

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.

Friday, March 10, 1899.

Prayer by Rev. Father Nelligan of Hollowell.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

The petition of Hanson, Webber and Durham and 36 others requesting that there be no change in the trustee law came from the Senate referred to the judiciary committee.

On motion by Mr. Virgin of Portland, the House non-concurred with the Senate in its reference, and placed the petition on file.

The report of the committee on legal affairs reporting ought to pass on bill relating to jurisdiction of magistrates in criminal prosecution, came from the Senate recommitted to the committee.

The House concurred with the Senate in recommitting the report.

Bill an act to amend Chapter 491 of the Private Laws of the year 1893, came from the Senate amended by Senate amendment A.

The House reconsidered the vote whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed, Senate amendment A was adopted, and the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended.

The following Senate bill was read and assigned.

An act to amend Section 8 of Chapter 64, and Section 4 of Chapter 71 of the Revised Statutes relating to the sale of real estate by license of court.

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

JUDICIARY.

By Mr. Philbrook of Waterville—Bill on act to amend Chapter 329 of the Private and Special Laws of 1891, relating to the municipal court of Waterville.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

By Mr. Manley of Augusta—Resolve authorizing a temporary loan for war purposes for the year 1899.

Resolve authorizing a temporary loan for war purposes for the year 1900.

LEGAL AFFAIRS.

By Mr. Burns of Westbrook—An act to legalize the doings of the First Universalist Society of Westbrook.

ORDERS.

On motion of Mr. Wood of Camden, Ordered, That on and after Wednesday, March 15, Mr. Alvin L. Harman of Machiasport, be excused from further attendance at the sessions of this Legislature and that the clerk be directed to make up his pay to the end of the session.

On motion of Mr. Leavitt of Eastport,

Ordered, That on and after March 16, Winfield Isaac Crane of Whiting, be excused from further attendance on this session of the Legislature and that the clerk be instructed to make up his pay to the end of the session.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Merrill from the committee on the judiciary reported ought not to pass on bill an act relating to the decrees of courts of probate.

Mr. Virgin from same committee reported same on bill an act to secure the secret ballot and avoid the defects and expense of the Australian ballot law.

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on bill an act relating to mortgages by corporations.

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on bill an act to abolish the method of voting by the use of X mark under the election laws of this State, and provide for the use of separate party tickets attached to ballot sheets.

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on bill an act to amend Sections 22, 24, and 28 of Chapter 102 of the Public Laws of 1891, as amended by Chapter 267 of the Public Laws of 1893, relating to printing and distributing ballots at public expense and to regulate voting at State and city elections.

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on bill an act to amend Chapter 330 of the Public Laws of 1897, relating to the appointment and duties of disclosure commissioners.

Same gentleman from some committee reported legislation inexpedient on order requiring the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of altering or amending the present ballot law.

Mr. Chase from the committee on legal affairs reported ought not to pass on bill an act to amend Sections 18

and 19 of Chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes relating to waste and trespass on real estate.

Mr. McFaul from same committee reported same on bill an act to create a board of overseers of the poor and workhouse for the city of Portland.

Mr. Morey from same committee reported legislation inexpedient on order to inquire into the expediency of amending Chapter 94, Paragraph 2 of the Revised Statutes relating to landlords and tenants.

Mr. Powers from the committee on financial affairs reported ought not to pass on bill an act to amend Section 8 of Chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes relative to the compensation of members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Bodwell from the committee on taxation reported ought not to pass on bill an act to provide for the return to assessors of a proper list of the persons domiciled in hotels, boarding houses and lodging houses.

Mr. Wood from the committee on shore fisheries reported leave to withdraw on petition of J. H. Pierce and others that catching smelts in the waters of Casco bay other than by hook and line between the head of Fore river, Portland harbor, and Lookout Point, Harpswell, be unlawful.

Same gentleman from same committee on order to inquire into the expediency of so amending Section 15 of Chapter 285 of the Public Laws of 1897, as to make it legal to use seines or nets in weirs in tide-waters east of the west shore of Penobscot bay and river reported legislation inexpedient as the matter in question is covered by an act already reported.

Mr. Bodwell from the Kennebec county delegation on bill an act to fix the clerk hire of the probate court in the county of Kennebec reported that the bill be referred to the joint special committee on salaries.

Mr. Bodwell from the committee on ways and means on order to inquire into the expediency of establishing the rate necessary for the assessment of a State tax for the years 1899 and 1900, reported the accompanying order:

Ordered, That the State assessors be directed to assess the State tax for the years 1899 and 1900 on the valuation as established by the said assessors for

said years at the rate of $2\frac{3}{4}$ mills on the dollar of said valuation for said years.

The report was accepted and the order read and passed.

Mr. Philbrook from the committee on the judiciary, reported ought to pass on bill an act to amend chapter 329, of the Private and Special Laws of 1891, relating to the municipal court of Waterville.

Mr. Virgin from same committee, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, bill an act to regulate the practice of veterinary surgery, medicine and dentistry.

Mr. Perkins from same committee, reported same on bill an act relating to sums paid by officers and collectors for internal revenue stamps affixed to deeds of real estate sold by them.

Mr. Merrill from same committee, on order, reported bill an act to amend section 48, of chapter 104, of the Revised Statutes, relating to petitions to remove clouds from title to real estate and authorize justices of the supreme judicial court to order notice on such petitions in vacations.

Same gentleman from same committee, on order, reported bill an act relating to the care, custody and support of the minor children of divorced parents.

Mr. Hopkins from the committee on legal affairs, reported ought to pass on bill an act to amend section 7, of chapter 522, of the Private and Special Laws of 1897, by providing an additional term each month of the Sanford municipal court.

Mr. Morey from same committee, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, bill an act to legalize the doings and records of Pine Grove Cemetery Association of Cherryfield.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, bill an act to authorize the Cape Porpoise Land Company to erect and maintain a toll bridge at Cape Porpoise.

Mr. Deering from the committee on banks and banking, on bill an act to amend section 83, of chapter 47, of the Revised Statutes, relating to private, associated and foreign banking, reported ought to pass in new draft bill an act in relation to foreign bank associations and corporations.

Mr. Hutchings from the committee on taxation, reported ought to pass on bill an act to amend sections 55 and 56 of chapter 6, of the Revised Statutes, as amended by chapter 72, of the Public Laws of 1887, chapter 235, of the Public Laws of 1893, and chapter 49, of the Public Laws of 1895.

Mr. King from the committee on interior waters, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, bill an act to incorporate the Enchanted Stream Dam and Improvement Company.

Mr. Perkins from the committee on the judiciary, reported leave to withdraw on petition of the selectmen of Parsonsfield for a voting precinct at Kezar Falls in said town.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported ought not to pass on bill an act in relation to the municipal court of Waterville, Maine.

