

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

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

1897.

[This volume has no title page. The above information is supplied by the State Law and Legislative Reference Library, based on later volumes.]

the resolve. They had carefully examined into this matter, investigating the work of the Home, receiving no evidence and hearing no dissenting voice against it. I believe every member of this body is a true friend of the soldier and is willing to do anything for him, if he is in need of help. I fully believe that the design and object of the Home is worthy and noble and deserving of an appropriation from the State for its support.

On motion by Mr. Morrill, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Yeas—Billings, Clason, Engel, Grindle, Hinkley, Merrill, Morrill, Parsons, Poor, Reynolds, Roberts, Salley, Stearns, Weeks, Witham, Wyman.—16.

Nay—Chamberlain, Hargraves, Heald, Hurd, Maxwell, McCullough, Pike, Reynolds, Savage, Sharp, Walls.—1.

Absent—Drummond, Ferguson, Simpson.—3.

And 16 voting in the affirmative and 11 in the negative, the Senate voted to non-concur with the House in the indefinite postponement of the resolve.

The resolve was then given its first reading and tomorrow assigned.

Bill an act for the registration of guides and collecting statistics relative to inland fish and game, came up by special assignment. Consent being given by Mr. Hinkley, upon whose motion the bill was assigned, Mr. Savage of Androscoggin, moved that the matter be re-assigned for tomorrow morning, and the Senate so voted.

On motion by Mr. Merrill of Somerset, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Thursday, March 18, 1897.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cochran of Gardiner.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Resolve in favor of the town of Hollis, came from the Senate amended by Senate amendment "A."

On motion of Mr. Smith of Presque Isle, the bill and amendment were laid on the table pending the adoption of the amendment.

Resolve in favor of the trustees of the State college of agriculture and mechanic arts.

In Senate the Senate non-concurred in the House amendment, amended the bill and passed it to be engrossed. The House reconsidered the vote whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed as amended and the vote whereby it adopted the House amendment, the Senate amendment was adopted and the resolve was passed to be engrossed as amended.

An act to regulate the packing of sardines.

In Senate amended by Senate amendments "A" and "B." The House reconsidered the vote whereby this bill as amended was passed to be engrossed, Senate amendments "A" and "B" were

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

Report of the committee on insurance, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Smith of Presque Isle, pending the acceptance of the report.

The following Senate bills were read and assigned:

An act relating to the holding of terms of the supreme judicial court in Franklin county.

An act to provide for procuring statistics relating to the poultry industry in Maine.

An act relating to the duties of the board of agriculture.

Senate amendment "A" was adopted and the bill as amended assigned for tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Rodick of Eden, the vote was reconsidered whereby bill to regulate the packing of sardines was passed to be engrossed, and on further motion by the same gentleman the bill was laid on the table pending its passage to be engrossed.

Order relating to two sessions daily on and after Friday, March 19th, which was passed by this House on the 16th inst., returned from the Senate amended.

The amendment was adopted and the order received a passage in concurrence as amended.

Petitions, bills and resolves, presented and referred.

JUDICIARY.

By Mr. Burse of Pittsfield—Bill an act to legalize the proceedings by which Palmyra Grange, number 316, was organized.

By Mr. Hamilton of Biddeford—Bill an act to amend section 13 of chapter 146 of the Public Laws of 1893, as amended by chapters 96 and 124 of the Public Laws of 1875.

By Mr. Gowell of Berwick—Bill an act authorizing the town of Lebanon to contract with the city of Rochester, New Hampshire, to supply the village of Lebanon with water for fire and domestic use.

ORDERS.

On motion of Mr. Longley of Oldtown, Ordered, that the House concurring, that L. O. Dudley be excused from further attendance at this Legislature and that his pay be made up to the end of the session.

On motion of Mr. Longley of Searsport.

Ordered, that B. G. Hurd be excused from further attendance at this session on and after tomorrow, the 19th inst., and that the clerk be instructed to make up his pay to the end of the session.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Bither for the committee on agriculture, reported ought not to pass on bill an act to amend an act entitled an act to extirpate contagious diseases among cattle.

Mr. Nason for the committee on sea and

shore fisheries, on petition of Swan S. B. Spring and others of Harpswell, asking for the exclusive use and maintenance of her pond and dam at the lower narrows, reported that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Mr. Floyd for the committee on legal affairs, reported ought not to pass on bill an act amendatory of chapter 451 of the Special Laws of 1889, to transfer additional powers to the town of Gorham, also additional to chapter 216 of the Public Laws of 1893, to abolish school district number one in the town of Gorham.

Mr. Floyd for the same committee, reported ought not to pass on resolve in favor of Perkins plantation.

Mr. Floyd for the same committee, reported ought to pass on bill an act to enforce the payment of State and county taxes on timber and grass on reserved lots in this State. Printed under rule.

Mr. Moore for the committee on interior waters, reported in a new draft and ought to pass bill an act to incorporate the Nahmakanta Improvement and Navigation Company. Printed under rule.

Mr. Philbrook for the committee on judiciary, reported in a new draft and ought to pass bill an act to create the city hall commission of Waterville. Printed under rule.

Mr. Patten for the committee on library, reported ought not to pass on resolve in favor of the Maine State library.

Mr. Weeks for the committee on judiciary, reported ought not to pass on bill an act to authorize the city of Hallowell to maintain an electric plant.

Mr. Knowlton for the same committee, reported ought not to pass on bill an act to amend the charter of the city of Rockland.

Mr. Weeks for the same committee reported ought not to pass on bill an act to make Pride's bridge across the Presumpscot river in the county of Cumberland a county bridge.

