

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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

1897.

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SENATE.

Tuesday, March 16, 1897.

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

Prayer by Rev. Mr. George of Gardiner. Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

House report of the committee on judiciary, reporting ought to pass will an act to prevent incompetent persons from conducting the business of apothecaries, was read, and on motion by Mr. Chamberlain of Lincoln, tabled pending acceptance in concurrence.

Bill an act in relation to the sale of pressed hay.

This bill in the House was indefinitely postponed. The Senate non-concurred and passed the bill to be engrossed. The House insisted and appointed as committee of conference on the part of the House, Messrs. Dickey of Fort Kent, Weeks of Fairfield, and Goodrich of Maxfield. On motion by Mr. Clason of Kennebec, the Senate adhered and the Chair joined to the committee of conference on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Clason of Kennebec, Merrill of Somerset, and Roberts of Oxford.

HOUSE BILLS READ AND ASSIGNED.

An act to establish bank holidays and to abolish days of grace on commercial paper.

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

An act to incorporate the Lamoine Beach Water Company.

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 establish the "Maine Polyclinic."

An act authorizing the county commissioners of Cumberland county to negotiate a loan for payment of land damages in said county.

An act to amend chapter 506, of the Private and Special Laws of 1889, entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Deer-ing."

Bill an act to regulate the packing of sardines.

House amendments "A," "B," "D," and "E" were adopted in concurrence.

Mr. Wyman of Washington, offered Senate amendment "A." Strike out section 4, and insert the following:

Section 4. "Section 2, of this act shall not apply to certain articles of stock in possession of any packer of sardines when this act is approved, as follows: Decorated cans, tin plate, metal labels and cans of sardines, nor to goods packed previous to the approval of this act; but this exemption does not apply to any of the methods, processes or regulations in regard to canning sardines, or mending leaky cans provided for in this act.

All packers of sardines shall file with the commissioner of sea and shore fisheries or his warden within 10 days after the approval of this act a true list or schedule of all decorated cans, tin plate, metal labels or cans of sardines in his possession at the time of the approval of this act, subscribed and sworn to by said packer of sardines before a notary or justice of the peace, otherwise shall not obtain the benefits of this section."

Senate amendment "A" adopted and bill read and assigned as amended.

A communication was received from the Executive as follows:

Augusta, March 16, 1897.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor herewith to transmit a communication just received from Honorable W. L. Strong, mayor of the city of New York.

As the subject referred to is one in which our people must be deeply interested in common with patriotic citizens of all the states and as it has already assumed national importance, it seems to me proper that the Legislature should have an opportunity to express its judgment as to whether or not our State should be represented in New York upon this occasion and to take such action as they may deem necessary in the premises.

(Signed) LEWELLYN POWERS.

March 13, 1897.

Sir: The ceremonies attending the formal transfer to the city of New York of the Grant monument by the Grant Monument Association are to take place in this city on Tuesday, the 27th day of April next, and on behalf of our citizens I have the honor to extend to you a cordial invitation to be present with the members of your staff and as many of the troops of your State as possible to take part in the exercises incident to the occasion.

Inasmuch as this event may be regarded as of historical importance and of deep national interest it is earnestly hoped that you will be able to honor the occasion by your presence and thus aid in rendering a fitting tribute to the memory of one of our country's most illustrious citizens.

An early response is respectfully requested.

I am with great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

Chairman Grant Monument Municipal Inaugural Committee.

To His Excellency, Lewellyn Powers Governor of Maine.

On motion by Mr. Reynolds of Cumberland, the matter was referred to the committee on military affairs.

The following bills and petitions were received and referred:

JUDICIARY.

By Mr. Stearns of Aroostook—Bill an act to amend section 6, of chapter 132, of the public Laws of 1891, relating to punishment for intoxication.

By Mr. Savage of Androscoggin—Petition of A. D. Cornish and others, for an amendment to the charter of the municipal court of the city of Lewiston.

