

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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

1899.

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HOUSE.

Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1899.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Stackpole 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 Central Maine General hospital.

Bill an act to repeal Section 7 of Chapter 194 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, so far as it applies to the town of South Portland.

Bill an act relating to the powers of the Lewiston Gas Light Co.

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. Hill of Belfast—Petition of Joseph Williamson and 9 others of the Waldo county bar, in favor of an act to amend section 11, of chapter 78, of the Revised Statutes, relating to duties of county commissioners.

Bill an act to amend section 11, chapter 78, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the duties of county commissioners.

LEGAL AFFAIRS.

By Mr. Beath of Kenduskeag—Remonstrance of H. T. Williams and others of Bradford, against the creation of any State road commission.

Remonstrance of Thomas Hill and 15 others of Charleston, against same.

Remonstrance of M. A. Marshall and 16 others of North Bradford, against same.

Remonstrance of M. D. Martin and 8 others of Charleston, against same.

EDUCATION.

By Mr. Virgin of Portland—Resolve relative to the payment of appropriations for academies and similar institutions.

RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS AND EXPRESSES.

By Mr. Sanborn of Newport—Petition of C. F. Millar and 13 others of Corinna, in favor of requiring railroad corporations to issue mileage books at two cents a mile, good to bearer.

Petition of Frank E. Miles and 32 others of Lisbon, for same.

Mr. Murphy of Lewiston—Petition of James C. Howard and 20 others of Lewiston, for same.

By Mr. Gardner of Patten—Petition of F. A. Knight and 28 others of North Berwick, for same.

Petition of L. A. Rollins and 25 others of Wesley, for same.

By Mr. Sanborn of Newport—Petition of J. L. Daziel and others of Exeter, for same.

By Mr. Noxcs of Pownal—Petition of C. L. Dow and 87 others of Pownal, for same.

By Mr. Fuller of Auburn—Petition of William Rounds and 34 others of Minot, for same.

By Mr. Kilborn of Bethel—Petition of A. O. Goodwin and 22 others of Upton, for same.

By Mr. Hughes of Amity—Petition of C. H. Smart and 9 others of Weston, for same.

Petition of W. D. Gilpatrick and 38 others of Weston, for same.

By Mr. Jordan of Lisbon—Petition of C. A. Julia and others of Lisbon, for same.

By Mr. Webb of Portland—Petition of Fred O. Grover and 18 others of Norway, for same.

Petition of Roscoe F. Staples and 93 others of Oxford, for same.

By Mr. Peaslee of Wiscasset—Petition of C. E. Knight and 123 others of Wiscasset, in favor of same.

BANKS AND BANKING.

By Mr. Deering of Saco—Bill an act authorizing the Manufacturers' Trust Company to establish a branch at Old Orchard.

MANUFACTURES.

By Mr. Somes of Mt. Desert—Petition of Albert A. Bartlett and 18 others of Tremont, in favor of an act to create a lien on monumental work.

STATE LANDS AND STATE ROADS.

By Mr. Jones of Springfield—Remonstrance of A. R. Page and 26 others, against resolve in favor of Annie E. Belden of Drew plantation.

WAYS AND BRIDGES.

By Mr. Hughes of Amity—Petition of Elmer Farrar and 19 others of Orient, for aid to build or repair a bridge across the thoroughfare in said town.

INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME.

By Mr. Sargent of Sedgwick—Remonstrance of W. G. Sargent and 48

others against making Sunday an open time for taking fish and game.

TOWNS.

By Mr. Blackstone of Perham—Petition of C. H. Wheeler and 21 others of Limestone, for the setting off of Ocean Park from the town of Old Orchard and annexing the same to the city of Saco.

By Mr. Hahn of Waldoboro—Petition of M. M. Richards and 17 others of Waldoboro, for same.

By Mr. Johonnett of Palmyra—Petition of E. C. Bryant and 29 others of Pittsfield, for same.

By Mr. Jordan of Lisbon—Petition of V. E. Bragdon and 29 others of Lisbon, for same.

By Mr. Chamberlain of Lebanon—Petition of W. L. Bradeen and 9 others of Lebanon, for same.

By Mr. Deering of Saco—Petition of Samuel L. Lord and 29 others of Saco, for same.

By Mr. Abbott of Dexter—Petition of G. L. Gould and 49 others of Dexter, for same.

By Mr. Spurr of Otisfield—Petition of J. F. Harriman and 36 others of Harrison, for same.

By Mr. Esty of Rangeley—Petition of S. Wakely and 18 others of Rangeley, for same.

By Mr. Maxwell of Richmond—Petition of A. W. Smith and 56 others of Richmond, for same.

By Mr. Harris of Auburn—Petition of G. W. Brown and 37 others of Auburn, for same.

LIBRARY.

By Mr. Guernsey of Dover—Bill an act to amend section 3 of chapter 242, of the Public Laws of 1893, as amended by chapter 111, of the Public Laws of 1895, relating to Free Public libraries.

By Mr. Perkins of Cornish—Resolve in favor of N. M. West, secretary of the committee on Maine State prison.

On motion of Mr. Perkins of Cornish, rules were suspended, the resolve read twice and passed to be engrossed.

ORDERS.

On motion of Mr. Parkhurst of Bangor,

Ordered, The Senate concurring, that the committee on insane hospital are directed to ascertain what, if any legislation is needed, to properly provide for the Government of the Eastern

Maine insane hospital at Bangor, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Maxcy of Gardiner,

Ordered, That the judiciary committee inquire into the expediency of a law requiring the justice presiding at any trial in the supreme judicial or superior court, to designate what expert witnesses, when required by either party to testify in any cause, shall be summoned, and that such witnesses shall be regarded as officers of the court and paid by the county in which such case is tried.

On motion of Mr. Nickerson of Swanville,

Ordered, That the use of the Hall of Representatives be given to the members of G. A. R., for the purpose of an entertainment this evening.

