

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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

1897.

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petuity, as it has, the annuity which we are enjoying in the very case of the State College, of course \$22,000 a year. It is due to Dr. Harris, upon whose shoulders rests the burden of care, that he be allowed to return to his work with the assurance that that work shall not fall two years or four years hence for lack of means to carry it on. It is true that the charging of tuition would yield a revenue, and would relieve the people of the State from some burden of taxation, but there is something in this proposition that is hateful to me, because of the discrimination it makes between the students. The burden of poverty rests heavily enough upon the son of the poor man, as it is now. If tuition be charged at all, its charge should be universal. Whatever aid is granted to this college is in the line of preventing the occurrence of instances where the worthy and ambitions shall be denied that education which will give them the implements to engage in the struggle among their fellows in life. I hope the Senate will reject these amendments, do an act of justice to the institution that should be the pride of the State of Maine, and give effect to those, the best impulses of humanity, which will so elevate the people by giving them educational advantages of the highest order.

Mr. Reynolds of Cumberland: I have to take, today, a position on this question. I am in favor, I believe, of supporting this Maine State College. I want to see an appropriation for this college and believe it is but just and fair that we should have, too, a certain tuition charged. I do not feel myself worried because this institution has varied a little from its original, inceptive idea. It seems to me that if a person graduates from that school with an education that places him in a position to gain a livelihood in the avenues of life, it is but fair that he should pay a reasonable compensation for what he gets while he is there. In the State of Maine we have colleges for general instruction. I was glad to have Orono college step into the ranks and give our young men of the State of Maine a chance to be educated in this particular line. The senator from Piscataquis has said there are requirements of special expenses here that you do not find in other schools. For that very reason, I say, let us place this institution where it can meet its expenses. Massachusetts has an agricultural college and the tuition there is \$80 a year. In Michigan agricultural college, \$15 per year; Mississippi, \$20 a year; the University of Michigan, \$25 to \$35 a year; Pennsylvania state college, \$100 a year. It seems to me but fair that we should meet this question of expense. I hope that the amendment will pass this Senate on the basis of a small tuition, and then whatever amount is necessary to make up the sum sufficient to carry this college on in such a way that it will be a pride to us, that amount I am ready at any time to vote.

Mr. Savage: With the understanding

that this matter shall go over as unfinished business, to be first in order in the orders of the day for tomorrow, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.
Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Tuesday, March 16, 1897.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Livingstone of Augusta.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

An act amendatory of and additional to chapter 594 of the Private and Special Laws of 1893, entitled an act to incorporate the Lawry Dam Company.

In Senate amended by Senate amendment "A" and passed to be engrossed. The House reconsidered its action whereby it passed this bill to be engrossed, Senate amendment "A" was adopted and the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended.

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

In Senate passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate amendment "A." The House reconsidered the vote whereby it passed this bill to be engrossed, Senate amendment "A" was adopted and the bill was then passed to be engrossed as amended.

The following Senate bills were read and assigned:

An act relating to transfers of stock.

An act to further regulate banking hours on Saturdays, which are not bank holidays.

An act to extend an act entitled "An act to supply the people of South Gardiner with pure water."

Resolve to provide for the extinguishment of the claim of Don A. H. Powers, Esq., and of Dr. A. G. Sirois against the State for services rendered in connection with the shooting of game warden E. O. Collins by Charles Morris.

Petitions, bills and resolves presented and referred.

EDUCATION.

By Mr. Hancock of Gray—Resolve in favor of Penney institute, with accompanying petition.

Mr. Fernald of Levant, presented a resolve in favor of the committee on State reform school, and on motion by that gentleman the rules were suspended and the resolve was read twice and was passed to be engrossed.

ORDERS.

On motion of Mr. Burrill of Corinna, Ordered, That Dr. J. H. Patten be excused from further attendance at this session on and after the 19th inst., on account of urgent professional engagements, and that the clerk be directed to make up his pay to the end of the session.

On motion of Mr. Murray of Pembroke, Ordered, The Senate concurring, that all committees are directed to report finally on or before Friday the 19th inst.

On motion of Mr. Murray of Pembroke, Ordered, The Senate concurring, that on and after Friday, the 19th inst., two sessions shall be held daily unless otherwise ordered, Sundays excepted, until the day of final adjournment, the afternoon sessions to commence at three o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Saunders of Ellsworth, Ordered, That Isaac D. Britton of Bucksport be excused from attendance for one week.