Bill an act to amend section 5, of chapter 226, of the private and Special Laws of 1895, relating to the capital stock of the Buckfield Aqueduct Company.

BANKS AND BANKING.

By Mr. Reynolds of Cumberland—Bill an act to incorporate the South Portland Trust and Banking Company.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Reynolds, for the committee on legal affairs, reported ought not to pass, bill an act to amend section 1, of chapter 493, of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, relating to the appointment of special officers to enforce police regulation among the Indian tribes of the State. Report accepted.

PASSED TO BE ENGROSSED.

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

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

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

An act additional to chapter 31, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the sale of property deposited in public warehouses on which the charges thereon shall not have been paid.

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

An act amending section 1, of chapter 297, of the Private and Special Laws of 1883, relating to dyke in the town of Milbridge.

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 accepting the legacy to the State of Maine by the will of the late 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.

Resolve in favor of roads in Jerusalem plantation.

Resolve in aid of Wiscasset bridge.

An act to amend section 31, of chapter 40, of the Revised Statutes, as amended by chapter 206, of the Public Laws of 1885, and by subsequent acts additional thereto and amendatory thereof, relating to migratory fish and fishways.

Mr. Savage of Androscoggin, offered amendment "A." Amend by striking out section 2.

Amendment adopted and bill passed to be engrossed as amended.

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

TABLED.

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

This bill came up on its second reading and was tabled on motion by Mr. Drummond of Cumberland, pending second reading.

An act to amend section 6 and section 9, of chapter 18, of the Revised Statutes, relating to ways.

This bill came up on its second reading, was read the second time and tabled on motion by Mr. Savage of Androscoggin, pending passage to be engrossed.

PASSED TO BE ENACTED.

An act to amend sections 7, 9 and 14, of chapter 106, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the issue and serving of venires.

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

An act to amend section 27, chapter 91, of the Revised Statutes, relating to liens.

An act to repeal chapter 53, of the Public Laws of 1895, entitled an act to amend section 2, of chapter 134, of the Public Laws of 1887, relating to the fortnightly payment of wages.

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

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

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

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

An act to amend an act authorizing the city of Lewiston to refund a part of its debt, approved February 18, 1897.

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

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

An act to legalize the doings of school district No. 5 in the town of Falmouth, and of the trustees of the Crispus Graves fund, so called, and to enable said trustees to convey and the inhabitants of said Falmouth to purchase the school building erected out of said fund in said district.

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

Laws of 1880, and as amended by chapter 106, of the Laws of 1895.

An act to incorporate the Eastport Street Railway.

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

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

An act to amend chapter 193, of the Kennebec & Franklin Railway.

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

An act to incorporate the Southport, Boothbay Harbor & Boothbay Telegraph and Telephone Co.

An act to extend and additional to the charter of the Oakland Water Co.

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

An act to amend section 4, of chapter 308, of the Private and Special Laws of 1889, as amended by section 1, chapter 232, of the Private and Special Laws of 1891, entitled an act to incorporate the Thorn Brook Dam Co.

An act to incorporate the Northern Development Co.

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

FINALLY PASSED.

Resolve in relation to the documentary history of the State of Maine.

Resolve in favor of Castine State Normal school.

Resolve in favor of Springfield State Normal school.

Resolve in favor of Westbrook Seminary.

Resolve in favor of East Corinth Academy.

Resolve in favor of Cherryfield Academy.

Resolve in favor of North Yarmouth Academy.

Resolve in favor of Monmouth Academy.

Resolve in favor of Wilton Academy.

Resolve in favor of Lee Normal Academy.

Resolve in favor of Leavitt Institute.

Resolve in favor of the city of Calais.

Resolve in favor of the town of Brunswick.

Resolve in favor of a road in Dallas plantation.

Resolve in favor of aid in building a highway bridge across the Mattawamkeag river at Kingman.

Resolve in favor of an appropriation to repair the bridge now existing across the Molunkus stream in Macwahoc plantation, county of Aroostook.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On motion by Mr. Drummond of Cumberland, bill an act in relation to the school committee of the city of Portland was taken from the table and passed to be enacted.

