

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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**LEGISLATIVE RECORD**  
OF THE  
**Sixty-Ninth Legislature**  
OF THE  
**STATE OF MAINE.**  
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**1899.**

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**HOUSE.**

Friday, Feb. 17, 1899.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gibson of Augusta.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

The following Senate bills and resolves were read and assigned:

Resolve in favor of the Maine Insane hospital.

Bill an act to amend Chapter 493, of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, relating to the Penobscot tribe of Indians.

Resolve in favor of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary.

On motion of Mr. Field of Oakland, this resolve was laid on the table pending first reading.

Resolve providing for the preservation of the regimental rolls in the adjutant general's office.

This resolve comes from the Senate amended by Senate amendment A. The House adopted Senate amendment A and passed the resolve as amended to be engrossed in concurrence.

The following bills, petitions, etc., were presented and referred, matters of a private nature being introduced under suspension of rules limiting the same to Feb. 1:

**JUDICIARY.**

By Mr. Deering of Saco—Bill an act providing for the appointment of the recorder of the municipal court of the city of Saco.

By Mr. Powers of Fort Fairfield—Bill an act additional to and amendatory of Chapter 128 of the Revised Statutes relating to tramps.

**LEGAL AFFAIRS.**

By Mr. McFaul of Machias—Remonstrance of H. L. Gooch and others against appointment of State highway engineer.

Remonstrance of W. A. Bowles and others against same.

By Mr. Spofford of New Sharon—Remonstrance of A. B. Latham and 16 others of West Auburn against same.

By Mr. Spratt of Palermo—Remonstrance of C. C. Cushman and 18 others of Montville against the creation of the office of State road commission.

Remonstrance of C. S. Adams and 17 others of South Montville against same.

Remonstrance of L. Wentworth and eight others of Montville against same.

By Mr. Hassell of Sebec—Remonstrance of J. C. Dill and 10 others of Abbott against same.

Remonstrance of Sylvester Low and 45 others of Atkinson against same.

Remonstrance of C. H. Gatchell and 19 others of Jackson against same.

Remonstrance of J. H. Sanborn and 37 others of South Dover against same.

By Mr. Woodbridge of Newcastle—Remonstrance of C. H. Morris and 21 others of Limestone against same.

By Mr. Spratt of Palermo—Remonstrance of E. W. Worthing and 17 others of Palermo against same.

By Mr. Woodbridge of Newcastle—Remonstrance of J. S. McDavid and 14 others of Perry against same.

By Br. Spratt of Palermo—Remonstrance of H. L. Pinkham and 51 others of Palermo against same.

By Mr. Nickerson of Swanville—Remonstrance of D. W. Billings and 18 others of Swanville against same.

Remonstrance of A. L. Walker and 18 others of Swanville against same.

By Mr. Bird of Rockland—Remonstrance of A. A. Danvers and 14 others of South Paris against same.

Remonstrance of W. F. Hill and 10 others of Moscow against same.

Remonstrance of D. S. Moore and 18 others of Moscow against same.

By Mr. Weed of Monticello—Remonstrance of J. C. F. Bagley and 12 others of Caribou against same.

Remonstrance of A. A. Smith and 15 others of Millvale against same.

Remonstrance of V. E. Wilder and 17 others of Washburn against same.

Remonstrance of L. D. Hobbs and 12 others of Caribou against same.

Remonstrance of W. B. Day and 37 others of Presque Isle against same.

Remonstrance of E. G. Tilley of Castle Hill and 18 others against same.

By Mr. Goss of Stonington—Remonstrance of E. C. Laing and 17 others of Blue Hill against same.

By Mr. Bryant of Knox—Remonstrance of J. H. Vose and 19 others of Knox against same.

By Mr. Purinton of Woolwich—Remonstrance of E. W. Mallett and 14 others of Stockton against same.

Remonstrance of C. E. Dinslow and 19 others of Richmond against same.

By Mr. Fitz of Durham—Remonstrance of W. S. Hathway of East Auburn against same.

By Mr. Gordon of Readfield—Remonstrance of G. S. Perkins and 41 others of Vassalboro against same.

By Mr. Berry of Denmark—Remonstrance of W. B. Cummings and nine others of Albany against same.

By Mr. Spofford of New Sharon—Remonstrance of George F. Dunham and 17 others of Bowdoinham against same.

Remonstrance of Arthur C. Macomber and 21 others of North Jay against same.

Remonstrance of A. J. Butterfield and 24 others of Farmington against same.

Remonstrance of R. B. Parsons and 82 others of East Wilton against same.

Remonstrance of Frank W. Chase and 43 others of Madrid against same.

By Mr. Dawson of Monroe—Remonstrance of M. C. Smith and 75 others of Winterport against same.

By Mr. Grindle of Islesboro—Remonstrance of A. B. Ripley and 55 others of Searsmont against same.

By Mr. Gordon of Readfield—Remonstrance of Charles W. Morrill and five others of China against same.

Remonstrance of William Dunning and 12 others of Topsham against same.

By Mr. Coffin of Harrington—Remonstrance of F. W. Knight and 10 others of Addison against same.

By Mr. Gordon of Readfield—Remonstrance of W. E. Fuller and 31 others of West Gardiner against same.

By Mr. Field of Oakland—Remonstrance of E. A. Field and 12 others of Sidney against same.

By Mr. Gordon of Readfield—Remonstrance of E. J. Emery and 43 others of Fairfield against same.

By Mr. Fitz of Durham—Remonstrance of J. W. Ricker and 20 others of East Auburn against same.

Remonstrance of E. H. Libbey and four others of Auburn against same.

By Mr. Gordon of Readfield—Remonstrance of F. L. Philbrick and 63 others of Mt. Vernon against same.

Remonstrance of Charles H. Stevens and 13 others of Readfield against same.

By Mr. Libbey of Albion—Remonstrance of William A. Varney and 73 others of Albion against same.

Remonstrance of W. H. Jones and 73 others of China against same.

Remonstrance of R. L. Baker and 40 others of Albion against same.

Remonstrance of Chester Ferris and 11 others of Albion against same.

Remonstrance of Patrick Hayes and nine others of Chelsea against same.