Mr. Sargent from the committee on shore fisheries, on petition, reported bill an act to prevent the destruction of smelts in Saco river.

Mr. Wood from same committee, on petition, reported bill an act relating to the catching of smelts in Damariscotta river, bay and tributaries.

Same gentleman from same committee, on petition, reported bill an act to amend section 30, of chapter 285, of the Public Laws of 1897, relating to close time on salmon.

Mr. Sargent from same committee, reported ought to pass on bill an act to amend section 35, of chapter 285, Public Laws of 1897, entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the public laws, relating to sea and shore fisheries."

Mr. Manley from the Kennebec county delegation, reported ought to pass on bill an act to amend section 2, of 1899, fixing the salary of the county commissioners of Kennebec county.

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

Mr. Hopkins from the committee on legal affairs, reported ought to pass on bill an act relating to the jurisdiction of municipal courts in criminal cases.

The report was accepted and bill ordered printed under joint rules. Subsequently on motion of Mr. Hopkins of Deering, the votes whereby the report was accepted and bill ordered printed, was re-considered and bill tabled.

Mr. MANLEY of Augusta: I presented to the House this morning a resolve authorizing a temporary loan for war purposes for the year 1899, and I wish, in a few words, to explain this resolve, so all may understand it. Some time ago, early in the session, we passed a resolve appropriating \$100,000 to pay war expenses that this government has already assumed the responsibility for, and paid, expecting some time to get it paid back from the general government. Since then this Legislature has appropriated for and referred to the Governor and Council war claims amounting to \$50,000; and this resolve, authorizes the State treasurer to borrow for war purposes at any time during this year a temporary loan to the amount of \$50,000 to take care of those war appropriations. The claim for them will be filed with the others with the government. It is believed that the government will pay them some time. The government is slow about these things and they are not always paid very quickly. Some of the claims growing out of the war of 1861 have not been paid back to the State. The most of them have. And in order that there shall be no difficulty with the State treasurer and that he may always be prepared to meet all the obligations of the State, the committee authorized me to report a second resolve covering the year 1900, of \$150,000, which includes the renewal of the loan which you have already authorized, and this one; and inasmuch as we want to get everything that we can into the hands of the printer, and have things ready for the House next week, I move that the rules be suspended and that these two resolves take their several readings and be passed to be engrossed at the present time.

The motion was agreed to, and the resolves were severally read twice and passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules.

READ AND ASSIGNED.

Bill an act to abolish the common council of the city of Waterville.

Read the third time and passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules on motion by Mr. Philbrook of Waterville.

Bill an act to incorporate the Freeport Village Corporation.

Read the third time and passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules on motion by Mr. Fogg of Freeport.

Bill an act to incorporate the St. Croix Water Power Company.

Read the third time and passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules on motion by Mr. Philbrook of Waterville.

Bill an act granting the Dennysville Lumber Company additional rights.

Read the third time and passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules on motion by Mr. Philbrook of Waterville.

Bill an act to legalize the call issued for holding the meeting of the Methodist and Baptist Meeting House Corporation of Whitefield.

Read the third time and passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules on motion by Mr. Philbrook of Waterville.

Bill an act to amend Section 11 of Chapter 393 of the Private and Special Laws of 1897, entitled "An act to incorporate the Warren Water Company."

Read the third time and passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules on motion by Mr. Philbrook of Waterville.

Were severally read twice. On motion of Mr. Philbrook of Waterville, rules were suspended, bills read the third time, passed to be engrossed and were sent to the Senate.

Resolve in favor of West Lebanon Academy.

Was read once. On motion of Mr. Philbrook of Waterville, rules were suspended, resolve read the second time and passed to be engrossed.

Bill an act pertaining to the taking of salmon in the Penobscot river above the Water Works dam at Bangor.

Was tabled pending first reading on motion of Mr. Britton of Bucksport, and Tuesday next assigned for its consideration.

Bill an act in relation to political caucuses in town.

Was read once. Mr. Philbrook of Waterville, offered House amendment A and pending its adoption and second reading of bill the bill and amendment was tabled on motion of Mr. Manley of Augusta, and Tuesday next assigned for their consideration.

Bill an act to carry into effect the provisions of Chapter 250 of the Pri-

vate and Specials Laws of 1891, and also of Chapter 193 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, providing for the building of a railroad from Van Buren to Caribou.

Was read once. Mr. Leavitt of Eastport, offered House amendments A, B, C and D, which were adopted.

Mr. King of Caribou, offered House amendments E and F which were also adopted. Pending second reading the bill was tabled on motion of Mr. Maxwell of Richmond.

Resolve for improvement of Songo and Chute rivers.

Resolve in favor of Joshua Gray of Gardiner, and William B. Snow of Skowhegan.

LEWISTON WATER BILL.

An act authorizing the city of Lewiston to take water for municipal and domestic purposes came up on its first reading.

The bill was read once.

Pending the second reading Mr. Virgin of Portland, offered amendment A to amend Section 1 by inserting after the word "county" in the third line the words, "except Sabattus pond."

Mr. MOREY of Lewiston: I object to the amendment that is offered by the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Virgin). The matter was discussed here the other day very fully it seems to me, and in order that the members interested might have a further hearing if they desired, the matter was again re-committed to the committee on interior waters, and a full discussion was had there of this question. The parties were represented, and all claims were put forward by the mill owners at Sabattus pond before that committee. The committee very carefully considered it and unanimously reported the second time that this bill pass as it is drawn here.

It seems to me that there is no reason for excepting Sabattus pond. We wish to have the right to take water from either one of the four large ponds in Androscoggin county. The hydraulic surveys have not yet been made and we cannot tell which is the most advisable place to go to. We expect to go to Lake Auburn, but as I say, the hydraulic surveys having not been made, it is impossible at this time to say to which pond we want to go. Sabattus

pond is six miles from Lewiston. It is not so well supplied with water as the other ponds in the county. But it may become necessary, and if it becomes necessary—and there is no one in this House who questions the propriety of the city of Lewiston having water for domestic purposes—if it should become necessary, then we want this right, we want it in our charter, and we provide in the act that for any damages done to any person, any corporation, any mill owner for any water rights or any privileges of any kind, we shall have to pay our damages if we take it. Sabattus pond is six miles distant, twice that to Lake Auburn; but we cannot tell until the report of the hydraulic engineers come in where we shall go; and it seems to me, the matter having been so thoroughly discussed for the second time in the committee at the request of the mill owners of Sabattus, and they being fully represented, that there should be no occasion now for rejecting the report of this committee on interior waters made a second time after a full and exhaustive hearing; and I hope the amendment will not prevail.