On motion by Mr. Stearns of Aroostook, bill an act in relation to accidents upon railroads and street railways, was taken from the table.

Mr. Stearns offered amendment A. Strike out the word "electric" in the third line of section 1, and the last four words of said section, "so far as applicable."

Amendment adopted, bill read the second time and passed to be engrossed as amended.

On motion by Mr. Savage of Androscoggin, bill an act to incorporate the Machias Lake Dam and Improvement Co., was taken from the table.

Mr. Savage offered Senate amendment A. Amend section 3 by striking out all of said section after the word "destination" in line 12, and insert in lieu thereof the following words: "Said corporation may enforce said lien in the manner provided in sections 38 and 39, of chapter 91, of the Revised Statutes, for enforcing liens on logs and lumber."

Amendment adopted, bill read second time and passed to be engrossed as amended.

On motion by Mr. Savage, bill an act to incorporate the Old Stream Dam and Improvement Co., was taken from the table.

Mr. Savage offered amendment A, the same wording as in the last preceding amendment, which was adopted, bill read the second time, and passed to be engrossed as amended.

On motion by Mr. Savage, bill an act to amend section 1, chapter 26, of the Private and Special Laws of 1887, relating to the taxation of certain plantations, was taken from the table.

Mr. Savage offered Senate amendment A. Amend title by striking out the words "of certain plantations," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "of Plantation Letter E. 27, Franklin, E. Franklin county, and Lang 45, Franklin 2, R. 3, W. B. K. P."

Amendment adopted, bill read the second time and passed to be engrossed as amended.

On motion by Mr. Savage, bill an act to incorporate the Lubec Electric Light and Power Co., was taken from the table.

Mr. Savage offered Senate amendment A. Amend section 9, by inserting after the word "all" in line 4, the following words: "but not to exceed the amount of capital stock subscribed for."

Amendment adopted and bill passed to be engrossed as amended.

On motion by Mr. Savage, bill an act to incorporate the Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co., and to authorize the construction of the same across navigable tide waters.

Mr. Savage offered Senate amendment A. Amend section 17 by inserting after the word "dollars" in line 4, the words, "but not exceeding the amount of capital stock subscribed for."

Amendment adopted, bill read the second time and passed to be engrossed as amended.

On motion by Mr. Savage, bill an act to authorize the Damariscotta Mills Water Power Co. to develop, sell and use electric power and to transmit by electricity for lease or sale, light, heat and power, was taken from the table, read once and tomorrow assigned.

On motion by Mr. Drummond, bill an act to amend an act incorporating the Saco River Telegraph and Telephone Co., was taken from the table.

Mr. Drummond offered Senate amendment A. Amend section 1 of said bill by adding thereto, after the word "Alfred" in the fourth line thereof, the following clauses:

So as, when amended, it will read as follows:

"Section 3—For the purposes of this act said corporation shall have, and the power is hereby granted, to erect its lines upon and along all highways, streets and bridges as now or hereafter traveled by teams carrying the United States mail through the towns of Alfred, Waterboro, Shapleigh, Acton, Newfield, Limington and Cornish, in the county of York, and in the town of Standish in the county of Cumberland, or upon town roads in said towns in the county of York and town of Standish, if deemed advisable, but in such a manner as not to incommode or endanger the customary public use thereof, and the company may cut down trees standing within the limits of said highways, streets or bridges, except fruit, ornamental and shade trees, when necessary for the erection, use and safety of its lines.

Amendment A adopted.

Senate amendment B. Amend section 2 by striking out the words, "Section 2, of said chapter 432, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: 'In the first and second lines of said section, and inserting in place thereof the following words: "Section 2, of chapter 432, of the Private and Special Laws of 1889, is hereby amended by striking out the word 'Saco' in the third line of said section, and inserting in place thereof the word 'Biddeford,' and by inserting after the word 'through,' in the fourth line, the words 'the city of Saco,' and by striking out all of said section after the word 'Standish,' in the fifth line thereof, and inserting the following words in place thereof: 'and branch lines within said towns. The location of all poles and lines under this charter are to be subject to such regulations as the municipal officers of said cities and towns shall prescribe.'"

