

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.

Wednesday, March 17, 1897.

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

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Thayer of Gardiner.

Journal of yesterday read and approved. Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

bill an act to amend section 1 of chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, relating to division fences.

This bill came from the House on its first reading, amended by House amendment "A." On motion by Mr. Poor of Oxford, tabled, pending adoption of amendment in concurrence.

HOUSE BILLS READ AND ASSIGNED.

An act relating to and amendatory of chapter 213 of the special laws of 1891, entitled, "An act to incorporate the York Light and Heat Company."

An act relating to and amendatory of chapter 29 of the special laws of 1887, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Kennebec Light and Heat Company."

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

House amendment "A" adopted in concurrence.

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

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

An act to incorporate the Old Town Gas Light and Power Company.

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

An act to incorporate the Searsport Water Company. House amendment "A" adopted in concurrence.

An act in relation to suits for taxes.

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

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

An act to amend chapter 333, of the Private and Special Laws of 1889, relating to the Bluehill Water Company.

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

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

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

An act to authorize the insurance commissioner to revoke the license of any in-

surance agent or broker for cause. House amendment "A" adopted in concurrence. An act additional to chapter 101, of the Public Laws of 1895, relating to the inspection of buildings.

An act for the better preservation of highways and accommodating public travel. House amendment "A" adopted in concurrence.

An act to amend chapter 214, of the Private and Special Laws of 1883, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Penobscot River Dam and Improvement Company," as amended by chapter 74, of the Private and Special Laws of 1887, and chapter 482, of the Private and Special Laws of 1893.

Resolve in favor of the town of Van Buren for the sum of \$150. House amendment "A" adopted in concurrence.

Resolve in favor of the town of Cutler for repairs on highways and bridges.

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

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

An act to abate the county taxes assessed on Lang plantation since its organization, and now remaining unpaid.

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

PUBLIC ACTS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

An act to grant the commissioners of inland fisheries and game authority to destroy mink in and around all fish hatcheries of the State.

An act to amend section 6, of chapter 78, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the terms of the county commissioners' court of the county of Lincoln.

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

An act to establish the Maine School for the Deaf.

The following bills and resolutions were received and referred:

LEGAL AFFAIRS.

By Mr. Merrill of Somerset—Bill an act to incorporate the Hartland Trust and Banking Company.

AGRICULTURE.

By Mr. Wyman of Washington—Resolution of Union Grange No. 326, in regard to legislation relating to seeds and feeding stuff.

READ AND ASSIGNED.

An act to amend chapter 102, of the Public Laws of 1893, entitled, "An act to provide for the printing and distributing ballots at the public expense, and to regulate voting for State and city elections."

An act to amend section 205, of chapter 6, of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 11, of chapter 70, of the Public Laws of 1895, relating to taxes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Stearns, for the committee on judiciary, reported ought not to pass, bill an act relating to trial justices. Report accepted.

Mr. Stearns for the same committee, reported ought to pass, bill an act to amend an act entitled "An act to revise and amend the charter of the city of Calais." Report accepted and tabled for printing under rule.

Mr. Savage for the same committee, reported ought to pass, 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 Co. Print under rule.

Mr. Savage for the same committee, reported ought to pass, bill an act to amend sections 4 and 5, of chapter 636, of the Private and Special Laws of 1871, establishing a municipal court in the city of Lewiston, as amended. Print under rule.

Mr. Savage for the same committee, reported ought to pass, resolve in favor of John Robertson. Print under rule.

Mr. Reynolds for the committee on legal affairs, reported ought to pass, bill an act to amend chapter 18, of the Public Laws of 1895, relating to insurance. Report accepted.

Mr. Reynolds for the same committee, reported ought to pass, bill an act to amend chapter 118, of the Public Laws of 1891, relating to registration of vital statistics. Print under rule.

Mr. Clason for the same committee, reported leave to withdraw on petition of Allen Garner and 63 others, praying for the establishment of a voting precinct in the northern part of the town of Farnsworth, with a polling place. Report accepted.

Mr. Clason for the same committee, reported ought to pass, bill an act to amend section 42, of chapter 92, of the Revised Statutes, relating to inspection of dams and reservoirs. Print under rule.

Mr. Walls for the committee on education, reported ought not to pass, resolve in favor of the Maine Pedagogical Society. Report accepted.

Mr. Clason for the same committee, reported ought to pass, resolve in favor of and distribution of educational documents. Print under rule.