Mr. VIRGIN of Portland: At the request of the mill owners that have been mentioned here, I introduced this amendment. It is true that a hearing was had and that a representative of the mill owners was present and stated his objections to the committee. But the gentleman from Lewiston admits, as I understand, without any dispute, that the city of Lewiston has no intention of going to Sabattus pond to take water to supply the city with water for domestic purposes and other purposes named in the bill.

It was stated, as I get from the report in the Lewiston Journal of the proceedings before the committee, by the parties from Lewiston who were representing the water company, that the water in Sabattus pond was not fit for drinking purposes or for the purposes for which they wish it in Lewiston; that the water comes over marshy soil and that the deepest part of the pond is about 22 feet; and that it is 6 miles away, nearly twice as far as Lake Auburn, Lake Auburn being the source from which they intend to take water. Now it seems to me, and I trust

it will seem so to the members of the House, that it is not within reason to ask to take the water of the entire county of Androscoggin for the purpose of supplying Lewiston with water. It is true that no hydraulic survey has been made of the lake at Auburn to which they intend to go, but I am assured by a gentleman from Auburn, who represents the Auburn Water Company that there is no doubt in their minds that there is an ample supply in Lake Auburn not only in amount but in quality of the water for the purposes desired by Lewiston. Sabattus pond is a shallow pond, and it is the storage reservoir for the mills on the stream leading from that pond, in which a large amount of money has been invested, some \$500,000, as I am informed. Those mills give employment to a large number of operatives, and are a great benefit to that section and to the neighboring section. Now the gentlemen who own those mills come to the Legislature and they ask that the city of Lewiston shall not take water from that pond, inasmuch as they admit that they probably never will go there. And I think it is right to ask of the city of Lewiston that it will except, from the ponds in Androscoggin county, this Sabattus pond, inasmuch as they admit that they probably never will go there. With that admission it seems to me only just and fair that they should be willing to except this pond from the ponds in Androscoggin county. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. KING of Caribou: As a member of the committee on interior waters, to which this matter has been twice referred and to which we have given quite a good deal of attention, I wish to say a few words with reference to the matter as it was brought before us. It was admitted by all parties that the city of Lewiston is badly in need of pure water for drinking purposes. It was shown before the committee that all the well-to-do and rich people of Lewiston drink spring water which they pay for. It was shown that the poor people, the mill operatives, the people who do not have money to buy spring water, were drinking mud in the city of Lewiston. Now, then, it is admitted on all sides that the city of

Lewiston needs water for the health of its people. Its water is unhealthy. We were shown great cakes of refuse from pulp mills which were taken out of the drinking water in the city of Lewiston.

It is admitted that Lewiston must have pure water. I suppose that the city of Lewiston will go to Lake Auburn for that water. They say that they do not suppose that they will go to Sabattus pond. If they do not go to Sabattus pond, or if the chances that that they will go to Sabattus pond are small, the mill owners that use that water are in small danger. If, on the other hand, it becomes necessary for the city of Lewiston to go to Sabattus pond to get better water than they now have, they must have the right. It seems to me that the rights of the people to have drinking water are paramount to all other rights, no matter whose they are. Now that was the proposition on which we decided the matter. If Lewiston does not need the water of Sabattus pond, the mill owners are in small danger. If they do need the water, they must have it, regardless of property rights.

Mr. JORDAN of Lisbon: I represent something like 2000 people who are dependent upon this Sabattus pond for their livelihood. The people of Lisbon have no objection to the city of Lewiston having good drinking water. There is abundant water in Lake Auburn, and as the hearing showed, they intend to go to Lake Auburn for this water. They have no idea of going to Sabattus pond. The president of the Lewiston water board informed me that he would not drink Sabattus pond water under any circumstances. It seems to me that the people of the small towns like Lisbon have some rights as well as the people of the large cities. If the water was taken from Sabattus pond, these mills would be obliged to suspend operations. You suspend operations in these mills and you throw out of employment a thousand people, and they together with their families make two thousand people dependent upon this pond; and it seems to me that we as citizens have some rights to this water.

At our annual town meeting, last Monday we chose a committee of three to see about the lighting of the town by electricity. And we also want at the

same time, if possible, to have an electric light plant. We intend, if possible, to have this electric light plant placed on Sabattus stream. This water will be used for furnishing the town with electricity. Provided the town of Lisbon should put in a water system, they will be dependent on Sabattus pond for their drinking water; and inasmuch as the city of Lewiston has three large ponds besides Sabattus pond, it seems to me that we ought to be considered.

The gentleman from Lewiston (Mr. Morey) spoke of the damage clause in the bill, that we could recover damages if necessary. When the city of Auburn went to Lake Auburn for their water, the Union Water Power Company did not recover any damages. It was claimed that the water was the property of the State. Therefore if they go to Sabattus pond and take this water, it seems to me that the mill owners would not be entitled to any damages whatever. I think it is right that the amendment should prevail.

Mr. MAXCY of Gardiner: This matter is certainly a matter of great importance to the city of Lewiston. It is certainly necessary that the city of Lewiston have every avenue opened to them that is necessary to supply them with pure water. Now, as I understand the matter, the city of Lewiston expects to receive water by gravity from some one of the ponds in the county of Androscoggin. This water is to be brought by gravity to their present pumping station. They have not yet made their surveys and they do not know what pond they can use. It seems to be no more than right and just and fair that they should have the opportunity of selecting whichever pond they can use. If this amendment is adopted, and it is found that this is the only pond they can use, two years must elapse before they can come here again and ask for this permission; and it seems to me that it is no more than right and just that the city of Lewiston should have the right to select their own supply wherever it may be found; it seems to me that that right is paramount to the rights of the mill owners.

Mr. VIRGIN: There is no man on the floor of this House who is more desirous that the citizens of Lewiston

should have pure drinking water for the health of the citizens than myself. It is not the question of pure water. It is the question of supply, and of a large supply. It is admitted and stated that it is the intention of Lewiston to go to Lake Auburn; and I understand from the analysis that has been made of the Lake Auburn water, that there is no purer drinking water in any pond in the State of Maine than is the water of Lake Auburn. It is only in their carefulness for the future that they desire to go to Sabattus pond. Now, not only will this House, in my opinion, consider the rights of the city and the citizens of Lewiston, but they will consider the rights of the town of Lisbon, and the citizens of that town, and the mill owners, and the operatives in those mills. There is no question but what there is an ample supply in Lake Auburn of pure water. The water of Sabattus pond is admittedly not pure water and not fit for drinking purposes.