Amendment B adopted. The bill was then passed to be engrossed as amended.

The following order came from the House, read and assigned:

Ordered, the Senate concurring on and after Friday, the 19th inst., two sessions shall be held daily, unless otherwise ordered, Sundays excepted, until the day of final adjournment; the afternoon session to commence at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Savage: I judge upon the terms of that order we should have to hold an afternoon session on Saturdays?

The Chair: I so consider it.

On motion by Mr. Savage, the order was laid on the table.

The following order came from the House, read and passed:

Ordered, the Senate concurring, all committees are directed to report finally on or before Friday, the 19th inst.

On motion by Mr. Savage, the order was laid on the table.

STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MECHANIC ARTS.

Resolve in favor of the trustees of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, tabled pending adoption in concurrence of House amendment and second reading, was taken from the table.

Mr. Walls of Knox, offered Senate amendment A. Amend by striking out lines 5 and 6, in the first paragraph of the resolve, and inserting in place thereof the words, "the sum of \$20,000."

A discussion ensued as to whether all proposed amendments to the resolve could be offered before action was taken upon any one of them.

The Chair: The Chair will rule that unless by unanimous consent, there should be action taken upon each amendment as it comes in order.

Unanimous consent was thereupon given for the introduction of all amendments at the present time.

Mr. Clason of Kennebec, offered Senate amendment B. Amend by striking out the words "twenty thousand" and inserting in place thereof the words, "fifteen thousand."

Mr. Clason offered Senate amendment C. Amend by striking out lines 7, 8 and 9, and substitute in place thereof the following: "Resolved, that the said trustees are hereby directed to charge all students a reasonable tuition, but that they may abate said tuition to such worthy pupils residing in the State as may be financially unable to pay the same."

Mr. Savage offered Senate amendment D. Amend by striking out the word "ten" in line 4 of the bill, and insert in place thereof the word "two."

Mr. Clason: Mr. President and gentlemen of the Senate. There seems to be an impression prevalent among some of the warmest friends of the State college, that only those are friends of that institution who are in favor of the highest appropriation, and those who are not in favor of the highest appropriation are its enemies. This places myself and others in a false position. I have always voted for the largest appropriations, but it seems to me that the demands made by the college this winter have been so excessive, and their claim as regards their future history so extravagant, that a full discussion of all the facts should be had before we decide what is to be the

future policy of the State toward the college. If we pass the resolve appropriating \$25,000 a year for the next 10 years, that will not be the whole amount that will be asked for the next 10 years. We all of us know that every two years from now until the 10 years have expired, the State college will need and will claim large sums of money for better buildings, better apparatus and better accommodations than they have at the present time, that will amount to as much as this appropriation calls for, that is, \$250,000 in the next 10 years. If I am correct in my conjecture, there is \$500,000 dollars that will have to be appropriated and paid during the next 10 years. In two or four years from now the State college will come here and say, the \$25,000 appropriated for 250 students is not enough for the 500 or 600 that we now have. We need more money, and the result is that they must have it. If you believe that the State of Maine can and ought to appropriate that amount of money, then it will be only right and consistent for you to vote for the \$25,000. And when we do that, we substantially place this State college upon the common school system of our State and it has a right to demand money out of the common school funds. The only limit in the amount will be the limit in the number of students that the college has. I am not in favor of this appropriation, because I do not think the State is able to pay so much money for the State college. We know what our State has done for the public schools, for our High schools, Normal schools and seminaries, and for all the colleges. I claim that the State has been liberal to all these institutions up to the present time. And I was surprised to be confronted by the statement made by one of the leading educators, that the State of Maine had been niggardly toward these higher institutions of learning and that as the result of the parsimony of our State we have not so many students attending college in our State as there are attending college in other states of the Union—as the poor, illiterate states of the South. Statistics have been scattered broadcast over our State, and especially among the legislators here, comparing the State of Maine with other states of our Union, and comparing the assessed wealth per capita and the number of students per 100,000 of population with those of other states. I find on looking this paper over, no word of explanation. The State of Maine has not so many students attending college as has the state of South Carolina. This led me to investigate somewhat, because I recognize the fact that if the State of Maine is behind the state of South Carolina, we ought to do something to put the proud State of Maine on an equality with the poor and illiterate state of South Carolina. Here, in New England, 18 years after the landing of the Pilgrims, was founded Harvard college. Since then a large number of colleges have sprung up all over New England

