

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.]

SENATE.

Tuesday, March 2, 1897.

The Senate met according to adjournment and was called to order by the President.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Livingston of Augusta.

Journal of Friday read and approved.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

HOUSE BILLS READ AND ASSIGNED.

An act for the better protection of girls.

An act to authorize Frederick A. Staples to build and maintain a wharf in the tide waters of Piscataquis river, town of Elliot, county of York.

Resolve in favor of the Eastern Maine General Hospital.

Resolve in favor of the Bangor Children's Home.

Resolve in favor of Lincoln Plantation, No. 5, Range 2, Oxford county.

The following bills, petitions, etc., were presented and referred:

JUDICIARY.

By Mr. Stearns of Aroostook—Bill an act additional to chapter 31 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the sale of property deposited in public warehouses on which charges thereon shall not have been paid.

LEGAL AFFAIRS.

By Mr. Clason of Kennebec—Bill an act to amend section 13 of chapter 143 of the Revised Statutes relating to duties of municipal officers.

Bill an act entitled an act to supply the people of South Gardiner with pure water.

INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME.

By Mr. Savage of Androscoggin—Petition of J. E. Fletcher and more than 1000 others of Auburn, Lewiston, Minot, Poland, Buckfield, Mechanic Falls, Hartford, Turner and other towns, for a law to prevent the trapping of foxes.

By Mr. Grindle of Hancock—Petition of Allen Henderson and 33 others of Bluehill in favor of a close time on deer in Long Island Bluehill, for a period of five years.

By Mr. Clason of Kennebec—Resolve providing for the building of a hatch house at Caribou.

The president called Mr. Chamberlain of Lincoln to the chair, who presided for a part of the session.

READ AND ASSIGNED.

Resolve in favor of Bluehill academy.

Resolve in favor of Parsonsfield seminary, Parsonsfield, Maine.

An act to incorporate the Rangeley Water Company.

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

An act to amend section 2 of chapter 58 of the Revised Statutes as amended by chapter 94 of the Public Laws of 1891, relating to election of members of the board of agriculture.

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

An act for the protection of beaver.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. Roberts for the committee on education reported ought to pass, bill, in new draft, an act to provide for the examination of candidates for positions of teachers in the public schools of the State. Report accepted and tabled for printing under rule.

PASSED TO BE ENGROSSED.

An act relating to chapter 136 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, entitled, an act to incorporate the Sabattus Water Company.

An act to extend the rights, powers and privileges of the public works.

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

An act relating to the Portland Safe Deposit Company.

An act to ratify and confirm the organization and acts of the New Portland and Eustis Telephone and Telegraph Company and to make legal and valid certain doings of said company.

TABLED.

An act to amend chapter 258 of the Public Laws of 1893, as amended by chapter 130 of the Public Laws of 1895, relating to the taxation of savings banks. This bill came up on its first reading and was tabled on motion by Mr. Engel of Penobscot.

Resolve in favor of Lucinda Barrows. This resolve came up on its second reading and was tabled on motion by Mr. Wyman of Washington.

Resolve in favor of an appropriation for the town of Hollis. This resolve came up on its second reading and was tabled on motion by Mr. Savage of Androscoggin.

PASSED TO BE ENACTED.

An act to create a lien on leather.

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

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

An act to amend section 2 of chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes as amended by chapter 179 of the Public Laws of 1893 relating to libels for divorce.

An act to regulate the taking of eels and whitefish.

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

An act relating to the incorporation of the Portland Female Provident Association.

An act to authorize the Auburn and Turner Railroad Company to make a loan.

An act to incorporate the South Branch Improvement Company.

An act to confirm the organization of the Hathorne Fancy Forging Company and to change its name to that of the Hathorne Manufacturing Company.

FINALLY PASSED.

Resolve authorizing a temporary loan for the year 1897.

Resolve authorizing a temporary loan for the year 1898.

Resolve for an appropriation for the use of the commissioner of sea and shore fisheries.

Resolve in favor of aid in building a bridge across Sandy Stream in Lexington Plantation.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On motion by Mr. Roberts of Oxford, an act to amend section 4 of chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes as amended by section 2 of chapter 18 of the Public Laws of 1891 and to amend section 5 of chapter 58 of the Revised Statutes as amended by chapter 125 of the Public Laws of 1887 relating to the board of agriculture, was taken from the table and referred to the committee on agriculture.

