

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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

1897.

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the municipal officers of Peru, praying for the rebate of a part of the State tax for the years 1895 and 1896 to the town of Peru, reported ought to pass, resolve in favor of the town of Peru. Report accepted and tabled for printing under rule.

Mr. Roberts for the committee on agriculture, reported ought to pass, bill an act relating to the duties of the board of agriculture. Report accepted.

Upon motion by Mr. Roberts, this being a printed bill, received its first reading and was laid on the table pending second reading.

PASSED TO BE ENGROSSED.

An act to amend section 32 of chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes, relating to compensation of surviving partners.

An act to amend section 37, chapter 91 of the Revised Statutes, relating to liens.

An act to repeal chapter 55 of the Public Laws of 1895, entitled "An act to amend section 2 of chapter 134 of the Public Laws of 1887, relating to the fortnightly payment of wages."

An act additional, relating to Hubbard Free Library, of Hallowell.

An act authorizing the establishment of free libraries in villages and of branch libraries in towns and cities.

An act in relation to the Bath Military and Naval Orphan Asylum.

An act to incorporate the Ogunquit Water Company.

An act to amend section 6 of chapter 43 of the Private and Special Laws of 1850, entitled, "An act to incorporate the city of Hallowell."

An act to incorporate the Sunnyside Cemetery Association.

An act relating to chapter 189 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, entitled "An act to incorporate the Milbridge Water Company."

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Farmington Village Corporation."

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On motion by Mr. Chamberlain of Lincoln, bill, an act to amend the Public Laws relating to the use of purse and drag seines in State waters, was taken from the table.

Mr. Chamberlain offered the following amendment. Senate amendment B. Amend section 1 by striking out of line 4 the words, "at any one time," and line 13 of section 7 the words, "at any one time," and inserting therefor in each case the words, "between the period of 24 hours."

Amendment adopted. House amendment A was then adopted in concurrence, and the bill passed to be engrossed as amended.

On motion by Mr. Savage of Androscoggin, bill an act regulating the costs in municipal, police and trial justice courts, was taken from the table, read once and tomorrow assigned.

On motion by Mr. Savage, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Tuesday, March 9, 1897.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Leach of Augusta. Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

The following Senate bills were read and assigned:

An act to authorize and confirm the issue of prepared stock by the Poland Paper Company.

Resolve in relation to Freedom Academy.

An act additional to chapter 105 of the Revised Statutes relating to real actions and rights of entry.

An act in relation to the school committee of the city of Portland.

An act to change the term day of the September term of commissioners' court in Lincoln county.

An act to amend section 13 of chapter 485 of the Private and Special Laws of 1893 as amended by chapter 52 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895 relating to the charter of the Pemaquid Damariscotta and Newcastle Railroad Company.

LEGAL AFFAIRS.

By Mr. Hill of Portland—Bill an act to amend section 67 of chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes as amended by chapter 117 of the Public Laws of 1895 relating to attachments.

MERCANTILE AFFAIRS AND INSURANCE.

By Mr. Burns of Westbrook—Bill an act to amend chapter 237 of the Public Laws of 1889 and amendments thereof relating to assessment insurance companies.

AGRICULTURE.

By Mr. York of Nobleboro—Petition of J. W. Walker of Aina, and 19 others, for the enactment of a law requiring the inspection of grass seed; of John M. Drury of Livermore and 14 others for same.

By Mr. Edmunds of Corinth—Petition of H. F. Gould of Kenduskeag and 22 others for the enactment of a law to regulate the sale and analysis of concentrated commercial feeding stuff.

By Mr. McIntire of Rockport—Petition of F. S. Philbrook and 17 others, for the enactment of a law for same.

By Mr. Conant of Strong—Petition of W. S. Daggett and 72 others of Strong for same.

By Mr. Martin of Liberty—Petition of C. S. Adams of South Montville and 21 others for same.

By Mr. Conant of Strong—Petition of M. A. Wall of Strong and 74 others, for the enactment of a law requiring the inspection of grass seed.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

By Mr. Murray of Pembroke—Resolve in aid of the Maine Gettysburg commission.

SHORE FISHERIES.

By Mr. Knowlton of Portland—Remonstrance of B. R. Woodbury and others

of Harpswell, against any change in the lobster law; remonstrance of N. F. Trefethen and others of Portland against same.

By Mr. Fuller of South Portland—Remonstrance of John L. Dyer and 52 others of South Portland against same.

By Mr. Burton of Union—Remonstrance of F. E. Burkett and 43 others of Union against same.

By Mr. Shaw of Cumberland—Petition of Walter E. Pinkham and 31 others of Harpswell asking for a close time on clams; of Martin B. Hamilton and 46 others for same.

By Mr. Littlefield of Vinalhaven—Remonstrance of John H. Stacy and 36 others of Popham Beach against any change in the present lobster law.

PLACED ON FILE.

By Mr. Chandler of Bridgewater—Petition for passage of cigarette law by J. W. Stuart and 48 others.

By Mr. Stetson of Bangor—Resolutions of the Pomona Grange of Penobscot county in favor of an appropriation for the State college.

ORDERS.

On motion of Mr. Winslow of Portland, Ordered, that L. K. Gardner be excused from further attending at this session, on and after the 15th on account of sickness in his family, and that the clerk be instructed to make up his pay to the end of the session.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Smith for the committee on judiciary, reported ought to pass on bill an act to incorporate the Wilton Electric Light and Power Company. Printed under rule.

Mr. Smith for the same committee, reported ought not to pass on bill an act to amend section 1, of chapter 91, of the Revised Statutes, relating to mortgages on personal property.

Mr. Hill for the committee on legal affairs, reported ought to pass on bill an act to amend sections 6 and 9, of chapter 18, of the Revised Statutes, relating to ways. Printed under rule.

Mr. Conant for the committee on agriculture, on petition, reported bill an act for the preservation of highways and commending public travel. Printed under rule.

Mr. Cushman for the committee on inland fisheries and game, reported ought not to pass on resolve in favor of the propagation of fish and more efficient warden service in Franklin county.

Mr. Rodick for the committee on sea and shore fisheries, on petition of A. S. Condon and others of Brooksville, asking for the enactment of a law prohibiting the taking of migratory fish in seines in the waters of Penobscot bay, reported that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

PASSED TO BE ENGROSSED.

