

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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

1899.

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SENATÉ.

Friday, March 3, 1899.

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

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Degen of Augusta.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Bill an act to incorporate the Wiscasset Academy.

This bill came from the House on its first reading and was read and assigned.

Bill an act to amend section 3 of chapter 216 of the Public Laws of 1893, as amended by section 1 of chapter 295 of the Public Laws of 1897.

Resolve in aid of repairing a bridge across Narraugus river in the town of Milbridge.

Resolve in favor of building a bridge across Fish river, in the town of Fort Kent, Aroostook county.

Bill an act to regulate the taking of herring in the town of Cutler.

Bill an act to fix the salary of the sheriff of the county of Waldo.

These bills and resolves came from the House on their first reading, and were read the second time and passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules.

The following resolve and petitions were presented and referred:

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

By Mr. Hamlin of Hancock—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.

TOWNS.

By Mr. Peirce of Waldo—Petition of N. E. Murray and 27 others, praying for the setting off of Ocean Park from the town of Old Orchard and annexing the same to the city of Saco.

ORDER.

On motion by Mr. Adams of Penobscot, it was

Ordered, The House concurring, that when the Senate and House adjourn, they adjourn to meet on Tuesday, March 7, at 10.30 o'clock P. M.

This order was sent to the House and subsequently returned passed in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Reynolds of Cumberland, it was

Ordered, That the payroll be made up allowing the officers of the Senate the same compensation as at the last session.

READ AND ASSIGNED.

Resolve in reference to York deeds.

Bill an act relating to the taxation of costs in trial justice actions.

Bill 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.

Bill an act to prevent immoral exhibitions.

Bill 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.

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

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

Resolve in favor of Potter Academy, of Sebago.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Hamlin, for the committee on judiciary, reported ought not to pass, bill an act in relation to marriage and the legitimacy of children.

Mr. Drummond, for the same committee, reported ought not to pass, bill an act to abolish the marking of ballots at elections and to provide for the use of official party tickets, so arranged and attached to ballot sheets that the voter may select and remove therefrom his party ticket, and may vote by placing his ticket only into the ballot box.

Mr. Blanchard, for the committee on education, to which was referred bill an act to establish a normal school at Houlton, in Aroostook county, and all other matters pertaining thereto, reported that the same be referred to the next Legislature.

Mr. Chamberlain, for the same committee, reported leave to withdraw on petition of S. T. Mallett and 46 others, praying that an appropriation of \$1500 be granted Lee Academy.

Mr. Adams, for the committee on banks and banking, to which was referred bill an act to amend chapter 258

of the Public Laws of 1893, as amended by chapter 130 of the Public Laws of 1895, relating to the taxation of savings banks, reported that after careful consideration of the subject matter they are of the unanimous opinion that the saving bank deposits of this State are bearing more than their just proportion of the public burden of taxation, and unless relief is afforded, much harm may be done; that a reduction in the rate of taxation would be not only just to the depositors but in the end would be for the advantage of the State itself. Owing, however, to the condition of the treasury, at the suggestion of the saving banks themselves, the committee would recommend that the matter be referred to the next Legislature and hope that some reduction may then be granted.

Mr. Peirce, for the committee on sea and shore fisheries reported leave to withdraw on petition of Horace Mitchell and 191 others praying that a change be made in the lobster law.

These reports were severally accepted.

Mr. Hamlin for the committee on judiciary reported ought to pass bill an act relating to the jurisdiction of municipal and police courts.

Mr. Blanchard for the committee on education reported ought to pass resolve in favor of the commissioners appointed by the Governor to inquire into and report upon the advisability of establishing an additional State Normal school.

Mr. Plummer from the same committee reported ought to pass bill 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."

Mr. Shepherd from the committee on railroads, telegraphs and expresses reported ought to pass bill an act to extend the charter of the Ellsworth Street Railway.

Mr. Adams for the committee on banks and banking reported ought to pass bill an act to amend the charter of the Augusta Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

Mr. Hurd for the same committee reported ought to pass bill an act to extend the charter of the Bluehill Trust and Banking Company.