By Mr. Colburn of Windsor—Remonstrance of C. N. Thomas and 32 others of Winthrop against same.

Remonstrance of A. T. Clifford and 24 others of Winthrop against same.

Remonstrance of E. W. Wentworth and 16 others of Winthrop against same.

Remonstrance of C. H. Page and 18 others of Winthrop against same.

Remonstrance of S. F. Reeves and 35 others of Windsor against same.

Remonstrance of W. J. Rowe and 13 others of Riverside against same.

Remonstrance of E. H. Gerald and four others of Clinton against same.

By Mr. Wilson of Cherryfield—Remonstrance of J. W. Edgeley and 30 others of Princeton against same.

By Mr. Taylor of Hope—Remonstrance of A. E. Studley and 36 others of Warren against same.

Remonstrance of Randall Robbins and 18 others of East Union against same.

Remonstrance of U. S. Wincataw and 17 others of East Union against same.

By Mr. Deering of Saco—Remonstrance of J. S. Lowell and 31 others of Hiram against same.

By Mr. Grindle of Islesboro—Remonstrance of S. S. Bean and 33 others of Searsmont against same.

By Mr. Field of Oakland—Remonstrance of G. K. Hastings and 30 others of Sidney against same.

By Mr. Dawson of Monroe—Remonstrance of Daniel Dyer and 12 others of Winterport against same.

By Mr. Webster of Chesterville—Remonstrance of W. V. Tainter and 24 others of South Carthage against same.

By Mr. Dawson of Monroe—Remonstrance of E. H. Ray and nine others of Dixmont against same.

By Mr. Wilson of Cherryfield—Remonstrance of B. F. Willey and 29 others of Cherryfield against same.

By Mr. Purinton of Woolwich—Remonstrance of I. W. Reed and 11 others of Woolwich against same.

By Mr. Spofford of New Sharon—Remonstrance of John R. George and 15 others of New Sharon against same.

By Mr. Purinton of Woolwich—Remonstrance of Adelbert Blair and

seven others of Woolwich against same.

By Mr. Spratt of Palermo—Remonstrance of John S. Gove and five others of Perry against same.

By Mr. Woodbridge of Newcastle—Remonstrance of Hollis E. Austin and 14 others of North Lamoine against same.

Remonstrance of Allen Fogler and 41 others of North Waldoboro against same.

By Mr. Spratt of Palermo—Remonstrance of D. O. Bowen and 16 others of Morrill against same.

By Mr. Woodbridge of Newcastle—Remonstrance of A. H. Parker and 18 others of Castle Hill against same.

By Mr. Bird of Rockland—Remonstrance of W. W. Perkins and 22 others of Andover against same.

By Mr. Woodbridge of Newcastle—Remonstrance of John Waddell and 20 others of Castle Hill against same.

By Mr. Sanborn of Newport—Remonstrance of D. P. Patten and 20 others of North Newport against same.

By Mr. Bryant of Knox—Remonstrance of D. F. Foster and 17 others of Montville against same.

By Mr. Weed of Monticello—Remonstrance of Percy Sargent and 70 others of Bridgewater against same.

By Mr. Woodbridge of Newcastle—Remonstrance of W. F. Hemenway and eight others of South Jefferson against same.

By Mr. Weed of Monticello—Remonstrance of G. W. Perry and 11 others of South Presque Isle against same.

Remonstrance of J. M. Moore and 40 others of Limestone against same.

Remonstrance of Henry C. Southards and 42 others of Hudson against same.

By Mr. Merrill of New Gloucester—Remonstrance of W. A. Chipman and 12 others of Gray against same.

By Mr. Bird of Rockland—Remonstrance of A. E. George and 26 others of Hebron against same.

By Mr. Bryant of Knox—Remonstrance of J. P. Hobbs and 19 others of Hope against same.

Remonstrance of L. Howard and nine others of South Hope against same.

Remonstrance of Ely S. Jackson and 29 others of Montville against same.

By Mr. Hopkins of Deering—Bill an act relating to the jurisdiction of municipal courts in criminal cases.

By Mr. McFaul of Machias—Bill an act to establish a bounty on pocupine.

By Mr. Chase of Portland—Bill an act additional to and amendatory of Chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes relating to the sale on writ of personal property attached.

#### EDUCATION.

By Mr. Melcher of Portland—Petition of C. M. Clary and 21 others, in regard to changing school district lines.

By Mr. Walker of Starks—Bill an act to amend section 3 of chapter 216, Public Laws of 1893, as amended by chapter 295, Public Laws of 1897, relating to discontinuing schools and conveying school children.

By Mr. Gardner of Patten—Bill an act to amend chapter 289 of the Public Laws of 1897, relating to discontinuing schools and conveying school children.

By Mr. Burns of Westbrook—Bill an act to amend the title of chapter 295 of the Public Laws of 1897.

#### RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS AND EXPRESSES.

By Mr. Walker of Starks—Petition of A. S. Parsons and 34 other of New Portland, for a two-cent mileage book good to bearer.

By Mr. Belleau of Lewiston—Petition of W. M. Templeton and others of Lewiston, for same.

By Mr. Hix of Rockland—Petition of C. H. Andrews and 85 others of Thomaston, for same.

By Mr. Gardner of Patten—Petition of Charles H. Quincy and 44 others of Patten, for same.

By Mr. Wilson of Gorham—Petition of W. J. Corthell and 20 others of Gorham, for same.

By Mr. Girdler of Mercer—Petition of H. L. Sawyer and 33 others of Smithfield, for same.

By Mr. Wilson of Brunswick—Petition of E. H. Thompson and others, for same.

By Mr. De Coster of Buckfield—Petition of H. D. Davis and 21 others of Portland, for same.

By Mr. Webb of Portland—Petition of George W. Tenant and 55 others of Portland, for same.

By Mr. Gordon of Readfield—Petition of J. F. Taylor and 72 others of Winthrop, for same.

Petition of Granville Sanborn and 90 others of Readfield, for same.

Petition of B. W. Harriman and 29 others of Readfield, for same.

By Mr. Spratt of Palermo—Petition of F. M. Adams and 27 others of Morrill, for same.