On motion of Mr. Knowlton of Portland,

Ordered, That the clerk of the House be directed to include in the pay roll of the House \$150.00 for services of stenographer and type-writer.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Currier, for the committee on banks and banking, to which was referred the bank examiner's report, reported that the report ought to be accepted.

Mr. Dudley, for the committee on State lands and State roads, reported ought to pass resolve that the State land agent be empowered and directed to convey settlers' lots in Wallagrass plantation. Printed under rule.

PASSED TO BE ENGROSSED.

An act relating to and amendatory of chapter 213, of the Special Laws of 1891, entitled an act to incorporate the York Light and Heat Company.

An act relating to and amendatory of chapter 29, of the Special Laws of 1887, entitled an act to incorporate the Kennebec Light and Heat Company.

An act to amend section 23, chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes relating to the admission of attorneys to the practice of law.

An act to amend section 34, of chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by chapter 166 of the Public Laws of 1895, relating to the duties of municipal officers.

Mr. Floyd of Brewer, offered amendment "A" to further amend said section 34 of chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes by striking out in the fourth line of said section after the word "two," the words "or more."

The amendment was adopted and the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended.

An act in relation to suits for taxes.

An act relating to chapter 320 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, entitled an act to incorporate the Kennebec Railroad Company.

An act to amend sections 6 and 8 of chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes, relating to indorsement of writs.

An act additional to and to extend the charter of the Cumberland Illuminating Company.

An act to repeal chapter 463 of the Special and Private Laws of 1885, relating to the taking of fish in Winnegance Creek.

An act to incorporate the Lewiston Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

An act to authorize the St. John River Bridge Company to erect and maintain four toll and railway bridges across the St. John river.

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

An act to amend section 33, chapter 6 of the Revised Statutes, relating to taxes on stocks of banks and other corporations.

An act to increase the efficiency of the local board of health of the town of Eden.

An act to repeal chapter 197 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, relating to taking fish in Marble brook and pond.

An act to amend section 8, chapter 396 of the Private and Special Laws of 1893, as amended by chapter 204 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, relating to the charter of the Deer Isle Telephone Company.

An act to incorporate the Oldtown Gaslight and Power Company.

An act to amend chapter 353 of the Private and Special Laws of 1889, relating to the Bluehill Water Company.

An act to amend chapter 184 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, entitled an act to incorporate the Castine Water Company.

An act to repeal chapter 246, of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, entitled an act to prevent the use of narrow rimmed wheels on Greenfield road in the town of Greenbush.

An act to amend chapter 214 of the Private and Special Laws of 1893, entitled an act to incorporate the Penobscot River Dam and Improvement Company, as amended by chapter 74, of the Private and Special Laws of 1887, and by chapter 482 of the Private and Special Laws of 1889, and by chapter 620 of the Private and Special Laws of 1893.

An act to legalize the incorporation of Wales Grange, number 40, Patrons of Husbandry.

An act to amend paragraph four, section 6, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the taxation of estate and property of religious societies.

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

An act to provide for filling vacancies of trustees.

An act to amend chapter 154 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, relating to the charter of the Wiscasset Water Company.

An act to amend section 11, chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes relating to clerks of corporations.

An act to amend section 13, chapter 143 of the Revised Statutes, relating to duties of municipal officers.

An act to incorporate the Livermore Falls Light and Power Company.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On motion of Mr. Pearl of Bangor, the votes were re-considered whereby resolve in favor of the Maine Insane Hospital was finally passed and passed to be engrossed.

On further motion by Mr. Pearl the resolve was laid upon the table pending its passage to be engrossed.

Resolve in favor of the town of Cutler.

On motion of Mr. O'Neil of Biddeford, this resolve was read a second time and was passed to be engrossed.

Bill relating to the catching of smelts in Damariscotta river.

On motion of Mr. Ayer of Vassalboro, this bill was read a second time and assigned for tomorrow morning.

Reports "A" and "B" of the committee on towns on bill relating to the division of the town of Berwick.

Mr. Goodwin of South Berwick, moved that report "A" be accepted.