The same gentleman for the same committee reported ought to pass bill

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

Mr. Sawyer for the committee on sea and shore fisheries reported ought to pass bill an act to amend Chapter 285 of the Public Laws of 1897, relating to sea and shore fisheries.

Mr. Shepherd for the committee on railroads, telegraphs and expresses reported ought to pass bill an act to amend the charter of the Waldo Street Railway.

These reports were severally accepted and the bills reported were tabled for printing under rule.

PASSED TO BE ENGROSSED.

Bill an act to extend the charter of the Bluehill Water Company.

Bill an act for the better protection of clams.

Bill an act authorizing the trustees of the ministerial fund in the Congregational Society in Buxton to apply the interest of said fund toward the payment of the minister's salary.

Bill an act for the better protection of ship masters and seamen.

Bill an act to repeal Chapter 280 of the Private and Special Laws of 1883, relating to the use of rafts or floats in fishing for smelts in Bagaduce river.

Bill an act to fix the salaries of the judge and register of probate for the county of Waldo.

Bill an act to incorporate the Lily Water Company.

Bill an act to amend Chapter 11 of the Public Laws of 1887, authorizing cities and towns to accept legacies, divides and bequests, and to raise money.

Bill an act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 201 of the Private and Special Laws of 1854, relating to Bridgton Center Village Corporation.

Bill an act to establish a naval reserve as a part of the National Guard of the State of Maine.

Bill an act relating to the jurisdiction of the superior court for the county of Kennebec.

Bill an act to repeal a resolve in favor of F. E. Southard.

Bill an act to amend Chapter 135 of the Public Laws of 1895, and acts additional thereto, relating to the Bath municipal court.

Resolve in favor of the Eastern Maine General hospital.

Resolve in favor of Freedom Academy.

Resolve providing for an office for the department of inland fisheries and game in the State House.

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

Bill an act to extend and amend the charter of the Castine Railway Navigation Company.

The bill was reported for its first reading. Mr. Hamlin of Hancock, offered Senate amendment A, which was adopted, and on his motion the rules were suspended, the bill read the second time and passed to be engrossed.

PASSED TO BE ENACTED.

An act relating to the Indian reservation in the town of Perry, Washington county.

An act to incorporate the Portland, Maine, Past Chancellors' Association.

An act for the prevention of certain kinds of nuisances.

An act to repeal chapter 461, of the Private and Special Laws of 1885, and chapter 327, of the Private and Special Laws of 1897, and acts additional thereto and amendatory thereof, relating to school district No. 5 in the town of Kennebunk.

An act amendatory of and additional to chapter 511, of the Private and Special Laws of 1889, entitled "An act to incorporate the Mechanic Falls Water and Electric Light and Power Company, as amended by chapter 494 of the Private and Special Laws of 1893."

An act relating to the Young Men's Christian Association of Portland, Maine.

An act giving a lien for shoring and running logs.

An act authorizing the city of Bangor to construct a bridge over Kenduskeag stream, near the European and North American Railroad bridge.

An act authorizing the Manufacturing Investment Company to locate, erect and maintain piers and booms in Kennebec river.

An act to incorporate the Sebasticook Manufacturing Company.

FINALLY PASSED.

Resolve in favor of Hospital of the Society of the Sisters of Charity of Lewiston.

Resolve in favor of the Central Maine General Hospital.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Senate report of the committee on railroads, reporting ought not to pass on bill an act to incorporate the Bluehill and Bucksport Railroad Company, came back from the House, that branch non-concurring and re-committing the bill to the committee on railroads.

The vote accepting the report of the committee was reconsidered, and the same recommitted in concurrence to the committee on railroads.

CENTRAL MAINE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The majority and minority reports of the committee on education on resolve in favor of the Central Maine State Normal school, came up by special assignment. The majority of said committee reported that the resolve be referred to the next Legislature; the minority reported ought to pass.

Mr. Plummer of Penobscot, moved that the minority report be substituted for the majority report.

Mr. PLUMMER: Mr. President and gentlemen, I have not trespassed upon the time of the Senate very much, and I ask your indulgence while I submit a few observations upon a subject which is very near my heart.