On motion by Mr. Drummond of Cumberland, an act to incorporate the city of Deering Water Company, was taken from the table, and the Senate concurred with the House in its reference to the committee on legal affairs.

On motion by Mr. Heald of Kennebec, an act to amend chapter 30 and chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes, relating to inland fisheries and game, was taken from the table and referred to the committee on inland fisheries and game.

On motion by Mr. Savage of Androscoggin, an act establishing the Maine School for the Deaf, was taken from the table.

Mr. Savage: I see, Mr. President, that this bill provides for creating a school for the deaf as a state institution. I am aware that the State in times past has contributed considerable sums of money for the support and education of these very unfortunate people. It seemed to me the other day when I tabled it that it was a matter that should at least receive a little further explanation than appears from anything on the face of the bill, and I simply bring it up now in order that there may be some statement made to the Senate concerning the bill.

Mr. Drummond of Cumberland: As the senator from Androscoggin has said, this bill provides for the State taking charge of what has been known in the past as the Portland School for the Deaf and Dumb. Apparently this might impose some further burden of expense upon the State, but I want to say in the outset that it does not. So far as the expenses of this school are concerned, those expenses have been borne in the past by the State, and I cannot see how in any way it will impose any further burden upon the State, except as the school may grow.

The Portland School for the Deaf was established under the protection and help of Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill and John B. Hudson, in 1876, both of those gentlemen at that time being residents of Portland. It started with three pupils and one teacher, and through the generosity of another citizen of Portland, rooms were

procured for it in a business block, and the school was there carried on for some years. It gradually increased, the pupils coming from all sections of the State, until it outgrew its quarters at that time. In the meantime, in 1879, a few years after this school had been established, the Legislature passed an act providing substantially that the governor could direct children of this character to be sent to the school at the expense of the State, the State not only paying their tuition, board and expenses of schooling, but even their traveling expenses back and forth, and I believe, as I remember it now, limiting that expense to \$175 for each scholar. In 1885 it was found that this amount was small, and it was then increased to \$200 and that has been the amount that has been expended by the State since for this purpose, \$200 for each scholar.

The school has been under the management of the school committee of Portland almost from its inception, and after it had been found that it had outgrown its quarters in the business block that I have spoken of, the city school committee provided quarters for it in one of the public schools, and that school was devoted entirely to that purpose. Now at the present time there are 67 scholars, and the Governor and Council, under the law, have been paying to the city treasurer of Portland at the rate of \$200 apiece, about \$12,000 a year, for the maintenance of this school, there being some six or seven scholars whose parents have been able and have paid their tuition.

Two years ago, those peculiarly interested in the school there in Portland came to the Legislature and asked the Legislature to provide a dormitory for the school, the children up to that time having been boarded around in one place and another in the city, as they best could, and the Legislature appropriated \$16,000, which amount was expended under the direction of the member of the Governor's Council in buying and fitting up and preparing a dormitory adjoining the school building, wherein these deaf and dumb children were receiving their education. Since that dormitory was prepared, those in charge of the school have succeeded in maintaining the school and caring for the children on this \$200 a piece that they have received.

Now today the only purpose of this act is simply to put the institution where it really belongs as a State institution, and the city of Portland, recognizing the benefit that it is doing to the unfortunate children of this character all throughout the State, have very generously offered to give to the State the school building and the land upon which it stands, provided the State assumes the management and support of the school in the future. Now this is the full purpose of the bill, which has been drafted upon the lines of the acts establishing the normal schools, and will not, so far as I can see, add any further expense to the State except so far as possibly the school may increase in numbers.

Mr. Savage: If I understand the senator correctly, then, the only bearing that

this has, so far as the financial part of it is concerned, is that the State is now appropriating \$200 a year for each of these pupils, which has been found sufficient to carry on the school without any other assistance, and that instead of appropriating \$200 a pupil hereafter, we should simply maintain them and take care of them at whatever the cost may be. I think myself that a school of this kind for teaching the deaf and dumb should be a State institution and I am very glad of the explanation made by the senator from Cumberland, and hope the bill will pass.

The bill was then read the second time and passed to be engrossed.

The president of the Senate resumed the chair and presided during the remainder of the session.