and they are all of a high grade—and this requires all of our finishing schools to be of a high grade. In the Western colleges from 30 to 36 per cent. of the whole number of students who claim to be attending these universities are in the preparatory grades, so there is no comparison whatever to be made between the colleges of the East and the colleges of the West. On looking over these statistics I find we have 1103 students attending college in Maine with a population of 661,000 and rank the 32d in number of students attending college. We rank in wealth, 19th, with the per capita wealth \$467.61. I find in South Carolina there are 1983 students attending college to a population of 1,151,000. Rank in students, 30th. Number of students 103 where Maine has 100. Rank in wealth, 42d—\$146 per capita. I want to add a few statistics to what we have here. In the first place South Carolina according to the last census has 689,141 colored people, being nearly two-thirds the population of the state. We are told that this state has 103 students attending college while the State of Maine has but 100. There is one very important item that I wish to add. By the last census the number of persons in the State of Maine who could neither read or write above 10 was five and five-tenths per cent. The number of persons in South Carolina who could neither read or write was nearly 45 per cent. When you come to consider these facts where are your statistics? I submit that it is not fair to compare these high grade colleges of Maine with those institutions of South Carolina. The conditions are about the same as regards the state of Louisiana. It is fair to compare the State of Maine with the other New England states where the educational system is nearly the same. Massachusetts, the richest state in New England, has an assessed valuation per capita of \$962.12 almost twice as much as the State of Maine, and has 262 students attending college where Maine has 100. Massachusetts has within its borders Harvard, Tufts, Williams, Radcliffe, Mount Holyoke, Wellesley and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. There are a large number of students attending these colleges that should be accredited to the State of Maine and other states, so that considering the number of students that actually belong there even the state of Massachusetts with all its wealth would not be much ahead of the State of Maine. With New Hampshire and Vermont we do not suffer by comparison. It was the idea of the original founders of the State College that it should be sustained by the donations from the government and that the annual revenue derived from the national bounty would pay the salaries of all the professors needed to instruct the students. They did not for a moment think that the State of Maine would be called upon to make the large expenditures that it has made. We have expended there something over \$350,000. In 1890 we received from the government under the Morrill act \$15,000.

That has been increased \$1000 year by year until I think this year it amounts to \$23,000. That with the income from invested funds makes about \$34,000. Up to 1890 we had to get along without the \$15,000 and we had not put out as much money there for instruction as we have been called upon to do since. In 1894 the courses were expanded from four or five to nine. It seems to me that a mistake was made there in expanding the course of studies, and branching out with the expectation of receiving a large amount from the State. My idea is, that instead of passing the appropriation of \$25,000, we pass an appropriation of \$15,000 and that we also add tuition to that. If we do that it will show that the State of Maine is not ready at the present time to fasten the college upon our school system. One objection that has been suggested is that the asking of tuition will tend to keep students away from the college but this provides that they can come if they need help and receive their tuition free. If free tuition is to be given at the college why not make arrangements so that all students attending colleges in the State should have free tuition? Why make a discrimination in favor of any one college? At the Massachusetts Agricultural College no tuition is asked for those living within the state but to those outside the state a tuition of \$80. At the Institute of Technology a tuition of \$200 is asked with provisions, however, for 20 scholarships. The objection is made that if we charge tuition it builds up classes—that the poor boy who does not pay his tuition is looked down upon by the rich boy who does. In Vermont where they do not have nearly as many students as we have here, 40 of them receive free tuition and you never hear anything about class feeling there. In our own colleges there is no class distinction between those who receive scholarships and those who do not. I would not for a moment advocate a movement that would keep any poor and worthy student from attending college or from attending the State College. All I ask is that which is right and just.