Mr. Walls for the same committee, reported ought to pass, bill an act to amend section 31, of chapter 77, of the Revised Statutes of 1853, as amended by chapter 100, of the Public Laws of 1887, and chapter 212, of the Public Laws of 1889, and chapter 216, of the Public Laws of 1893, defining the course of study in free high schools. Print under rule.

Mr. Heald for the committee on railroads, telegraphs and expresses, reported ought to pass, bill an act authorizing the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad to lease a connecting railroad which may be built from Limestone. Print under rule.

Mr. McCullough for the same committee, reported ought to pass, bill an act relating to crossing of the new highway in Ashland and Sheridan plantation by the branch track and log spur of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad. Print under rule.

Mr. Billings for the committee on State prison, reported ought to pass, bill an act in relation to the duties and compensation of the State prison physician. Print under rule.

Mr. Wyman for the committee on Indian affairs, reported ought to pass, resolve for the purpose of repairing the church of the Penobscot tribe of Indians. Print under rule.

Mr. Stearns for the committee on State lands and State roads, reported ought to pass, resolve in favor of Peter H. Nelson. Print under rule.

Mr. Hinkley for the committee on salaries, to which was referred the resolve in favor of Daniel R. Warren, reported that the same be referred to the Governor and Council. Report accepted and resolve referred.

Mr. Clason for the same committee, reported ought to pass, bill an act to amend section 3, of chapter 150, of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, entitled "An act in relation to the municipal court for the city of Portland." Print under rule.

Mr. Salley for the committee on ways and bridges, made final report that said committee had acted on all matters referred to it. Report accepted.

PASSED TO BE ENGROSSED.

An act to authorize the county commissioners of Cumberland county to negotiate a loan for the payment of land damages caused by the widening of the highway known as Forest avenue, in the city of Deering, 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 Deering," as amended by chapter 439, of the Private and Special Laws of 1893, chapter 633 of the Private and Special Laws of 1893, and chapter 238 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895.

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

An act to regulate the packing of sardines.

Mr. Chamberlain of Lincoln, offered Senate amendment B. Amend by striking out of the 31st line of section 1, the words, "a gallon," and inserting therefor the words, "three quarts."

Amendment adopted and bill passed to be engrossed as amended.

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, heat, light and power.

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

Bill an act to incorporate the Lamoine Beach Water Co.

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

Bill an act to establish the "Maine Polyclinic."

On motion by Mr. Savage of Androscoggin, bill an act relating to the holding of the terms of the supreme judicial court in Franklin county, was taken from the table, read the second time and passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Roberts of Oxford, bill an act to provide for procuring statistics relating to the poultry industry in Maine, was taken from the table and passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Roberts, bill an act to amend section 4, of chapter 58, 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.

Mr. Roberts offered Senate amendment. Insert after the word "board," in the seventh line of section 5, the words, "with such experts, lecturers and assistants as it may employ." Also insert after the word "board," in the 31th line of said section, the words, "with such experts, lecturers and assistants as it may employ."

Amendment adopted and passed to be engrossed as amended.

MAINE STATE COLLEGE.

Mr. Savage of Androscoggin: Mr. President: In what little legislative experience I have had, I have found it a good deal easier to work for and vote for an appropriation than to oppose it. I want to say in the first place that I am a friend of the Maine State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. I want that institution to prosper. I want the Legislature of Maine now and hereafter to appropriate all sums of money which may be necessary for its proper maintenance. Two years ago it was my pleasure to vote for an appropriation of \$25,000 for two years. I know that Dr. Harris, the present honored head of the institution, is an able and efficient man in that position and is doing what he can to make the college a success. But, today, we meet the problem under different conditions than those which have existed heretofore. The college is now at the parting of the ways. The real question before us, today, is not so much whether there shall be appropriated \$25,000 a year for 10 years or for two years, but the real question is what shall be the relation of the State to this institution. There is running along side by side, almost, with this resolve, the purpose to change the name of the Maine State college and make it from this time on a great State university. I am unwilling to enter into this unknown future, on the other end of which exists the great University of Maine. The institution wants