GORHAM STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Resolve in favor of the Gorham State Normal school, came up by special assignment.

Upon motion by Mr. Pike of York, the resolve was taken from the table. Mr. Pike offered the following amendment.

Senate amendment A. Amend by striking out in the first line the words "twenty thousand" and inserting in place thereof the words "twelve thousand;" also by striking out in the third line the words "thirteen thousand" and inserting in place thereof the words "eight thousand."

Mr. Pike: Mr. President, in this matter I do not feel that I have the responsibility of this Legislature upon my shoulders, but I do feel that we should exercise, in some sense, economy. We have heard a great deal of it; in fact, I recognize it as the parent of liberty and ease, of prosperity and happiness. We hear much of it, but we see little. From some combination, or for some reason, all these large appropriations however apparently exorbitant, seem to have passage. I have a constituency at home who are honest and industrious. I have just been home to those people and I find that they feel that we are extravagant here. They asked me to put myself on record against these extravagant measures. I believe, sir, that this resolve, coming at this time, is extravagant, inasmuch as it calls for \$33,000 to complete a boarding house, where \$5,000 has already been expended, with no guarantee that it will be completed. I know it is a delicate matter to oppose educational interests. I do not consider this an educational matter, nothing of the kind.

The school is prosperous. By their last report they tell us that they are in as prosperous condition as they have ever been before. For two and a half years they have been without a dormitory, and in my own mind it is quite clear that that is one of the reasons of their present prosperity. It is very true that this school has hardly met the expectations of its friends, although it is favorably located near so many people of our larger cities, with nice railroad accommodations and facilities. There is some reason why it has not succeeded better than it has, and I take the ground that one reason is

because it has been subject to dormitory rules and regulations. I believe it sincerely. This is not really a question in my mind as to whether this dormitory, that is now a boarding house, under way of completion, shall be completed. Of course, at some time it must be completed, but it does not seem to me that it is a case of burning necessity, or that it is anything in the interests of suffering humanity. We have matters that cannot be delayed, but this school is prosperous, and every pupil can be accommodated in good shape, without paying an exorbitant price for board. I find that the ruling price there is \$2.75, and that quite a number of the pupils are accommodated at the hotel. And, by the way, up to the time of the burning of the dormitory, I know that it was impossible to support a hotel in the village of Gorham. Now they have a good, respectable house there, a first-class village hotel. There are also families without number who are dependent upon what little revenue they get from keeping boarders in that village. Now I intend always to do what is best for the greatest number, and since this school is in a prosperous condition and everyone can be accommodated, it does not seem to me that it is unreasonable to ask these people to wait a while. I wish that we could all have what we ask. I wish that we felt it in our power and that we felt it was advisable to grant these people all they ask for this purpose, but there are other matters which are more important, which we must consider. The insane must be taken care of, the unfortunate, as in this case just brought to mind by the senator from Cumberland. All of those things are burning necessities, while in his matter it seems to me that no one suffers from a little delay. The matter of saving the difference between \$20,000 and \$33,000 may not seem to you a matter of much importance, but I tell you, gentlemen, that the time never has been when \$13,000 in the State of Maine was so much of an item as it is, today. Now I wish to go on record against this resolve of \$33,000, simply because I believe it is exorbitant and something which is not absolutely necessary.

Mr. Walls of Knox: I presume every senator present understands the object of these normal schools. The State of Maine expends in common schools in round numbers, \$1,638,598 for the benefit of the pupils in the State. As I understand, the object of these normal schools is to prepare our teachers to give those pupils a practical education, and we are aware that persons who are specially fitted for a purpose are more valuable. As the report of our State superintendent shows, many of the schools in the rural districts of the State are being taught by teachers who are totally unfit, and that the money is partially, and I might say, almost wholly thrown away. As I understand the object, these schools are for the purpose of fitting those teachers that the services they render may be worthy of their remuneration.

Now the Legislature decided, two years ago, that Gorham should have a dormi-

tory. Whether it was wise or not, it is not for me to say. They voted an appropriation for that purpose and it has been used. It has built a wing and has built it in such a way that it is necessary to complete it or what we have got there is worthless. The committee found it in that condition, and those who came before the committee in its interest were questioned quite thoroughly, as members present can say, and the educational committee is not in favor of expending any more money, if I understand it, than what it deems actually necessary.