Mr. Goodwin of South Berwick: I wish to say a few words of an explanatory character to the gentlemen of the Legislature, that when they vote on this question they may vote as I well know it is their wish to vote, intelligently. Now this is not a very large matter and I hardly think it rises even to the dignity of a division of a town, for this parcel of land in question contains only about 16 or 18 acres, on which are located four dwelling houses and a passenger and freight depot on the Western Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and this property is all owned by the B. & M. R. R. and it all lies on the south side, the side nearest to South Berwick village, of the B. & M. R. R. The first petition in this case that I shall call your attention to, comes from the occupants of these four dwelling houses. They say and claim that their houses are closely adjacent to and in fact are a part of that thickly settled part of South Berwick known as South Berwick village, and that all of their social, public and private ties and associations and business relations are with the citizens of South Berwick, and none of them, or hardly any of them, are with the inhabitants of Berwick, the village of which is three and a half or four miles distant, with the direct road leading to it from these houses or depots, and to go there they are obliged to come out through the village of South Berwick and then over a hilly and rocky country road for three or four miles. Now these people do all of their trading in South Berwick, they receive their mail from the South Berwick post office, their families attend church there and their children attend the public schools of South Berwick, the town of Berwick having no schoolhouse in this immediate vicinity. These people only ask that they may be permitted to vote and pay their taxes in the town where their whole interests are and where their immediate neighbors do. I think their request fair, just and right. Now, gentlemen of the Legislature, this is a fair, plain statement of facts in regard to the position of these petitioners, and I should fail to make it more plain if I talked to you for a half hour.

The second petition to which I wish to call your attention comes from the citizens of Berwick, yet from a different part

of the town, some four or five miles from this tract of land, and from the village of South Berwick, and as near North Berwick as South Berwick, and knowing them as I do to be intelligent men, I think they do their marketing and buy their goods where they can do it to their best financial advantage, whether it be South Berwick or North Berwick, and I cannot see where they are under any obligations to the citizens of South Berwick whereby they might be unduly influenced to sign a petition giving away a piece of their own property. Then why do they do it? Well, perhaps they have a selfish motive in it and they believe it cheaper and more to their own financial advantage to let a small amount of property go rather than every two years contribute of their hard-earned dollars to pay the expense of bringing two lawyers and 10 or 12 witnesses down here to the Legislature to make a fight to hold on to this small piece of property. Or they may be governed by a higher and better motive in this case and they may be willing to take for their guide the Golden Rule, and "do by others as they would have others do by them," were the circumstances in the case changed. Be this as it may, gentlemen, the fact remains and stands before you, today, these citizens, real estate owners and good tax-payers of the town of Berwick, do petition this honorable body to let these people go and enjoy all the rights and advantages of this life to which their natural situation here justly and rightly entitles them to.

I have still one more petition to which I wish to call your attention. That is the petition of the citizens of South Berwick containing some 200 names, among which are all of the present town officers, the superintendent of the shoe factory, the woolen and cotton mills, officers of our bank, the traders, and in fact all of the leading citizens and large tax-payers of our town, and they respectfully ask that this tract of land be set off and annexed to South Berwick. Now, gentlemen, why are they here making this demand? At the first glance you might say it was a land grab on their part, or, as was intimated before the committee, a steal on the part of South Berwick. But, gentlemen, I am proud to stand here, today, and say to you that it is no steal, and South Berwick is not made up of that kind of citizens. Why, then, are they here? I told you at the commencement that on that parcel of land was the depot on the Western Division of the B. & M. R. R., and in that fact alone is the reason for their appearing before you, today. We wish this depot, that we may have good roads and sidewalks leading to it, that we may have our mails left here and that we may have an identity on the Western Division of the B. & M. R. R. How came this depot to be located here? I will tell you. About 25 years ago this whole parcel of land in this vicinity, both in Berwick and South Berwick, was one plain pasture land, of no use for agricultural purposes. In the year 1871, D.