Pending passage, Mr. Virgin of Portland, offered House amendment "A" which was adopted and the order as amended was read and passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McFaul from the committee on legal affairs on bill an act to establish a bounty on pocupine reported that same be referred to the committee on interior waters.

Mr. Gentleman from same committee on bill an act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 157 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, relating to the protection of fish in Lake George, in Somerset county reported that same be referred to the committee on inland fisheries and game.

Mr. Morey from same committee reported legislation inexpedient on order to inquire into the expediency of so amending Chapter 126 of the Laws of 1872, which applied to the town of Eastport, so that the same shall apply to the city of Eastport.

Mr. Hutchins from the committee on mercantile affairs and insurance reported legislation inexpedient on bill an act to amend Section 87 of Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes as amended relating to insurance.

Mr. Carr from the committee on interior waters reported leave to withdraw on petition of John Ross and others for an act regulating the sale of unmarked and stray logs.

Mr. Sanborn from the committee on legal affairs on remonstrance of Henry Gay and others against the remov-

ing of the North Aroostook registry of deeds from Madawaska to Fort Kent, reported that same be referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The report was accepted. Subsequently on motion of Mr. Farrell of Van Buren, the vote whereby the House accepted the report was reconsidered and on motion of same gentleman the report was tabled.

Mr. Guernsey from the committee on legal affairs reported ought to pass on bill an act amendatory of Chapter 287 of the Public Laws of 1893, relating to the better protection of sheep.

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on bill an act to incorporate the Guilford Electric Light and Power Company.

Mr. Chase from same committee on bill an act repealing Chapter 329 of the Public Laws of 1897, relating to the repair of highways reported ought to pass in new draft bill an act amendatory of and additional to Chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 329 of the Public Laws of 1897, relating to the repairs of highways.

Same gentleman from same committee reported ought to pass on bill an act relating to sealers of weights and measures.

Mr. Sanborn from same committee reported same on bill an act to incorporate the Searsport Water Company.

Mr. McFaul from same committee reported same on bill an act to prevent a preference of creditors.

Mr. Thayer from the committee on mercantile affairs and insurance reported ought to pass on bill an act extending certain powers of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Peabody from the committee on interior waters reported ought to pass in new draft under same title bill an act authorizing the Manufacturing Investment Company to locate, erect and maintain piers and booms in the Kennebec river.

Mr. Reed from same committee reported ought to pass in new draft under same title bill an act authorizing the city of Bangor to construct a bridge over Kenduskeag stream near the European and North American Railroad bridge.

Mr. King from same committee reported ought to pass on bill an act to amend the charter of the Bangor Boom Company.

Mr. West from the committee on State prison reported ought to pass in new draft under same title bill an act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes relating to salaries of public officers.

Mr. Maxwell from the Sagadahoc county delegation reported ought to pass in new draft bill an act to increase the salary of the county attorney of Sagadahoc county.

Mr. McFaul from the Washington county delegation on petition reported bill an act to establish a salary for the clerk of the judicial courts of Washington county.

The reports were accepted and bills ordered printed under joint rules.

READ AND ASSIGNED.

Bill an act to incorporate the Citizens' Trust Company.

Was read twice. On motion of Mr. Philbrook of Waterville, rules were suspended, bill read the third time, and passed to be engrossed.

Bill an act for the detection of criminals.

Was read once and tabled on motion of Mr. Hutchins of Brewer.

Bill an act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 179 of the Public Laws of 1893, relating to divorce.

Was read once and tabled on motion of Mr. Brown of Falmouth.

Resolve respecting the cemetery lot of the late Governor William King.

PASSED TO BE ENGROSSED.

An act additional to the incorporation of the Ellsworth Electric Illuminating Company and additional to the charter of the Ellsworth Water Company.

Bill an act to extend the territorial limits of the Dover and Foxcroft Village Fire Company.

Bill an act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 415 of the Special Laws of 1875, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Masonic Trustees of Lewiston as amended by Chapter 354 of the Private Laws of 1877.

Resolve for State pensions.

ACADEMY APPROPRIATION.

Resolve in favor of Bluehill-George Stevens Academy.

Mr. JORDAN of Lisbon, moved that the resolve be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. BURNS of Westbrook: I hope this motion will not prevail. The

needs of the academies of this State and the good work that they are doing are well known by the members of this Legislature. The academies of this State, for the most part, are located in poor and sparsely populated sections of the State in which there are no free High schools. The academies, in the towns in which they are located and in the adjoining towns, are doing a work similar to the best High schools in our cities, and by these academies a great many of our bright boys and girls are receiving a good education, are being fitted for the leading colleges in New England, are becoming useful citizens and an honor and a credit to the State. I realize that we should practice the strictest economy, but I believe we should not begin with our charitable and educational institutions. I think it possible that a time may come when the motion made by the gentleman from Lisbon (Mr. Jordan) may be adopted without detriment to our schools, but I think that time has not yet arrived. I believe the State can well afford to appropriate the little money asked for by the several academies; and I hope the motion will not prevail. (Applause).

Mr. GARDNER of Patten: I hope the motion will not prevail. I am not on my feet to favor you with any eloquence, but I am here to defend the report of the committee on education of which I am a member. We have looked these matters over carefully, and I wish to say that the amount recommended by the committee for all the academies in this State does not exceed \$10,000 a year. This is no time to discuss this matter in detail, but I wish to say that this State can afford to be liberal in educational matters, and the education that these academies give to the boys and girls goes to form, in a measure, the backbone of our nation. The academies are the poor man's college; and I hope the motion will not prevail. (Applause).