By Mr. McFadden of Dresden—Petition of W. F. Cate and 18 others of Dresden, for same.

By Mr. Sanborn of Newport—Petition of G. R. Clark and 34 others of Corinna, for same.

Petition of W. E. Rackliff and 31 others of Newport, for same.

By Mr. Teel of St. George—Petition of G. I. Young and others of Cushing, for same.

By Mr. Macfarlane of Greenville—Petition of E. W. Sherbourne and 20 others of Jackman, for same.

By Mr. Colburn of Windsor—Petition of H. P. Hawes and 15 others of Vassalboro, for same.

By Mr. Maxcy of Gardiner—Petition of G. W. Brown and others of Gardiner, for same.

By Mr. Gardner of Patten—Petition of G. W. Herrick and 14 others of Brooklin, for same.

By Mr. Purinton of Woolwich—Petition of Louis M. Fulton and 118 others of Bowdoinham, for same.

By Mr. Merrill of New Gloucester—Petition of Matthew C. Morrill and 53 others of Gray, for same.

Petition of Henry C. Doughty and 28 others of Gray, for same.

#### MANUFACTURES.

By Mr. Libbey of South Berwick—Petition of S. J. Nason and others of Waterville, for an act to create a lien on monumental work.

By Mr. Teel of St. George—Petition of E. F. Sherman and others of Cushing, for same.

By Mr. Murphy of Lewiston—Petition of J. J. O'Connell and others, for same.

By Mr. Merrill of New Gloucester—Petition of C. E. Caswell and 12 others of Gray, for same.

#### FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

By Mr. Manley of Augusta—Resolves authorizing a temporary loan for the year 1900.

#### MILITARY AFFAIRS.

By Mr. Manley of Augusta—Resolve authorizing a change in the location of a right of way to State lands in Augusta.

By Mr. Macomber of Augusta—Resolve in favor of the city of Augusta.

#### JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON SALARIES.

By Mr. Chase of Portland—Bill an act to amend section 2 of chapter 115 of the

Revised Statutes, as amended by chapter 264 of the Public Laws of 1893, relating to the salary of the county attorney of Cumberland county.

#### TOWNS.

By Mr. Libby of South Berwick—Remonstrance of the selectmen and 111 others of Old Orchard, against setting off that part known as Ocean Park to the city of Saco.

#### LINCOLN COUNTY DELEGATION.

Petition of R. S. Partridge and 10 others of Whitefield, in favor of raising the salary of the register of probate, Lincoln county.

Resolves authorizing a temporary loan for the year 1899.

On motion of Mr. Manley of Augusta, rules were suspended, resolve read twice, passed to be engrossed and was sent to the Senate.

#### PLACED ON FILE.

By Mr. Craig of Island Falls—Remonstrance of L. E. Tuttle and 20 others of Washburn, against an increase of salaries of justices of the supreme judicial court.

By Mr. Gordon of Readfield—Remonstrance of L. J. Henry and 99 others of East Pittston, against same.

Remonstrance of C. W. Deering and 38 others of Gorham, against same.

Remonstrance of J. A. Lindsay and 41 others of Carol, against same.

Remonstrance of Jessie E. Young and 27 others of East Lamoine, against same.

Remonstrance of Melville Smith and 19 others of West Hancock, against same.

Remonstrance of A. F. Russell and 30 others of Canton, against same.

Remonstrance of S. F. Reeves and 30 others of Windsor, against same.

Remonstrance of L. W. Jose and 79 others of Dexter, against same.

By Mr. Bryant of Knox—Remonstrance of F. J. Dow and 19 others of Searsport, against same.

#### ORDERS.

On motion of Mr. Beal of Bangor, Ordered, That the secretary of the board of agriculture be, and he hereby is, directed to furnish to the committee on financial affairs as soon as practicable a full and itemized account of all moneys drawn by him from the State treasury for the years 1897-1898, and to whom paid and for what purpose. Including all moneys for insti-

tute work, expenses, and how much paid for clerk hire, postage stamps, express, etc., how much paid for special clerk hire and to whom. How much for State dairy conference at Portland, and in what way. How much at Bangor dairy meeting and for what; how much for traveling expenses. How many agricultural reports were printed and the cost of each.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Wood from the committee on shore fisheries, reported ought not to pass on bill an act to amend sections 29 and 35, of chapter 285, of the Public Laws of 1897, entitled "an act to revise and consolidate the Public Laws relating to sea and shore fisheries."

The report was accepted. Subsequently Mr. McFadden of Dresden, moved to reconsider the vote whereby the House accepted the report. The motion was lost by vote on division, 9 to 25. The report was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Purinton from the committee on agriculture, on bill an act to regulate the sale and analysis of food, reported that same be referred to the next Legislature.

Pending acceptance Mr. Melcher of Portland, offered House amendment "A" to the report which was adopted and the report as amended was accepted and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Sanborn from the committee on legal affairs, reported ought to pass on bill an act to amend chapters 217 and 218, of the Public Laws of 1889, entitled "An act to amend section 43, of chapter 70, of the revised statutes, relating to insolvent debtors."

Mr. Beal from the committee on financial affairs, reported ought to pass on bill an act to authorize and empower the city of Bangor, to raise money by loan or otherwise for municipal purposes.

Mr. Rowell from the committee on ways and bridges, reported leave to withdraw on petition of Willis Leighton and others that the State appropriate \$500 per year for two years to be expended on the roads and bridges in the town of Whiting.

Mr. Macfarlane from the committee on inland fisheries and game, reported leave to withdraw on petition of William M. Shaw and others that they be allowed to take and transport for sale white perch from the St. Croix river

its lakes and tributaries during the months of July and August.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on petition of George Bisbee and others that changes in the laws pertaining to the catching or killing of landlocked salmon or trout; also a change in close time on deer.

Mr. Wood from the committee on shore fisheries on petition of L. D. Snow and others of Brunswick, to abolish all laws relating to clams, reported leave to withdraw as legislation is inexpedient.

Mr. Prince from the committee on pensions, reported leave to withdraw on petition of Wyer Greene and others that the 26th amendment to the constitution relating to manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors be repealed.