The traditional notion of education was that it consists in the possession of knowledge, and that to possess it was all that was required to impart it. This idea did not recognize the necessity for special training of teachers in the philosophy of education and the art of teaching, and not until the year 1819 did the idea of special professional schools for the preparation of teachers find concrete expression in the establishment of such schools, and this was in the second or third rate kingdom of Prussia, and who will ever know how much this action may have had to do with the remarkable development of that power into the leading and controlling state of the Imperial Germany of our day?

The Prussian idea was that the teacher needs a special professional knowledge of the subjects he undertakes to teach, more than the ordinary academic knowledge; that is, he must know them, as Edward Everett said, "in a masterly way, nicely, and in their reasons," and that he should also have a knowledge of what the educators call "pedagogics," or the art of teaching.

In 1834 Charles Brooks of Massachusetts, became acquainted with the Prus-

sian system, and, as he himself said, fell in love with it, and inspired by that love and his love for his native state, he resolved to do something for state normal schools in Massachusetts. Accordingly, in 1835, he went up and down the state lecturing upon the subject and holding conferences with such friends of school reform as he could from time to time persuade to get together. The result of this vigorous agitation on the part of Mr. Brooks was that under the skillful and friendly hand of Horace Mann, the Massachusetts Legislature of 1837 passed the first normal school appropriation bill in America, which was signed by Gov. Edward Everett and became a law on April 19, 1837, the sixty-second anniversary of the battle of Lexington. Under that law two schools were established, one at Lexington, for female teachers only and the other at Barre, for teachers of both sexes. These schools were launched upon an unknown sea and in their earlier years encountered many trials and difficulties, but thanks to the self-sacrifice, devotion, ability and enthusiasm of the noble men who had them in charge, they steadily vindicated the wisdom of their establishment, and in 1846, when another normal school was established at Bridgewater, Horace Mann, than whom no man living was better fitted to judge, said, "I believe normal schools to be a new instrumentality in the advancement of the race;" and in 1840, Dr. Samuel Howe, another great citizen of Massachusetts, said in relation to the normal school at Lexington, "If instead of the 25 teachers who will go out from this school, there could go out over the length and breadth of Massachusetts 500 like them, to take charge of the rising generation, that generation would have more reason to bless us than if we should cover the whole State with railroads like a spider's web, and bring physical comforts to every man's door, and leave an overflowing treasury to divide its surplus among all the citizens."

Since that time Massachusetts has gone on, establishing, equipping and operating normal schools, having added three of large capacity in 1897, until now, with less than one quarter as much territory as Maine, she has in successful operation nine state normal schools, while we have only three. I say successful operation, because Hon. Frank A. Hill, a native of Biddeford, Maine, who is Horace Mann's successor, as the secretary of the Massachusetts board of education, has borne

witness to their great success and inestimable value in his report for 1898, in which he says, "The commonwealth is more indebted to its normal schools than to any other agency for such life, vigor, tone and hope as characterize her public schools."

The Empire state, after trying for years with doubtful success to provide sufficient professional instruction for her teachers through normal departments in her academies, turned finally to the regular fullfledged state normal school as the solution of the problem, and now has 14 schools with an average yearly attendance of nearly 7000 teachers. And even the old state of Pennsylvania, with its predominating conservative Dutch elements, a state which did not until so late a period as to be within my recollection, adopt a system of school legislation, based on the New England idea that the property of the state should pay for the education of all the children of the state, even slow-going Pennsylvania has, today, 15 prosperous normal schools with a yearly average attendance of nearly 7000 teachers.

The multiplication of these professional schools for teachers in the great, rich and progressive states of the Union has been to raise teaching to the dignity of one of the learned professions, and it is plain that the time cannot be far distant when all who wish to teach in the public schools will be required to have pursued a professional course of study in the science and art of teaching before they can be certificated for the difficult, delicate and important work they have to perform.