Mr. BENNETT of Hollis: I do not wish to have the impression go out that I am opposed to the academies of this State as they are situated. I believe in educating the people if there is a man on this floor that does, and I would give as much out of my own pocket as any man here, as far as my ability would permit, to further the

cause of education. But I have got a little statement of facts which I want to present to you. In 1887 the State of Maine contributed towards the support of academies, \$1640. In 1888 they appropriated \$1000, if I have not made any mistake. Understand, in 1888 we gave the academies in this State \$1000, and in 1887, \$1640. We assisted in the first year, 1887, seven academies.

I have here the report of the superintendent of schools, and, last year, 38 academies in this State were assisted, and the amount of the appropriation that was given to those academies was \$51,500. There are the figures. Understand me, I don't oppose these academy grants; there are certain academies in this State that I would favor and would hold up both hands to assist them; but this idea of coming here with every little schoolhouse that has got a bell upon it, or something of that kind, and calling it an academy and making an appropriation for it of \$400 or \$500 is a perfect farce. That is all there is to it. (Applause).

I hope that you will consider this matter and take time and let each one of these academies stand upon its merits and not make a general appropriation, this morning, and push these bills through here, throwing away thousands of dollars. I have always been interested in educational matters from the day I could carry a 5-cent primer in my hand to the present time, and I have had more scholars under my instructions, probably, than any man on this floor, and I know when money is spent foolishly and when it is spent well in a school. There are academies in this State that have hard work to get a quorum together in the morning, and they come here, year after year, and if this thing goes on \$100,000 in 10 years won't meet the appropriations to these academies. I believe in the common school, I believe in the High school. (Applause). I believe in such a school as we have at Waterville, the Coburn Classical Institute, where a boy goes through that school and gets a standing. What does it amount to to run through these little academies? We have got three academies in our county, eight or 10 miles apart. The town of Hollis supports a High school, and the Lord knows we need money, for our bridges have been swept away on the big Saco river and carried to

the ocean, and we support a High school and we pay for that and our taxes are the highest, with the exception of one or two, in the county of York; and I am not willing to give \$500 or \$600 to one of these academies and then give them \$250 more to support a High school and put the two together making \$750, when they are not entitled to any more than I am in my town. I am not willing to pay any more than my share of the taxes. I don't want to indefinitely postpone this matter. I hope the gentleman will withdraw his motion, and then we can table these matters and give them a fair consideration and let each academy stand on its own foundation, and not shove them along in this way.

Mr. McFADDEN of Dresden: I hold in my hand an editorial which appeared, last week, in the *Maine Farmer*, and I presume that most of the members here have read it. It makes very serious charges against some academies but it does not locate them. It says that one of the academies receiving State aid, and an applicant for an increase today, is located in a small village within a quarter of a mile of the best High school in this State. Now I say if we can have a postponement of the consideration of these matters of one week, I will be prepared, next Wednesday, to locate that allegation, if there is anything to it. I don't know as there is. Perhaps it is all a false allegation. If I cannot locate it I will come here, next Wednesday morning, and say that I have utterly failed to locate it; but if I can locate it I will come and tell you where it is. And I therefore move, and I think that that motion will take precedence, that the matter be laid on the table for one week.

Mr. JORDAN of Lisbon: I asked for the indefinite postponement of this resolve on account of general principles. I believe that this academy appropriation is altogether wrong. The town of North Anson has a small academy and receives \$250 a year. They have an academy fund of something like \$9000. The town of Monmouth receives \$500, and they have an endowment fund of several thousand dollars. Deering has Westbrook Seminary with an endowment of \$30,000, real estate valued at \$100,000, and it comes here and asks for \$2000. In order to use its entire sum

in the past few years they had to expend \$3000 for repairs. They have in the city of Portland one of the best High schools in the State; also what was the city of Deering has one of the best schools, and the students it sends to Bowdoin and other colleges rank among the best. I, for one, think that it is time that the members on the floor of this House opened their eyes to the educational matters of the State of Maine. We have in this State 210,000 students between the ages of four and 21. Only 96,000 attend school, but between the ages of four and 21 there are 36,000 more that don't attend school than do; and I think, for one, that this money that is appropriated for the academies should be used for the education of the smaller children. There is no use in talking, the State of Maine is going back in the matter of education rather than forward, and it is time that something was done. All but three of these academies receive \$250 a year as a High school. They turn round and say, "We are a High school, we are doing a High school's work," and they ask for the Free High school fund. Two years ago, \$21,000 was appropriated for the academies of the State; \$4100 was appropriated for these same academies as Free High schools. Gentlemen, it is altogether wrong. It is not right that a town like Monmouth with \$775,000 valuation, receiving their State aid and other moneys, should, with 300 students in the town of Monmouth, educate their children on any town system together with their academy, at \$300 a year, while a town like Durham, with \$320,000 valuation, it costs them over \$1000 to educate. The town that I represent has between 4000 and 5000 inhabitants. We expend somewhere about \$10,000 a year for our schools. We have two separate villages. We have to maintain a High school in each village. We don't come here and ask the State of Maine to carry on our schools. We pay our taxes, and if it costs us \$20 on a thousand we pay it. The system is entirely wrong.

Mr. WALKER of Starks: The gentleman from Hollis (Mr. Bennett) voices my sentiments in a measure in regard to the academies. As a member of the educational committee I wish to say that we took into consideration that idea when we reported

ought to pass on these resolves. None of us want to appropriate money for any academy unless that academy be a worthy one. In reply to the gentleman from Dresden (Mr. McFadden) in regard to the editorial in one of the papers—that editorial, if it applies to any of the academies that are upon the calendar of the House, this morning, must apply either to the academy at Patten or to the academy at Anson. As to the academy at Anson—if any one in the village of North Anson wishes to prepare for college and wishes to attend a first-class High school, they have to leave that town and travel south by public conveyance 16 miles before they can reach a first-class High school. If they go west, they must go to the town of Farmington, a distance of at least 25 miles. If they go north, they must go far beyond the boundary of the State of Maine—or northeast. So that article cannot possibly apply to the Anson Academy; and the gentleman who represents the other academy (Mr. Gardner) undoubtedly can speak a word in its defense if necessary.