Mr. Deering from the committee on banks and banking, reported ought to pass on bill an act to incorporate the Bath Trust Company.

Mr. Bridham from the committee on ways and bridges, on petition, reported in new draft resolve in aid of repairing the bridge across the Narraguagus river in the town of Milbridge.

Mr. Daigle from the same committee, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, resolve in favor of building a bridge across the Fish river in the town of Fort Kent, Aroostook county.

Mr. Woodbridge from the committee on public buildings, on order, reported resolve providing for an office for the department of inland fisheries and game in the State House, with statement of facts.

Mr. Deering from the York county delegation, on bill an act relating to the salary of the county commissioners of York county, reported ought to pass in new draft bill an act establishing the salaries of the county commissioners and the salary of the county treasurer for the county of York.

Mr. Chase from the committee on legal affairs, reported leave to withdraw on petition of the selectmen of the town of Burnham and others, that an act be passed legalizing all doings of the town of Burnham.

Mr. Morey from same committee, reported same on petition of Arthur F. Libbey and others for incorporation of Fort Fairfield Water Company.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported ought not to pass on bill

an act to incorporate the Fort Fairfield Water Company.

Mr. Purinton from the committee on agriculture, on bill an act to regulate the sale and analysis of food, reported that same be referred to next Legislature.

The reports were accepted and sent to the Senate.

#### READ AND ASSIGNED.

Bill an act to incorporate the Ripley Water Company of Andover, Maine.

Bill an act to authorize the record of contracts for the sale of land.

Was tabled pending first reading, on motion of Mr. Virgin of Portland.

Bill an act additional to chapter 365, of the Private and Special Laws of 1893, relating to the Rumford Falls Light and Water Company.

Was tabled pending first reading on motion of Mr. Virgin of Portland.

Resolve in favor of Westbrook seminary.

Bill an act to authorize registers of probate to receive petitions in vacation, and the judge of probate to order notice thereon in vacation.

Bill an act to repeal Chapter 111 of the Private and Special Laws of 1872, entitled "an act authorizing the city of Gardiner to raise money for the maintenance of a public library."

Bill an act to increase the salary of the register of probate in and for the county of Aroostook.

Bill an act to increase the salary of the judge of probate in and for the county of Aroostook.

Bill an act to set off certain lands from Oxford Village Corporation.

Bill an act entitled "an act to amend Section 32 of Chapter 285 of the Public Laws of 1897, regarding taking of smelts in tide waters."

#### PASSED TO BE ENGROSSED.

Bill an act to incorporate the Wilson Stream Dam Company.

Bill an act to amend Chapter 230 of the Private and Special Laws of 1854, as amended by Chapter 673 of the Private and Special Laws of 1871, entitled "an act to prevent obstructions in the Narraguagus river."

Bill an act to incorporate the Messalonskee Water Power Company.

#### PASSED TO BE ENACTED.

An act to amend charter of city of Hallowell.

An act to amend Chapter 33 of the Public Laws of 1887, relating to the burial expenses of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of Maine.

An act to increase the salary of the county attorney of Piscataquis county.

An act to increase the salary of the judge of probate for the county of Penobscot.

An act to annex Franklin Plantation in the county of Oxford to the towns of Rumford and Peru.

An act authorizing the Lewiston Trust and Safe Deposit Company to establish a branch at Lisbon.

An act to extend and amend the charters of the Penobscot Boom Corporation and of the Penobscot Lumbering Association.

An act relating to the organization and stocks and bonds of the United States Envelope Company.

An act to amend the charter of the Public Works Company.

An act to incorporate the Ticonic Foot Bridge Company.

An act granting William S. Hopkins the right to establish and maintain a ferry between North Haven and Vinalhaven.

#### FINALLY PASSED.

Resolve in aid of the Temporary Home for Women and Children at Deering.

Resolve in favor of a road in Jerusalem Plantation.

#### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Special assignment: Resolve in favor of the Home for Friendless Boys in Deering.

Mr. McFADDEN of Dresden: I move that the resolve be indefinitely postponed and I wish to say a few words in support of this motion. I beg the indulgence of the House while I correct a statement of facts which was made to the House, yesterday. If I understand the gentleman from Augusta (Mr. Manley) correctly, he stated that the institution for which he voted in favor, yesterday, had received State aid for 20 years, and sometimes had had appropriations of \$800 per year. I have looked the matter up; and commencing with 1878, when there was an appropriation of \$200 for the St. Elizabeth's Orphan's Home in Portland—from that time down to the present time I find nowhere a larger appropriation than \$400 a year, until the one we made, yesterday, which was



\$1000 a year—a slight rise of 250 per cent. But that is inconsiderable. The generous temper in which the House found itself, yesterday, does not mind a trifle like that. If it had been a 1000 per cent. rise perhaps it would have gone just as well.

A few days ago we passed to be engrossed, and this morning to be enacted, a resolve in favor of the institution in Deering which enlisted my sympathy, slight as it is, to the extent that I withdrew all opposition to it; and I say that there is no man who would say to the unfortunate women this institution cares for in a heartier manner than myself, "Neither do I condemn you. Go in peace and sin no more." The remarkable unanimity with which the resolve of yesterday passed, is to be accounted for largely, I think, upon the deference to the sentiment that we would err in favor of a minority church rather than against it; and I confess that the feeling has a good deal of influence on my own mind. But we have made our vows to the Catholic fraternity of the State, and I think now we should consider calmly and deliberately the subject before us. It is a new claim upon the charity of the State. It has never before received a donation from the State I think; and it is an example to show how the thing grows from year to year in increased appropriations and in increased numbers. Ostensibly, and I have no doubt really, it cares for or provides homes for friendless boys in Deering, or Greater Portland. Now I take the liberty to call attention to the numerous claims of the charities and semi-charities of that city. In addition to those we have made there is the General hospital, the Eye and Ear Infirmary, which is another general hospital; and I think there is still another charitable claim that is coming from that city if it is not already in the committee somewhere. I am not certain about this.