Now these items have been so arranged that all can read them, as they have been brought out to show the particulars. It appears at the present time that they have overdrawn \$1022.07. They ask for this main building, \$17,327.25; for plumbing, \$2236.50, and if you have had any experience in plumbing, you know that the appropriation asked for this would not be any too much; for steam heating, \$4200. The architect's bill is \$1188.19. They ask for an elevator, \$250; and furnishings for the whole building, \$4600. They ask to put in a water service for the benefit not only of the pupils, but for fire purposes, and show that the expense would be \$1325, and the couplings and hose, and other things, about \$250. To grade the grounds, it will take \$600. We questioned those who came before us very closely on every point, and it was our desire to get the estimate lowered, if we could do so, but we found by questioning the architect and those who were interested or knew anything about it, that it could not be successfully carried out. Before I forget it, I will state here, as some say that this may not be the end of it, that I am authorized to state on behalf of ex-Governor Robie, that he will donate \$2000 in addition to the amount here, to make sure of the completion, and that there is no question of their coming back to the Legislature in the future for anything in this direction. Now, so far as that goes, this town and the citizens down there have presented to the State of Maine for the purposes of a normal school, buildings and land estimated to be worth \$40,000. They have presented it to the State, hoping and trusting, of course, that the State of Maine would be magnanimous enough to perpetuate these buildings and keep them in good repair. The dormitory there was burned and the State had no insurance on it, as I understand. Now are we under any moral obligation as a State to take care of those buildings after they have been given to us? I will read a little from the reply that Gen. Connor made when they were presented. He said: "I am confident that I stand in small danger of using words of undue warmth and earnestness in expressing the sentiments with which my colleagues and myself regard this munificent gift which you now make to the State. To say that we are so well satisfied of the sufficiency of the property you donate as to feel warranted in accepting it is an entirely inadequate statement of the estimation in which it is held by us. It is in the highest degree gratifying to receive in the name of the State these spacious grounds,

these stately and commodious buildings, dedicated to the noblest uses, the free offering of generous and public-spirited citizens." Further he says: "The new normal school enters upon its existence under the most favorable auspices. Situated on a convenient eminence, commanding a wide, typical New England prospect, comprising the mountains and the sea, the city, villages and rural scenes; in the midst of this historic town and among an intelligent and refined people, traditionally friendly and helpful to scholars, in consequence of years of association with successive generations of pupils of the academy and the seminary; provided with ample accommodations for boarding pupils and fairly equipped in all respects for its work, no influence or provision seems wanting to make it a power in the school system of the State." And then he said, and guaranteed to those people in receiving this, which any honest man would guarantee as Governor of the State of Maine: "The State will not fail to continue to provide for the worthy conduct of the school."

It looks to me, Mr. President, that the State is not only under obligations to the normal school itself, but as in honor bound they are under obligations to keep and perpetuate in that beautiful town of Gorham a normal school and dormitory and all the things necessary to make that school a success. I hope that the amendment will not prevail.

Mr. Roberts of Oxford: It seems to me that this is a matter of great importance and should receive our careful consideration before this amendment is adopted. My friend, the senator from York, has told us that we should exercise economy, and I agree with him, but I wish to say, and I know it is admitted on the part of all the senators here, that there is economy, and there is also a wise economy. I believe it is a wise economy for this State to appropriate money enough today, or at this session of the Legislature, to complete this dormitory, and I believe it would be an unwise economy for us to appropriate the \$20,000 and leave the matter hanging to be completed two years from now. I believe it should be the policy of this State, when it undertakes to erect a building like this one, costing only a few thousand dollars, to appropriate money sufficient to complete it, and not give to it a few thousand, with the privilege of coming back in two years from now. Here is an institution of learning, an institution that belongs to this State, and one that has done good work for the people of this State, and the land upon which these buildings stood, the building that is now occupied for school purposes and the dormitory which was burned, was given to the State by the citizens of Gorham. Four years ago in the House I remember of a bill being presented providing that these normal school buildings should be insured, and it was voted down, and that being the fact, is not this State under obligation to provide a dormitory; and being under obligation to provide this dormitory, should it not be done expedi-

tiously? Why, two years have already passed. It takes two years more to expend this money. If they are to come back in two years from now for money to complete it, that means six years to build a small building like this. Now I believe it is wise economy to appropriate enough today, to complete the buildings, and as the senator from Knox, has already said, the trustees say that they will not come back for anything more; that a patriotic citizen of Gorham will give \$2000 in addition to the \$33,000. Now is not that \$2000 good interest on the extra \$13,000 above the amendment suggested by the senator from York? I have been told upon authority that I deem indisputable that students have been turned away from this institution in the last two years because they could not obtain boarding places, and I believe it is our duty, considering the condition of the common schools today, and that we are endeavoring to take measures so that the teachers of the common schools shall secure for themselves a normal training, that we provide institutions for them.