Now, gentlemen, I was raised in a back town. I had a desire to receive an education, and had it not been for one of these academies which the gentleman from Dresden has attacked, I might not have received that encouragement which I did for the little learning which I received. Now that academy at North Anson is a first class academy. Students in that academy fit for college and enter Bowdoin. There are two in Bowdoin college in the freshman class that entered from Anson academy, and one in the senior class. Now I believe that we owe something to that town, for it was only last spring, the day after graduation, that the principal of that school, Professor Poor, enlisted in defence of the old flag, and left the pleasant village of North Anson, his home, his family, and went to the South, and was brought back and buried in the village cemetery. I believe we owe something to that town. We owe something to the students and the people of that place, something to the scholars who have an inspiration to receive a better education than they now have; and the old academies are the bridges over which many of the boys and girls have passed to broader fields of usefulness;

and I trust, gentlemen, that this motion will not prevail. (Applause.)

Mr. CHICK of Clifton: I shall have to disagree with the gentleman from Hollis (Mr. Bennett) when he refers to the little country schoolhouse as a farce. One of those institutions was the only privilege I had of obtaining an education. I never had the opportunity of attending an academy or a High school. My town was unable to afford a High school; it always has been ever since; but some of my neighbors' sons, who are more fortunate than I was, were permitted to go out and get an academic education, and I am glad today that they have that privilege. I like to agree with my friend from Dresden (Mr. McFadden) as far as I can. He has stood up here in the past, in his honest integrity, and battled for a theory and a principal which, perhaps, to a great degree I believe to be right. I believe that some of his remarks are very interesting literature for many of the people of this State to read; but I cannot agree with his position, today, or with the gentleman from Hollis, or with any other man who may speak against an appropriation for any educational institution in the State of Maine.

We recognize this day as the anniversary of the birth of the Father of this county; and I hope that the citizens of this country will always foster educational institutions, and grant to the people every aid possible to make intelligent citizens. It has been in the past the policy of this State to foster education and I believe it would be an unwise thing and bad policy and a great mistake for the Legislature of Maine, on Washington's birthday, to attack the educational institutions of Maine. I hope that this matter will not receive any set-back by any of the representatives in this body. (Applause.)

Mr. PEASLEE of Wiscasset: I think I can hardly sit still and let this discussion go on without putting in a word. As a member of the committee on education I am very happy to say that I voted in favor of reporting ought to pass on these resolves. Now, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I believe the committee on education is made up of as intelligent and thoughtful men as sit on the floor of this House, with the exception of myself. I believe that

committee is capable of hunting into these things that the Maine Farmer has been able to see that we could not. I believe that that committee is just as capable of settling this matter as are a few gentlemen of this House who are opposed to academies will be if these matters are tabled for three or four days. This committee has examined these matters. It has examined very carefully, and it has not voted that they ought to pass without knowing what they were, I will assure you of that.

Think for a moment—if you knock out the academies in this State, where are the poor country boys going to get an education? I was a poor country boy myself. Thank God I had a chance to get a little learning at an academy, a very little, but what I know I got in that way. I could not afford to go to the Coburn Classical Institute; and I will venture the assertion that three-fourths of the men in this House, when boys, could not afford to go there. Those schools are all right but a poor boy cannot go there, and the gentlemen on the floor of this House know that they cannot go there. The poor boy has to start in an academy in the country, and just before he starts he takes off his shoes and stockings, he puts them under his arm and starts for school, and just before he gets there he goes and washes his feet in some puddle, puts his shoes and stockings on and braces up and goes into the academy. He does that to save his shoes and stockings; and I can name to you a gentleman, if it is necessary, as able a lawyer as stands at the bar of Kennebec county today, who was obliged to pursue that course to get his education at Monmouth academy. I tell you, gentlemen, that the academies are what we want until somebody proposes something to take their place. The High school does not take the place of the academy—and why don't it? I have a High school in my town. I was supervisor of schools five years, and I know I had to commence and canvass that town for months in order to get a little appropriation of \$500 to bring it into existence. When a man gets to be 60 or 70 years old and his children have outgrown the schools, he says the expenditure of money for schools is useless, it is a waste of money. We have them in our town. While their

families are growing up they hustle to see that the money is appropriated.

Now don't lose sight of the fact that the gentleman from Dresden (Mr. McFadden) has an academy in his own town, very heavily endowed by a man who died there who was very rich. He don't have to come here to ask for any appropriation, neither does his town have to appropriate a cent. They don't have to maintain a High school, because they have a first class academy endowed by this wealthy man. Now why does he want to knock the poor school down, the George-Stevens school? Why is it? Are they not just as deserving and don't they want a school just as much as the town of Dresden does? I tell you, gentlemen, that the academy is the best school that we have got in the State at the present time.

The gentleman from Dresden, came before our committee to advocate the cause of his constitutional amendment which perhaps some of you may not know about. That was to amend the constitution by striking out the words, "relating to academies." He was to have the educational system made up of common schools, free High schools and public libraries; and if his amendment should pass the State would not be obliged to help any academies. But, gentlemen, what did he say when he came before us? He said that while he thought that ought to pass, still he didn't feel quite so earnest about it as he did at first. He advocated three or four different things to take the place of the academies, as they now exist, and finally wound up by saying, "For Heaven's sake, gentlemen, do something."