An act to extend the charter of the Lewiston, Augusta & Camden Railroad Co.

An act to amend section 1, of chapter 26, of the Private and Special Laws of 1887, relating to the taxation of certain plantations.

An act to amend an act incorporating the Saco River Telegraph and Telephone Co.

An act to permit the Good Will Home Association to increase its capital and to enlarge its purposes to include aid for needy girls.

An act to amend chapter 229, of the Private and Special Laws of 1849, entitled an act to incorporate the trustees of the fund for the support of the Episcopate of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Maine, as amended by chapter 311, of the Laws of 1864, as amended by chapter 214, of the Laws of 1880, and as amended by chapter 100, of the Laws of 1895.

An act to amend section 19, of chapter 142, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the Maine Industrial School for Girls.

An act to extend the charter of the Kennebec & Franklin Railway.

An act to incorporate the Lubec Electric Light and Power Co.

An act granting additional power to the Long Pond Water Co., incorporated under chapter 524, of the Private and Special Laws of the year 1885.

An act relating to the taking of alewives in Bagaduce river and Walker's pond.

An act to amend and extend the charter of the Ellsworth Street Railway Co.

An act to amend chapter 193, of the Private and Special Laws of 1887, entitled an act incorporating the Fryeburg Horse Railroad Co.

An act relating to the April term of the supreme judicial court in the county of Aroostook.

An act to incorporate the Northern Development Co.

An act to secure the better observance of the Lord's day.

An act to require all educational institutions receiving State aid, to make report to the State superintendent of public schools, who shall publish the same as a part of his annual report.

An act to amend section 31, chapter 407 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by chapter 260, of the Public Laws of 1885, and by subsequent acts additional thereto and amendatory thereof.

On motion of Mr. Murray of Pembroke, this bill was laid on the table pending its third reading.

An act additional to section 88, of chapter 11, of the Revised Statutes of 1883, as now amended, relating to returns of town superintendents.

On motion of Mr. Durgin of Orono, this bill was laid on the table pending its third reading.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Bangor.

An act granting a new charter to the city of Portland.

On motion of Mr. Moore of Deering, this bill was laid on the table pending its third reading.

An act to amend section 67, of chapter 82, of the Revised Statutes, relating to auditors.

An act to prohibit the killing of deer on Long island.

An act to amend section 18, of chapter 48, of the Revised Statutes, as amended by chapter 89, of the Public Laws of 1895.

PASSED TO BE ENACTED.

An act to authorize the Infusorial Earth Co. to lower the waters of Noyes pond, in the town of Bluehill, during certain months of the year.

An act to extend the charter of the Eastport bridge.

An act to provide for the retirement of police officers of the city of Portland upon half pay.

An act to incorporate the Misery Stream Dam Co.

An act to extend the rights, powers and privileges of the Public Works.

An act for the protection of beaver.

An act relating to the Portland Safe Deposit Co.

An act to amend section 45, chapter 140, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the State prison.

An act amendatory of and additional to chapter 47, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the duties of the bank examiner.

An act to incorporate the Deer Isle Water Co.

An act in relation to the disposition of unclaimed baggage by common carriers.

An act to extend the charter of the Maine Water and Electric Power Co.

An act to authorize the Madison Water Co. to sell and convey its property and franchises to the Madison Village Corporation.

An act to incorporate the Penobscot East Branch Log Driving Co.

An act to incorporate the Mechanic Falls Trust and Banking Co.

An act to confirm the organization of the New York Machine Co., and to enable it to aid in the construction of railroad tracks.

An act granting Ernest E. Abbott the right to establish and maintain a ferry between Sullivan and Hancock.

An act to incorporate the Kingfield Water Co.

An act to authorize the erection of piers and booms in the Mattawamkeag river at the Oxbow.

An act to incorporate the Rangeley Water Co.

An act to incorporate the Hallowell water commissioners.

Resolve in favor of Lucinda Barrows. Resolve making appropriations for the Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians.

Resolve in favor of Josiah T. McLellan of Gorham.

Resolve in favor of Calais Academy.

Resolve in favor of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Resolve making appropriations for the Penobscot tribe of Indians.

Resolve in favor of the committee on military affairs.

Resolve authorizing the county of York to procure a loan.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The special assignment for this hour was resolve in favor of the trustees of

the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

On motion of Mr. Burns of Westbrook the resolve was taken from the table.

Mr. Burns moved that the resolve receive its two readings at the present time.

Mr. Blanchard of Wilton, offered amend "A", to strike out all of lines 5 and 6 and insert in place thereof the words "the sum of \$10,000"; also to further amend so that the institution shall charge \$40.00 a year for each pupil for tuition except to those students who pursue an agricultural course.

Mr. Hamilton of Biddeford, offered an amendment to the amendment by striking out the words "ten thousand dollars" and substituting therefor the words "twenty-five thousand dollars", and by striking out all the remainder of the amendment.

Mr. Talbot of Lewiston: Feeling keenly my inability to give expression to the opinions and strong convictions I entertain on the great question now before the House, the most important in my opinion that has been presented, or is likely to come before us, I shrink from making the attempt, but my conviction of duty impels me to forego my feelings and to give my support by words, feeble though they may be, to the resolve now pending.

While I have no personal interest in or attachment to the State college, I am deeply interested in the all-important question of education. Ten years of service on the school board in an industrial city has deepened and intensified my interest in the education of the industrial classes. A city having a college and a good one, too, one having, I believe, more graduates in the field today as teachers than any other. As a citizen of Lewiston I am proud of Bates college, of the great work it is doing, and the high position it holds. Its honored president is now and has been for twenty years to my personal knowledge an earnest supporter and promoter of the education of the common people, and an untiring worker in this noble field of labor. God made him on a too generous and broad-minded plan to be jealous or envious of the success of any movement to promote this great end.