Lawyers, upon whose skill may depend our personal liberty and the security of our property interests, are required to pursue a course of preparatory study before they are admitted to practice; doctors, upon whose skill may depend our restoration to health, are required to pursue a course of preparatory study before they can be admitted to practice; and even horse doctors are required to study at veterinary schools and attain a degree of professional skill before they can legally practice.

Should not as much be required of the teachers in our free public schools who are to deal with the pure hearts, plastic minds and immortal souls of precious children? Should they not be required to prepare themselves in a scientific, philosophical and skillful manner by pursuing a course of study and experimental prac-

tice in our normal schools? Unquestionably they should, every one of them, but this is not feasible in practice nor can it be exacted by law until by law normal schools of sufficient number, capacity and accessibility have been established and kept in operation a sufficient time to make it possible for an adequate teaching force for our State to be thus prepared.

How little we have done in this direction is shown by the fact that only 13 per cent. of the teachers in our schools have received normal school instruction. It is true that the influence of our schools established at Farmington in 1864, at Castine in 1867 and at Gorham in 1879, so far as it has extended and could from their situation and environment extend, has been most beneficial, but they could hardly do more than to turn out teachers enough to leaven the great mass of the teachers of the State.

The teacher makes the school, and the normal school makes the best sort of teacher, but in order that teachers enough may be thus made, there must not only be schools of sufficient capacity, but they must be accessible to those who need to avail themselves of their advantages, so that their capacity may be fully utilized, and so long as there are populous sections of our State from 60 to 300 miles distant from the nearest normal school, there will be a crying need for more.

To make normal school privileges more uniform and equal throughout the State, and to bring their capacity and accommodations more nearly up to the vital requirements of the situation, and to meet the demands of accessibility to those who ought to patronize them, two or three new normal schools should be established without delay, one in that great populous central section of the State between the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers, and the others farther east. It is argued in some quarters that we should not have new normal schools until the old schools are filled to overflowing. In answer to this I would say that the normal schools naturally draw their students from tributary and contiguous territory, from which they can be reached at a minimum expenditure of time and money.

Our public school teachers and those who intend to become such are as a rule poor, and obliged to economize in every possible way, and they will go to a neighboring academy or high school rather than to a distant normal school, solely because it costs less; hence schools in

Cumberland, Franklin and Hancock counties will not draw the students who sorely need and deserve their privileges in distant Penobscot, Piscataquis and Aroostook counties, but 75 per cent. of these students come, and will, from the nature of the case, continue to come from territory no more than 40 miles, or one day's journey by team, from their location.

It is also urged in some quarters that the opening of new schools in central and eastern Maine would reduce the patronage of those already in existence and seriously impair their usefulness. Now this cannot be so, because the establishment of new schools will result in an advertisement and consequent boom for that kind of instruction and the great body of teachers throughout the State will be made to feel that normal school training will be more and more required to enable them to obtain good situations, and ultimately, perhaps, any situation, and hence they will seek to obtain such training in increased numbers. Indeed, this is just what has happened in Massachusetts, as a result of the establishment of the three new normal schools in 1897. Not only was the attendance at the new schools beyond all expectation, but the attendance at the old schools was in every case handsomely increased, the increase ranging from 10 at Bridgewater to 33 at Salem.

Mr. President, during the most prosperous term of our several normal schools in 1898, the total number of students in attendance from Franklin county, with a normal school in its midst, was 68, or 4 to each 1000 of population, while the total number from Penobscot county, which is situated remote from any normal school, was 31, or 4-10 of 1 for each 1000 of population, while the total attendance from Piscataquis county, remote from any normal school, was 8, or 5-10 of 1 to each 1000 of population.

This proves that in Maine, as in Massachusetts, normal schools draw their students largely from tributary and contiguous territory, and it shows the surprising fact that Franklin county, the seat of one of our most prosperous normal schools, has from 8 to 10 times as many normal school students per head of population as have Penobscot and Piscataquis counties, which are remote from any normal school. Penobscot and Piscataquis, eastern Somerset and northern Waldo, pay their full proportion of taxes toward the support of the normal schools of the

State now in operation, and I submit that it is not just nor fair to them, nor well for the cause of education, for them to go on year after year receiving only from 1-8 to 1-10 as much advantage from the expenditure of the money as does their sister county of Franklin.