Mr. Knowlton for the same committee, reported ought to pass on bill an act to extend the charter of the Portland and Yarmouth Electric Railway Company, and to enable it to cross tide waters. Printed under rule.

Mr. Philbrook for the same committee, reported in a new draft and ought to pass bill an act to authorize the St. John River Bridge Company, to erect and maintain four toll and railway bridges across the St. John river. Printed under rule.

Mr. Whelden for the committee on legal affairs, on bill an act to incorporate the Lubec Water Company, reported that the same be referred to the next Legislature.

Mr. Rowell for the same committee, on bill an act to incorporate the Ogunquit Sewerage Company, reported that the same be referred to the next Legislature.

Mr. Rowell for the same committee, reported ought not to pass bill an act to amend section 55 of chapter 173 of the Revised Statutes, relating to poor debtor's disclosure.

Mr. Holbrook for the committee on agriculture, reported ought to pass on bill an act relating to the inspection of milk. Printed under rule.

Mr. Brown for the same committee, reported ought not to pass on bill an act to amend section 2, of chapter 194, Public Laws of 1893, relating to contagious diseases among cattle, horses and sheep.

Mr. Mitchell for the same committee, reported ought not to pass on bill an act establishing a standard measure for cream.

Mr. Penley for the committee on military affairs, reported ought to pass resolve relating to the Maine Gettysburg commission. Printed under rule.

Mr. Blanchard for the committee on education, reported ought to pass resolve in favor of Penney Institute. Printed under rule.

Mr. Daggett for the committee on military affairs, reported in a new draft and ought to pass resolve providing for the preservation of regimental rolls, in the adjutant general's office. Printed under rule.

Mr. Smith for the committee on judiciary, reported ought to pass on bill an act to authorize the Bath Gas and Electric Company to issue additional bonds. Printed under rule.

Mr. Smith for the committee on judiciary, reported ought not to pass on bill an act to enable cities and towns to aid in procuring bondsmen for city and town treasurers and collectors of taxes.

Mr. Whiting for the committee on ways and bridges, on petition reported resolve in favor of granting aid in repairing and maintaining Babbit Ridge road, in the town of Moscow. Printed under rule.

Mr. King for the committee on interior waters, reported ought to pass on bill an act to incorporate the Chain Lake Dam and Improvement Company. Printed under rule.

Mr. Walton for the committee on legal affairs, reported ought not to pass bill an act to amend section 8, of chapter 319 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, entitled an act to incorporate the Somerset Traction Company.

On motion of Mr. Macomber of Augusta, this bill was laid on the table pending the acceptance of the report of the committee.

Mr. Murray for the committee on military affairs, to which was referred the communication relating to the ceremonies concerning the formal transfer of the Grant monument of the city of New York, reported an accompanying bill and that it ought to pass. Printed under rule.

READ AND ASSIGNED.

An act to regulate the salary of the county attorney of Hancock county.

An act to establish the salary of the judge of probate of the county of Piscataquis.

Resolve in favor of the Maine Industrial School for Girls.

Under suspension of the rules this re-

solve was assigned for tomorrow morning.

Bill an act to increase the salary of the county attorney for the county of Cumberland.

An act to amend section 12 of chapter 67, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the mortgaging of ward's estate by guardians.

An act to amend sections 59, 60 and 61, of chapter 6 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the taxation of insurance companies.

An act additional to the charter of the Portsmouth, Kittery and York Street Railway.

An act to amend chapter 116 of the Public Laws of 1895, relating to the schooling of children in unorganized townships.

An act to amend section 11 of chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes.

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

PASSED TO BE ENGROSSED.

An act to repeal chapter 182 of the Private and Special Laws of 1891.

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

Resolve that the land agent be empowered and directed to convey settlers' lots in Wallagrass plantation.

An act in relation to accidents upon railroads and street railways.

Mr. Macomber of Augusta, moved to reconsider the vote whereby this House accepted the amendment including the word "electric," and the words "so far as applicable."

The motion was carried and the amendment lost.

The bill was then read a third time and passed to be engrossed.

An act to enable the county of Sagadahoc to rebuild the Merrymeeting bay bridge, to issue bonds therefor and to make it and the Arrowsic bridge free.

An act to amend section one, chapter 297 of the Private and Special Laws of 1893, relating to dyke in the town of Milbridge.

An act to amend section 47, chapter 77 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by chapter 277 of the Public Laws of the year 1889 in relation to the time of holding the September term of the supreme judicial court, Piscataquis county.

An act to extend the charter of the Bath, Small Point and Popham Beach Railroad Company.

An act to amend section 76 of chapter 104 of the Public Laws of 1895 entitled an act amendatory of and additional to chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes relating to fish and fisheries.

Resolve in favor of an appropriation to aid in erecting a high school building in the town of Frenchville, county of Aroostook.

On motion of Mr. Austin of Milford, this resolve was laid on the table pending its second reading.

Resolve accepting the legacy to the State of Maine by the will of Joseph H. Williams of Augusta, for the benefit of the Maine Insane Hospital.

Resolve in favor of the executors of the will of Cyrus Cole.

PASSED TO BE ENACTED.

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

An act to authorize the Maine Pulp and Paper Company to generate, sell, supply, distribute and transmit electricity for power and heating.

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

An act in relation to the care of convicts who are sick at the expiration of sentences.

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

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.

An act to amend section 41, of chapter 40, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the taking of salmon in the Penobscot river above the water works dam at Bangor.

An act authorizing the town of Wayne to raise money to be expended in celebrating the 100th anniversary of its incorporation.