Well, now, we did do something. We listened to everybody that came before us, and by strict attention to what we heard and from the evidence we heard, we decided that the only way to educate the poor boys and girls of the State of Maine was to keep these academies. Now, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I do not believe it is right, after two-thirds, if not more, of all the prominent educated men of Maine got their start in academies to prevent the coming generation from having the same privilege, and if you will look over the list of Governors of the State of Maine, you will find that the most of them got their start in

academies. If you will look back just a bit—a week ago—when it was our sad privilege to eulogize our late congressman, you will find that he got his start in an academy, and who knows but that he owed his prominence and his success in life to the old debating club in that academy? When you come to investigate, you will realize that if by a long and hard canvass the town can succeed in appropriating \$500 for its High school—the most of them appropriate \$250—then they will get from the State \$250. Now just imagine hiring a man who is graduated from college, to teach that school, with an assistant, repairs, heat and insurance, and have not you got pretty large salaries for your teachers? Just figure it up for a minute. What have you left for apparatus? What can you do for that school in the way of teaching except by mere text-books? You have nothing, you can do nothing, and if you ask the school officers of the town to provide a few dollars for apparatus, they laugh at you. The average men in the country town do not realize that it is necessary to have apparatus, and maps and globes to teach school, and I tell you, gentlemen, that it is this money that we desire to appropriate for academies that put the boys and girls on a footing with the city schools. In the city schools they have these privileges. The country High schools as a rule do not amount to that (snapping his fingers), why, because a majority of them have a session of 10 weeks in one part of the town this year, and next year a session in another part of the town, and the boys in that part of the town do not get a chance to go the next term, and so it is. I tell you, if we stop the appropriations for these academies, we make the greatest mistake we ever made. I learn from the State superintendent of schools that the enormous sum that we appropriate for academies, costing the average tax payer a cent or two, perhaps, is \$20,000 for about 40 schools. Just stop and think of it! Could this State possibly invest \$20,000 to any better advantage than they can by dividing it up among 40 schools, and just run over in your minds how many boys it will fit for good citizens, for property owners, for taxpayers. If you do not educate them they may come into that condition which my friend from Presque Isle, the other day

remarked would become of the friendless boy—without education he is liable to become a pauper and criminal. Educate him and he becomes a good citizen and in time he pays back to the State all that he has ever cost the State—doubly and threefold.

Now, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, among the Governors of the State of Maine, that have served the State with credit to themselves, with honor and to the utmost satisfaction of all the citizens, I see one before me and that gentleman, ex-Governor Robie, got his start in life at the old Gorham academy. (Applause.)

Mr. PHILBROOK of Waterville: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen—I appreciate the relativity of the discussion which has gone on thus far to the main question, but I beg leave to suggest to the House that to a certain extent the discussion has drifted from the main issue. It was the misfortune of someone, I do not know who, that the Bluehill Academy should be placed first upon the calendar, this morning, and it naturally happens, therefore, that when the resolve is called from the table, the guns are trained upon the Bluehill Academy which were designed to be trained upon all the academies, or the system of appropriating money for academies. I beg leave, therefore, to call the attention of the House to the fact that the question under discussion is the academy at Bluehill. At this moment, particularly because the subject has been ably covered by others and particularly because I think it may be covered still more by those who follow me, I do not care to go into the general subject of appropriating money for academies. I desire rather to speak to the main question. This, gentlemen, is the question: Will you or will you not appropriate to an academy down in Bluehill, Hancock county, the sum of \$500 annually for two years? Bluehill Academy in my judgment presents as good a place before this Legislature as any institution of any description has presented up to this moment; and yet I realize, gentlemen, that it is not good logic to seek to obtain the passage of any measure because of what the House has or has not done. If any measure before this House cannot stand upon its merits, let it fall, and here I beg leave to digress for a moment to indulge in the remark that one of the wisest things that has been said in this discussion is that each academy, indeed each measure of any description, should be considered upon its merits. Of course it has happened that these academies have all come in a bunch, and it also happens, as invariably it will, that the general subject of appropriating money for academies comes at this time, but suppose that you had before you, today, simply the consideration of an appropriation for this Bluehill Academy. That in my judgment would be a proper subject to discuss by

itself, and if it has happened, and I do not say that it has, that the educational committee was composed of men whose ability, whose judgment and whose integrity are not of sufficient standing to warrant them in finding a correct verdict upon the case, then in a committee of the whole we might seek to reverse their verdict. I take this opportunity to say that I have the most profound respect personally for the members of the educational committee and for the verdicts which it renders, and I have particular respect for them in reference to this matter.

Now, coming to this Bluehill Academy, for this is the subject under discussion, I say that if the Bluehill Academy is a worthy institution, it is the duty of this House to vote an appropriation to this academy, whether any other academy has an appropriation or not. I do not believe in log-rolling. Now it appears—and I know this statement of facts in this report is correct, for Hancock is my native county and I know something of those towns down there—that this is no little building with a cupola and a bell upon it, patched up to be an academy. This is an institution which has been in existence, as the statement of facts shows, for 90 years—90 years that institution has been doing good work in Hancock county. It has laid the foundations of knowledge for some of the best men that we have had in that county. It is continuing, sir, today, to do a great work, equal to that of any academy in the State and equal to its past. It has a fine new building, not built by any funds of the State, and it moved into that building, last fall. It has an attendance of 80 pupils upon an average, and there have been times within its recent history when it has registered as high as 125. In this case, at least, there is no need of going out and attempting to drum up a quorum in that building. I say to you, there is the only academy of the kind in Hancock county. It is an academy with a history, an academy located in a way to do great good, and I hope I may not be blamed if I say, sir, that it is an academy located in a county which does not ask of this Legislature one farthing beyond that paltry sum, and yet you expect the Hancock delegation to stand up here and champion and vote for measures carrying appropriations throughout this session, and when they come to you with the one request they make of the little sum of \$500 for this year and \$500 for next year, the attempt is made to lug the thing down by what one academy does or does not do, the shortcomings of one community or another. I submit, sir, that this academy, if no other, is a worthy institution and should receive the sum which it asks for, and I trust this appropriation will be voted upon its merits and that there will be no attempt by any member to indefinitely postpone or even to continue the matter for a limited time. The educational committee has taken much pains with these matters and it is an appropriate time to consider this thing now, and I want to see Bluehill Academy have this little appropriation, which is the only thing that Hancock county asks for. (Applause).