\$30,000 a year from the State. I have examined the statement of facts which accompanies this resolve, and I am unable to find a single item showing how much is needed for instruction, for fuel, for repairs, for new buildings. Before we vote on the resolve we ought to have before us an itemized statement of the needs of the college. The President in his report has said that the college is a State institution and that the State is responsible for its maintenance. Who has made the college what it is in its present enlarged condition? The State by the Legislature? No. The trustees from time to time have made new departures in the policy of the institution and then come here and say that it is our duty to maintain whatever courses of study they may set up, and to provide the pay for as many instructors as they choose to hire. And we are not furnished with information as to what the courses of study are or the necessity for instructors. The policy of this institution has been that the tuition should be free. But that was not the original purpose of the college. It was "to teach such branches of learning as related to the agricultural and mechanic arts in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe." And for what? "In order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes." The institution has come here year after year claiming its support from the State on the ground that the poor farmer's boy and the poor mechanic's boy had a claim to be educated in part at least at the expense of the State. But not until recently has the claim been boldly put forth that the rich man's and the professional man's son who are able to pay should not only be educated in the ordinary sciences at the Maine State University, but that they should be educated in civil engineering, electrical engineering and pharmacy, and even in a preparatory course of medicine, at the expense of the people. We are in no financial condition and the circumstances of the people will not warrant the large appropriation called for by this resolve to educate the sons of rich men who are able to pay tuition for their boys. I am unwilling that the poor farmer and the poor mechanic shall be taxed for this purpose. This institution ought to collect tuition from every boy that is able to pay. They can easily collect \$5000 a year and not oppress the father of a single boy who is not able to pay. In reply to the assertion that it tends to divide the boys into classes, I remember by own experience and that of scores of others in the college where I graduated who were aided under general scholarships, and I never knew a boy who in the thought of a single student in the college was pointed out because he was poor and because he was trying to educate himself with the little aid which the institution afforded him. All this talk about classes in college divided by wealth and poverty, is utter nonsense. Why should an appropriation be made for 10 years? One reason that

is urged is that certain educational institutions have been endowed for 10 years. This assertion was an error. As I understand from the chairman of the committee on education, all the appropriations for academies this year are for two years only. Supposing it were true, do not the senators see the difference between the gift of money to an institution which is not under our control, and the appropriation of money to run one of our own business institutions, where the officers and agents are responsible to us for the manner in which they spend the money? Another reason urged is because the militia gets a permanent appropriation of so much a year. Unfortunately that is so. Those of you who were here in 1893 will remember that a bill was introduced in the early days of the session and went through before anybody noticed it. In 1895 that appropriation was changed from one-twelfth of a mill to one-tenth of a mill. The amount was all right but the method was vicious. The expenditures of the military department are nearly all of them regulated by law. But here we are dealing with a college which aims to be a university, whose courses are enlarging and that calls for larger appropriations year by year. They say that if they can only have an appropriation for 10 years that they can fix the policy of the college. They say in their report that they must have \$30,000 a year for 10 years. The appropriation agreed to by the House only gives them \$25,000 a year. How can they fix a policy. The senator from Piscataquis said, yesterday, that they would have to lop off the things they must have. You pass an appropriation for any definite sum for 10 years, it goes through early in the session. Then they come and say: "Give us \$5000 or \$10,000 for this, that or the other thing," and how easily it would go through. I do not object to the enlarging tendencies of the State college if it is properly done, but I do object to the increase of these departments and these courses of study in the higher branches at the State's expense. They may have all the courses of study that they please in the very higher branches, but do it at the expense of those who are benefited thereby. Why should we not appropriate for the Maine Insane hospital 10 years' appropriations in advance, or for the State Normal school, or for our Reform school. We do not do it for any of them, especially in view of the fact that there are things which they have got to have and will have to come back next year to get them. I had rather vote, to-day, for \$25,000 for two years, than \$15,000 a year for 10 years. We ought to limit the amount to not more than \$20,000 at the outside. I think the institution can get along with \$20,000, which with a tuition of at least \$5000, will give them \$25,000, and that in addition to their fixed income will give them nearly \$60,000 to carry on the business of the college for the ensuing year. That is \$15,000 more than it takes to run Bowdoin college, and almost

double what it takes to run Colby or Bates college. And now again wishing that institution abundant success as a State college of agriculture as it was intended to be, and of the mechanic arts for the industrial classes as it was written to be, I submit this matter to the Senate.