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

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

An act to provide for filling vacancies of trustees.

An act to provide chapter 70, of the Public Laws of 1895, relating to the sales of land for non-payment of taxes.

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

Resolve in aid of building a bridge across Mattawamkeag river in the town of Haynesville, county of Aroostook.

Resolve in favor of making necessary repairs in the Senate chamber of the State Capitol.

Resolve in favor of a road in Jerusalem plantation.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Mr. O'Neil of Biddeford, moved to reconsider the vote whereby the House passed to be enacted an act to amend the charter of the city of Biddeford.

Pending action upon the motion Mr. Hamilton of Biddeford, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. O'Neil called for a division upon the motion to lay on the table.

A division being had the motion to lay on the table was adopted by a vote of 39 for to 12 against.

EASTERN MAINE INSANE HOSPITAL

The pending question was the motion of Mr. Smith of Presque Isle, to indefinitely postpone the resolve.

Mr. Philbrook of Waterville: It seems to me that there are some facts which bear directly upon this question which have not been stated. There has been some criticism on the word "continuing" in the first line of the resolve, but taking the entire resolve it must be seen that the term is used in such a way as to carefully provide for the completion as well as the continuation of the work. The resolve calls for \$275,000 to be paid out by the State within the next two years. I do not know but what there are those present who desire that the State of Maine should no longer lead; that her institutions shall no longer grow. I cannot believe that that is the temper of the 68th Legislature. But in answer to the criticism made in that direction, those who framed the resolve have very carefully provided that it is a part of this resolve that "no new contract shall be begun until the whole plant so far as the present buildings are concerned, and the two pavilions to be erected are contracted for, including all furnishing necessary to receive patients, and the total cost for all such buildings and furnishings, including the expenses of commission, when completed and ready for occupancy, shall not exceed the amount of this appropriation."

I desire to give public utterance to my sincere belief that the opponents of this measure take the position which they do out of the best of motives, but I say to you that I resent with equal frankness the insinuation of any member upon this floor that those who favor the hospital, or who have favored it since the 23d of February, have been brought to their position by improper motives. (Applause). I take it as a personal insult to the honor and integrity which are the stock in trade of any legislator that a member of this House should make the statements touching the integrity and the honor of members of this House that have been made; and I think that when the member who made those statements shall in months later calmly contemplate in print the words which he addressed to the members of this House, he will regret that in the heat of debate he said what he did. The gentleman from Presque Isle, in his speech of yesterday, practically admitted that if he were convinced of the need of this institution he would not oppose it. Some remarks approaching facetiousness have been indulged in by members with reference to the source of information which members have sought in determining the merits of this question. The necessity for this institution is the first and most important question. It is not merely a question of how many people in the hospital at Augusta are sleeping on cots, but it comes to a much more humane question. In brief it is this, that the census, officially made by careful investigators, shows that there are today

in the State of Maine nearly 2000 insane and demented people. Considerably less than half of that number are being cared for in an institution grossly overcrowded. In other words the State of Maine has seen fit to adopt the policy that she will not provide accommodations for the needy. Is it not the plainest proposition that the number of uncared for outside of the hospital must continue to be as large as it is for a good many years to come? It is now 57 years since the State has been attempting to care for the insane at Augusta; and you will see by the figures that there has been a gradual increase in the number of patients, with the exception of one single year in the early part of the forties. Little by little the State provided larger accommodations, until the matter began to be considered seriously in 1888 as to the crowded condition. In the reports of the superintendent and of the trustees and of the visiting committee of that year the attention of the State was called to the fact that there must be greater accommodations for the patients. I regret the temper and disposition of any body of men called a representative body which assumes the attitude that its public servants are public rascals; and while it may be and probably is true that no one directly accuses our public servants of rascality, yet by insinuation it has been said that those men who have charge of our public institutions, and who come here day after day and spend their time for which they get nothing to ask for an appropriation, which is not a pleasant thing to do—I say that it is said that those men, by insinuation it is said, that they have a private scheme, that they are doing something for their own good and not for the good of your kith and kin. The visiting committee of the insane hospital in 1888 said that here were about 125 more patients at the institution than there was rooms. In 1889, with the number still increasing, a provision was made for the building of two pavilions. They were erected, but in 1891 and 1892 they said in their report that the number of insane at the hospital was larger than at any previous period and that the present accommodations for patients were entirely exhausted. A little over two years after these pavilions were built, they report to us that the accommodations are practically exhausted. In 1893 the trustees say in their report, "The crowded condition of the hospital still continues. The question of a new hospital is one which must be met by future legislation. Every practical effort has been made to free the hospital of patients who can be otherwise cared for without personal or public detriment." That is the attitude to which you have driven your trustees and your superintendent. Has every effort been made to place the State of Maine in the advance guard of those who care for those who depend upon them? No, but every effort has been made not to take care of them. The daily average of patients for each successive year has been increasing

in the hospital at Augusta until at the close of the present period it does fall a little below last year's report; and gentlemen say that for that reason you do not need your Bangor hospital, that Dr. Sanborn says that they have succeeded in getting the average number below last year's report, and I say that that is the position in which you have placed your trustees, that by hook or crook they have had to admit the violent ones, no one has been denied admission because those who could be cared for at home were kept at home by their relatives who did not want to take them to a hospital which was over-crowded. I submit that it is not a fair argument that here are no admissions denied when those admissions were obtained by the crowding out of others. It is not a fair argument to urge the fact that they got a little below the previous year when they did it by adopting the policy which you have forced them into.