When our forefathers set sail for a new land and a new country, they left behind them the colleges and the universities of the world. This severance deprived them of the privileges of education, but in process of time the churches took the matter in hand and founded colleges and universities. We shall have reason to thank God for ever and ever for the noble men and women who founded these institutions of learning that are the pride of our land, and which are now so firmly established and richly endowed. It was, however, the cherished wish and dying hope of Washington, knowing as he did the great incentive it would be to patriotism and love of country to make education national in character and to use his own language "thereby to do away with local attachments and state

prejudices." To this end in his will he bequeathed in perpetuity fifty shares he held in the Potomac Company, valued at the time \$500 each, "toward the endowment of an university to be established in the District of Columbia under the auspices of the general government." It is an established fact of history that he selected the site where he desired this university to be built. His correspondence with Jefferson and others relating to this matter, so dear to him, is preserved and shows that it was in the great heart of Washington to make education national and free. This cherished hope of the Father of our Country, owing to the disastrous failure of the Potomac Company was never realized, and the grand idea slumbered until God raised up a statesman who could see and understand the needs of this mighty land as it developed in agriculture and the mechanic arts, but then engaged in civil strife, as Washington had feared and tried to prevent. In 1862 this statesman, inspired, I believe, of God, introduced in Congress what is known as the land grant act which granted to the several states public land for "the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." This act was signed by the martyred Lincoln, but its author, Justin S. Morrill, America's Grand Old Man, has been spared to us and now lives to see about forty of these institutions of learning established in our land, where the flag floats on the campus ground every day, inspiring love of country in the breast of every student, and where the manual of arms is taught, fitting its graduates to be ready to spring to arms for civil life to defend and uphold the honor of our flag at the country's call, until that glorious day shall come when swords shall be beaten into ploughshares, spears into pruning hooks, and when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. The land grant act provided that "any state which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide within five years at least not less than one college as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such state shall cease." The act while providing national aid with far-seeing statesmanship, requires the co-operation of the state. Its patriotic purpose and design being to unite in mutual interest the federal and the State government in institutions of learning, founded on the great agricultural and mechanical resources of the country. Our fathers thought it would be wise for Maine to receive the benefits of this act of the general government upon the conditions imposed, and in 1865 the State College of Agriculture and

Mechanic Arts was founded. When they did this they pledged the support of the State for all time, unless the receipts from the sale of land scrip should be sufficient. In some of the states these colleges are richly endowed from this source, but ours is not. I find, however, from a careful examination of a report made years ago by a committee of the Legislature in relation to the sale of the land scrip that we fared much better than those in some of the other states. Maine has not paid as much for the support of her State college as have several of the other states for theirs, but we never hear anything about that. They have got more sense than we have, and keep such matters to themselves. It is an old saying that "it's a foul bird that will soil its own nest" and that is just what we have been doing with our State college. I tell you, gentlemen, it is a burning shame (if the gentleman from Skowhegan will allow me to use that word). It's a burning shame the way this grand, successful institution has been bandied about in the public press. Your committee, composed of members from sections of the State remote from the college and naturally the least interested, were unanimous in the belief that for the honor of our State an appropriation must be made for a series of years, and this college taken out of politics. Ten years is the time usually set in such cases. One 10th mill was appropriated for ten years for the State militia, and last week this length of contract was made for water for the State prison. The amount fixed upon is a 12th mill, and at the present valuation will yield \$27,000 annually in round numbers, and is less than the college really needs. This arrangement is the work of the committee, for as I have said, we were united in the determination to report and support an appropriation for ten years. I confess I knew but little about the needs of this college until I was placed where it was my duty to look into the matter and examine it carefully, which both with the committee and individually I have done most thoroughly. I know the institution with the inadequate buildings that must soon be rebuilt, the expensive improvements required for its work, with its patronage more than doubled in the last few years and the sure increase that is to come, will need this amount. Your committee have, against the judgment of the management, recommended a tuition of \$30 for non-residents of the State, but we do not recommend a fee for tuition for the boys and girls in Maine. We have no right to fix the fee for tuition for private colleges, but for the State college we have. Section 13 of the act of 1865, establishing the college, provides that "no charge shall be made for tuition to any student who is an inhabitant of this State." Education free of charge for tuition was the idea of the founders of this institution, and it was so continued until 1879. What happened then! They congested on economy that year, strained at a gnat and swallowed

a camel. They finally wound up their unholy career by an attempt at a grand larceny of the State. In the name of all that is righteous and good don't let us follow the example of that Godless Legislature of 1879. Education free of charge for tuition in this State institution for all residents of the State is right, your committee believe, and we trust you will agree with us. There should be no antagonism on the part of other educational institutions. Graduates of college in this House we ask your vote for this meritorious measure in support of the education of the industrial classes. My colleague from Lewiston sets you an example.

And now allow me to say just a word before I close, to the farmers of this House, for I find in looking over the biographical sketches of members that there are thirty-four farmers and twenty are unclassified. My esteemed seatmate from Wales went into the army in the first regiment that left the State and has been seven years selectman of his town. He was too modest to give even a hint of this to the publisher, so I take that the twenty who are not classified are farmers, making fifty-four in the House. I want to say to you, farmers, and to you who are engaged in mechanical pursuits that the land grant act was the first time in the history of this country that agriculture and the mechanic arts were honored by recognition in a high-grade institution of learning. I care not what you call it, whether institution, college or university, this recognition of agriculture and the mechanic arts must and will forever remain inseparably connected with it. To forsake this college is to forsake your own. Whatever advantage other institutions may have there is no place in the State of Maine where your boy and mine can obtain an education in technology and the sciences equal to the State college at Orono. The pressing demands and needs of education in this line to meet the present and future development of the country call loudly for our loyal support. We owe it to ourselves and to our children.

Why I saw a statement in one of the papers that some misunderstood statement of the president of the college might be as fatal to it as was Burchard's kum, Romanism and F rebellion to the fortunes of James G. Blaine. If this be so I ask you to remember that today there are thousands upon thousands of Irishmen who regret and will never cease to regret to their dying day that in their hot displeasure they defeated for the great office of President of the United States the grandest and most gifted statesman of Scotch-Irish blood ever born to the nation. Oh, no, you are not going to vote in any such way in this matter. When our constituents say to us, you made large appropriations last winter, we will answer yes, but we made them for worthy objects. We did it for education. I know that I am making no votes in the future when I stand here and plead for the State college, but I am determined to

act upon my honest convictions whatever the result to me. Whatever may be said of me it shall never be truthfully said that when in the Legislature of Maine he voted to cripple the education of the industrial classes.

The college deserves this amount of appropriation for ten years and it is in the interest of economy and good management to do this. Vote fearlessly for it and the duty thus faithfully done will be recalled by you with pleasure as long as life and memory last.