The gentleman from Lisbon (Mr. Jordan) has informed the House that it is the intention, in the near future, of the citizens there, notwithstanding the quality of the water there, to use it, if they are compelled to, for drinking purposes. He has also informed the House that 2000 people in the town of Lisbon are dependent for their daily bread upon the water that comes from Sabattus pond. It is a shallow pond, and holds a comparatively small amount of water. Now the gentleman from Gardiner (Mr. Maxcy) is an expert in the matter of water supply, and he knows that a city of the size of Lewiston, the second city in population in this State, if it takes water from Sabattus pond, will take an enormous supply that will materially lower the water of that pond. In times of drought the water is low with the ordinary use of the water of the pond by the mills upon the stream leading from it. With the additional use of the enormous supply of millions of gallons daily in times of drought, the water in that pond, so I am informed, will be so low that those mills will have to stop running. That means that the citizens of Lisbon, the employees, the laboring men, their families, their wives and their children, will be without labor and without wages. I trust

that this House, taking all these things into consideration, the fact that Lewiston does not expect to go to this pond and does not need its waters, with Lake Auburn twice as near to Lewiston as this pond, will adopt this amendment and that it will prevail.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment, Mr. Virgin called for the yeas and nays.

Yeas—Abbott, Adams, Beal, Beath, Bennett, Bird, Blackstone, Bodwell, Britton, Brown of Falmouth, Bryant, Chamberlin, Chase, Chick, Cobb, Colburn, Craig, Dawson, De Coster, Deering, Drummy, Dunning, Farnsworth, Field, Fitz, Fogg, Forhan, Fuller of Kennebunk, Fuller of South Portland, Gentleman, Gordon, Grindel, Harman, Hill, Hodgkins, Hughes, Jordan, Kalloch, Keefe, Kernon, Kilborn, Leavitt, Ledyard, Libbey of Abion, Maxwell, McFadden, Melcher, Mosher, Nickerson of Orrington, Nickerson of Swanville, Noyes, Parker, Parkhurst, Peabody, Peaslee, Perkins, Philbrook, Pierce, Plummer, Powers, Purinton, Rowell, Ryerson, Sargent of Sedgwick, Somes, Spofford, Spratt, Spurr, Staples, Stetson of Monmouth, Taylor, Turner, Tyler, Virgin, Webb, Webster, Weed, Wilbur, Wilson of Brunswick, Wilson of Cherryfield, Wilson of Gorham, Wilson of Minot, Wood bridge—83.

Nays—Berry, Bridgman, Buck, Burns, Carr, Carret, Coffin, Crane, Daigle, Davis, Donham, Esty, Farrell, Freese, Fuller of Auburn, Gardner, Gould, Harris, Hix, Hopkins, Hutchings, Jones, King, Maxcy, McFaul, Merrill of Skowhegan, Morey, Porter, Ridlon, Sanborn, Sargent of Portland, Sawyer, Smith of Hartland, Teel, Thayer, Walker, Wood—37.

Absent—Belleau, Brimmer, Brown of Warren, Cleveland, Eaton, Garcelon, Girdler, Goss, Guernsey, Hahn, Hassell, Hyde, Irving, Jellison, Johonnett, LaLiberte, Libbey of South Berwick, Macfarlane, Macomber, Manley, Merrill of North Gloucester, Murchie, Murphy, Rankin, Reed, Smith of Presque Isle, Sutherland, West—29.

So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. VIRGIN: I move to reconsider the vote we have just taken, and I hope that the motion to reconsider will be lost.

The question being to reconsider the vote,

The motion was lost.

The bill was then read a second time.

On motion by Mr. Morey the rules were suspended, the bill was read the third time and was passed to be engrossed as amended.

PASSED TO BE ENGROSSED.

Bill an act to amend Section 21, Chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes relating to the rights of towns to make by-laws concerning truants.

Bill an act to amend Chapter 285 of the Public Laws of 1897, relating to sea and shore fisheries.

Bill an act to amend Chapter 33, Section 1 of the Public Laws of 1887, relating to the burial of soldiers.

Bill an act to amend Chapter 226 of the Private and Special Laws of 1849, as amended by Chapter 502 of the Private and Special Laws of 1852, relating to the free bridge across Salt pond in Bluehill.

PASSED TO BE ENACTED.

An act to establish a municipal court in the town of East Livermore.

An act relating to the sealers of weights and measures.

An act to prevent the taking of smelts by drag seines in the waters of Buck's harbor, Orcutt's harbor and Lawrence bay in the town of Brooksville.

An act relating to the Wiscasset and Moosehead Lake Telegraph and Telephone Company.

An act to extend the rights, powers and privileges of the Mopang Dam and Improvement Company.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to annex Franklin Plantation in the county of Oxford to the towns of Rumford and Peru, approved by the Governor, February 21, in the year of our Lord, 1899."

An act to amend Section 13 of Chapter 64 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 51 of the Public Laws of 1895, relating to probate of foreign wills.

An act to extend the charter of the Ellsworth Street Railway Company.

An act relating to the charter of the Wiscasset & Quebec Railroad.

An act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 119 of the Private and Special Laws of 1881, entitled "An act to prohibit the taking of spawn herring within certain limits in Milbridge or Narraguagus bay.

An act to set off part of Township No. 7 in the county of Hancock and annex the same to the town of Sullivan.

An act to authorize the town of Skowhegan to perfect its title to the school property in said town.

An act relating to the jurisdiction of municipal and police courts.

An act to amend Chapter 295 of the Public Laws of 1897, relating to discontinuing schools and conveying school children.

An act to amend Section 7 of Chapter 11 of the Revised Statutes relating to the duties of the Governor and Council in regard to payment to towns of State school fund and mill tax.

An act to amend chapter 407, of the Private and Special Laws of 1889, entitled "An act to incorporate the trustees of Van Buren college and to authorize the faculty of said college to confer degrees."

An act to amend chapter 180, of the Private and Special Laws of the year 1879, establishing the police court of the city of Belfast, as amended by chapter 428, of the Private and Special Laws of 1885.

An act to increase the salary of the register of probate of the county of Knox.

An act to fix the salary of the judge and register of probate for the county of Oxford.

An act in relation to steam riding galleries.

An act to amend the charter of the Waldo Street Railway.

An act to authorize the Castine Water Company to engage in the business of electric lighting and furnishing electric power.

An act to prevent immoral exhibitions.

An act to amend section 18, of chapter 63, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the appointment of register of probate.

An act to extend the charter of the Lewiston, Augusta & Camden Railroad Company.

An act to extend the charter of the Bluehill Trust and Banking Company.

An act to revise and amend chapter 276 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, entitled "An act to incorporate the Van Buren Trust and Banking Company."

FINALLY PASSED.

Resolve in favor of soldiers of the Spanish war who received medical treatment at their homes.

Resolve in favor of Summer Training schools for teachers and the distribution of educational documents.

Resolve for the purchase of the Maine State Year Book and Legislative Manual for the years 1899 and 1900.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Special assignment: Bill, to prevent incompetent persons from conducting the business of an apothecary.

Mr. McFadden of Dresden, who tabled the bill, stated that he withdrew all objection to it.