Mr. BENNETT of Hollis: I want to say just a word. I said when I was up before that there are certain academies in this State that I favored and would hold up both hands to vote appropriations for them. In regard to this Bluehill Academy, I don't say I know all about the building, but I have a catalogue here, and here is a picture of the building. I think the Bluehill Academy is doing and has done a great and noble work, and situated as it is, I favor it, but what I am driving at is this—that we started with \$1600 in 1838 and now have got it up to \$51,000, not \$20,000. I understand exactly the position of the gentleman from Wiscasset (Mr. Peaslee). I understand that he is coming here and undertaking to put another academy on this list. I want to say still further that the gentleman Mr. Chick, misunderstood me entirely. I did not say that these schools were a farce. I am indebted to the schools of Maine and I was educated at the old academy at North Bridgton. There I received my college preparation and I shall always love that school. What I want to say is this, that if we are going to appropriate \$51,000, we want to put it into schools where the people will get the benefit of it. The people of this State do not have to go barefoot to school. That is all nonsense. (Laughter and applause).

Mr. PEASLEE: Just the same, I can prove to the gentleman that what I told him in regard to this is true. (Applause). and I will ask the permission of the lawyer to state his name to the House just as soon as I see him, and if I don't see him, I will telephone him. I can prove that, and that is not the only case. Further than that, when the gentleman goes to work and takes up \$51,000, he is including the Maine State College, the Maine Central Institute and the Lord only knows what! He should confine himself to the academies. I know what I am talking about. The State superintendent of schools gave me the figures and referred me to his report, and when I referred to his report and figured it up, I found he was correct, and if the gentleman from Hollis will take the report and look it over, he will see where he has made a terrible blunder. (Applause).

Mr. BENNETT: I nope the gentleman will take this report and look at the statistics on pages 4 and 5 on these special academies. Here is the amount that was appropriated: For the University of Maine, \$20,000; Castine Normal school, Gorham Normal school, Farmington Normal school, \$31,000. Now there is \$51,000, if I understand it! (After a pause) I guess I am mistaken. (Applause and laughter). Well, I will acknowledge that I have made a mistake. (Applause). Now \$20,000 for the University of Maine, \$31,000 for these normal schools—that makes \$51,000; total appropriation, \$71,500; taking \$51,000 from this, that leaves me \$20,000—I must acknowledge it is \$20,000—but that's enough. (Applause).

Mr. MERRILL of Skowhegan: Let us look at this matter from a business standpoint. What is the reason that any gentleman in this House can give for not allowing these appropriations to these several academies as reported by the committee? It is simply a question of expense, it is simply a question of dollars

and cents; in other words, it is a question of economy that this House raises. It is a question of economy and none other. Now I ask you, Mr. Speaker, and I ask you, gentlemen of the House, is it economy, and is it the great thing that we stand most in need of, money or men?

(A voice): Men.

Mr. MERRILL (continuing): Now I say, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, let us, when we tackle the question of economy, tackle it in the right way. Don't undertake to strangle the institutions that give us the thing that we stand most in need of, men. I say, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, that when you attack the appropriations of our educational and our charitable institutions, then you throttle the very life, the existence, the very hope and future of our State. I hope that the motion to indefinitely postpone will not prevail. (Applause.)

Mr. VIRGIN of Portland: I do not propose at this time to make any extended speech on the question actually before the House, the resolve in regard to this one academy; but as the gentleman who just preceded me said, this is a question of economy, of dollars and cents, and I want to give notice that at the proper time, when in order, I shall introduce a resolve that all appropriations for academies and seminaries and other institutions of learning, other than free high schools, shall be paid out of the school fund and mill tax. I make the exception of free high schools because that is paid out of the treasury and it is not necessary that it should be paid out of the school fund. For the year 1898 the school fund and mill tax will amount to \$549,404. There has been appropriated out of that for normal schools, teachers' meetings and summer training schools and the Lee Normal Academy, \$35,000, leaving to be paid back to the towns \$514,000, on the basis of 209,201 scholars, or \$2.46 for each scholar. Now my purpose in introducing this resolve will be that, instead of making a new draft on the treasury for these academies and institutions of learning, they shall be paid out of this school fund, and there will be an economy of some \$20,000, and that amount will be saved to the State, or will not be an additional burden on the State. That will come out of the towns in proportion to the number of scholars each had; and I think with that explanation the gentlemen of the House may vote more intelligently than otherwise they might.

Mr. WALKER of Starks: Perhaps it would have been well if the gentleman had added that he would also include the appropriation for the insane hospital to come out of the school fund. Now the whole amount that was appropriated for academies, as the gentleman from Hollis, admitted, is a little over \$20,000, and there are in attendance on those academies 2541 pupils, which gives an average of a little more than \$7 for each which the State of Maine has to pay to the academies. The State of Maine has to pay \$20,000 to the University of Maine and in that university there are 317 pupils, which makes an average of \$63 for the education of the boys who attend the University of Maine. In the normal schools there are 532 pupils, which are maintained by the State at a cost of \$31,000, an average of

\$53 for each student in the normal schools. Now is it policy for the State, when we consider the matter of dollars and cents, to refuse an appropriation of \$7 for a school and appropriate these other amounts for these other schools? I favor all those institutions of learning, and again, is it the right time to attack the appropriations for these academies? The appropriations of money for the academies extend over a period of two years more. Now if an academy which is in every way worthy calls for an appropriation at this time that does not extend to the future, and there is another academy where the appropriation extends for two years longer, should we cut off the appropriation at this time of the amount asked for, as is the case in the academy under discussion? Bluehill Academy will not receive any appropriation for the two years which are to come unless we vote it at this time.