I know my friend claims that his constituents are anxious that he shall be economical. That may be the case with a few of them, but I have not seen coming in here any petitions from York county against the appropriation asked for in this resolve. I believe that the educated portion of the people of York county, the teachers of York county, and the majority of the people of York county, are in favor of this appropriation and the completion of this building. Mr. President, I do not believe there is a burning necessity to defeat this resolve. Let us pass it. Let us put this school on good footing and then demand of it that it shall do good work, and I know they will do good work. Mr. President, I hope this amendment will be defeated and that the resolve shall be put upon its passage.

Mr. Morrill of Cumberland: Mr. President, we all understand that there has already been \$15,000 appropriated for this purpose. Now if we spend \$20,000 more and then the building is not completed and not ready for use, there is so much dead capital invested, and the object for which the building was started will not be accomplished. We have guaranteed that if they get their full amount asked for, this building will be completed and they will not be here again. That is a fine thing for us to hear, but I think it is true when they come to this Legislature and get \$5000 or \$10,000 or \$15,000 or \$20,000 and do not get what they want, they are always putting in an appearance here for more and more. I have the utmost assurance that this will not be the case, but if we give them the \$20,000, they are dead sure to come here again and it would be a question in my mind whether the other \$13,000 that this bill calls for now over and above the \$20,000 that is proposed here would fill the bill. I think that instead of the \$13,000 filling the bill, it would be more liable to be \$15,000 or \$20,000. They will not pursue the same course if they do not get

enough, perhaps, that they would if we took them at their word and gave them what they asked for, with the assurance that they should make their plans to finish the work and maintain their dignity as good citizens in this State. Therefore I shall agree with Senator Roberts from Oxford county, and, from my view of looking at it, it is a financial transaction to give them what they want and wind it up. I am looking at this from a business standpoint, saying nothing about the convenience of scholars. I look at it as a matter of money, and I think the cheapest way out is to give them what they ask for and let them complete it and wind it up.

Mr. Hargraves of York: I am free to acknowledge that when this appropriation was first reported by the committee, it seemed to me unreasonably large, but I have endeavored to inform myself somewhat, in talk with the committee, to ascertain their reasons for making this report, and I believe from the conditions that they are justified in so doing. I represent a constituency that adjoins, as a matter of course, that of Senator Pike, and strange to say, they demand that a dormitory of some kind at least be built. Many students from that locality along the Portland & Rochester Road attend school at Gorham. Therefore I shall be under obligations to vote for the appropriation as reported by the committee.

The question being upon the adoption of the amendment offered by the senator from York, seven voting in the affirmative and 16 in the negative, the amendment was lost.

Mr. Pike: Mr. President, I have an amendment which seems to me to be reasonable and fair. Amendment "B." Add to said resolve the words, "the amount of \$13,000 appropriated for the year 1898 shall not be paid out of the State treasury until all the work mentioned in said resolve is completed."

It is current in my part of the country, in fact, a gentleman from Gorham in whom I have the utmost confidence told me, that one of their carpenters in the town told him that the architect said it would require from \$10,000 to \$15,000 above and beyond the \$33,000 called for in this resolve to build this boarding house. In order that we may know what we are about, I have introduced this amendment, hoping that it will have a passage, for it seems to me fair. Our esteemed citizen, Gov. Robie, guarantees to furnish \$2000, in case there may be a deficiency. I fail to see how that settles the matter beyond question and I hope that the senators will consider this amendment favorably.

Mr. Clason of Kennebec: Do I understand that the amendment provides that the whole \$13,000 shall not be paid?

Mr. Pike: Yes sir.