The bill was then read twice.

On motion by Mr. Wilson of Brunswick, the rules were suspended, the bill read the third time and was passed to be engrossed.

Special assignment: Bill, to incorporate Lisbon and Topsham Water Company.

The bill was read twice.

On motion by Mr. Jordan of Lisbon, the rules were suspended, the bill read the third time and was passed to be engrossed.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Special assignment: Resolve in favor of the Maine Industrial School for Girls.

Mr. CHASE of Portland: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House: Pending the first reading of this resolve, I desire to call the attention of the House to its contents, and I may incidentally need to refer to House document No. 258, as they are kindred. I can see that these two resolves are matters of very great interest to the people of this State. I will try and not weary you with any extended remarks, but I have been asked by the management of the Maine Industrial School for Girls to present to the House their view of the matter that is involved in these resolves. You are all aware, gentlemen, that the Maine Industrial School for Girls is an institution founded by special charter, granted by the Legislature of this State in 1873. The origin of the institution was something like this—a commission was appointed by the Governor in 1871, I think, or 1872, to inquire into the best method of founding and establishing such an institution. That commission reported to the Legislature in 1873, recommending the plan of a charter of a corporation, a private institution to be assisted in its support by State aid, and I beg to read that I may make clear, the final clause of the report of the committee:

“Meanwhile the question comes up for consideration by us, whether this shall be a purely State institution, or under the management of a voluntary association in which the State has a joint interest by means of its legislation and patronage, and is recognized in the board of its chief officers. After considering the practical working of both methods in other states, and in view of past legislation in our own

and the prospect for time to come, we are inclined to recommend the incorporation of a voluntary association, believing that by a concert of action it would be able to incite in others an interest, and accomplish for itself all, and more, than could be done by the State alone. In conformity with this opinion, we present the accompanying bill and resolve.”

Which was a bill to incorporate the Maine Industrial School for Girls and a resolve in favor of that institution.

The charter of incorporation was granted and a resolve passed appropriating \$12,500, providing the institution should raise a like sum. That was done, and the institution received its start. Since that time, to be very brief in this matter, the State has appropriated from time to time certain sums of money for the erection of other buildings as the institution grew, so that up to the present time the State has put into the buildings here some \$23,000. There has been put into the buildings by the institution itself between \$30,000 and \$35,000. I understand it to be a fact that the running expenses of this school have been practically paid by the annual appropriation by the State.

Now, calling your attention to the resolve under discussion, House document No. 259, you will observe that here is an appropriation for the use of the Maine Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, to meet the running expenses of the years 1899 and 1900, in the sum of \$10,500, which, I understand, is the usual appropriation, and also another appropriation of \$750 for the purpose of providing suitable fire escapes.

This appropriation is made on the express condition that the trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, convey to the State of Maine all the property, rights, privileges and interests held and controlled by the said institution.

Now, gentlemen, I do not stand here upon this floor to argue against the control of this or any other charitable institutions which are supported in whole or in part by the State. I am not prepared to discuss that question. It may be the true solution of many difficulties that have been presented to this Legislature, but it seems to me, and I submit it to this House, that this is rather a summary process for disposing of the property or for acquiring the property of this institution. I understand that the trustees of

the institution object to this method, at least, of being called upon to stand and deliver their property. I do understand that some of the trustees have no objections at the proper time and in the proper way to convey this property to the State, that it may become purely and simply a State institution, as our State Reform School is.

I am informed that at the hearing before the committee on education, which reported these two resolves, the question was asked of some of the trustees whether there would be any objection to the property being conveyed to the State and run as a State institution, and that those trustees, or some of them, at least, and possibly all present, I do not know, said that they did not know as there was; but I think I speak for the trustees when I say that they did not understand or think for a moment that it was the proposition of the committee to incorporate any such proviso into this resolve, or to take action at this time, for I do not understand that the matter was very fully discussed at that time.

So that, I can say then, gentlemen, that this proviso—the proviso in these resolves, comes as an entire surprise at this time to the managers of this institution, to the trustees.

Now, certainly, gentlemen, if the State is ready without any further investigation—I do not know how far our committee on education have investigated this matter, and I have no doubt that they will inform us—but, if the State is to acquire this property, it seems to me that there is lacking a great deal of necessary machinery in this plan proposed. Certainly if the State is going to acquire this property there must be an enabling act passed. There must be an act passed providing for the management of this institution in all its details. It seems to me, gentlemen, that it would be eminently fair and proper—fair to these trustees who have with the aid of the State, to be sure, but by voluntary contributions of between \$30,000 and \$25,000, by all the labor, the work and gratuitous services that have been put into this institution to build it up from nothing to its present size—I say, it seems to me that it would be eminently fair to those men and women who have put their time and their services into this matter, if the State

desired to acquire this property, to do it in a different way from this.

It seems to me that there should be an inquiry into the advisability of doing this by somebody and I would suggest that it would be proper for the Governor and Council, during the next two years, to inquire into the advisability of acquiring this property and making this a purely State institution, on the same plan as the State Reform school; to have the Governor and Council confer with those trustees and ascertain whether it is their judgment that it should be done, and see if they are willing voluntarily to turn this property over to the State; to devise a plan for the organization and running of the school as a State institution, and report to the next Legislature.

It seems to me that in this way the matter could be arranged without any friction and without any feeling on the part of these officers of the institution who have labored so faithfully, that they are summarily turned down without any investigation so far as they are concerned, without an opportunity to answer to any criticism and charges that may be made against them. They feel, gentlemen, that if this resolve is passed with this proviso that it is an imputation upon them. They have tried faithfully to execute and carry out the charge and the trust that was imposed upon them by the State in 1873. For 25 years they have been doing this, until the school has now reached, as you all know, a magnitude which they never conceived at that time.

I have no doubt, gentlemen, that if this suggestion should prevail and the Governor and Council be requested to investigate the matter and arrange amicably with these noblehearted men and women who have toiled for pure charity's sake, to arrange amicably with them for the institution to convey their property which, of course, is a large amount of property, to the State—it seems to me that it would create a better feeling and would be more likely to secure the co-operation of these trustees with the State in the future, if that course should be decided upon.

Now, I appeal to this House in all fairness, gentlemen, whether this is not a fair proposition. I think the gentlemen of this House will be disposed to treat

this institution fairly and justly and equitably.

Now, there is a proposition in this other resolve, No. 258, if I may be allowed to speak of this subject in connection with No. 259. Here is another resolve for an appropriation of \$5000 for a building, with the same proviso. We are all aware, gentlemen, that early in February one of the buildings was burned or seriously damaged by fire, the third story practically destroyed, I understand it. It was the plan of the management of the institution, and is approved evidently by the educational committee, to appropriate this sum of money, which, with the insurance which the institution has received of \$6500, to appropriate those two sums to the repair and remodelling in a way of this old building, the plan being, as I understand it, in a word, to replace the portion destroyed, not by rebuilding the third story, but by finishing it as a two-story building and putting on a wing in place of the third story.