Is there no force in the argument for a new hospital that there are 150 patients improperly cared for at Augusta? Is there no argument in the fact, when the census shows that there are now nearly 2000 insane or demented people in Maine demanding care, that we are willing to provide for a good deal less than 50 per cent. of them? Is there no argument in the fact that Maine stands the lowest of any state in New England in the percentage of her unfortunate that she cares for? Is there no argument in the fact that so large a portion of our unfortunate are uncared-for? But if that question were settled in the affirmative, that there is a need of another institution, then another question comes to us as practical men, can we afford it? I realize the unpopularity of advocating large appropriations. There is a certain degree of commendation which comes to the man who resolutely sets his teeth against appropriating a single dollar; but I say that if it has got to that, that a man cannot honestly express his opinion on the floor of this House without improper criticism, without being attacked as to his motives, then it is time to indefinitely adjourn and admit that we have not honor and integrity enough left to run the Legislature of Maine. But can we afford it? The reports of the State treasurer during the last few years, I think, show that the State of Maine can afford a hospital at Bangor without suffering in the slightest. The official reports of our State show an increasing wealth year after year. I am not going to discuss the financial question further than to say that it is my honest conviction that the time has not yet arrived to say to the inhabitants of the State of Maine: "You are too poor to do as your neighbors do; you have not got money enough to clothe and feed and house those who are dependent upon you." If, then, there is a need and if the State is able to build it, the question would seem to be settled. But it has been stated that one of the commissioners reported that it would be no great detri-

ment to the existing condition of things at Bangor if the appropriation was delayed for two years. I can say upon what I think is good authority that it was not in the mind of Mr. Campbell, who made that statement, just what the condition of affairs is at Bangor. You have not as yet provided for heating the plant already erected. The State has contracted with the builders for finishing the inside of certain buildings there. If they put on this finish this fall, without any means of heating, it is simply money thrown away, for during the dampness and cold of the winter the finish will be ruined. And the contractor has his contract to build that building, and not only must do it but he will do it, and there is \$11,000 due to the contractor upon the balance of the contract. If he goes ahead and puts in his \$11,000 worth of work, you will have a portion of your work which must be cared for. This is an item not to be overlooked, and it is not true that there will be no deterioration if the building is left as it is for the next two years. Yesterday, I almost began to wonder if this Legislature was a body selected by the people to enact their laws, when gentlemen here saw fit by appeal to prejudice, by appeal to motives perhaps lower than that, to stampede this vote. It rests with you to say whether after calm deliberation and careful research you will say that the State of Maine must lag behind the procession in everything that she does and that the motto of "Dirigo" must be taken down and a worse one written up. It is for you to say whether you have got the intellect and the ability and the courage to legislate for the future. (Applause.)

Mr. Talbot of Lewiston: In this matter we are confronted with a business proposition, not to commence to build an insane asylum, but the question comes before us as business men as to the practicability of our discontinuing the work already begun. It is a question that troubles me more than any other that has come here. I will admit that the tempter said to me, this morning: "You had better have business elsewhere and dodge that vote." But the thought was so disturbing to me that I could not endure it. I have not been a dodger yet, I do not propose to have that record now. Reference was made, yesterday, to trades that might have been made in regard to this matter, and the gentleman from Machias (Mr. Pattangall) said that if such was the case he had not been consulted. I wish to say that if such was the case I was not consulted. The only trouble about this matter is the large size of the appropriation. At first I thought it was an unreasonable amount and that we might build one wing with a small appropriation and keep the matter along, but I find on investigation that it is not a business proposition to do anything of that kind. We must abandon the project or we must complete a sufficient amount to put it in running order. The State has already expended \$175,000. An iron struct-

ure has been erected and covered in. It hardly strikes me as a good business proposition to abandon that structure. We are not responsible for the building being started. Of course it will give us the record of appropriating more money than any other Legislature ever appropriated, but is it our fault? The situation has been imposed upon us by others. It can never be said that we originated it. I do not think it is good judgment to abandon the project. (Applause).

Mr. Palmer of Bangor: I want to say to the gentleman from Machias (Mr. Pattangall) that the resolve of 1889 did not originate by a trade. The first resolve originated with the trustees of the insane hospital across the river. That resolve came to the House from the Senate, and a gentleman by the name of Pattangall, the father of the young man who is in the House, today, was chairman of the committee on insane hospital on the part of the House. I want to read what Mr. Pattangall said at that time:

"Mr. Pattangall of Pembroke, favored the resolve. He believed that the present insane hospital could not accommodate the great number of patients in the State who need accommodations. He cited statistics to show that the number of insane seeking a home in the hospital is rapidly increasing.

"Mr. Pattangall advances several arguments showing the necessity for a new hospital. From the report of trustees of the Maine Insane hospital it appeared that four-ninths of all the insane in the United States were in hospitals uncer classification and treatment, while Maine had less than four-fifteenths of her insane under like conditions.

"Mr. Pattangall: The hospital must be located in the vicinity of some quite large place. It might be necessary to call assistance from the medical corps. A good supply of water was needed. A good deal of machinery must be employed. Bangor was a railroad center, and while he had no prejudice as to locality, he believed that the most suitable place for the erection of the asylum was at or near the city of Bangor."

That was the father of the young man of yesterday. (Laughter and applause). That, gentlemen, is all I have to say.