Cummings & Co. came here and built a shoe factory on the South Berwick side. They erected a good one, and it is, today, the best one in the western part of our State. South Berwick exempted them from taxation for a term of 10 years, the town constructed highways for them at the expense of \$4000, and have improved and kept them in repair ever since. After this factory was built, the Boston & Maine built a freight depot for its accommodation. They afterward built the passenger depot and made a flag station, and such it has been ever since. Now what our citizens want is to get this depot into our town, that we may give it our patronage, have our mails left here instead of going out of our State over into New Hampshire. We believe it right and fair that we should keep our patronage and money at home in our town and State, instead of sending not only out of town but out of our State as well. The road leading from our post office to the Salmon Falls station is not a safe road, there is a grade crossing of the Northern Division of the B. & M., and coming as it does, right at the end of the bridge of the public highway, it is a very dangerous point, and from here to the depot you are close to the railroad track all of the way, making it a very unsafe road to travel over, and could we have it in our own town we would improve it and give to it our patronage, and I think Berwick would gain more property in three years' time than they would lose by this set-off. I think the request of the petitioners is fair and just, and I hope that report "A" will be accepted.

Mr. Gowell of Berwick: The town of Berwick is situated in that unknown country beyond Scarborough clam flats. As my friend, Mr. Hamilton of Biddeford, says, we are rather modest in York county. We do not come here asking for an appropriation, but we do come here and ask this Legislature to let us remain as we are. As my friend from South Berwick (Mr. Goodwin) says, this is not a large matter, it does not involve a large amount of property, and I deny the insinuation that the town of Berwick opposes this division for the amount of revenue that it receives for taxes; but the town of Berwick is fighting this matter for the sake of principle. There is an underlying principle in this matter that explains why the town of Berwick comes here every two years to protest against the division of this town. The town of Berwick is one of the oldest towns in the State of Maine, having been incorporated in 1713. It then embraced what are now the towns of Berwick, North Berwick and South Berwick. In 1814, the town of South Berwick, which was then the most wealthy and populous part of the old town, was set off and incorporated. In 1831, the town of North Berwick was set off and incorporated; and since that time we have lost a portion of our territory adjoining both North and South Berwick. In 1875, a portion of Berwick, containing about \$40,000 worth of taxable

property and 100 inhabitants, was annexed to the town of North Berwick, without any opposition. The same year several of the South Berwick citizens and a few Berwick citizens petitioned the Legislature of Maine to set off the southern portion of our town up to what is known as Worster's brook. That portion contained about one-third of the entire area of the town of Berwick and by far its most wealthy section. The petitioners were given unanimous leave to withdraw because we could easily show the injustice of such a division, and for the reason that in the northern section of our town there is a large tract of wilderness, as shown at the hearing on this case. There are also eight bridges with an average span of 30 feet, a fact which shows clearly that that portion of the town is not self-supporting; while in the southern portion of the town this very territory that they want to get is much more than self-supporting. In 1881 another division occurred. A portion of the thickly settled territory was annexed to the town of South Berwick. That portion contained \$30,000 worth of taxable property and 544 inhabitants. The committees chosen from both towns then agreed—and here I do not mean to say that the selectmen or a committee can bind their municipalities in the future, though there is a certain sense of honor in such a thing that should be recognized—the representatives of South Berwick then agreed to let the line established at that time remain, and those men appeared at the hearing in this case. One of them appears in this case, today. He has served in both branches of this Legislature, and of course his words are to be relied upon. That is the reason why we oppose this division.

After that, in 1891, South Berwick did not keep her faith, but applied for another piece of the town of Berwick. She wanted all that portion of the territory south of the Boston & Maine Railroad, but her petitioners were given unanimous leave to withdraw. In 1895, two years ago, as those of you who were members of this House will remember, they did not ask for so much, but they asked for a smaller portion. The committee reported unanimously that "the petitioners have leave to withdraw." This year they come again, and say it is only a small matter. But the town of South Berwick will not be satisfied with this little piece; they will come back and ask for more; it is only an entering wedge for a larger piece. When the gentleman from South Berwick (Mr. Goodwin) says that this is all they want and they want it for the sake of the railroad station, I take his word for it; but, gentlemen, Mr. Goodwin cannot answer for all of his constituents any more than I can answer for all of mine; and I think the history of this case will substantiate my theory every time, that they want this little portion, what for? Simply to get more some other time. Town lines are not infallible, but when we change town