Now, I am prepared to say this, and I understand this proposition from the management of the school, that if this suggestion which I have made is accepted and the matter of the State acquiring this property be inquired into in that manner, that the management of the institution would be willing to repair with their insurance money the building without making the addition until during the next two years, and until the question of the acquirement of the property by the State is settled. In other words, that they could get along without this \$5000 appropriation at this time in that way.

Now, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, while I have offered no amendment pending the first reading of this resolve, I should like to know the sense of this House upon this matter. I have no doubt that the members of the committee have something to say upon the matter, and I should like an expression of the feeling of the members of this House upon the proposition I have made for the managers, and if it is deemed desirable as the time is getting short, I see no objection to the resolves taking their first reading at the present time, with the understanding that at the time of the second reading of the resolves, if it is deemed desirable and best that these suggestions should be followed, amendments may be made.

Mr. BURNS of Westbrook: Instead of this resolve as reported being done hastily by this committee, as would be

implied by the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Chase), I would say that a portion of this committee were members of this committee, two years ago, and at that time we visited the school and also had hearings for the school. This session we also visited the school and have had two meetings, the trustees appearing before us, and while we have no doubt of the honesty of purpose and the ability of the trustees of this institution, we do believe that an institution, a private corporation in which that corporation elects practically all the trustees and has the sole management, and while the institution has raised \$31,212, in the meantime the State has paid \$161,184 for buildings and running the institution—it is believed by all the members of the educational committee that the interest of the school and the interest of the State would be better served if it were purely a State institution. As it is now all the State has to do practically is to pay the running expenses, and it has no voice in its management.

Mr. MERRILL of Skowhegan: The Maine Industrial School for Girls, located in Hallowell, is practically, today, a State institution. All of the funds that are required to run that institution are funds that are taken from the State treasury, and this resolve, or the two resolves that have been referred to, Nos. 258 and 259, the two together, 258 asking for \$5000 and 259 asking for 10,500 for the year 1899 and \$10,500 for the year 1900, and \$750 for the purpose of providing suitable fire escapes for the two halls that are already built—carrying about \$27,000 for the two years, this year and the following year, is under the direction and control of the trustees of a private corporation.

Now I submit to you, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, if the only part that the State of Maine is to take in the running of this institution is to furnish funds whenever the trustees of the institution call upon us, as representatives of the State, to appropriate money, why should not every other institution of similar import have a title to its property in the name of a private corporation? What is this institution? It is merely a Reform school for girls; the same as the Reform school for boys. It should be under the direction and control of the

people of the State of Maine who furnish the money to build its buildings and furnish the money to pay all the expenses of that institution. Why should the State of Maine be deprived of the privilege of managing this institution that it pays for running?

If you will turn to the statutes of the State you will find that in chapter 142, sections 19 to 31 inclusive, not only parents and guardians but the courts of this State have jurisdiction, parents and guardians by petitioning to the judges of the probate court, setting forth that there is a girl in the community that requires to be restricted in her habits and life, to be educated in the paths of morality and uprightness, to be put under restrictions that she is not surrounded with in her home life, that they can send her to the Maine Industrial School for Girls. Practically the same thing applies to boys, but where are they? They are sent to the Boys' Reform school. Under whose control and direction is that? Under the direction and control of the State, as has been stated by the gentleman speaking in behalf of the report of the committee, that over \$160,000 have already been expended by the State of Maine in support of this institution, one of the best in the State, one that is needed and more than that, it still needs and will need more in the future, more buildings, and now while this proposition comes up to expend from the treasury about \$27,000 more, let this bill go through as reported by the committee who have had a full hearing upon the matter. Let this institution that the State supports be under the control and management of the State same as others, so that when we come to this Legislature, or whoever comes here in the future, it shall be an institution not only supported by the State but under the control and management of the State. I hope, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House that this amendment will not be allowed, but that the bill pass as reported by the committee. (Applause).

Mr. MOREY of Lewiston: The Maine Industrial School for Girls, I have no doubt, is conducted by persons who have the welfare of the young at heart, but it is nothing less than a jail. It is a place where they are sent by process of the court, for any trial justice of the State of Maine, if he should find a girl

who had committed no wrong but might perhaps be in danger of committing wrong, could take her and send her to that institution during the rest of her minority. That there may be no misunderstanding about it, I myself applied for a pardon for one who was committed to this school this last year, and there was a protracted hearing before the Governor and Council, and facts developed at that hearing and the papers on file in the office of the secretary of State now show that this girl was arrested upon a charge not of committing any wrong, but because she might possibly fall into habits that were incorrect, and sentenced for seven years to this place down here in Hallowell. Now, with an institution of this sort where imprisonment takes place during the rest of the minority of the child, it should certainly be under the strong arm of the State of Maine. The State of Maine should control it. They should prescribe their regulations. If their friends go there to see them, or an attorney, or any person connected with them, they should not be obliged to submit to the rules of that institution as they exist today.

I think it would be for the interest of the State, who always has the welfare of the people at heart, to assume the management. This is no hardship upon the trustees. These resolves introduced here do not ask them to give up their property unless they take the appropriation. This is not a bill to sequester their property or confiscate, but it simply provides that if they go on taking these thousands of dollars year after year from the State treasury, that the State of Maine shall have some voice in the management and control of it, and I sincerely hope that these resolves that are the product of great thought on the part of the committee on education, who have labored over this matter, who have gone into all the details, will certainly count for something when it comes before this House, and I trust that the resolves will be passed as reported. (Applause).

Mr. BEAL of Bangor: Without expressing any opinion upon the merits of the matter before this House, as I have a decided aversion to opposing anything that has been unanimously reported by a committee, I have a letter from one of the trustees at Bangor, which I deem it my duty to read:

Bangor, Me., March 9, 1899.

Hon. F. O. Beal:

Dear Sir—There is now a resolve pending in the Legislature which couples the support to be granted to the Maine Industrial School for Girls at Hallowell with the proviso that the school surrender its charter under which it was organized and founded and turn the institution over to the State. The resolve, as I understand it, says that if the trustees do not convey all the property, rights and interests, etc., to the State, the supplies will be stopped.

As you know, the institution was started by benevolent people, acting in cooperation with the State, who have given in the aggregate nearly \$35,000. Now it seems that this is hardly fair treatment, that we have rights which deserve consideration.

We are doing this work as well and much more cheaply than it would be done by the State. Within the past two years there has been expended in building and improvements nearly \$14,000—a fund accruing from the donations of charitable persons. Of course, if the State should take the institution these gifts would cease.