(Calls for the question.)

Mr. BURNS of Westbrook: I merely wish to correct one false impression. One of the speakers conveyed the impression that the Westbrook Seminary was a rich institution and they could not expend their income except by putting it out for repairs. I will say that two years ago this time, when we recommended an appropriation, they were \$10,000 in debt.

The SPEAKER: The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Dresden (Mr. McFadden), to lay the resolve upon the table pending second reading, until Wednesday of next week.

Mr. PARKHURST of Bangor, raised the point of order that the motion to indefinitely postpone took precedence of the motion to further assign.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will rule that the question to lay upon the table takes precedence and that at this time it is the pending question.

The motion to lay upon the table was lost.

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

The resolve was then read a second time and was passed to be engrossed.

Resolve in favor of procuring portraits of the past presiding officers of the Senate.

Resolve in favor of the Maine State library for the years 1899 and 1900.

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

Resolve in favor of the Maine Insane Hospital.

Resolve in favor of repairing the road between Patten and Grand Lake.

Resolve in favor of Cherryfield Academy.

Resolve in favor of East Corinth Academy.

Pending second reading, Mr. Merrill of Skowhegan, moved that all resolves relating to academies be tabled and Tuesday next assigned for their consideration. Subsequently the motion was withdrawn.

Resolve in favor of Monmouth Academy.

Resolve in favor of Calais Academy. Pending second reading, Mr. Philbrook of Waterville, moved that the resolve be tabled pending the printing of statement of facts. Subsequently the motion was

withdrawn. On motion of same gentleman, the rules were suspended, resolve read the second time and passed to be engrossed.

Resolve in favor of the Leavitt Institute.

Resolve in favor of Springfield Normal school.

Resolve in favor of Patten Academy.

Mr. BENNETT of Hollis: Patten Academy has had \$500 heretofore. You can do just as you are of a mind to, but if you keep on in this way every one of you will have to have a shotgun when you go home.

Mr. GARDNER of Patten: I think the committee on education will bear me out that there is not an academy on the list that has made a better showing than Patten Academy. Our town, with a valuation of less than \$400,000, has built a modern building at a cost of \$10,000, and we ran the academy last year under the appropriation that was given with strict economy and did not have money enough to pay our teachers.

Mr. WALKER of Starks: The evidence before the committee showed that Patten built a modern school building that cost \$10,000 and that the academy was located in the town where it was of great advantage to many of the surrounding towns, and I trust that the resolve will have its second reading at the present time.

Mr. JORDAN of Lisbon: I notice that the average attendance at Patten Academy is 38 students. It seems to me that if students come for five miles around there cannot be a great many students in the town of Patten. And 20 of these students are taking what they call the common school studies. Now I do not fight any particular academy. I believe the general principle is wrong, and I am not in favor of turning down Patten Academy unless they are all turned down; but I think an appropriation of \$750 together with \$250 as a high school is too much money to pay in any town with only 38 students.

Mr. GARDNER of Patten: The gentleman is mistaken. There is no pupil admitted to our academy unless he passes a thorough grammar school test, and there is not an academy that shows a better system of grading than does ours. The reason we ask for an increase is that we accommodate a great many more pupils. The average attendance this year is over 50; and until we built a new building we could not accommodate them.

Mr. KING of Caribou: I would ask if there is any motion before the House.

The SPEAKER: There is none.

Mr. KING: Then it seems to me that this discussion is not in order.

The resolve was then read a second time and passed to be engrossed.

Resolve in favor of Anson Academy.

Resolve in favor of the Bath Military and Naval Orphan Asylum.

Resolve in relation to extra pay of Maine volunteers in the war with Spain.

Pending second reading, Mr. Bird of Rockland, offered House amendment "A."

Mr. PRINCE of Yarmouth: It will be remembered that the Governor in his message called attention to the fact that after the first quota of troops was sent from Maine to the front, a second call was made, and the records of the war de-

partment show that a body of recruits was enlisted here and sent to the front. Those men who went to fill the quota of the State received none of the extra pay of those who went out with the first, and this is simply a measure to give those who went under the second call precisely the same extra pay as those who went under the first call. I do not wish to antagonize the proposition which has been introduced here by the gentleman from Rockland, but it can be seen that the two are not in the slightest degree parallel. Those who went into the navy did not form part of the quota of the State of Maine, and those who went into the regular army did not form any part of the quota of the State. The extra pay was given to those who went as from the State.

Mr. MURPHY of Lewiston: I certainly do not desire to antagonize the proposition of the gentleman from Rockland; and I desire to say in behalf of this bill that the committee followed as nearly as was practicable the recommendations of the Governor in this matter. If you will read on page 16 of the Governor's Message you will see at once the intention of the committee on military affairs in this matter. I trust that the amendment will not prevail; and if the gentleman from Rockland will present a new bill, explaining to the committee what he desires, the committee can then give the matter due consideration.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment,

The amendment was lost.

The resolve was then read a second time and was passed to be engrossed.

Resolve in favor of the Maine General Hospital.

Resolve making appropriations for the Penobscot tribe of Indians.

Resolve in favor of Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Resolve in favor of Sabatis Shay, representative of the Penobscot tribe of Indians.

Resolve in favor of Harriet Upton.

Resolve in favor of the Bangor Children's Home.

Resolve appropriating money to carry into effect an act establishing traveling libraries.

Resolve in favor of the town of Madawaska.

Resolve in favor of Westbrook Seminary.