Mr. Engel of Penobscot: I will appear here as a witness and testify impartially and frankly what I know of this college. I operate some mills in the same place where this institution is located, and my farm adjoins the farm of the State college. Every morning I go there to take my breakfast at a boarding house, and there I meet a great many scholars of this institution. Inquiring of them where they come from, their financial condition and the occupation of their fathers, I have learned that 90 per cent. of them are the boys of farmers, mechanics, master builders, laborers, clerks, and not one have I found to be the son of a banker, a broker, a cashier or even the son of a land owner. They belong to the industrial classes. And if you will look at the occupation of the graduates of this college, you will find the most of them are civil, mechanical or electrical engineers, master builders and business men, and a few farmers. I know that the farmer is ambitious for his son and is not anxious to have his son return to the farm. The question of tuition comes up. The minute you say that the student must pay tuition, it is practically labeling this institution: "No poor boy need apply." The senator from Kennebec says that it will make no classes. I speak my own experience with a good deal of feeling. I was unfortunate enough to be a free scholar in a university, and the heart-aches and humiliations I have suffered are beyond description. I was practically barred out of any social function where money was required. In the infancy of our State any sort of education was thought to be sufficient. Under the changed conditions it became absolutely necessary that a boy of the poor should have a high education, and this college came upon the surface. There is no doubt that the management in some details has not been what it ought to be, but nothing is perfect in this world. Two years ago, as you all know, we gave this institution \$20,000 a year and now they need \$25,000. The senator from Androscoggin says he has no itemized statement of facts. At the same time, he shows you a report from Dr. Harris and he wants to defeat this measure because the report in pamphlet form was not tacked onto his resolve. I, for one, am perfectly willing to furnish him the pin to pin it on.

Mr. Savage: Unfortunately, Mr. President, the report does not state the particular items.

Mr. Engel: At the same time the gentleman is perfectly well aware what this money is to be spent for. There is one thing the gentleman will admit, that the attendance has increased 50 per cent. And if he voted to give them \$20,000 two years

ago, he must know it is absolutely necessary to give them \$25,000 this year, and if we do not it will cripple the institution. At first I was not in favor of the 10-year plan, but after hearing the testimony I found that the management cannot get the best educators unless they can be reasonably satisfied that if they discharge their duty faithfully, they will keep them for a term of years. If by some mismanagement or accident it should prove that the scholarship diminishes, the Legislature has a right to cut down the appropriation. The question of economy has been raised here. It simply means one-fourteenth of a mill of our State tax, and it would practically mean for every poor farmer and every poor man who has \$1000 taxable property, eight cents a year. If we are here for the purpose of saving money and nothing else, why do we stop here? Why not go still further and tear down your school-houses, burn your churches, close the doors of your hospitals, and you soon will have money. But what will you have gained? Chaos, superstition, ignorance, trial for witchcraft, lapse of civilization and darkness. We are not sent here for that purpose. Our constituents tell us: "Use your own discretion, follow the dictates of your conscience, inquire into the needs and the wants of the sick and the poor"; and after you go home, your friend will come to you in the twilight of the day and ask you the whys and wherefores; then you can tell them that you have done the best you could. And if you have erred at all, you have erred on the side of humanity and education. I hope that we shall concur with the House in the passage of the resolve which calls for \$25,000 for 10 years, and vote down every amendment which is offered here. And you will be satisfied when you go home and reflect upon the work which you did.

Mr. Billings of Waldo, said in part: When I was present here in 1866, this same question was here for an appropriation for the State College, and it was feared on the one side that this institution would enlarge, and that there would be a constantly increasing call on the State for help. The contract was made between the State of Maine and the government that this institution should be kept under certain conditions here as a State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. If certain departments are annexed it must be because the people demand it and the people demand this thing. The college must be cared for. I have yet to learn that the State of Maine is so poor that it cannot feed and clothe a child that is doing such honor to it as the college at Orono. If we do not do it, it is a dereliction of duty.

Mr. Walton of Knox, spoke in favor of a moderate tuition being charged all students.

Mr. Roberts of Oxford, advocated the passage of the resolve giving \$25,000 a year for 10 years to the college, favoring the continuance of free tuition.

Mr. Merrill of Somerset, spoke, urging economy in appropriation. He objected to the granting of an appropriation for 10 years. There could be no objection to a man who is abundantly able paying the expenses of his boy, nor to the State paying the expenses, if it could, of those who are poor.

Mr. Grindle and Mr. Simpson of Hancock, spoke in favor of granting the college an appropriation of \$20,000 and charging a tuition of about \$40.

Mr. Salley of Somerset, favored the granting of \$25,000 for 10 years, the charging of tuition to those outside the State, making it free to students from within the State.