Mr. Clason: It seems to me as if the amendment offered by the gentleman from York is not practical. It is necessary in prosecuting the work during 1898 that the bills be paid as they go along; at least, the workmen will expect their

wages as they go along. If we want any penalty attached to it, make a small penalty of the last thousand or two thousand dollars, or something like that, and it would be more practicable than the amendment offered by the senator from York. I should be opposed to any amendment of that kind, for I believe that as a State institution it should be built properly, according to the plans and the statement of facts we have here from the committee on education. I hope the amendment offered by the senator from York will not prevail.

Mr. Pike: As to whether the amount is \$13,000 or \$10,000 I am not particular. I would like to arrange it in some way so that we may know that this boarding house will be completed at this time, and I will withdraw the amendment and make the necessary change.

Mr. Engel of Penobscot: Mr. President, I did not intend to take part in this debate, because I know very well that the committee in charge of the resolve are amply able to defend it, but this amendment B is entirely without precedent. We have agreed to build a dormitory for them because the State has neglected to insure the property, and I think wisely so. They simply come here and ask us to rebuild it. Why should we insinuate that the men who constitute the board of trustees are not capable of carrying on this little building unless we tell them what to do and how to do it? I think it is not right, and I think that my friend from York has not given it due consideration. I know that he would not conduct his own private business in this way, because the builder or contractor, when he knows he has to wait for his pay, will not do it as he will if he knows that he is going to get it from time to time as the work progresses. If I have any reputation, it is for being a good business man, and I know the senator from York has a like reputation, and why should we be asked to put a rider on this resolve such as we would not do in our own private affairs? I sincerely hope that this amendment will be unanimously rejected.

Mr. Billings of Waldo: I rise for the purpose of asking for information. I want to vote intelligently and right. I desire at the same time that there shall be an end to this call for appropriations to finish a work already commenced. I have not yet learned that there is anything definite with regard to the future of this measure before the Senate. If we appropriate \$33,000, shall it be certain that the building will be completed, and that there shall not be a further demand upon the people of Maine for another appropriation? I am in favor of either appropriating enough to finish that building, or not vote a dollar. Let us, today, either do the work thoroughly or not do it at all. Although I do not speak as a financier, and have no reputation as a financial man, looking at it from my standpoint, it is better for the institution to wait two years or four years and then have the building completed, than it is to appropriate perhaps two-thirds enough. Let us have a guarantee, today,

that that will complete this building. It may not be absolutely necessary to have a dormitory at Gorham, but if I have been correctly informed, there have been dormitories in every Normal school in the State of Maine. Let us complete it like men and go back to our constituents and say it was necessary to complete this thing, or we should have been dunned year after year for more. I am in favor of a guarantee, and if this amendment here will give us that, I am in favor of it.

Mr. Grindle of Hancock: I wish to say that I voted in favor of appropriating the sum of \$33,000 on the ground, as it was understood, that that would complete the building and that would be the end of it. I certainly should have voted for the amendment to cut it down to \$20,000 but for that. That being the understanding, what impropriety is there of passing the amendment withholding certain parts of this appropriation until the work is completed? I cannot see why that is not businesslike.

Mr. Walls: Mr. President, I wish to state that the trustees came before the committee and informed them, and this is one of the considerations upon which we reported favorably on the resolve, that this should complete it. If it had not been the understanding, you would not have had any resolve before you in this shape. The trustees assured us on their honor that this shall be the end of it, but to make the thing more sure, the ex-Governor has guaranteed that he will add \$2000 more to show that they mean to stop this thing and let this be the end of it. If this was not the end of it, I would vote against it as quickly as you or anyone else.

Mr. Drummond of Cumberland: I think from the assurances that have been given us here by those who are interested in this institution that there can be no question but this appropriation is intended and fully expected to complete this dormitory. I understand that before the \$15,000 granted two years ago was expended, plans and specifications were made for this building. Estimates were made and this \$33,000 that we are voting them today, is within the architect's estimate of the amount necessary to fully complete the building, so I think we can with full assurance vote this money to them, today, feeling that in two years from now there will be no further call for money for the purpose of completing the building. Further, I hope that the amendment introduced by the senator from York, will not pass. It seems to me very strange business methods. Here are men, day laborers, who need their daily wages, absolutely need them to live upon, and they must be paid. If this \$10,000 or \$13,000—that was the amount, I believe?

Mr. Pike: I have changed the amendment so as to make it \$1000.