Mr. Fogler of Rockland: I expressed my views when the matter was before the House some weeks ago, and I will say that since then I have made an investigation and I have received new light, and that investigation and this new light confirms and intensifies the belief which I then had that the completion of this hospital is a necessity. I do not at this time intend to express any further views of my own, but I wish to call the attention of the House to the language of a man well known in this State, who knows the condition of this State as fully as any other man living, a man who has the unqualified confidence of every citizen of the State, whom this House commended highly in a resolution passed in the early

days of the session, a resolution which I emphatically and enthusiastically supported. Governor Cleaves in his last annual message to the Legislature says this:

"It is fully recognized that the present accommodations (of the insane) are inadequate, and the duty will devolve upon you to provide some means of relief.

"The claims of the insane upon the State are such that you cannot regard the question entirely in an economic sense, but you must consider what means will afford the best opportunities for the care and treatment of those upon whom this sad misfortune has fallen."

That was the language of the Governor two years ago, and the Legislature of that followed his recommendation and started the building of this hospital. If it was fully recognized two years ago by the Chief Executive of the State that the present accommodations for the insane were inadequate, it must be as fully recognized today. If it was true then that we could not regard this measure entirely in an economic sense, and if it was true that it was the duty of the State to make provision then, it is true now. (Applause).

Mr. Pattangall of Machias: I am reminded by the remarks of the senior member of the Bangor delegation that the sins of the father are visited upon the children even unto the third and fourth generation. (Laughter). I wish also to remind him that I came to this Legislature with an inherited prejudice in favor of the Eastern Maine Insane Hospital, and that that prejudice was only overcome after the most careful investigation of the necessity for that hospital and the financial condition of the State. I would remind him further that that discussion in 1889 was confined to the proposition of sometime erecting another insane hospital in Maine. That appropriation carried with it only \$25,000. I want to say that when the necessity for the completion of the hospital is fully demonstrated, and when it is further demonstrated that the State of Maine is in financial condition to complete that work, my vote will then be as is that of the gentleman from Bangor today, to complete the hospital and go on with the work. But I do not think those propositions have yet been proven. The increase of the insane across the river has been practically nothing for two years. I submit that the burden is on the other side to show the necessity today and to show the ability of the treasury to stand the drain upon it which this appropriation means. The gentleman from Waterville, (Mr. Philbrook) took the position which many statesmen take, and which is the easiest position in the world to take, a position of virtuous indignation. It is easy to rise here and express burning indignation that anybody should possibly think of any such a thing that there were any trades or dickers made in this Legislature. I never should contend for a mo-

ment that my friend from Waterville, (Mr. Philbrook) was insincere in his motive. I believe him to be a thoroughly honest man, and I believe it is well recognized in the State of Maine that any man who has aught to do with Waterville politics must of necessity have preserved the guileless innocence of youth. (Laughter and applause.) He says that this resolve is carefully worded to mean the completion of the hospital. The resolve of 1895 uses the word "complete," and yet it has been quoted here from the words of a gentleman who stands high in the opinion of the people of this State, that no man supposed that the last appropriation was to complete accommodations for the insane. Now, what good does it do to have the same thing in this resolve in 1897? Your successors here in two years from now will be told that nobody supposed you were going to complete anything with that \$275,000.

I do not think that the gentleman from Waterville intended in any way to insult the State of Maine; but when he stated that the State of Maine stood lowest of any New England state in the percentage of insane cared for, I believe that it was unintentional, that he said something which in his sober moments a few months from now when he looks over his printed speech he will be glad to recall. My friend is not only a lawyer and an orator but he has developed a new attribute, he stands before you in the attitude of a mind reader and he tells you that when Mr. Campbell said that no damage would ensue to those buildings if the work was stopped, that it was not in Mr. Campbell's mind what condition the buildings were in. That was the most remarkable thing I ever heard in my life. When I asked him that question I was requested to write it out. I did so, he took the paper and read it and he allowed me to write the answer, and he read the answer. Then the question was put to him and he answered it, and yet my friend says that after all the deliberation it was not in his mind that I was talking about Bangor hospital. That seems almost too ridiculous to discuss. He talked about stampeding the House. It seems to me that when gentlemen say to the members of this House that the danger point was reached when there was an attempt made to stampede this House by exciting their prejudices, by appealing to their lowest motives, if such an appeal could be made successfully this House must be made up of a strange set of men. When a man says to the members: "You can be stampeded, your votes can be gotten by appealing to your lowest prejudices," I think he says that which in the calmness of the future when he looks over his remarks he will regret and will consider uncalled for. I am not able, if I desired, to excite the prejudices of anybody so far as I know. I have confidence that your verdict in this matter will be such that the people of the State will be proud of it. I ask you to view this proposition as

you would any other business proposition, casting aside any personal reasons you may have and voting honestly, and your vote will be right. (Applause.)

Mr. Walton of Skowhegan: On the 2d of February I made a motion that this matter be indefinitely postponed. I congratulate this House that the sum of \$25,000 at least has been saved to the State of Maine. I have investigated this matter still more and I am still as firm in the belief that his appropriation is uncalled for as I can be satisfied with anything. I am not advocating the turning down of the commissioners. I am not advocating the abandonment of the hospital at Bangor; but I say that if we pass this resolve in a time of peace, we go back to our constituents as the most extravagant Legislature that ever sat in the State of Maine. Since this matter was up before I have talked with one of the trustees of the hospital at Augusta, and I asked him about the crowded condition of that hospital. He said: "It would be more convenient if we did not have so many patients there, but we make them all comfortable." He said that he had been around through the corridors several times and he found them all comfortable. This House has already passed measures which exceed the amount expended last year. My friend from Rockland (Mr. Fogler) in reference to my remark on February 23, spoke of me as delivering a Populistic speech. Judging from the letters which I have received, if he would leave off the last two syllables of that word it would be correct, even the letters and messages which I have received from the solid business men of Bangor. I tell you that this is a matter which should be carefully considered before we vote this sum of money. It is a matter which the people of Maine are watching. The press of the State are urging us to economy. The papers of the State represent the sentiment of the people, and we should consider what they say to us. I will read a word from the Lewiston Journal which has an extensive circulation in the State of Maine.