We have appropriated, I say, to Deering, or to that section of Greater Portland which was Deering, one appropriation of \$2000 for the unfortunate women; and \$2000 is asked now for friendless boys. I maintain, as I did the other day, that this is a local institution. If there are any boys that are there from my town I want them to

notify us and we will go and get them and provide them a home. But I protest against this method of being forced to contribute to these institutions of the greater municipalities of the State while we have to bear our full share of such burdens as are imposed on the smaller towns. I was struck, yesterday, with a good many things. (Laughter and applause). I was particularly struck with the keen satire of the gentleman from Clifton (Mr. Chick), when he suggested that when we did these things we should do them with the luxuriant generosity of Corporal Tanner. I don't think you all understand the thrust that he made at you. But I know he meant it, and I perfectly understood it. Now Uncle Sam could now stand that luxuriant generosity. It was tried on and Uncle Sam had to give it up and give the corporal leave to withdraw. And if you think the State of Maine can stand it go on a spell but if we don't have to withdraw then it will be some miraculous power that will save us.

I say, gentlemen, this is a new institution, coming here for the first time, asking the State to do what the State ought not to do. And I ask you now to take a stand here. You were sensitive about standing against the Catholic institution and I understand perfectly well the feeling and the sentiment that you deferred to. There is no such sentiment that can prompt you to vote away money recklessly on this occasion; and while gentlemen may urge you to consider the claims of the poor boys I want you to consider the claims of the poor boys and the poor men and women scattered over this State who have to work in every conceivable way and deny themselves not only luxuries but almost the necessities of life to meet the demand of the tax collector.

I have nothing more to say. I can stand up here and vote as I believe, if I am a solitary unit, and I hope that every gentleman feels in the same way. If you believe that this thing is right, go on and vote "No" on the motion that I have made. If you think it is time to call a halt, which you refused to do yesterday, then let this thing be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CHASE of Portland: In the latter part of January there was a hearing, one

afternoon, before the committee on financial affairs, upon three resolves in favor of public charitable institutions in this State—one, the institution located at Belfast, the Children's Aid Society; another, the resolve in favor of the Temporary Home at Deering; and the third, the resolve now under discussion. The Children's Aid Society of Belfast, is an institution for girls—a public and State institution, precisely as the home for friendless boys at Deering is an institution of the State of Maine, open to all boys, poor and friendless and in need of aid, who apply. These three resolves were reported, after a full hearing, by our committee on financial affairs—were voted on at that very session and reported to this House, "ought to pass." Two of those resolves have passed this House, the one in favor of the Children's Aid Society at Belfast, and the School for Girls, of exactly the same character as this home is a home for boys. That resolve passed without question. The resolve in favor of the Temporary Home has also passed to be enacted, this morning. We heard no objection from the gentleman from Dresden (Mr. McFadden) about the resolve in favor of the Children's Aid Society. You have heard what he had to say with regard to the resolve in favor of the Temporary Home. He says that resolve appealed to his sympathy, and he withdrew all opposition which he was at first disposed to raise to the passage of that resolve. This resolve in favor of this Home for Friendless Boys evidently does not appeal to the gentleman's sympathy; and we may assume that it is because it does not appeal to his sympathy that he sees fit to oppose it. His judgment must be as valuable to the House upon the one measure as the other.

I desire in the first place to correct the gentleman's statement with regard to this Home for Friendless Boys in Deering. This is not the first time that this Home has been here and asked for an appropriation. It is not the first time that it has received an appropriation from the State. It is not a new claim.

Mr. MCFADDEN: Will the gentleman refer me to the resolve which gave it something in the past?

Mr. CHASE: I cannot refer the gentleman to the place where he will find it, except to say that it is on file in the office of the secretary of State. The gentleman will find there the original resolve. I have

no doubt that the gentleman was mistaken, and honestly mistaken. I wish to say this, that this institution, two years ago, received an appropriation of \$250 for the year 1897 and \$250 for the year 1898. The resolve under consideration provides for an appropriation of \$1000 for the year 1899, and \$1000 for the year 1900. It is an increase of which I will speak later, and of the reason for it.

Now it is certainly fair that I should state to you briefly the objects and purposes and the history of this most deserving institution. As far back as 1892, Mrs. McGregor, a Portland lady, and to whom I wish to pay tribute in this presence for her efforts, conceived of the idea of establishing a home for poor, friendless boys, her object being the establishment of a home where they might be received and cared for temporarily until a permanent home could be found for them. She immediately set about the accomplishment of this purpose, and during all these years since that time she has devoted substantially her entire time to the furtherance of this charitable object. From 1892, the time she conceived the idea, until 1895, there was no home at which these boys could be cared for. She received many of them into her own home, until it reached such proportions that she could not any longer carry on the work in this way. While the work was going on in this manner she found homes for boys as best she could. Finally, in 1895, having enlisted other ladies with her, more particularly the Little Samaritan Aid Society of Portland, they rented a home, a house in Deering on the road leading to Riverton park, and entered upon this enterprise. The house was opened, I think, in December, 1895.

Now I wish to state more specifically here the objects and the methods which are employed in this Home. The purposes of the managers of this Home are the rescuing of poor children, children of poor parents or drunken parents, the orphans, children of tender years who have been placed in the alms houses and left to lead a pauper's life—take them from their surroundings and place them in this home, and as soon as it is practicable, to find permanent homes for them. I will say here that this Home for Friendless Boys is not, in any sense, a local institution. The gentleman has enlarged upon this objection; he has rung the changes upon it. This home is open to boys from

any part of this State, who come within the scope of the work. Locality has nothing whatever to do with this work, except the fact that it happens to be located in Deering. Now any public, State institution must be located somewhere. Do you call this institution across the river, a local institution, an Augusta institution, because it happens to be located in Augusta? Do we call the Eastern Insane hospital a Bangor institution because it happens to be located in Bangor? I say no, and it is unfair to present any such argument to this House.