Besides, individual teachers from these counties who do attend normal schools, are subjected to heavy travelling expenses, from which their brothers and sisters of Franklin county are exempt. And what is true of Penobscot and Piscataquis is equally true of Aroostook and Washington. Understand me, I do not complain that Franklin receives too much. I would not take away one iota from her, but Penobscot, Piscataquis eastern Somerset, Aroostook and Washington should receive more.

I think I have said enough to show that due consideration for the welfare of our schools, as well as common justice to the teachers and the tax payers of central Maine, demands the immediate establishment of a normal school at such place as will accommodate Penobscot and Piscataquis counties and the eastern part of Somerset and northern part of Waldo, besides affording reasonably good accommodations to Aroostook until such time as a school shall be established in her midst, as it ought to be.

Mr. President, at what point had such school best be located? I say in the large, thriving and picturesque village of Dexter, and in this opinion I do not believe I am unduly influenced by the fact that I happen to reside there, and this belief is strengthened by the fact that others with special qualifications for forming wise conclusions in the matter agree with me. The last Legislature provided for a commission to investigate the whole matter of new normal schools and report to this Legislature the results of their investigations with such recommendations as they should deem it their duty to make.

The Governor wisely appointed as members of this commission practical men, who have always been in touch and sympathy with the common schools, and they did more than to discharge their duties in a perfunctory way. They did not have their opinions fixed in advance, and did more than simply to come to Augusta, shut themselves up in a room and evolve from their inner consciousness in the shape of a report their own preconceived opinions, notions, theories and prejudices about the matter.

They believed the duty of a commission appointed to investigate was to investigate, and they did make thorough investigation, patiently hearing all who had facts or suggestions to offer, and visiting and seeing for themselves such places as were putting forward their claims and advantages as locations for new schools. Hence their conclusions are of value and ought to have great weight with this Legislature. They reported an urgent demand for three new normal schools, and recommended that one for central Maine to accommodate Penobscot, Piscataquis, eastern Somerset and northern Waldo counties be located at Dexter. Why at Dexter?

For one reason, because Dexter is situated on the connecting link between the Maine Central Railroad system on the south and the Canadian Pacific and Bangor & Aroostook systems on the north, with trains running each way, morning and evening, at convenient times for those teachers on the line of the railroads who may wish to attend the normal school and board at home; and because, within a radius of 40 miles from Dexter, or one day's drive with the family horse for farmers' boys and girls, who wish to attend a normal school at the lowest possible cost, and must, if they attend at all, is a population of more than 100,000, now remote from normal schools and consequently with few representatives in them.

Why, senators, there is not the least doubt that that splendid typical New England population, with its young men and women hungry for knowledge, will send to a new normal school at the very beginning of its operation at least 150 as bright pupils as ever were enrolled in such a school, and this without withdrawing a single student from the old schools.

Another reason is because the site offered, its environment and all the conditions of the neighborhood meet every requirement for such a school, and are absolutely unrivalled in their advantages. The site is on a beautiful hillside, reached by easy grades, of ample area, open, and 600 feet above the sea, commanding a fine view of the village, lake and valley, with the railroad visible for three miles, hills, woodlands and cultivated farms in the foreground, and big mountains in the distance.

It is but three minutes' walk from the post office, town hall, public library, prin-

cipal churches and business center, on the one hand, and but three minutes' walk on the other to the top of the hill from which one looks down on a landscape of great extent and wonderful beauty, with seven lakes and ponds glistening like burnished silver in the sunlight, with wide stretches of thrifty woodlands, interspersed with open, cultivated fields and comfortable farmhouses and commodious barns in their midst, with the outlook on the south extending over the towns of Corinna, Exeter, Newport, Stetson, Garland, Etna, Carmel and Plymouth, unbroken to the Dixmont hills, 30 miles away, and with the northerly horizon met by the jagged sky-line of Maine's great central mountain range, from 30 to 70 miles away, towering sometimes clear and blue, and sometimes hazy and mysterious until they meet and mingle with the clouds.