"We beg to call the attention of the members of the Maine Legislature to the fact that the producers, or the great mass of voters of Maine, are highly disturbed over the threats of abnormally high legislative appropriations. The assumption that large appropriations represent the wishes of the farmers and artisans of Maine, seems to us to be without good foundation. We venture this opinion from the big inpour of protests which are now coming into the Journal office. We regret to hear there are gentlemen who think the press is impertinent in urging real economy in appropriations as distinguished from fine resolutions for economy imbedded in party platforms. Such well-meaning gentlemen must bear in mind that a newspaper, like the Journal, which reaches upwards of 100,000 people in Maine, is in a particularly happy position to keep in touch with public senti-

ment. Some days as high as 2000 letters come into the Journal office, and almost every day the number is in the hundreds, and it ought to go without saying that an advantage of positions is worth something as a matter of interpretation, if not as a matter of judgment."

I believe that this appropriation should be carried over for two years. The gentleman from Waterville suggests that the assessors' books show that we are gaining in wealth every year. The gentleman might recall the fact that the assessors of the State year by year are getting at more and more of the property which has escaped taxation. A few months ago, the gentleman from Waterville from the stump argued that his party should be put in power because the other party had driven us to such a depressed financial condition. Are you going to vote for this appropriation, or are you going to say that we are satisfied that there is no actual condition which calls for such an appropriation at the present time? I hope that the motion to indefinitely postpone will prevail.

Mr. Smith of Presque Isle: I have been searching for facts and figures to justify men in voting for this enormous appropriation to complete this hospital. I had supposed, after the debate of yesterday, that, today, a flood of facts and figures would flow in upon this House from the gentlemen who are so heartily in favor of this resolve. When the gentleman from Waterville (Mr. Philbrook) addressed the House, I turned my face toward him as the sun-worshipper turns his face to the east at the break of day; but to my great disappointment the facts and figures were not forthcoming. When the gentleman from Rockland (Mr. Fogler) arose in his place, I turned to him as the Mohammedan turns toward Mecca, his holy city, and I said to myself that from the able, eloquent, learned, intelligent gentlemen from Rockland we will get the information that we are looking for; and yet the statements of the gentleman from Rockland were of the same general nature as we have heard all through this debate. When the gentleman from Bangor (Mr. Palmer) arose in his place, I turned to him as the Christian turns toward the Holy City of Jerusalem. (Laughter and applause.) I said that this gentleman, who all the session has had charge of this hospital matter, who has been looking after the resolve day in and day out, Sundays not excepted,—I said that now the information is going to roll down upon us even as the ointment rolled down upon the beard of Aaron. But what was my disappointment to find that, after all, the gentleman from Bangor had no facts or figures to present. The friends of this resolve tell us that there are reasons, that there are facts and figures which can be produced to show why this resolve should receive a passage, but so far they have steadfastly refused to give us those facts if they have them.

Now I stand precisely where I did, yes-

terday, upon this matter. The gentleman from Lewiston (Mr. Talbot) told us in a sorrowful tone that he had been tempted. I am sorry that temptation came to the gentleman from Lewiston. But the gentleman said that he did not yield to temptation. I am glad of that. I recollect that as I read the Holy Writ it is stated that the first man created was tempted and he yielded to temptation and fell from grace; and I am glad to know that the gentleman from Lewiston is a stronger man than Adam. (Laughter and applause.)

I do not know as there is any more that I can say on this subject. I simply wish to ask those who are with us in this issue whether in any discussion, this morning, any new light, any new facts or any new figures have been submitted to you as showing why you should change the attitude which you have taken. (Applause.)

Mr. Palmer of Bangor: I think I understood the gentleman from Presque Isle to say that there were no insane in his town.

Mr. Smith of Presque Isle: I said that we had none in Presque Isle that could not be taken care of. (Applause.)

Mr. Palmer of Bangor: You are having them cared for at the hospital across the river.

Mr. Smith of Presque Isle: I wish to say, in answer to the gentleman from Bangor, that when I was at home a few weeks ago, I made special and particular inquiry of a prominent physician in Presque Isle, if he knew of a single insane person in that town that needed the accommodations of a new hospital at Bangor, or one who could not get hospital accommodations at Augusta, and he informed me that he did not. I made inquiries of other physicians and they gave me the same answer; and I submit that I am as fairly well acquainted with the condition of things in my own town as the gentleman from Bangor, who reads printed reports sent out by somebody who has never been there. (Applause.)

Mr. Macomber of Augusta: I move that when the question is taken it be taken by the yeas and nays.