lines we should have good reasons for doing so. The petitioners in this case are simply tenants, and, gentlemen, we do not disrespect the rights of tenants. In this country all men stand on an equality whether rich or poor, but can we change a town line for that class of people? They have all the privileges now that they would have if they were annexed to the town of South Berwick. They can attend church there; they can buy their groceries and do their trading there. Can they get their goods any cheaper if they are annexed to South Berwick? What advantage will they derive? It may be a little more convenient for them to vote, but in these country towns where they are only three miles from the voting place, shall we change a town line for such a reason? I think that is absurd, gentlemen. My friend from South Berwick (Mr. Goodwin) says that there are a certain number of citizens that want to get that station in South Berwick. What advantage would it be? He says they want to repair the road; they want a good approach there. The Boston and Maine Railroad own that station. When does the Boston and Maine Railroad make improvements upon its property? When there is sufficient travel and when the public demands it, and only then. Does the Boston and Maine Railroad Company care whether their station is in South Berwick or Berwick? Of course they do not. They have not signed this petition. They are neutral in the matter.

Now, gentlemen, this means something to the town of Berwick. Six weeks ago a hearing was assigned in this case. Many of you gentlemen went in and heard the testimony, and do you think they made out a case? Did they say anything about this station then? Did they say anything about the mail service then? No, this has come up since. That should we base our opinions on in matters before legislative committees and legislative bodies? Should we base them on the facts presented at the hearing or on subsequent testimony? Again it occurs to me that the burden of proof is always on the petitioners. Have they made out a case? Have they made out a prima facie case? You understand that in this matter we started in slightly handicapped. The gentleman from South Berwick (Mr. Goodwin) is a member of the committee on towns. He is a gentleman and has taken no advantage whatever of his position; but at the same time the town of South Berwick and these petitioners not only have a friend in the general court but they also have a friend in the inner court, in this committee on towns; but after six weeks of deliberation over what he terms a small matter they bring in this report signed by only six members of the committee, and only three of the 10 members of that committee say that there ought to be a division. Gentlemen, I do not believe that this Legislature will divide a town on such evidence as that; and in behalf of the people of Berwick I hope the motion of the gentleman from

South Berwick (Mr. Goodwin) will not prevail; and I move that when this vote is taken it be taken by the yeas and nays. (Applause.)

Mr. Goodwin of South Berwick: My friend from Berwick (Mr. Gowell) spoke of the division of the town in 1881. I wish simply to say in regard to that, that there was a piece set off from Berwick at that time. It was set off by petition of the inhabitants of Berwick, and not of the inhabitants of South Berwick. And it was set off conditionally. It was to be accepted by the citizens of South Berwick and they were to pay Berwick a proportional part of Berwick's town debt of this piece set off, which amounted at that time to \$750. This matter came up for acceptance in the following town meeting, and there was quite a contest in regard to it, whether or not they would accept it, for the reason that this piece of land, lying right opposite the cotton mills at Salmon Falls, N. H., was a dumping place for all of their paupers, and the expense of keeping the bridge in repair between the two states made it, as many of our citizens thought, a not very desirable piece of property for us to hold. As I said, the request for division at that time did not come from South Berwick but it came from Berwick.

The yeas and nays were ordered. The question being on the acceptance of report "A," report "A" meaning division, the roll was called and the motion to accept report "A" was lost by a vote of 15 for to 103 against.

Yea—Austin, Fernald of Levant, Forest, Golder, Goodrich, Goodwin, Hamilton of Biddeford, Hamilton of Mattawamkeag, Hussey, Mason, O'Neil, Rowell of Kittery, Shaw of Saco, Weeks, Young.—15.

Nay—Ames, Andrews, Ayer, Bither, Blanchard, Boynton, Brown, Burnham, Burns, Burse, Coffin of Shapleigh, Coffin of Thorndike, Conant, Cox, Cram, Currier, Cushman, Daggett, Davis, Day, Dickey, Dudley, Edmunds, Floyd, Fogg, Fuller, Furbush, Gagnon, Garvin, Gilman, Gowell, Greenleaf, Hancock, Hathaway, Hathorn, Hill, Holbrook, Houghton, Hurd, Hutchins, Hutchinson, Jewell, Kaler, King, Kinsman, Kneeland, Knowlton of Newburg, Knowlton of Portland, Lane, Larrabee of Sebago, Lincoln, Littlefield of Kennebec, Littlefield of Vinalhaven, Luce, Macomber, Martin, McIntire, Merrill of Bluehill, Merrill of Portland, Mitchell, Moore of Deering, Moore of Moscow, Murchie, Murphy, Newcomb, Palmer, Patten, Pearl, Peirce, Penley, Plummer, Pratt, Prince, Purinton, Reed, Robinson, Rounds, Sanborn, Saunders, Sawyer, Searls, Shaw of Cumberland, Shepard, Smith of Hampden, Smith of Masardis, Smith of Presque Isle, Spear, Staples, Starbird, Stevens, Talbot, Tarbell, Thompson, Thurston, Violette, Walton, Wheeler, Whelden, Whiting, Wilson, Winslow.—103.