Mr. Parsons of Piscataquis: I have no interest in that institution except as a citizen of the State of Maine. My attention was first called to it when in 1883 my old law partner stood where I now stand and fought a battle for the State college of Maine. I have noticed the boys that have gone from there, and the kind of families from which they have come, and I made up my mind that that was an institution for the people, where the poor man's son stood on an equality with the wealthiest within our State. I was on the State college committee that made the investigation of that institution, and we made a careful investigation. We found a crowded condition there, all the buildings occupied and more space needed. The original resolve carried an appropriation for a building, but we took into consideration the condition of the

State treasury and said: "No, we cannot do it this year." We had Dr. Harris here, a credit to that institution, and to the State of Maine. We examined them carefully in relation to the actual, needed expenses, and cut them down as low as we possibly could. We made up our minds that anything less than \$30,000 would practically cramp the institution. A careful estimate of the requirements aggregated \$69,875.49 for the two years, or a little over \$34,000 a year that they actually need, and we cut it down and finally reported one-twelfth of a mill for 10 years on our valuation. It went into the House and the friends of the institution there said, "We will cut it still more," and they put on an amendment making it \$25,000 for 10 years. Now it comes in here, passed by an overwhelming majority of those who are in close touch with and represent the people of Maine. In regard to the report of the commission, I am willing to leave that to the tender care of Dr. Harris, and I will set his statistics opposite those which the senator from Kennebec attempts to bolster up. It seems to me that perhaps in the future, when the political aspirations of these young men have been realized, when they have developed into broad-minded Solons, Governors and statesmen of a high order, the attempted blow at the Maine State college may furnish profitable food for reflection. That is an institution which belongs to the State of Maine and is an institution which the State should support. The act of 1862 reads that "the several states shall provide,"—not establish college buildings, but "provide a college," and the senator would intimate, today, that it has departed from its original design! They say the boys do not return to the farms. We all know that college was created amid the throes of war, and that then agriculture was the leading industry. The war over, the protective tariff brought in new industries, and the nation has been built up as no other nation on the face of the globe has been built up. Cities and villages have grown up, railroads have been extended calling for civil and mechanical engineering and an advancement in the mechanic arts, and that college has been attempting to keep pace with the times, answering the demands made upon it. Those boys, when they go from there go into what will pay them best. Their fathers do not want them to go back to the farm. They are as ambitious for their boys as anybody else. They desire to give them an opportunity in the great battle of life, and earn more compensation than they can earn as farmers. Is the State doing what it should for this college? The senator from Kennebec has attempted to show you that the State of Maine is doing a good deal, just as much as any other state in the union, influentially, for that college. He would have you believe that down there in South Carolina, in fact all through the South, these colleges are

simply preparatory schools—primary schools, kindergartens.

The West is a great country and is outstepping us with gigantic strides in education. It is a slander upon the institutions of these states to say that they do not compare with the colleges of New England. While the valuation of Maine per capita is \$467.91, that of Illinois is only \$216.55, less than one-half, and where Maine has 10 students in college, Illinois has 219, more than twice as many. When I look upon the list and I see 25 states in the union, every one of which is poorer than Maine, and all except seven doing more for education than Maine is doing, I think there is something wrong. It is time we were waking up to the educational conditions of our State. In my opinion, we do not want any tuition. There should be one place in the State of Maine where the poor man's son can complete his education. Place tuition there and he will stay away. Before, when tuition was placed upon the institution, there was a falling off in attendance of 50 per cent.