Mr. Hamilton of Biddeford: I opposed the resolution in February because I thought it was intended to deceive, that it was not a fair resolution. I opposed the resolution, today, for the same reason. The resolution before called for \$300,000 to complete a hospital, and we were told that we could not complete it for any less. The resolution, today, calls for \$275,000, and we are told that we can now complete it for that sum. So the resolution before was deceiving, and the resolution now, in my judgment, is deceiving. I believe, if this resolve passes, that it will be many years from now before any hospital will be completed there, and I believe that is the intention and purpose of the resolution that it shall not be completed until a million and a half or

two millions of money is laid out there. When the first resolution was introduced there was no statement of facts connected with it. After some talk they furnished a statement, and afterward they furnished us with this paper in blue. Connected with this resolution you find only a narrative of events in place of a statement of facts. You find nothing upon which you can base your judgment as to the cost of completing this hospital. Look on the last page of the statement, this narrative of events. It says that the items are as follows: I turn it over and find a blank. What follows? A blank follows. And that is just what was intended to follow. When the commission was appointed by the Governor and Council in 1895, they were appointed to complete a hospital, and didn't that commission so understand it at that time? This commission had its own pay, because all the money was to be paid to the commission, not upon any voucher, but all paid to the commission. No report was made by that commission. We are left as much in the dark as this narrative of events leaves us, and that says that an estimate giving a full account of the expense necessary for the reception of patients is as follows, and then follows a blank. And that is the way it has been since 1895, when this commission was appointed, until the present time. When we wanted any information, we found a blank. And that is the narrative of events.

I find on investigation that in the hospital at Philadelphia the average cost of that hospital per patient is \$1300. A hospital in Massachusetts costs \$1055 a patient. Another costs a little over \$1000 a patient. If this resolve passes here and the building is completed according to the resolve, not according to the plans and specifications which they have furnished, it will cost us some \$2500 a patient. Can the State of Maine afford to build a hospital that costs that amount? Have we so much more wealth than Massachusetts or any of those other states, that we can afford it? I say that the man who has so expended this money and arranged this thing that we are to have a hospital which will cost us \$2500 a patient, I say he is incompetent, he has not used this money to the best advantage, there is a wrong somewhere, because the average cost in all those other rich states, where labor is higher and material is higher, the average cost is only about \$1300 a patient, while here in the State of Maine it is costing us \$2500 a patient. I don't want such a record against me as voting for a hospital that is costing \$2500 a patient, when the average of the best-equipped hospitals in the world is only \$1300 a patient.

The commission was appointed. The 14th of May, they put in bills for only 17 months, not for two years. They have a charge for a lunch costing \$4, and hack hire for \$3 and \$5, and rooms at hotels for \$7 and \$8 a day apiece. I object to the

State paying it. From the 14th of May until July 1, the commission spent \$1372. From July 1 to October, they spent \$1374. We are told that they were getting information all this time. They did not do anything toward building this hospital. What information have they obtained? They tell you in this narrative of events that after they had gone all over the world they came back to Portland and employed a Portland man as their architect, because he exhibited more individualism, and he has received as an architect about \$7000. Down to this time they had spent \$2600 and had not struck a blow at Bangor. In October the first work was done, after they had spent over \$2600, besides the fees of the architect of over \$6000 and of the engineer of \$3692.77. That amount of money was expended and nothing done. They let the grading out to a man. That one man was at work alone under a contract of so much per yard, and he worked until spring, and let us see what it cost to oversee that one man. From October to January, 1896, it cost \$1335.27 for three months to oversee that one fellow that was there under the civil engineer. The expense of the civil engineer was going right on. He had charge of this man, but it was necessary for some of the commission to be there, at \$10 a day. Services, \$355, and expenses, \$980. I do not want the record of voting to continue to hire these same men. If you have got a parasite upon your tree, and you see the tree is going to be killed, you had better cut your tree down. You need not hire them for what information they have obtained, because the architect has the advantage of that, and we are told that the plans of the building are drawn, and there is nothing more for the commission to do further than there was when they drew \$1335.37, when there was only one man to oversee who had got a contract for grading that lot. Do you wonder that this hospital is costing us \$2500 per patient when the other hospitals outside of the State are only costing on an average \$1300 a patient? There is the grand fact, and there is a reason for it. It is the misappropriation of the money, and this resolution continues these men in office, re-elects them.

For the next quarter it cost the State \$1430 to oversee that work. The architect was there and the civil engineer was there, but it was \$1430. Here is an item in the bill of the commission: "General construction and cement, \$18,847.87." Does anybody know where that went to? The narrative of events does not tell us. I do not charge this commission with dishonesty. I only ask, where is it? And the people of Maine have a right to know how it was expended. Here is another item charged to the State by the commission: "Miscellaneous, \$780." In the old days when I used to go to New York and Boston and those places, I used to make charges in the same way. (Laughter). When I first commenced investigating this matter I had no idea of finding the

situation as I find it. I looked at the cost of the hospitals in New England and I looked at what this hospital was to cost. I believe that the poor unfortunates never will receive any benefit from this resolve for the next 10 years under this same commission. I want to make another statement. It has cost over 30 per cent. of the \$275,000 appropriated for expenses, to find out how to appropriate that money. I do not propose to vote for such a resolution, and I hope there is no member of the House who has any regard for honesty or economy or fair dealing that will vote for this resolution. (Applause.)

Mr. Jewell of Hallowell: The gentleman from Biddeford (Mr. Hamilton) said that the commission made no report. They did make a report, and if the gentleman had attended the hearing in the Senate chamber, he would have heard that report read.

Mr. Fogler of Rockland: This matter of the commission was passed upon by a vote of this House, yesterday, and I do not propose to discuss it at this time. By the terms of the resolve under which this commission has acted, the compensation of the commission was to be determined by the Governor and Council; their bills were to be audited by the Governor and Council; and the Governor and Council have passed upon every item of those bills; and I do not wish it to go out from this House uncontradicted that the commission has expended a dollar for which they have not fully accounted to the officials to whom by the terms of the resolve they were to account.

Mr. Pearl of Bangor: I have a letter from Dr. Sanborn, whose integrity we all admit. Not being able to attend the hearing before the committee, he wrote me, at my request, and I wish to submit it to you.

