—Ames, Ayer, Bither, Blanchard, Boynton, Briggs, Briton, Burnham, Burse, Burton, Chandler, Coffin of Shapleigh, Conant, Cook, Currier, Daggett, Jay, Fuller, Gardner, Garvin, Goodrich, Goodwin, Gowell, Greenleaf, Hamilton of Biddeford, Hill, Hurd, Hutchins, Hutchinson, Kaler, King, Kinsman, Kneeland, Lane, Larrabee of Sebago, Levensaler, Lincoln, Littlefield of Kennebunk, Littlefield of Vinalhaven, Luce, Martin, Maxcy, Maxwell, McIntire, Merrill of Portland, Mitchell, Moore of Deering, Moore of Moscow, Murray, Newcomb, Pattangall, Penley, Plummer, Prince, Purinton, Reed, Rowell of Kittery, Sanborn, Searls, Shaw, of Cumberland, Shaw of Saco, Smith of Masardis, Smith of Presque Isle, Staples, Stevens, Tarbell, Thompson, Thurston, Walton, Whelden, Whiting, Wilson, Winslow—72.

Nay—Andrews, Austin, Brown, Furrill, Chatto, Cox, Cram, Cushman, Dickey, Dudley, Edmunds, Fernald of Levant, Fernald of Peland, Floyd, Fogg, Fogler, Furbush, Golder, Guernsey, Hamilton of Mattawamkeag, Hathaway, Hathorn, Holbrook, Holmes, Houghton, Hussey, Jewell, Jones, Knowlton of Newburg, Knowlton of Portland, Larrabee of Portland, Little-

field of Vinalhaven, Longley, Macomber, Mason, Palmer, Patten, Pearl, Peirce, Philbrook, Rodick, Rounds, Saunders, Sewall, Shepard, Simpson, Smith of Hampden, Spear, Stetson, Talbot, Tolman, Violette, Wheeler, Williams, York, Young—56.

Absent—Burns, Coffin of Thorndike, Davis, Donnell, Forest, Gagnon, Gilman, Hancock, Littlefield of Belfast, Merrill of Bluehill, Murphy, Noble, O'Neil, Pope, Robinson, Rowell of East Livermore, Sawyer, Starbird, Thurlow—19.

Paired—Durgin, no; Pratt, yes. Weeks, yes; Murchie, no.

When Mr. Winslow's name was called that gentleman said he wished unanimous consent to explain the reasons for his vote.

There being no objection, Mr. Winslow said: Two years ago I voted for \$150,000 for the hospital at Bangor. I did so because I was convinced that it was an institution which was needed, and now in recording my vote I want to say that I am not opposed to the hospital at Bangor, I believe that the building should be completed, but I vote for the indefinite postponement of this resolve because I am not satisfied with the way the money has been expended and the way they propose to continue the expenditure of this sum if it is appropriated. I do not believe in expensive commissions to do the work of the State. I agree with the gentleman from Biddeford (Mr. Hamilton) that these commissioners will "Lick the platter clean," and I vote for the indefinite postponement, not because I am opposed to the hospital but because I do not believe in the method that has been carried on to continue the work.

On motion of Mr. Ayer, of Vassalboro, adjourned.