Do not draw the line between the boys. The young American does not want to be beholden to anybody, or considered an object of charity, in town school, academy or State college. He wants to feel that he is on an equal footing with any other person. It is asked why we give them \$25,000 when they got along with \$20,000 two years ago. The State college is different from any other college in the State of Maine, as it requires more professors on account of the different classes. In a classical college one professor can handle 50 or 60 students in a class, but in the mechanic arts and courses of engineering one professor must handle but a very small number of students. Again, the cost of mechanical appliances and the laboratory expenses are large, and additional students mean additional expense. In 1895 we had 203 students. Now we have 318. The average income to the college from the State is \$86.96. Give us the \$25,000 that we ask for and we have an average of \$71.43, or an actual decrease of 18 per cent., and the appropriation of \$20,000 two years ago was not enough. With anything less than the \$25,000 asked, the college must close its doors against many of the applicants that come there in the future, if not to turn away some that are there already. The senator from Androscoggin puts in an amendment that he does not want it for 10 years. We pass resolves in favor of our academies every session, and, in fact, the State militia receives one-tenth of a mill, about \$33,000, running forever unless this Legislature calls a halt. Why should we not give this for 10 years? In relation to the military department, they have their military drills as good a United States officer as can be found for that purpose, they study the military tactics, and in the future, if any trouble should arise, they would be the ones to lead in battling for the old flag.

They are doing as much for the State of Maine as the State militia.

I know I can judge what my constituents want. They say: "Do not cut that appropriation below \$25,000." Do not send those poor boys home that I know must go home and be prevented from attending that institution anything less than \$25,000. That father and mother, surrounded by poverty, as they look into the cradle, do it with the same hope and ambition, with the same expectation for the future, as do the proudest and the wealthiest in the land. Let us say that the State of Maine is great, strong and wealthy enough to give to every boy within her borders an opportunity to complete his education side by side with the rich man's son, without any ground of distinction.

Mr. Stearns of Aroostook: I express the hope that the amendments will not prevail, but that the bill as passed by the House by almost a two-thirds vote will receive our concurrence and become a law. It seems to me that the necessity of aid to this institution is proven conclusively by the reports of the officers and the fact that there has been a constant increase of students in the institution. Without our appropriation there is no immediate prospect of such aid being given to this institution as will enable it to carry out its scheme. There are other obligations upon the State than arose by the acceptance of the terms of the grant from the United States. There is found an obligation in the compact that we are living under, that the good of the people of this commonwealth should be subserved, and can only be subserved by the greatest dissemination of education, that the welfare and the happiness of the people of the State of Maine cannot be that which we are entitled to enjoy until there is placed within the reach of the son or daughter of the poorest man the opportunity to gain an education that will fit them for the highest duties of life, and I cannot believe that we have discharged our duty when we hesitate to grant the sum of \$25,000 to this institution, and halt and cut in down to \$20,000. It seems to me it is not to be deplored because the tailor's son who is educated at this institution does not return to the farm, but goes out into the world where he is a factor in the progressive civilization of mankind. He has chosen wisely, and we ought not to deplore the fact. It has been argued that if an appropriation be granted, it ought not to be of a permanent character, that there should be no 10 year term in the law, and it has been said that the Executive has raised the question that there are grave constitutional objections to this. With deference to the Executive, I submit that if we cannot grant a 10 years appropriation here in this case, we have erred in passing to be enacted certain resolves at this very session. If we cannot pass this for 10 years, it seems to me passing strange that the United States government has undertaken to grant an amnesty for per-

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

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

Mr. Savage: With the understanding

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

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Tuesday, March 16, 1897.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Livingstone of Augusta.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

An act amendatory of and additional to chapter 584 of the Private and Special Laws of 1893, entitled an act to incorporate the Lawry Dam Company.

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

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

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

The following Senate bills were read and assigned:

An act relating to transfers of stock.

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

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

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

Petitions, bills and resolves presented and referred.

EDUCATION.

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

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

ORDERS.

On motion of Mr. Burrill of Corinna,

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

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