Mr. Hamilton of Mattawamkeag: Like the gentleman who has preceded me, I have no personal interest in this college. I never furnished any scholars to the college; I never expect to; but I feel the same interest that all should feel. It appears to me that reducing this appropriation one-half from two years ago is striking almost a death blow at the college. Gentlemen tell us that this is not in the true sense an agricultural college, that all the graduates do not become farmers; and this may be true, and it is right if it is true. We should not reasonably expect or reasonably wish that all the graduates should return to the farm. We are living in an age when there is a great demand for mechanical skill. I am in favor of the amendment to the amendment, making the appropriation \$25,000 for a term of 10 years. I believe that the principal of that institution can do vastly more with a certainty than he can with an uncertainty. Why make it necessary for a man who has said that his time is needed at college to come over here and agitate and work through the session of this Legislature every two years, for an appropriation for this purpose? I am not in favor of one-twelfth of a mill. I say, make it a certainty, make it \$25,000 and for 10 years.

Mr. Searis of Chelsea: I believe it is my privilege and duty to express my ideas upon this question. A great feeling has grown up among many of the farmers and tax payers against this institution, and I believe it will continue if the friends of the institution continue to ask for such large appropriations, and that one day, perhaps not far distant, they will get left altogether. While I am in favor of the college, I believe that tuition should be charged. The charge of tuition will tend to show to the people that the college is trying to help itself. It is not equitable, it seems to me, that tuition should not be charged. What do we do for our common school scholars? The State appropriates about \$2.50 for each scholar. Who pays for the rest of their education in the common schools? If their parents are wealthy enough they pay it themselves, which is about two-thirds, or perhaps a little more, of the entire cost of running the schools. What do the High school scholars get? They get quite an appropriation, to be sure, for carrying on the High schools and the preparatory work, but at least one-half of the scholars in the State are unable to get a preparatory education without paying tuition for it, on account of their living in remote districts; and yet we say,

after those who are unable to help themselves have got as far as the college, they shall have their tuition free, while those below them are obliged to get along the best way they can. I have no doubt that a good percentage of the parents of the scholars at the State college are able to pay tuition, and are we going to tax a poor widow or a farmer, who have all they can do to get along, and aid this wealthy man in educating his son, when this education on the face of it is an education that is to aid them in the future to make money. We are taxing the poor people to aid some one else to obtain a livelihood. Massachusetts, which is worth twice as much per capita as the State of Maine, appropriates a number of thousands of dollars to pay the tuition of 20 scholars in the Institute of Technology. They do not carry on a technical course at their agricultural college. It is carried on at the Massachusetts Institute, and they have only appropriation enough to cover the expenses of 20 students. The State of Maine has paid the tuition of 316 pupils, one-tenth of whom are students from without the State. I say, we are unable, with our unequal valuation per capita, to pay so much for this kind of education and let the other go. I am in favor of placing this college on a good footing, but I think the best plan would be to pay tuition and then appropriate a sufficient sum so that any poor boy shall not be kept out of that college for want of funds to attend.

Mr. Andrews of Garland: I feel it a privilege to stand here and speak in favor of our boys who are striving hard to gain an education. It is true that \$27,000 or \$30,000, as it looms up before us, is a considerable sum, then the thought comes to us that some of this is going to rest on the hard-working farmers and tax payers. What an enormous tax one-tenth of a mill is going to put on a person who owns \$1000 worth of taxable property. It is going to impose on him a debt of 10 cents. If he is worth \$2000, there is 20 cents. If he is worth \$10,000, there is the whole of that mighty dollar that will come to us. It seems to me as though the man who was worth \$10,000 would be ashamed to put on anything less if it was a subscription. I am in favor of raising \$25,000, and if it was \$30,000 I would go in for that. They say, let the rich pay so much and the poor so much. What boy with pride and ambition wants to go into that college branded as a pauper? Not one. Let us put them all on a level and give them something that is going to help them, and in the years to come the people unborn will rise up to bless this 68th Legislature. For this let us work. For this let us speak and for this let us pray and vote.

Mr. Blanchard of Wilton: There is a report that the opposition to the State college arises from the friends of the older institutions through jealousy; but as a graduate of one of those older institutions I can say for myself that no opposition springs from any such source, but my opposition comes from the fact that I wish to see the money of the State wisely and judiciously expended. I do

not say one word against the State college and the work it is doing. I believe in the educational system of our State. I believe we should do all we can to foster our common school system and our educational system, up through the different grades of the High schools, academies and Normal schools; and I believe that we should do all we can for those different grades from the fact that it is from those grades that we get our boys and girls in this State for the active duties of citizenship. And I submit if it is the province of this State to assume upon its shoulders to any greater extent than it has done in the past, the running of a large college or a "Maine University." The committee asks that we appropriate one-twelfth of a mill upon the taxable property of this State, which at this time would amount to between \$27,000 and \$28,000—and that for a period of 10 years. If the State increases in valuation, as we hope it may, the amount at the end of that time will be \$40,000 or \$50,000 per year. What does that tuition amount to? There are 280 boys in the college from this State, and the tuition of \$27,000 or \$28,000 which this State is voting to pay for those boys to obtain a college course amounts to about \$100 per year, a higher tuition than is charged at Bowdoin, where it is \$75 per year, and almost three times as much as is charged at Bates, where it is \$36 per year. And we find that a committee was appointed by the last Governor and Council to look into the advisability of voting a large sum of money for the running expenses of the State college. They visited the State college and other colleges of this State and went into other states of New England and visited their institutions, and this is what they say:

"In view of the foregoing facts, we do not think it reasonable that the State be asked to further increase its gifts to the college, by granting it a large fixed sum annually, nor a tax endowment of one-tenth of a mill on the State valuation, as has been often suggested."

There is the conclusion of that committee. Now I ask you, why should we go on appointing committees and commissions and men turning them down because they do not agree with what we think should be done, when they have had the privilege of investigating this matter thoroughly? Shall we say that we know more about the State college than they? Some weeks ago we were invited to visit the State college. We looked over the buildings and the work that was being carried on, and every one of those shops were in active operation, every forge was running. Some of the boys in the State college fitted for that institution under my tuition, and I went to some of those boys in the forge room and asked them how long they had been there and what their work consisted of, and they said they were placed there, the day before, in order that they might make a good impression when the Legislature visited the college.