Mr. McFADDEN of Dresden: It seems to me now in all candor that this is a case which ought to be considered on its own merits, as has been said here, this morning. This institution is located in a city of over 6000 inhabitants. Its assets amount to over \$3,000,000. It maintains a free high school, and the State of Maine is asked to give \$2000 a year to an institution side by side with their free high school. Now I cannot see where sympathy for the poor boy can come in here at all. There is a free high school which it maintains, and I have no doubt that that free high school is a good one. I have no reason to doubt it. Westbrook Seminary has behind it, I understand, a great sect in the State of Maine, one which has the sympathy at least of perhaps as large a proportion of people as that of any other denomination. It ranks,

I suppose, with the Maine Wesleyan Institute, the institution of the Methodists. Now I raise the question whether this appropriation ought to pass. I acknowledge the intelligence, the integrity and honesty of the committee on education; but if we are going to do everything by committee, what is the use of our meeting here day after day and confirming what they do? If we are not to review their findings and exercise our own judgment upon these measures as they pass, why should we not do everything by committee and change our constitution accordingly and not go through this farce anyway? I move that this resolve be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. JORDAN of Lisbon: It seems to me if we allow the academy appropriations to go through that this \$2000 should also be appropriated. I do not believe in picking out Westbrook Seminary any more than any other institution. If one institution receives an appropriation I am in favor of giving it to them all, and I think the resolve should have a passage.

Mr. BURNS of Westbrook: This school is not a local institution. It is not for the benefit of the city of Deering. It is for the whole State of Maine, and it is a school which young ladies attend in large numbers and it is here that they receive their degrees. This subject has been carefully considered by the committee, and I hope that the motion to indefinitely postpone will not prevail.

Mr. VIRGIN of Portland: This is an institution, as is shown by the statement of facts, that was chartered by the State in 1831. It has been in existence since that time until the present and has educated there a large number of boys and girls and sent them out into the world well prepared to undertake the duties that will fall upon them. The institution never has received any State aid since 1850 until two years ago, when there was appropriated the sum of \$2000 for two years. It now comes to the Legislature in debt, and asks for this appropriation to help it tide over the hard place in its career, and I don't think that the Legislature after its attitude, this morning, toward the academies, will deny to Westbrook Seminary the appropriation that the committee has recommended after hearing all the evidence that was brought to substantiate and back up their petition. Now the State tax is not going to be raised to pay the appropriations that are made to these academies if the resolve that I propose to present is adopted; and the remarks of the gentleman from Dresden relative to increasing the expenditures of the State, or anything of that character, will not have any weight if that resolve is adopted. The money that I propose shall be opened for the payment of these resolves is a fund arising from the mill tax and half of the savings bank tax. It will not be an extra appropriation out of the treasury but will simply be paid out of that fund, and the only effect of that will be that there will be perhaps \$20,000 less to be distributed among the cities and towns of this State. I make that explanation and I hope the House will pass the resolve.

Mr. KING of Caribou: I did not intend in any way to mix myself up with these academy matters. I am in favor of edu-

cation and in favor of the academies, but the proposition of the gentleman from Portland begins to interest me. I would like to state the position of my town in reference to schools. We can draw only \$250 from the State for the benefit of a free high school. Our town votes from \$1200 to \$1400 each year for its high school. We maintain our own schools. Now under the provisions of this bank and mill tax we draw some \$4000 from the State of Maine each year, owing to the large number of scholars which we furnish and the small amount of our property valuation. But this proposition of the gentleman from Portland suggesting two measures, one to take it out of the bank and mill tax and another to send it back to Portland, affects our town in this way—that we support our own high school, that they deduct from our town our appropriation of the bank and mill tax and send it back into Portland to support Westbrook Seminary. That is the effect upon my town by this proposition. I have no objection to Westbrook Seminary having this \$2000, but I do object to taking our appropriation of money and sending it back to Portland; and I should hope that this matter would be laid upon the table until it could be considered with the gentleman's other proposition. (Applause.)

Mr. RYERSON of Livermore: As a member of the committee on education, I wish to state that this appropriation asked for is not to pay running expenses. It is to go toward the payment of a debt which was incurred years ago when the attendance of the institution was affected by the free high school law which reduced its attendance. This is not to be a permanent thing. They do not propose to come here for aid in regard to paying their running expenses. This appropriation is to go toward the liquidation of this debt.

The question being to indefinitely postpone the resolve.

The motion was lost.

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

Resolve in favor of repairing and maintaining Babbitt Ridge road in the town of Moscow in the county of Somerset.

Pending second reading, Mr. Daigle of Madawaska, offered House amendment "A," which was adopted. The resolve was then read a second time and passed to be engrossed as amended.

Resolve in favor of blasting a ledge in the town of Frenchville in the county of Aroostook.

Pending second reading, Mr. Daigle of Madawaska, offered House amendment "A," and pending its adoption, the resolve was tabled, on motion of Mr. King of Caribou.

PASSED TO BE ENACTED.

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."

An act to establish traveling libraries.

An act to incorporate the Messalonskee Water Power Company.

An act to amend chapter 493 of the Private and Special Laws of 1885, as relating to the Penobscot tribe of Indians.

An act to amend chapter 169 of the Private and Special Laws of 1867, relating to the Mattawamkeag Log Driving Company.

FINALLY PASSED.

Resolve in favor of the Home for Friendless Boys in Deering.

Resolve in favor of the Saint Elizabeth's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Portland.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On motion of Mr. Chase of Portland, bill an act to amend chapter 136 of the Public Laws of 1895, was taken from the table. House amendment "B," offered, Feb. 21, by Mr. Philbrook of Waterville, was withdrawn by the gentleman presenting it. Same gentleman offered House amendment "C," which was adopted.

House amendment "A," offered, Feb. 21, by Mr. Morey of Lewiston, was withdrawn.

Same gentleman presented House amendment "D," which was adopted.

The bill then passed to be engrossed as amended by House amendments "C" and "D."

On motion of Mr. Reed of Roxbury, bill an act to amend chapter 491 of the Private Laws of the year 1893, was taken from the table, read the third time and passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Ledyard of Bath,
Adjourned.