Absent—Briggs, Britton, Burton, Chandler, Chatto Cook, Donnell, Durgin, Fernald of Poland, Fogler, Gardner,

Guernsey, Holmes, Jones, Levensaler, Littlefield of Belfast, Longley, Maxcy, Maxwell, Murray, Noble, Pattangall, Philbrook, Pope, Rodick, Rowell of East Livermore, Sewall, Stetson, Thurlow, Tolman, Williams, York.—32.

On motion of Mr. Gowell of Berwick, report "B" was accepted, giving the petitioners for division leave to withdraw.

On motion of Mr. Merrill of Portland, bill relating to license of insurance brokers was taken from the table.

Mr. Macomber of Augusta, offered an amendment, to strike out in lines 14 and 15 the words, "shall pay \$5, authorizing him to act until the first day of next July," and insert in place thereof the words, "shall pay \$10, and said license shall remain in force one year unless revoked as hereinafter provided."

The amendment was adopted, and on motion of Mr. Merrill of Portland, the bill was read a third time and was passed to be engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Whelden of Portland, bill to incorporate the Searsport Water Co. was taken from the table.

Mr. Whelden offered an amendment, to amend section 11, line 4, by adding the words "subscribed for."

The amendment was adopted, and the bill was read a third time and was passed to be engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Blanchard of Wilton, bill relating to the Oxford Light Co. was taken from the table.

The bill was read once.

On motion of Mr. Rounds of Paris, the bill was laid on the table pending its second reading and assigned for tomorrow morning.

On motion of Mr. O'Neil of Biddeford, bill relating to the unauthorized use and traffic in dead human bodies was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same gentlemen it was assigned for Thursday of this week.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell of Newfield, bill relating to division fences was taken from the table.

Mr. Wilson of Gorham, offered an amendment, to amend section 1, by inserting in the third line after the word "fence," the words "within 30 rods of any dwelling house."

The amendment was adopted and the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Merrill of Portland, bill relating to the better preservation of highways was taken from the table.

Mr. Merrill offered amendment "A," to strike out in lines 19 and 20, the words, "to be recovered by complaint, half to the town and half to the complainant."

The amendment was adopted, the bill was read a third time and was passed to be engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Dudley of Brookton, bill relating to attachments was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same gentleman, the bill was read twice and assigned for tomorrow morning.

On motion of Mr. Hutchins of Penobscot, bill amendment to Revised Statutes, relating to text books, school apparatus and repairs of school buildings, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same gentleman, the bill was read a second time and assigned for tomorrow morning.

On motion of Mr. Macomber of Augusta, bill relating to the inspection of buildings was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same gentleman the bill was read a third time and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton of Biddeford, resolve relating to the town of Van Buren was taken from the table.

Mr. Merrill of Portland, offered an amendment, to strike out everything after the word "Aroostook" in line four, and inserting in place thereof the following: "the money to be paid said town when said bridge is completed, and its construction approved by the commissioners of Aroostook county."

The amendment was adopted, and on motion of Mr. Hamilton of Biddeford, the rules were suspended, the resolve was read a second time and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton of Biddeford, bill relating to taxes in Lang plantation was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same gentleman the bill was read a third time and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Knowlton of Portland, act to authorize the St. John River Bridge Company to erect and maintain four toll and railway bridges across the St. John river was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same gentleman the bill was recommended to the committee on judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Walton of Skowhegan, bill relating to the Waldo and Somerset Railway Company was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same gentleman the bill was recommended to the committee on railroads, telegraphs and expresses.

On motion of Mr. Pearl of Bangor, Adjourned.