We then listened to the address of President Harris, which was an upbraiding of the report of that commis-

sion, but I submit that he gave no facts wherein he proved conclusively that that college should receive a large appropriation and that the students should not be compelled to pay a moderate tuition. Now what was the intention of the founding of that college? We find that the land was appropriated for the founding of a school, "where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

That was the act under which the State college was founded. In the discussion in the House and Senate which followed, it was decided, after a time, that the State, by accepting that land, by appropriating a moderate sum for several years to the State college, would place the college upon its feet and that it could go on and do the work intended with only the aid that should be received from the United States grant. It was not intended that the president of that institution and his lobby should come here year after year and ask for larger and larger appropriations. The intention was to educate boys who were the sons of farmers of this State and other classes in moderate circumstances; but by the report of the president of the college, we find less than one-half of the pupils, today, are farmers' sons. They come from other places and other walks of life. When visiting that institution I went into the rooms of the students, and I never saw rooms in Bowdoin or Colby or Bates fitted up with such sumptuous luxury during the four years I was in college as I saw in the Maine State college, and still they say that the pupils in the State college are too poor to pay tuition. The college started out with four courses of study. It increased those courses gradually and, today, they have nine courses instead of the four primary courses started in that institution. The president desires the name to be changed to that of the University of Maine. If they change its name, under the guidance of its present president, who will not be satisfied until it is a university in the fullest sense of the word, you will soon have to appropriate \$100,000 a year for the running of that institution. The farmers in my vicinity believe that the State college is doing a noble work in agriculture. What is the fact? From 1872 to 1895, 408 students were graduated. One hundred and seventy of those are in the State, today, and 23 are engaged in agricultural work, and of that 23 only 12 of those are in this State. I believe that the courses in civil engineering and mechanical engineering and electrical engineering are courses which are fitting the boys to receive a good income in the future for their work; and if a boy wishes to obtain an education which will enable him to receive from \$800 to \$1200 a year after he has graduated, why shouldn't he be compelled to pay his tuition,

if he is able to, as much as the boy who goes to Bowdoin or Bates or Colby? These students maintain a foot ball team and a base ball team, and go around the country and pay their own expenses, and still the friends of that institution claim that they are so poor that they cannot pay \$40 a year tuition. Is it right that we should vote such a sum from the State treasury as \$27,000 to carry on a higher education of only one in 200 of our children? For only one boy in 200 in this State is taking a course in any college, and if this be made a State university the tendency will be to absorb them all. By the report of the State superintendent there are teachers in the back districts who are receiving only \$5 a week and the students are receiving only 20 weeks' schooling in a year. Are we to let such things as this go on and still continue the appropriation for this State college? I believe that you will agree with me that the boys who are capable of paying tuition should pay the moderate tuition of \$40 a year, and if they are made to pay that tuition they will be the better off. If a boy has not enterprise enough to go to college and work his way through, we are educating a boy upon whom it will be a waste to spend four years of time to educate him.

Mr. Pattangall of Machias: I think no question will come before this Legislature in which so deliberate an attempt has been made to mislead and prejudice members of this House as in this question of a reasonable appropriation for the State college. If my friend from Wilton, (Mr. Blanchard) asks me why I refuse to accept the conclusions of the commission which was appointed to investigate the matter, I shall tell him frankly it is because the facts from which they drew those conclusions are falsified from one end of that report to the other, and he knows it and so does everyone else who has studied the report. Ever since that report came out we have heard this appropriation referred to under but one head, the Maine State college grant; and I say that of all the institutions and organizations that have come before you for an appropriation, the Maine State college is the one instance where the needs of the institution have not been considered but the financial condition of the State has been considered. That commission states in its report that the present buildings at Orono are absolutely inadequate for the use of the college; and yet the friends of that institution do not ask you for one dollar for building appropriations. The committee on State college ask for one-twelfth of a mill and they have cut their demands down to \$25,000 a year because of the condition of this State and not taking into consideration their just needs. Because of that we are entitled to consideration. Because of that the members of this House whose prejudices have been played upon should be aware of any further cutdown. We have taken the last dollar from that appropriation that the State college can stand. The friends of that institution have done it. Now we ask the same fair treatment that you will afford other State institu-

tions. The State college is not to be compared to Bates or Bowdoin or Colby or any other private institution. It is a State institution, it is absolutely in the control of the State. Every agent of the college is responsible to the Governor and Council. The college can have but one such college. It founded it years and years ago. It is an accomplished fact. We have that institution; and by the report of the commissioners, who, I submit, were none too friendly, that institution is doing its work well, for they say so in their report. Years ago, the enemies of the institution said that we ought not to have an appropriation because the institution was not doing anything. That is what they said down to the time when it became strong; and now they say you cannot have it because the institution is doing too much.

The gentleman from Chelsea (Mr. Searis) said that the common schools were supported partly by the State and that the balance was paid by the parents of the children if they were wealthy enough to pay it. That is a new thing to me. I did not know it before. I had the impression that the citizens of the towns taxed themselves to support the common schools. I had the impression that the State was going farther than that, and that since 1891 we had appropriated something like \$32,000 a year in support of academies, \$45,000 a year in support of High schools, and that the whole policy of the State was that it would do all it could, not only for the common schools and academies, but for the Normal schools, whose running expenses is taken directly from the common school fund. We admit pupils to our Normal schools free of tuition. They said, we will make an exception and will charge tuition in the State college. And when the protest come from all parts of the State, they said we will discriminate and the sons of wealthy parents will pay tuition and the sons of poor parents shall not. I submit that the State of Maine has not yet reached the point where it proposes to discriminate between the sons of poor and rich in educational institutions or anything else. The State of Maine are all one people and always will remain one people, and so long as they remain as they are, no man in his sober senses desires, in an institution belonging to the State and controlled by the State, to discriminate between one class of students and another. Either charge tuition to every boy who enters that college, or charge tuition to none; but when you charge tuition to all you drive from that college the boys who need the education the most. My friend from Wilton (Mr. Blanchard) has told you of the sumptuous rooms and accommodations there. I have known the State college since 1880. I have visited every room and every dormitory in that institution, and I remember well some of the sumptuous rooms I used to visit when I was a student there, where the entire furniture was a chair, a stand, a bedstead and a cooking stove, and the sons of wealthy men were cooking their meals in their own bed-room and feeding themselves there. That is

so, today. I do not mean that every student is doing it, but the students are doing it who need your help and need it now. That institution is expensive enough. It should not, by the votes of this House, be made one dollar more expensive to the students than it is, today. This talk of economy at this point arouses my indignation. Appropriation after appropriation has passed this house carrying thousands and thousands of dollars, and not yet has the gentleman from Wilton (Mr. Blanchard) or the gentleman from Chelsea (Mr. Searis) been found raising his voice to protest against the appropriation of one dollar for any purpose whatever. On the contrary, the gentleman from Wilton (Mr. Blanchard) comes to this Legislature asking for \$1000 for Wilton academy, where other academies are receiving \$500.