I am one of the trustees, and feel that the proposed change in management would not be wise from either the economical or any other standpoint, and would appreciate the help you can give in defeating this resolve proposed. Thanking you in advance for your influence, I am
Yours truly,

R. A. JORDAN.

Now, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, it seems to me that the proposition made by the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Chase) is a very fair one. This is a matter that has come suddenly upon us, and the proposition as made will have plenty of time. If we decide to accept it, we shall have plenty of time to look the matter fairly and squarely in the face and treat it as it should be treated. It is not a small matter. It is a matter of very great importance to the State, and that there may be no mistake made in the matter, I hope that the proposition of the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Chase) will prevail.

Mr. WALKER of Starks: As a member of the educational committee I wish to state that we had a full hearing at which were a number of the trustees of this institution, and that the question was asked them at that hearing if they would oppose the turning of this institution over to the State. They stated that they were not opposed to it, if I remember correctly. We also asked the trustees present if they believed it would be for the benefit of the girls in that institution for the State to assume entire control of the institu-

tion, and, if I remember correctly again, they stated that they thought it would be for the benefit of those girls. To be sure, the trustees were not all present.

Now I believe if any gentlemen who have the interest of this institution at heart, whether they be trustees of the institution or not, if they believe in that institution as an institution for the reformation of girls, what do they care whether it is a private corporation or whether it be supported by the State, if being wholly under the control of the State better results may be secured? I believe in this instance the end justifies the means, and I trust, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, that the resolves that call for \$27,000, nearly as much as the entire gifts of that institution in all the years since its foundation, I trust that these resolves will pass this House as recommended by our committee.

Mr. PEASLEE of Wiscasset: As I have listened to the discussion thus far I feel that perhaps it is hardly necessary for me to say anything, and yet, as a member of the committee, it almost seems as if I ought to say something. I have been interviewed, as I know many members of this House have, in regard to this matter. Points have been brought up by these people which, it seems to me, should be discussed briefly.

It has been said that if the State demands control of this institution, why should it not have it the same as in the case of the asylum at Bath and the other institutions in the State which the State has appropriated money for. This institution is not in the same class with the orphan asylums. In the case of the orphan asylums the children are put there for any length of time. That asylum at Bath, for instance, looks for homes for these children, and many of them are adopted into good homes.

At Hallowell, while many of the girls are placed out in homes, they are not allowed to go out from under the care of the trustees until they are 21 years of age. It is an entirely different institution from the orphan asylum. It is the same as the Reform school; and it seems to me, where the State expends \$10,500 a year for the care of these girls who number somewhere about 200, and a

large majority of them out in families costing the State nothing to maintain—as I understand where they put them out in families they earn enough for their board and a little more which the trustees look after, and when they are 21 they have a little fund to start with, so they cannot cost the State anything where they are out in families—it seems to me that where this large amount of money is expended for the care of these girls, the State ought to have a voice in the matter.

I learned that the Governor and secretary of State and also the State superintendent of schools are members of the board of trustees, ex-officio. I asked the State superintendent of schools how he received his appointment and he said he did not know, and he went to examining the law and he failed to find anything in the law that placed him on the board. It is not a State institution and consequently these men do not take any interest in it. They care very little about it and do not attend the meetings of the trustees. Were it a State institution with trustees appointed by the State, we would then have a report of expenditures and know exactly what the institution was doing; and it seems to me very important that it should be so arranged.

And in answer to the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Chase) I will say that it is a very simple matter to arrange for the government of the institution; if these resolves are passed and the trustees accept them it would be easy to pass an enabling act, it would be a very simple matter, and something that need not delay us.

Mr. FIELD of Oakland: It has been my unpleasant duty in years gone by to send several girls to this school. I have found before I came here and before it was ever discussed by anybody that this institution should be under the control of the State. I do not see why this institution should not be under the control of the State as much as the State Reform school. It is simply a reformatory, only a reformatory for girls. Inasmuch as the State of Maine has put into this institution the large amount of money, as has been stated here, I hope this institution will be put into the hands of the State and under the control of the State.

Mr. RYERSON of Livermore: I wish to emphasize just one point, that the members of the committee on education patiently listened in detail to all the testimony that was offered by the trustees of this institution regarding this matter, and without impugning anybody's motives, without criticising their acts, it has seemed to the committee honestly to be better for the school and better for the State of Maine and the expenditure of its funds for the purpose of caring for those girls in that institution, if the State has the controlling voice in the management of its affairs; and after this deliberate action they submit to you their report believing that to be for the best interests of all concerned.

Mr. CHASE of Portland: I hope the House will bear with me just one moment. I hope the gentlemen of the House will not misconstrue and misunderstand my position in this regard. I have not expressed the opinion neither do I, that it would not be for the benefit of this institution eventually to be taken in custody and in charge by the State, but what I do protest against, and cannot change my views, is this summary process of saying to this institution, "Stand and deliver your property."

If it is deemed wise that this property should be taken by the State and controlled by the State, why not advise a plan by which it may be arranged amicably? It has been going on in this way for 25 years, and I do not know of anything which has occurred in the near past which should make it any more necessary that this action should be taken, today, than it was two years ago. I simply appeal to the fairness of this House that there should be an opportunity given to arrange this matter amicably with the trustees of this institution, and I have no doubt if the plan which I have suggested should be followed, that this arrangement would be made and without any friction.

There is one matter which I wish to speak about, and I will not detain the House but just a few moments. The position is taken, speaking about the merits of the question, of the school being under the care of the State that if they furnish money they should have a voice in the management. Now,

gentlemen, there is a board of managers of this institution consisting of the president, secretary and treasurer of the institution, and the Governor, secretary of State and superintendent of schools. In other words the State has just the same representation under the present arrangement upon the board of managers as the institution itself. That is the provision that is contained in the charter.

The resolve in favor of the Maine Industrial School for Girls was then read once and assigned for Wednesday of next week.

Special assignment: Resolve, for building, Maine Industrial School for Girls.

This resolve was read once and assigned for Wednesday of next week.

Special assignment: Order, relative to extending time for final reports of joint standing committees.

Mr. Gardner of Patten, moved that the resolve have a passage.

On motion of Mr. Philbrook of Waterville, the order was laid on the table and Wednesday of next week was assigned for its consideration.

On motion of Mr. Philbrook, the report of the committee on agriculture, on resolve in favor of the York County Agricultural Society, was taken from the table and re-committed to the committee for corrections.

On motion of Mr. Manley of Augusta, the House took a recess until 7.30 P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

Papers from the Senate: House order that a committee of two be appointed on the part of the House, with such as the Senate may join, to attend to the work of editing the proceedings of the meeting held by the State government in memory of the late Honorable Nelson Dingley, came from the Senate indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence.

The House receded from its former action and concurred with the Senate.