The managers of this home take pains, when boys are admitted to the home, if they have parents living, to secure a written consent from them, releasing the care and custody of the child to the managers of the home. Applications are received at the home by the managers, not only for the admission at the home by the boys, but they are constantly receiving applications from all parts of the State, particularly from the country towns, for boys. Before sending boys to any parties who make a request for them, the managers make careful inquiry as to the character of the persons desiring boys. They make inquiries not only from the parties themselves but from their neighbors, those who are acquainted with them, so that they may be sure that those boys are placed in homes such as they should have. When a child is first placed in any home it is sent there for three months upon trial and with the stipulation that the child shall have good and comfortable clothing, shall be sent to school, to church and to Sunday school, and shall be well and carefully treated. After a child is sent there the managers continue to look after that child, they visit the child and see that it is well treated and that the conditions of the contract are kept. If at the end of three months the home is found not to be satisfactory, or the people are not satisfied with the child, it is returned to the Home and a new home must be found for it. If, on the other hand, the conditions are satisfactory to both parties, then the child is delivered over the parties taking him, to be kept by them until the child reaches the age of 21 years. In many cases children are adopted. I have here a list of all the boys who have been received into this home since its opening. I have tabulated it as to counties, showing the sources from which the boys came. This home was opened in Decem-

ber, 1895. There were two boys received into the home in that month, both from Pittsfield, Somerset county. In the year 1896 there were received 12 from Cumberland county, from York 2, from Hancock 1, from Androscoggin 2, from Washington 2, from Kennebec 2. In 1897, from York, 2, from Cumberland 9, from Somerset 1, from Washington 1, from Androscoggin 2, from Aroostook 2, from Oxford 2. In 1898, from Oxford 3, from Cumberland 15, from Androscoggin 5, from York 1, from Kennebec 2, from Washington 1, from Lincoln 1.

It seems to me that this must show conclusively that this is in no sense a local institution. It opens its doors wide to all poor and friendless children, who need to be rescued from lives of pauperism, of crime, of hardship, and to be placed in good Christian homes. I submit that there is no charity under the sun more deserving or more worthy to be fostered by the State than one of this character which has for its object the education and training of poor, friendless, deserted children, and the rescuing of them from lives of pauperism and crime and making them good and valuable citizens of the State.

Now as to the financial condition of this institution I wish to say one word. Until two years ago this home has been supported entirely by the individual efforts of these noble women who have undertaken this work, maintained entirely by contributions of a few dollars picked up here and there. It was desired by the managers to raise money to purchase a home, and by the efforts of these ladies \$3000 was raised for that purpose. This is not enough for the purchase of the house. This is placed in a bank, where it is drawing 3 per cent. interest, making and income of \$90 a year for the last two years from that source. Two hundred and fifty dollars was given by the State in 1897 and 1898, so that the home had a fixed income of \$340. Now the expenses of the home for the past year have been \$1350, leaving a balance of \$1010 which these ladies have been obliged to raise by begging from house to house, from door to door. There are no paid officers in this institution. It is designed for, and is, a home. There is a matron in charge of these children. The home contains at one time from 12 to 20 boys, and the design is to make it a home rather than an institution.

Now, gentlemen, I ask in behalf of this most deserving charity that this resolve may have a passage. I submit that the policy of this State was long ago established to care for and aid just such charities as this. I see no reason why there should be exceptions made in the case of this institution. What can we say to those ladies, when we have passed an appropriation for these other institutions of precisely the same character, when we go back to them and say, "The State is not disposed to aid you. We have aided the others but you must help yourselves." I have no fears, gentlemen, that that will be the action of this House.

Mr. WEBB of Portland: Some weeks ago we passed a resolve appropriating \$225,000 for the purpose of completing the insane hospital at Bangor. I think it very probable that with some alterations in the architect's plans, some lopping off of features, some cheapening of the construction, that a somewhat substantial reduction might have been made in that appropriation. But did we hear any such suggestion from the gentleman from Dresden? Did he oppose in any way that appropriation? On the day when that was before the House for consideration he did not even vote nay on the passage to be engrossed. We had before this House, yesterday, the first general appropriation bill, carrying something like \$1,600,000, 16,000 times as much as is appropriated by this bill now under discussion. That bill contains scores of items, many of them running into the thousands of dollars. It lay before us on the table for a week or 10 days, that there might be the most careful investigation. But to any item in that bill the gentleman from Dresden did not interpose one single objection. He did not even go so far as to strike out the word "fix" and insert the word "increase." But when it comes to orphans and friendless children, then we have the objections from the gentleman from Dresden. But what are his objections? Is it that it is a charity? Certainly not. He has already voted in favor of a charity. Is it because it is not a deserving charity? What is his objection? Simply this, that it happens to be located in a place where it will do the most good.

Now it is very proper for us to consider carefully all appropriations with the purpose of practicing the strictest economy consistent with our public duties. Let us by all means scan appropriations care-

fully, and if it be possible and consistent let us cut them down. But let us not begin by denying to friendless orphan children this pitiful pittance which they beg at our hands. (Applause).

Mr. McFADDEN: I admire the candor of the gentleman's remarks. I acknowledge that I am no expert upon matters pertaining to insane hospitals. If I had been skilled in what was required for the insane I might have undertaken the task of examining the plans for the Bangor hospital and have endeavored to cut down that large appropriation. We were told on every hand by gentlemen who visited the institution across the river that something must be done. A large sum of the State's money had already been spent at Bangor; and it seemed, considering everything, considering the great extent of country beyond that institution to the eastward, that the reasonable thing was to finish it; and if the gentleman thought that there was extravagance, it was certainly as much his duty to investigate it as it was mine.

I want to draw the distinction now between the institution which I voted for the other day and the one which presents itself to you, today. It appeared from evidence which I did not doubt, and which was submitted to me, in regard to the Temporary Home for Women and Children at Deering, that the beneficiaries of that institution have their legal residences in all parts of the State and even in the Provinces. A class of women, mostly young girls, girls going to Portland for work and getting into difficulties, were taken into that institution. To send them back to the place of their legal settlement would impose upon them a still greater weight of mortification. I could not find it in my heart to add that to their overburdened souls, and I voted in favor of the resolve because of that consideration. But no such consideration pertains to the resolve before us, today. If there are boys in that institution at Deering who belong in other localities, it is no hardship for those boys, it adds no pang to their conscience or to their sense of shame, to send them home to their parents if they have any, or to the municipal officers of their towns, who, I think, perhaps may have some heart as well as the people of Deering or Portland. Talk about its being located in the best locality! Well, sir, the facts before the people of this State hardly bear that out. There

is an institution up here in the country which has no "Home" adorning its name and no orphanage of friendliness in its title. It is simply the Good Will Farm; and its does not come here claiming a donation from this State. Somehow it gets along. If they must beg from door to door in Portland for these institutions, why don't they rap at the city doors and ask the municipal government to give them an appropriation? That is where they should knock and that is where they should receive endowments and donations. I beg leave now to read a letter—not in imitation of the telegraph brigade that appeared here, yesterday, but simply because this came to me, this morning, and it throws a little light on the question:

13 Gray street,  
Thursday, Feb. 16, 1899.

My Dear Judge:

Your address in the House, last Tuesday, was of great interest to me beyond the abiding personal interest I have in the welfare of the "Temporary Homes."