There has been something said about the farmers. I have friends who are farmers, and if there is anything that is an insult to a man it is to ask his vote in this House because of his occupation. I submit that no man has a right to ask a member on the floor of this House, "Because you are a farmer vote for or against a measure." Why should the farmers vote differently from anybody else? Are they less intelligent? I have never found them so. It has been suggested that the college has departed from its original design. It has not been suggested by the opponents of this college that we are asking for too much money. It is a question of taking the money from the State treasury or taking a part of it from the State and providing for a part of it by tuition. It has not been suggested that we are asking for too long a time. But the argument is made that the college has departed from its original design. The clause in the charter of these colleges, introduced into the National House by Mr. Morrill is broad enough to form a design for Harvard university. It forbids the Legislature which accepts that land grant from excluding from the course of study other scientific and classical studies. No power rests in this Legislature to limit the charter of that college. It stands on as broad a foundation as any university in the land can stand on. So far as having departed from its original design, the college has not yet reached its original design. The college has only added such courses of study as the change in science and the conditions made absolutely necessary. They say that only a small percentage of the boys go to farming. Would it not surprise you if a boy should go there and take a four years' course in civil engineering and go to farming? You have not heard about the small percentage that take to engineering, because it is not a small percentage; it is a large percentage. One hundred and seventy-eight out of 348 or more than 50 per cent. of the graduates from that college in 1892 were engaged in agriculture, civil or mechanical engineering, and 40 more engaged in teaching, making about 65 per cent. who were following out the

very courses prescribed when the college began. If it is true, and the commissioners say so, that that college draws from the laboring people of Maine a large percentage of its students, and if it is true that they go into the various professions of life and do not go back to the laboring class, then in Heaven's name is not the college doing for your sons and mine and every man of moderate means just what we desire to have done for them—taking them from the ranks of laborers and putting them into the ranks of civil engineers and mechanical engineers and professional teachers, the various ranks in which young men attain greatness? I have too much confidence in the sense of fairness and the sense of justness in the House and in your desire to do right by the State of Maine to believe that by any vote of this House the useful work of that institution will be crippled in any degree; and I ask, as a friend of this institution, that when this vote is called, you vote not with any bias or prejudice and that you will throw aside any mis-conceived notion as to the needs of this institution, any bias in favor of any other institution, and that you will vote on the question as you would vote on an appropriation for any other State institution, giving it what it fairly needs from the treasury of the State of Maine.

Mr. Walton of Skowhegan: The proposition here is to depart from our usual custom of making appropriations for two years and make an appropriation that binds future Legislatures. I do not believe in this principle. I admit there is force in the argument but I claim that the same force applies to every other appropriation for academies, benevolent institutions, hospitals and the like.

I have no prejudice against this college. I believe that all the gentlemen who have spoken have been candid and honest in what they have said. I believe there is a certain principle we should adopt in regard to this State college, I believe we should appropriate a certain sum of money upon condition that the friends of the college obtain from some other source a certain sum of money. Colby and Bowdoin and Bates are being assisted year after year by the benevolent people of this and other states. Our State college comes here year after year as a State pauper. Is it always to be a State pauper? I say some course should be adopted by which the attention of the benevolent people of this State will be attracted to the fact that this college needs money, and that all of it should not come from the State. I claim I have a right to urge this point because the only man who ever did contribute to this college came from the town of Skowhegan. One hundred thousand dollars was given to this college by Abner Coburn; and I say we ought adopt a course that will provide that this college shall be made self-supporting in the same way that other colleges are made self-supporting, by bequests and gifts.

I will read from the original act when this college was instituted; and I want to suggest that my friend from Machias (Mr. Pattangall) was not properly instructed in this State college if he did not labor.

"The trustees shall encourage, and for due proportions of time, at different seasons of the year, and with reference to other exercises, require all the students to engage in actual labor upon the lands and in the workshops with which the college may be furnished, and shall provide suitable oversight and direction in such labor, so that they may become habituated to skilful and productive industry."

"The trustees shall provide, as fully as may be practicable, that the internal organization of the college shall be on the plan of one or more well regulated households and families, so that the students may be brought into relations of domestic intimacy and confidence with their teachers."

What about a State university which is to excel all the other colleges in this State? A State university, as my friend from Wilton (Mr. Blanchard) has said, where the students will leave all the other colleges and go there because no tuition is charged. It is said this college is growing and that we must provide for the needs of every student who applies.

"If at any time the number of students applying for admission shall be greater than the means of the trustees will enable them to receive, they shall make regulations for the number to be admitted, having reference to the proportions of population in the several senatorial districts in the State, and equalize the admissions according to such proportions as nearly as may be."

Has anyone been turned away from this college? Has that provision ever been complied with? Are we to be called upon, no matter how much this school grows, to provide for every student who applies? By the catalogue of this institution their faculty numbers 31, they have adopted additional courses of study, one a short library course, designed for those who wish instruction in the care and management of libraries, another a course in pharmacy of two years, designed for those who wish to obtain a practical training in pharmacy. Was that what was intended when this school was established? I honestly desire to do the right thing by the State college. I do not believe in a State university which is to out-rank the other colleges. I believe in this college keeping along the line upon which it was started. I represent an institution located at East Fairfield, the Good Will Home. It was founded and it is carried on by benevolent contributions. The manager and trustees have been appealed to to go to the State and ask for money. We all refused. We say we will not be a State pauper. We will appeal to the generosity of the people, and that is a grand thing to appeal to. I believe we make

a mistake when we vote every dollar that this college needs in order that it may carry on its work and do not provide for some assistance from some other source.