Resolve in favor of the Maine Insane Hospital came from the Senate amended by Senate amendment "A."

The House reconsidered the votes whereby this resolve was passed to be enacted and passed to be engrossed, Senate amendment "A" was adopted, and the resolve was then passed to be engrossed as amended.

The following Senate bills were read and assigned:

An act to authorize the county commissioners of Cumberland county to place the city of South Portland and the town of Cape Elizabeth in a jury district.

An act additional to section 95 of chapter 6 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the abatement of taxes.

An act to amend section 2 of chapter 113 of the Public Laws of 1895, relating to inn keepers and boarding house keepers and their guests.

An act to authorize the town of Kingfield to purchase the property and franchises of the Kingfield Water Company and to incorporate the Kingfield Water Commissioners.

An act to amend section 3 of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the discharge of sureties on probate bonds.

An act to amend section 32 of chapter 91 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by chapter 31 of the Laws of 1895, relating to liens.

Resolve providing for expenses of State inspectors of steam vessels in the performance of their duties as required by law.

An act to provide for schooling of children in unorganized plantations.

An act to extend the provisions of the General Statutes to street railway charters relating to location of tracks.

An act to incorporate the Bluehill & Bucksport Railway Company.

Read the third time and passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules, on motion by Mr. King of Caribou.

Resolve authorizing the Governor and Council to examine into and adjust certain claims of cities and towns arising out of the late war with Spain.

Read the third time and passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules, on motion by Mr. King of Caribou.

An act to amend chapter 419 of the Private and Special Laws of 1897, entitled "an act to incorporate the Penobscot East Branch Log Driving Company."

Read the third time and passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules, on motion by Mr. King of Caribou.

An act amendatory to chapter 144, section 2, of the Special Laws of 1869, relating to an act to incorporate the Sebols Dam Company.

Read the third time and passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules, on motion by Mr. Manley of Augusta.

An act to repeal chapter 195 of the Public Laws of 1897, entitled "an act to establish a bounty on wildcats."

Read the third time and passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules, on motion by Mr. King of Caribou.

An act establishing the salary of the county attorney for the county of Aroostook.

Read the third time and passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules, on motion by Mr. Powers of Fort Fairfield.

An act relating to taxation of costs in trial justice actions, came from the Senate amended by Senate amendment "A."

The House concurred with the Senate in the adoption of the amendment, and the bill was then read and assigned.

The following Senate order was received:

Ordered, the House concurring, that when the Senate and House adjourn, they adjourn until Tuesday, March 14, at 10.30 in the morning.

The order received a passage in concurrence.

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

JUDICIARY.

By Mr. Bird of Rockland—An act to extend the charter of the Vinalhaven Wa-

ter Company. (Received under suspension of the rules.)

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

By Mr. Melcher of Portland—An act relative to the desecration, mutilation or improper use of the flag of the United States or of this State.

ORDERS.

On motion by Mr. Morey of Lewiston, Ordered, the Senate concurring, that 1000 additional copies of the resolutions adopted jointly by the Senate and House, relative to the death of the Honorable Nelson Dingley, and the remarks made on that occasion, be printed, and also that a steel engraving of Mr. Dingley be bound with the same.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Drummond, from the judiciary committee, reported ought not to pass on bill an act to repeal chapter 139 of the Revised Statutes, relating to coroners' inquests and to establish a board of medical examiners in its place.

Mr. Plummer from the committee on legal affairs, reported ought not to pass on bill an act to amend section 4 of chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, relating to criminal jurisdiction of magistrates.

Mr. Virgin from the judiciary committee, reported ought to pass on bill an act to extend the charter of the Vinalhaven Water Company.

Mr. Manley from the same committee, on petition praying for the passage of an act to prevent the use of trading stamps and other similar devices, reported that the petition and bill be referred to the next Legislature.

Mr. Manley from the same committee, reported ought not to pass on bill an act to authorize the Bath Light and Power Company to acquire certain properties and to issue the bonds in payment thereof.

Mr. Wood from the committee on shore fisheries, reported ought not to pass on bill an act to authorize Clifford F. Levensaler of Waldoboro, Lincoln county, State of Maine, his successors, heirs and assigns to propagate lobsters.

Mr. Perkins from the judiciary committee, reported ought to pass on bill an act to promote the efficiency of the fire department of the city of Bangor.

Mr. Hopkins from the committee on legal affairs, reported ought to pass on bill an act to legalize the doings of the First Universalist Society of Westbrook.

Mr. Merrill from the judiciary committee, reported ought to pass, in a new draft, bill an act to establish a municipal court in the town of Skowhegan.

Mr. Maxcy from the committee on mercantile affairs and insurance, reported ought to pass in a new draft, bill an act additional to chapter 237 of the Public Laws of 1889, relating to life and casualty insurance on the assessment plan.

Mr. Manley from the judiciary committee, reported ought not to pass on bill an act to amend chapter 60 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895.

Mr. Merrill from the same committee, on order relating to the expediency of the law requiring the justice presiding at any

trial in the supreme judicial or superior courts to designate what expert witnesses when required by either party to testify in any case 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, reported legislation inexpedient.

Mr. Virgin from same committee, on order, reported bill an act abolishing imprisonment for debt and providing for disclosure of poor debtors, and that it ought to pass.

READ AND ASSIGNED.

An act to prevent the fraudulent sale and use of railroad tickets.

Mr. Wood of Monticello, moved that the bill be laid on the table.

Subsequently the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Merrill of Skowhegan, explained that he was authorized to state for the Maine Central and the Bangor and Aroostook Railroads, that they would redeem all unused mileage tickets, paying therefor two cents a coupon representing a mile.

Mr. Weed of Monticello, thereupon withdrew his motion.

On motion by Mr. Manley of Augusta, the bill received its three readings and was passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules.

PASSED TO BE ENACTED.

An act relating to the rate of interest on loans on personal property.

An act to amend the charter of the Westbrook, Windham & Harrison Railroad Company, and to extend the same and to change the name of said company.

FINALLY PASSED.

Resolve authorizing a temporary loan for war purposes for the year 1899.

Resolve authorizing a temporary loan for war purposes for the year 1900.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On motion by Mr. Webster of Chester-ville, resolve in favor of North Yarmouth Academy was taken from the table.

On further motion by the same gentleman, the House reconsidered its action, whereby the resolve was assigned to next week.

On further motion by the same gentleman, the rules were suspended, the resolve was read a second time and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Hopkins of Deering, the vote was reconsidered whereby the report of the committee on taxation was accepted, to which committee was referred bill an act relating to taxes assessed on timber and grass lands and on reserved lands from the year 1887 to 1897 inclusive.

On further motion by the same gentleman, the report was re-committed to the committee on taxation.

On motion by Mr. Noyes of Pownal, Adjourned.