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

The Chair stated the condition of the resolve and the question was upon the adoption of House amendment "I" to House amendment "A," carrying the appropriation of \$25,000 per annum for a term of 10 years.

Upon motion by Mr. Engel the yeas and nays were ordered.

Yeas—Billings, Day, Engel, Ferguson, Heald, Maxwell, Parsons, Poor, Roberts, Salley, Sharp, Stearns, Weeks, Wyman—14.

Nays—Chamberlain, Clason, Drummond, Grindle, Hargraves, Hinkley, Hurd, McCullough, Merrill, Morrill, Pike, Reynolds, Reynolds, Savage, Simpson, Walls, Witham—17.

And 14 voting in the affirmative and 17 in the negative, the amendment was lost.

The question was then upon the adoption of Senate amendment "A" offered by Mr. Walls of Knox.

Senate amendment "A." Amend by striking out lines five and six the first paragraph of the resolve, and inserting in place thereof the words, "the sum of \$20,000."

On motion by Mr. Walls the yeas and nays were ordered.

Yeas—Chamberlain, Clason, Drummond, Grindle, Hargraves, Hinkley, Hurd, McCullough, Merrill, Morrill, Pike, Reynolds, Reynolds, Savage, Simpson, Walls, Witham, Wyman—18.

Nays—Billings, Day, Engel, Ferguson, Heald, Maxwell, Parsons, Poor, Roberts, Salley, Sharp, Stearns, Weeks—13.

And 18 voting in the affirmative and 13 in the negative, the amendment was adopted.

The question was then upon the adoption of Senate amendment "C." Amend by striking out lines seven, eight and nine, and substituting 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."

On motion by Mr. Savage the yeas and nays were ordered.

Yeas—Chamberlain, Clason, Drummond, Grindle, Hargraves, Heald, Hinkley, Hurd, Merrill, Morrill, Pike, Reynolds, Savage, Simpson, Walls, Witham, Wyman—17.

Nays—Billings, Day, Engel, Ferguson, Maxwell, McCullough, Parsons, Poor, Reynolds, Roberts, Salley, Sharp, Stearns, Weeks.—14.

And 17 voting in the affirmative and 14 in the negative, the amendment was adopted.

The question was then upon the adoption of Senate amendment "D." Amend by striking out the word "ten" in line four of the printed bill, and insert in lieu thereof the word "two."

Upon motion by Mr. Savage, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Yeas—Chamberlain, Clason, Drummond, Hargraves, Hinkley, Hurd, Merrill, Morrill, Pike, Reynolds, Savage, Walls, Witham.—13.

Nays—Billings, Day, Engel, Ferguson, Grindle, Heald, Maxwell, McCullough, Parsons, Poor, Reynolds, Roberts, Salley, Sharp, Simpson, Stearns, Weeks, Wyman.—18.

And 13 voting in the affirmative and 18 in the negative, the amendment was lost.

The resolve was then passed to be engrossed as amended.

Upon motion by Mr. Savage, resolve in favor of the town of Hollis, was taken from the table.

Mr. Savage offered amendment "A." Amend by striking out all after the title and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Resolved, that the sum of \$2000 be paid to the town of Hollis for aid asked by the selectmen of said town, the same to be divided as follows: \$500 for the year 1897, \$500 for the year 1898, \$500 for the year 1899 and \$500 for the year 1900. Said sum to be applied toward the repairs of the bridge across Saco river and the approaches thereto."

Amendment adopted and resolve passed to be engrossed as amended.

Specially assigned for today was bill 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.

On motion by Mr. Drummond of Cumberland, this bill was reassigned to Tuesday, March 23.

On motion by Mr. Clason of Kennebec, bill an act requiring educational institutions receiving State aid to make report to the State superintendent of public schools, who shall publish the same as part of his annual report, was taken from the table, read the second time and passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Simpson of Hancock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Wednesday, March 17, 189..

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Parsons of Waterville.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

An act to incorporate the Machias Lake, Dam and Improvement Company.

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 as amended was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

An act to incorporate the Old Stream Dam and Improvement Company.

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 as amended was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

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

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 as amended was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

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

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 as amended was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

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

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

An act incorporating the Kittery and Eliot Street Railway and to authorize the construction of the same across navigable tide waters.

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 as amended was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

An act to amend section 31, chapter 40, Revised Statutes, as amended by chapter 60 of the Public Laws of 1885 and by subsequent acts thereto and amendatory thereof.

In Senate passed to be engrossed as amended by Senate amendment "A." The