Mr. Blanchard of Wilton: The sentiment of the alumni of the State college has been that tuition should be charged. But a short time ago the gentleman from Machais (Mr. Pattangall) made an argument in regard to the expense incurred if we should vote for a hospital at Bangor; and if we had voted that appropriation of \$300,000 I ask if it would not have given the friends of the Maine State college a chance to have lost some of the appropriation which the gentleman hopes to carry to that section of the State, and I ask where the sincerity comes in? Furthermore he states that he would not ask the vote of any member of this House from the fact that he belonged to any trade or occupation, and then he goes on and flatters the farmers of his section for their broad judgment. Is that sincerity? Furthermore he says that no one claims, in this House, that the sum asked for by the committee is too large. I submit if the amendment which I offer, cutting down this appropriation to \$10,000 does not show that we wish to reduce the appropriation which they ask for.

Mr. Stetson of Bangor: The bill under discussion, today, is for the aid of an institution which I believe is doing a grand educational work. Is it not wise for us to grant appropriations to our educational institutions and thereby educate the tone of the people of our State and give them a better opportunity to earn a living? It is not the sole aim of this college to educate men for agriculture alone. There are other important fields of usefulness. We should give our young men an ample technical instruction and send them out as practical men. Senator Morrill in his speech in the United States Senate on the appropriation for this college distinctly says that the aims of the college are broad enough to include subjects other than instruction in agriculture, that the object was to enable them to fill the practical positions of life. Our State has established a State college under the provisions of the Morrill act, and we are in duty bound to carry on the institution. It was not intended simply as an agricultural college, but it was intended to broaden out to meet the wants of the people of this State. The fields of usefulness of this college and the other colleges of the State do not clash. Their fields are distinct. The friends of the other colleges say that the State college is not interfering with their work. The gentleman from Skowhegan (Mr. Walton) says that we ought to grant a smaller appropriation, and let the friends of this college give an endowment fund. What is there to encourage the friends of this institution to accept such a proposition as that? He gives as an illustration the gift from ex-Gov. Coburn of his native town. The State took that gift which yielded an annual income of 4 per cent. At the next session of the Legis-

lature the appropriation for the State college was immediately cut down an equal amount, to correspond to the income which they received from that endowment. The gentleman also says that the State college is coming here as a pauper. Who made it a pauper? Who brought them here begging, year after year: I hold in my hand a report of this State college made in the year 1876. What caused this report? It was a report of the committee of the Legislature to investigate the sale of the land script. This report was called out because in this State we had sold our lands at a price that did not correspond with the lands sold in other states. I claim that there was not proper business methods used when we sold for 53½ cents per acre. I say the child has been robbed of its birth-right by its father. There are men present who want to cut down the necessary appropriations and the proper maintenance and running of this institution. It is not fair. If our land had been sold at a reasonable price, we would have had an income, today, which would have maintained a college of twice the present size. Our present Governor in his inaugural said that the State, in accepting this land grant, put itself under obligations which we should perform. Those obligations are to carry on the college in a proper manner. As treasurer of that college and familiar with the financial needs of the institution, I know that the amount appropriated at the last session, \$20,000 a year, is only sufficient to pay the running expenses, and we were not able to put in materials necessary for the practical studies in progress. I hope the amendment to the amendment, giving \$25,000 a year for 10 years, will prevail.

Mr. Jewell of Hallowell: I move that when the vote is taken on this question, it be taken by the yeas and nays.

A division being had, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Hamilton of Biddeford: We have heard two gentlemen as representatives of this college, and I submit if judging from that we must not judge very favorably in regard to the State college. I rise to explain my amendment. My amendment simply strikes out the fifth and sixth lines in the resolve and insert \$25,000 annually for 10 years. I am not in favor of a mill tax, because I do not know how much it will be reduced or increased in eight or nine years, and I do not know what the wants of the college may be at that time. There is no man so willing to appropriate for State institutions which affect the interests of all of us alike, as I am. It has been said that the President of this college comes here year after year and lobbies. Somebody must come, because they must have money. I want this amendment to pass so he can stay at home, for one reason. Next, so we will get this matter out of the way. I believe that whatever appropriations are made for this college, they should be permanent, and that it should be taken out of the way, and then there will be one less thing upon which we can dicker two years from now. For another

reason, I am in favor of the 10 years' appropriation, because it gives the State college an opportunity to know just what they can do. I believe in progress. I do not believe in men sitting upon the coat tails of progress and crying "whoa." I believe that school should keep up with the procession. I am not afraid of the term "university." I don't know what it means, but if it means anything to enlarge it, increase it and make it better and more worthy of the State of Maine, I am in favor of it. I want the institution to succeed. I believe we make a mistake when we appropriate money for academies. They have served their day and outlived their usefulness. When we have our common schools, our High schools and our Normal schools, and then the State university, we have a complete system of education, a system of education that I believe the good sense of this State will adopt before many years. I understand the question comes up on the amendment offered by me, of \$25,000 for 10 years.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment to the amendment, the yeas and nays being called, the amendment was adopted by a vote of 72 for to 46 against.

Yea—Andrews, Austin, Bither, Briggs, Brown, Burns, Burrill, Burse, Chandler, Coffin of Thorndike, Cushman, Dickey, Dudley, Durgin, Edmunds, Fernald of Levant, Fernald of Poland, Floyd, Fogg, Forest, Furbush, Gagnon, Gardner, Golder, Goodwin, Guernsey, Hamilton of Biddeford, Hamilton of Mattawamkeag, Hathorn, Holmes, Houghton, Hussey, Hutchins, Jewell, Jones, Kaler, Knowlton of Newburg, Larrabee of Sebago, Littlefield of Vinalhaven, Longley, Macomber, Martin, Mason, Merrill of Bluehill, Mitchell, Murphy, Murray, Newcomb, Palmer, Pattangall, Patten, Pearl, Peirce, Philbrook, Plummer, Pope, Reed, Rodick, Rowell of Kittery, Saunders, Shaw of Saco, Smith of Hampden, Smith of Marsardis, Smith of Presque Isle, Spear, Stetson, Stevens, Talbot, Thurston, Tolman, Wheeler, Williams.—72.

Nay—Ames, Ayer, Blanchard, Burton, Conant, Cook, Cox, Currier, Day, Fuller, Gilman, Goodrich, Greenleaf, Hancock, Hill, Holbrook, Hurd, Hutchinson, Kinsman, Knowlton of Portland, Levensaler, Lincoln, Littlefield of Kennebunk, Luce, Maxwell, McIntire, Moore of Deering, Moore of Moscow, Prince, Purinton, Robinson, Rounds, Sanborn, Sawyer, Searis, Shaw of Cumberland, Staples, Starbird, Tarbell, Thompson, Walton, Whelden, Whiting, Wilson, Winslow, York.—46.