Hon. Charles S. Pearl, Member House of Representatives:

My Dear Sir—I find that a severe cold that has been afflicting me for a week past prevents me from attending the hearing on the Eastern Maine Insane hospital resolve, this evening, at the Senate chamber. Four years ago, the Legislature of this State passed a resolve requesting the Governor and Council and the trustees of the Maine Insane hospital to investigate into the condition and needs of the insane. A sub-committee for that purpose was appointed by the Governor, consisting of Hon. Frederick Robie and Gen. R. B. Shepherd of the present board of trustees of the Maine Insane hospital, and Hon. F. M. Simpson of the Executive Council. The committee having the matter in charge made an exhaustive examination and, among other inquiries, investigated into the sleeping capacity of this institution. I quote from their report: "Your committee made a personal examination of all the wards and rooms of the hospital, in order to ascertain accurately its normal capacity

for the proper care of its inmates. They also made further examination of the quarters of the several wards after the patients had retired for the night, in order to learn by personal inspection the exact number who were occupying sleeping cots made up for the purpose in space used by them during the day for sitting, walking and recreation. We find the normal capacity of the Maine Insane hospital for patients is: Total capacity for males, 290; total capacity for females, 239; total capacity of the hospital, 529. We find sleeping on cots in the several halls, in the male wards 81, in female wards 93; in sleeping apartments used beyond their normal capacity, 23; total 197. The hospital, according to its original design was constructed for the care and accommodation of 529 patients. We find Dec. 20, 1894, in the hospital 677 patients, so that there would seem to have been at that date insufficient quarters for about 140 patients. This fact is more verified by our finding 197 patients sleeping outside of rooms intended for that purpose, or crowding those already occupied. The maximum number of patients at any time in the hospital during the past two years has been 714, so that at this time there must have been an over crowded condition of the hospital represented by 185 patients."

The above condition of the hospital was found after a most thorough investigation of the hospital by the above named committee, representing in December, 1894, a surplus of patients above the normal capacity of the institution to the extent of 148 patients. Since that period the number of patients has gradually increased, so that since the first of January of the present year the maximum number of patients has been 723. The probable average number of patients since the first of the year has been 725, representing an excess of patients over the normal capacity of the institution of 196, or with its maximum number of patients representing a surplus of 203 patients. No additional provisions have been made for the accommodation of patients since the report of the committee of 1894.

Very truly yours,
BIGELOW T. SANBORN.

It seems to me that this question resolves itself to this, is there an existing need today in the direction of helping our brothers and sisters who have been deprived of the ability to help themselves? Is there a lack of capacity in this hospital at Augusta? Shall we stand by the existing needs of this class of people? We are not so poverty stricken that we cannot care for our own, and let us vote for this appropriation.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Smith of Presque Isle, to indefinitely postpone the resolve, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion to indefinitely postpone was agreed to by a vote of 69 for to 62 against.

Yea—Ames, Ayer, Bither, Boynton, Blanchard, Briggs, Burse, Burton, Chandler,

Coffin of Shapleigh, Coffin of Thorndike, Conant, Cox, Cram, Currier, Cushman, Day, Donnell, Edmunds, Gagnon, Garvin, Goodrich, Hamilton of Biddeford, Hill, Holbrook, Hurd, Hutchins, Hutchinson, Kinsman, Kneeland, Lane, Levensaler, Lincoln, Littlefield of Kennebunk, Luce, Martin, Maxwell, Merrill of Bluehill, Merrill of Portland, Moore of Deering, Moore of Moscow, Murray, O'Neil, Pattangall, Penley, Pratt, Purinton, Reed, Rounds, Sanborn, Sawyer, Searls, Shaw of Cumberland, Shaw of Saco, Smith of Masardis, Smith of Presque Isle, Staples, Starbird, Tarbell, Thompson, Thurston, Violette, Walton, Wheeler, Whiting, York—69.

Nay—Andrews, Austin, Brown, Burnham, Burns, Burrill, Cook, Davis, Dickey, Dudley, Durgin, Fernald of Levant, Fernald of Poland, Floyd, Fogg, Fogler, Forest, Furbush, Gilman, Golder, Goodwin, Gowell, Greenleaf, Guernsey, Hamilton of Mattawamkeag, Hathaway, Hathorn, Holmes, Houghton, Hussey, Jewell, Jones, Knowlton of Newburg, Knowlton of Portland, Larrabee of Portland, Larrabee of Sebago, Littlefield of Vinalhaven, Longley, Macomber, Mason, McIntire, Mitchell, Murchie, Murphy, Palmer, Patten, Pearl, Peirce, Philbrook, Prince, Rodick, Rowell of Kittery, Saunders, Shepard, Simpson, Smith of Hampden, Spear, Stetson, Talbot, Wilson, Young—62.

Absent—Britton, Chatto, Daggett, Gardner, Hancock, Littlefield of Belfast, Maxcy, Newcomb, Pope, Robinson, Rowell of East Livermore, Sewall, Laurilow, Whelden—14.

Paired—Kaler, yes, Williams, no; King, yes, Tolman, no; Weeks, yes, Noble, No.

An act relating to discontinuing schools and conveying school children.

Mr. Hamilton of Biddeford, offered amendment "B" to strike out the word "ten" in the sixth line and insert the word "six."

The amendment was adopted, the bill was read twice as amended and assigned for tomorrow morning.

Bill relating to the traffic in dead human bodies.

On motion of Mr. O'Neil of Biddeford, this bill was assigned for consideration for tomorrow morning.

On motion of Mr. Macomber of Augusta,

Adjourned.