My strongest interest is in the plan which secures the family home for the homeless child without resort to institutional life.

I have taken the liberty to send you a little pamphlet, "Not Institutions but Homes," which has been a helpful inspiration to me through many years of work for homeless and dependent children.

Respectfully yours,  
(Mrs.) MARGARET T. W. MERRILL.  
Portland, Me.

Now I have seen a good deal of institutional caring for children. I did not think very highly of it and I confess it. The child in a public institution, while it may be taught book learning, does not grow up with those ideas of economy and frugality which the child learns in the family by example constantly before him; and I say the home is the place to bring up children and not the public institution.

Mr. WEBB: This home temporarily cares for such boys and gives especial attention to their mental and physical needs so that they may be fit subjects to be placed in family homes. The very purpose of the home is to take these boys temporarily until good homes can be found.

Mr. SMITH of Presque Isle: I have no desire to undertake to inflict a speech upon you, but I am interested in this matter. Yesterday the gentleman from Dresden (Mr. McFadden) trained his 13-inch gun on the St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum, and direct-

ed his fire against that worthy institution. Today he comes in and directs the fire of his batteries against the Deering Home for Friendless Boys. And I doubt not that tomorrow, if we should have a measure before us to grant some small pittance to some poor widow who had given her husband or her sons to the defence of this great country, he would oppose that. It seems to me that he acts very much as though he was working on the Western rule, to shoot at everything that comes in sight, whether saint or sinner, angel or dévil. (Laughter.) He reminds me of a small boy who, for the first time in his life, becomes possessed of a little small shot gun, and straightway is imbued with a zeal and desire to slay and to perform deeds of valor, and straightway he sticks turkey feathers in his hair, and he paints his face with his mother's indigo and with his father's red ochre, and goes out into the pasture and shoots at everything in sight from a poor old widowed antimire dragging home a dead grasshopper to her starving children, up to the old farrow cow that furnishes the milk for his daily breakfast. (Laughter and applause.) His opposition seems to be like the rain of heaven, which descends alike upon the just and the unjust.

The subject of friendless boys touches me in a soft spot. My good old father, who is past 70 years of age, whose head is growing white with the frosts of many winters, was one of the friendless boys of his time. At the early age of 8 years he was thrown upon the mercies of a cold world, and after that date he never saw the inside of a school room, as I recollect, and his lack of early opportunities to acquire an education has been a handicap to him all through his life. He has been obliged to spend his life as a common laborer, he has toiled hard all his life, he has to work hard in these days; and yet I know that when I go home and tell him that I stood up in this hall and voted in behalf of this resolve in favor of this Home for Friendless Boys, he is going to take me by the hand and say, "Well done, my son." I say the matter of friendless boys touches me in a tender spot. For no class in the community do I have more sympathy than I do for these poor little fellows who have no home but the street, no

bed but the earth, and no covering but the canopy of heaven. I have had some experience in the matter of boys without a home, in my own town. It was one year ago in October that the deputy sheriff in my town brought into my office a small, deformed, undersized French boy whom he had found the night before with scarcely more clothing on his form than Adam had on in the Garden of Eden—he found him sleeping on the cold ground under an old building, in the chill October weather. An investigation of the facts showed that this boy had no friends or relatives in the entire country, no place to lay his head, no relatives or friends except a sister who was earning the magnificent sum of \$1.50 a week as a domestic in a family. I took him to the priest of the parish and asked him if there could not be some place found somewhere in which this boy might be taken care of, and after a good deal of work he did succeed in finding a place where he could be sheltered. Last winter my attention was called to another street waif, a boy of 8 years, of French birth, whose mother was dead, whose father is a worthless vagabond, and this little fellow was wandering around on the streets with no place but an old hut by the railroad track in which to lay his head, subsisting only through the kindness of the keeper of the principal hotel in the village, procuring clothing only through the kindness of the traveling men who visited and stopped at that hotel. I wrote to my good friend, the Hon. P. C. Keegan of Van Buren, and asked him if it was not possible to procure a place for him in that grand Home at Saint Bazille for orphan children, and the answer came back that there were no vacancies. I wrote over to the Good Will Farm, to which the gentleman from Dresden refers, and inquired if a place could not be found for him there. The answer came back that there were no vacancies. I wrote to his Reverence, the Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese of Portland, and asked him if somewhere, in some place, there was not a place where this boy could be taken care of, and the answer came back that there were no vacancies known at that time; and it was only through the fact that an aunt of this boy happened to come to our town from Boston, that he was provided for; and she took him home with her.

Now there are hundreds of just such cases in the State of Maine, hundreds of these friendless boys who have no home and no place to stay. I am one of those who believe in the boys and girls of the State of Maine. Although I am getting to be an old man and I have neither chick nor child on the broad face of the earth, yet I say that I believe in the boys and girls of the State. They are the coming generation. They are those who are coming after us to take up the duties of Statehood, and to take up and discharge the duties of citizens they must be properly trained. And I say that every boy, without regard to his birth, whether he is of the same nationality as I am or not, whether he comes from wealthy or poor parents, whatever his birth may be, should be given a chance just the same as we have been given a chance. We have had our chances; we have made ourselves what we are or what we are not; and now I say it is incumbent on us to see that every boy in this State shall have his chances to make his way in life the same as we have had our. I see before me the bright, active little daughter of my friend, the gentleman from Monticello. I do not believe that if this little girl was bereft of parents or friends and property, there is a man in this House who would protest by voice or vote, including the gentleman from Dresden himself, against the State furnishing a small pittance for a home in which she might have a proper training in order to enable her to enter upon the discharge of the duties that will be imposed upon her when she grows up to womanhood. I say I do not believe that there is a man that would vote to the contrary.