Mr. Drummond: Then if even this \$1000 is kept in the hands of the treasurer as a guarantee, it simply means that for some time a certain class of men must be deprived of their daily wages, and \$1000 left in the treasury is no guarantee whatever. We better vote this entire resolve

rather than cast the reflection upon those men who have this building in their hands, that we fear they are going to use this money dishonorably and not do what we expect they will with it, build the building so that two years from now it can be used as a dormitory and no more calls be made upon the State.

Mr. McCullough of Washington: I voted for this appropriation with the full knowledge and understanding that this \$33,000 would complete that dormitory. Four years ago in the other House I was in favor of the State insuring this building. The measure was voted down. Two years ago, after they had had the fire at Gorham, I was in favor of the resolve appropriating money to build that dormitory. I am in favor of it now, because I believe the State should fulfill its obligations that it owes morally to the men who gave these buildings to the State. If this \$33,000 will not finish the building that they ask for, let us make it enough and not have them coming up here every year and asking for more. I have the utmost confidence in the trustees of that institution that when they come before this committee and upon their honor declare that this is the end, they will fulfill it. I am in favor of this resolve. I was going to say, if I have the good fortune to be back here two years from now, I would oppose any measure for any more money for that institution. I hope the amount will be appropriated that the resolve calls for.

Mr. Pike withdrew the former amendment "B" and offered the following substitution:

Amendment "B." Add to said resolve the words, "that the amount of \$1000 be appropriated for the year 1898 shall not be paid out of the State treasury until the work mentioned in said resolve is completed."

The question being upon the adoption of this amendment, 11 voting in the affirmative and 13 in the negative, it was refused passage.

Upon motion by Mr. Roberts, the resolve was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Pike of York, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Tuesday, March 2, 1897.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Andrews of Garland.

Papers from the Senate disposed on in concurrence.

The following Senate bills were read and assigned:

An act in relation to the Rumford Falls and Buckfield Railroad Company.

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

An act relating to appeals in case of damages for land taken for ways.

An act to amend chapter 30, of the Public Laws of 1895, relating to liens on buildings.

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

An act relating to the Coburn Steamboat Company.

Senate amendment "A" to this bill was adopted, and the bill as amended was read a second time and assigned for tomorrow morning.

An act relating to the organization of the Washington County Railroad.

Petitions, bills etc., presented and referred:

(Mr. Pattangall of Machias, in the chair).

JUDICIARY.

By Mr. Hamilton of Biddeford—Bill an act to regulate the interest on money.

By Mr. Hutchinson of Auburn—Bill an act in relation to the care of convicts who are sick at expiration of sentence.

By Mr. Palmer of Bangor—Bill an act to amend section 12, of chapter 100, of the Public Laws of 1891, in relation to the protection of forests.

By Mr. Philbrook of Waterville—Bill an act to amend the charter of the Castine Water Company. (Received under suspension of the rules).

LEGAL AFFAIRS.

By Mr. Newcomb of Eastport—Bill an act authorizing cities and towns to accept conveyances of burial lots in trust and to provide for recording of such conveyances.

By Mr. Hill of Portland—Bill an act to amend sections 6 and 8, of chapter 81, of the Revised Statutes, relating to endorsement of writs.

By Mr. Powers of Paris—Remonstrance of Hon. George A. Wilson and 136 others of Paris, against the passage of an act entitled an act to give the Oxford Light Company certain powers not granted by the general law; remonstrance of H. N. Bolster and 133 others, against the same.

By Mr. Walton of Skowhegan—Bill an act in relation to suits for taxes; petition of A. G. Blunt and 29 others, asking for amendment to charter of the Somerset Traction Company; of Roland P. Stone and 304 others for the same.

EDUCATION.

By Mr. Ames of Jefferson—Petition of J. S. Johnson and 33 others of Jefferson, for equalization of the school tax.

RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS AND EXPRESSES.

By Mr. Walton of Skowhegan—Petition of A. S. C. Hall and 48 others of Madison, and Skowhegan, for extension of the charter of the Skowhegan and Athens Railroad Company.

MERCANTILE AFFAIRS AND INSURANCE.

By Mr. Mason of Bristol—Petition of F. H. Heselton and others, for change in insurance laws.

INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME.

By Mr. Young of Hiram—Resolve for a better enforcement of fish and game laws by establishing a permanent fund.