Absent—Boynton, Britton, Burnham, Chatto, Coffin of Shapleigh, Cram, Daggett, Davis, Donnell, Foggler, Garvin, Gowell, Hathaway, King, Kneeland, Lane, Littlefield of Belfast, Maxcy, Merrill of Portland, Noble, O'Neil, Penley, Pratt, Rowell of East Livermore, Sewall, Shepard, Simpson, Thurlow, Violette, Young.—30.

Paired—Weeks, no; Murchie, yes. The resolve was then read the first time.

Mr. Hamilton of Biddeford, moved that the rules be suspended and that the re-

solve take its second reading at the present time.

Mr. Hill of Portland, moved that the resolve be laid on the table.

A viva voce vote being doubted, Mr. Hill called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays being ordered, the motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 33 for to 74 against.

Yea—Ames, Ayer, Blanchard, Cox, Currier, Dudley, Fuller, Goodrich, Greenleaf, Hill, Hutchinson, Kinsman, Levensaler, Littlefield of Kennebunk, Luce, McIntire, Moore of Deering, Peirce, Prince, Purinton, Robinson, Sawyer, Shaw of Cumberland, Staples, Starbird, Tarbell, Thompson, Walton, Whelden, Whiting, Wilson, Winslow, York.—33.

Nay—Andrews, Austin, Bither, Briggs, Brown, Burns, Burrill, Burton, Chandler, Chatto, Coffin of Thorndike, Conant, Cook, Cushman, Day, Dickey, Durgin, Edmunds, Fernald of Levant, Fernald of Poland, Floyd, Forest, Furbush, Gagnon, Gardner, Gilman, Golder, Hamilton of Biddeford, Hamilton of Mattawamkeag, Hathorn, Holmes, Houghton, Hussey, Hutchins, Jewell, Jones, Kaler, Knowlton of Newburg, Knowlton of Portland, Larrabee of Sebago, Lincoln, Littlefield of Vinalhaven, Longley, Macomber, Martin, Mason, Merrill of Bluehill, Mitchell, Murphy, Murray, Newcomb, Palmer, Pattangall, Patten, Pearl, Philbrook, Plummer, Pope, Rounds, Rowell of Kittery, Sanborn, Saunders, Searis, Shaw of Saco, Smith of Hampden, Smith of Marsardis, Smith of Presque Isle, Stetson, Stevens, Talbot, Thurston, Tolman, Wheeler, Williams.—74.

Absent—Boynton, Britton, Burnham, Burse, Coffin of Shapleigh, Cram, Daggett, Davis, Donnell, Fogg, Fogler, Garvin, Goodwin, Gowell, Guernsey, Hancock, Hathaway, Holbrook, Hurd, King, Kneeland, Lane, Littlefield of Belfast, Maxcy, Maxwell, Merrill of Portland, Moore of Moscow, Noble, O'Neil, Penley, Pratt, Reed, Rodick, Rowell of East Livermore, Sewall, Shepard, Simpson, Spear, Thurlow, Violette, Young.—41.

Paired—Weeks, yes; Murchie, no.

The question being on the motion to suspend the rules and give the resolve its second reading, at the present time, Mr. Hill of Portland, called for a division.

A division being had, the motion was lost by a vote of 63 to 32 against, less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Pattangall of Machias, called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Hill of Portland, asked for a ruling whether the yeas and nays was in order at any time before the final disposition of the matter.

Mr. Goodrich of Maxfield, moved to adjourn.

A division being had the motion was lost by a vote of 38 for to 63 against.

A division being had the yeas and nays were ordered on the question to suspend the rules and give the resolve its second reading, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 70 for to 33 against.

Yea—Ames, Andrews, Bither, Briggs, Brown, Burns, Chandler, Coffin of Thorn-

Cook, Cox, Cushman, Dickey, Dur-
 ... Edmunds, Fernald of Levant, Fernald
 of Poland, Floyd, Fogg, Furbush,
 Gardiner, Gilman, Goodwin, Hamilton of
 Biddeford, Hamilton of Mattawamkeag,
 Hathorn, Holmes, Houghton, Hussey,
 Hutchins, Jewell, Jones, Kaler, Knowl-
 ton of Newburg, Knowlton of Portland,
 Larrabee of Sebago, Lincoln, Littlefield
 of Vinalhaven, Longley, Macomber, Mar-
 tin, Mason, Merrill of Bluehill, Mitchell,
 Murphy, Murray, Newcomb, Palmer,
 Pattangall, Patten, Pearl, Peirce, Phil-
 brook, Plummer, Pope, Reed, Rounds,
 Rowell of Kittery, Saunders, Shaw of
 Saco, Smith of Hampden, Smith of Mas-
 ardis, Smith of Presque Isle, Stetson,
 Stevens, Talbot, Thurston, Tolman,
 Wheeler, Williams.—70.

Nay—Ayer, Bianchard, Burse, Conant,
 Currier, Day, Fuller, Goodrich, Green-
 leaf, Hill, Hutchinson, Kinsman, Leven-
 saler, Littlefield of Kennebunk, Luce,
 McIntire, Moore of Deering, Moore of
 Moscow, Prince, Robinson, Sawyer,
 Searls, Shaw of Cumberland, Staples,
 Starbird, Tarbell, Thompson, Walton,
 Whelden, Whiting, Wilson, Winslow,
 York.—33.

Absent—Austin, Boynton, Britton,
 Burnham, Burton, Chatto, Coffin of
 Shapleigh, Cram, Daggett, Davis, Don-
 nell, Dudley, Fogler, Forest, Gagnon,
 Garvin, Golder, Gowell, Guernsey, Han-
 cock, Hathaway, Holbrook, Hurd, King,
 Kneeland, Lane, Littlefield of Belfast,
 Maxcy, Maxwell, Merrill of Portland,
 Noble, O'Neil, Penley, Pratt, Purinton,
 Rodick, Rowell of East Livermore, San-
 born, Sewall, Shepard, Simpson, Spear,
 Thurlow, Violette, Young.—45.

Paired—Weeks, No; Murchie, Yes.

The resolve was then read a second
 time and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Lincoln,
 Adjourned.