What is the result if a boy does not have a proper chance? The boy is found in the streets. He has no home. If I understand the logic of the gentleman from Dresden right he would allow that boy to continue to roam in the streets if private charity did not stretch out its hand to take care of him.

Mr. McFADDEN: Mr. Speaker—

Mr. SMITH: Please remain quiet. (Applause.) As a result we have a boy that is liable to become, what? A pauper, a criminal, the father of a long line of criminals. What fellows? Then you have bills for the support of paupers which the State, and the towns

must pay. You have the expenses of hunting him down as a criminal. You must pay for courts to try and convict him, and you must pay for jails and prisons to hold him. A few dollars expended in the beginning to start him right, to give him a home where he can be fed and clothed and taught the duties that will devolve upon him as a man, may save, and frequently does save to this State hundreds and thousands of dollars.

I hope that the motion of the gentleman from Dresden will not prevail. I hope that it will be buried so deep that in that last great day when Gabriel sounds his trumpet to summon the dead to come forth to judgment, that not even the shadowy ghost of the mouldering skeleton of that motion will ever arise from the grave it so richly deserves. (Applause long continued.)

Calls for the question came from different parts of the House.

Mr. McFADDEN: I hope the gentleman will not be impatient.

Mr. HOPKINS of Deering: I rise to a point of order. The gentleman from Dresden, has already spoken twice to the question.

The SPEAKER: The point is well taken. The gentleman can only proceed by unanimous consent.

Mr. McFADDEN: I ask unanimous consent to continue.

(A Voice): I object.

The SPEAKER: The question is on the indefinite postponement of the resolve.

Mr. WEBB: I move that the gentleman from Dresden, be given unanimous consent to continue.

Mr. CHASE—I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McFADDEN: For this opportunity, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, you have my profound thanks. I did think that I was to be choked off in an ignominious way, yet I knew that the real sentiment of this House was adverse to any such action.

I was about to say that if these cases which the gentleman portrayed with so much pathos had occurred in my town we would not, as he gratuitously suggests, leave the little waifs to wander, neither would we have sought all over creation for somebody else to take care of them. We would have done it ourselves, not by individual charity

perhaps, but the municipal officers of the town would have been informed, if the case had not come under their own observation, and they would have put them, not into a poor house upon a poor farm, for we have none, but in some good family where they would have received as good instruction and as good care as ordinary boys and girls. Now, sir, it is a question not of taking care but of how you do it. Do you believe in a State system of maintaining paupers and unfortunates? If you do, then you are consistent in voting for these public institutions. If you believe in the municipal method, which is the one that has been followed from time immemorial, then I am right, and we should do this charity such as taking care of boys that are found friendless, and of orphans at short range, by municipal management and disbursement of charity.

Now I will say one word as to the description of the disguise in which he dressed the boy when he went gunning. It was a striking array in which he presented that boy, but will he tell us what disguise he assumes when he tries to get his hand into the public treasury? I think it might be as hideous as that he fixed up for the gunning boy. (Applause.)

Mr. BEAL of Bangor: I will hold the attention of the House but a moment. I wish from the bottom of my heart personally to thank the gentleman from Presque Isle for his efforts in behalf of poor orphan boys of the State of Maine. I wish to state that this resolve has been once before the House and referred to the committee on financial affairs. They advertised a hearing for all parties opposed and all parties in favor of the resolve. An exhaustive hearing was held, and no one appeared against the resolve, while numerous parties appeared in favor of it. The committee gave it careful and deliberate attention, and considered that it was just and fair to recommend the appropriation asked for, and they did so recommend, unanimously.

Now I wish to state that these gentlemen in this House but a few years ago were small boys. Some of us were poor, I have not a doubt; others of us were orphan boys, who knew what it was to be without fathers or mothers, or anyone to care for us, and I trust that the sentiment of this House today,

will not be the turning of our backs upon the poor orphan boys in this State, no matter wherever found. (Applause.)

The question being to indefinitely postpone the resolve, the motion was lost.

The resolve was then passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Field of Oakland, an act to limit the rate of interest on loans on personal property, was taken from the table.

Mr. Virgin of Portland, offered House amendment A, which was adopted, and the bill was read a second time as amended.

Mr. Field of Oakland, moved that the rules be suspended and the bill take its third reading at the present time and be passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Hutchings of Brewer, the bill as amended was laid on the table pending the third reading.

On motion of Mr. Virgin of Portland, the vote whereby the House, Feb. 16, passed to be engrossed, resolve in favor of the St. Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Portland, was reconsidered.

Same gentleman offered House amendment "A," which was adopted, and the resolved as amended passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Field of Oakland, bill an act to limit the rate of interest on loans on personal property was taken from the table and read once. Mr. Virgin of Portland, offered House amendment "A," which was adopted. The bill was then read a second time, tabled, and Thursday, Feb. 23, assigned for its further consideration, on motion of Mr. Hutchings of Brewer.

On motion of Mr. Brown of Falmouth, resolve in favor of the Bath Military and Naval Orphan Asylum was taken from the table, read once and Wednesday next assigned for second reading.

On motion of Mr. Walker of Starks, resolve in favor of Anson Academy was taken from the table and assigned to Wednesday of next week, for its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Buck of Orland, report of the committee on legal affairs, on bill an act to repeal chapter 334 of the Public Laws of 1897, relating to concentrated commercial feeding stuffs, reporting that same be referred to the commit-

tee on agriculture, was taken from the table and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Craig of Island Falls, report of the committee on inland fisheries and game, reporting legislation inexpedient on order relating to hunting partridges with dogs, was taken from the table and accepted in concurrence.

Paper from the Senate:

Ordered, the House concurring, that when the Senate and House adjourn, they adjourn to meet on Monday, Feb. 20, at 4.30 o'clock P. M.

Was read and passed in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Libbey of South Berwick, Adjourned.