There they stand and will stand forever—on the west, Abraham, then Bigelow, Moxie, Squaw, Russell, Spencer, Onawa, Barrien, the Chairback Mountains, and on the extreme east, old Katahdin himself, lifting his massive shoulders like a living giant far above his fellows.

So far as the site is concerned, I confidently challenge comparison with any other. It is simply ideal, and this is no small matter, when we consider the educational and psychological effect of immediate surroundings, especially upon impressionable youth.

Another reason why Dexter commends itself to the favor of an expert, unbiassed commission as a splendid location for a normal school, is because it is large enough to afford all the essentials, and not too large. It has a growing free public library of more than 5000 volumes, housed in an architectural gem which cost the generous donor \$32,000. It has seven church edifices, occupied by different denominations, affording opportunity for students to attend the church which they prefer, and to which they may be accustomed. It has an ample number of good homes into which students will be welcomed at very reasonable rates. It has a good system of electric lights and a system of graded schools with 800 pupils, and a population rapidly adding to the number, all ready for the experimental practice work of the normal students. Besides, the town wants the school and will receive it with the utmost cordiality and good will.

Citizens have already pledged \$3600, secured by one man in one day, to pay for lot, sewerage, library and apparatus, and

water service from springs 125 feet above the main floor of the proposed building. If necessary, individual citizens will do more, and the town in its corporate capacity will doubtless meet any reasonable requirement of the State.

Senators, standing as we do on the vast border-land of that glorious Twentieth Century, of which Victor Hugo and all the seers, prophets and poets of the Nineteenth Century have dreamed and sung, let us catch the spirit of that century and let us provide for the more widespread instruction of our youth along rational, natural and philosophical lines, and for the doing of an act of simple justice, heretofore denied to a great section, by planting a normal school at the place pointed out to us by the commission, in the very center of our State, in the midst of a waiting people, who will nurture, sustain and use it.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN of Lincoln: Mr. President and gentlemen, it is not my purpose at this time to offer any extended remarks in relation to this question, but perhaps common duty would require that I should state briefly the position of the majority of this committee touching the matter under discussion.

It has been one of my regrets in connection with this case that I have been obliged to differ from my eloquent friend from Penobscot upon the question of the establishment of this school. It is with no enmity whatever upon my part, or upon the part of the majority of this committee, neither is it with any feeling toward that beautiful town in Penobscot county, which has supported and sustained my eloquent friend so many times, and upon which he has ever reflected honor in whatever station in life he has been placed. It is with no feeling of enmity against the people of that town or that section of the State. We feel, as a majority of the committee, that the educational interests of this State demand our earnest consideration, our careful attention and our warmest support. We have found the Normal schools of this State in a prosperous condition, doing a great and a good work along lines distinctly their own, and I agree fully with everything that my friend, the senator from Penobscot, has so beautifully uttered here, today, touching the efficiency of the Normal school system. It is only a question with the committee of the expediency

of further enlarging our system at the present time. We have no doubt in this matter. We question whether we could under the existing conditions go any farther than we are now, in establishing new schools or in extending this system, and it is merely this that I desire to say, that the action of the majority of the committee has been prompted by the conscientious belief that our circumstances as a State did not warrant us in voting for this resolve. This is all, Mr. President, that I desire to offer.

Mr. PLUMMER: Mr. President, I notice that Senator Blanchard of Franklin, the chairman of the committee, is not in his seat, at this time, and out of courtesy to him, I move that my motion to substitute the minority report for the majority report lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Bill an act to amend chapter 450, of the Private and Special Laws of 1893, incorporating the city of Eastport, came up for its first reading.

On motion by Mr. Weeks of Somerset, the rules were suspended, the bill read the second time and passed to be engrossed.

The following House order came up and was passed in concurrence:

Ordered, The Senate concurring, that a special committee consisting of seven members of the House of Representatives and three from the Senate, be appointed to ascertain how many reports of the several departments are printed each year and the cost of same, and recommend to the Legislature how many it is advisable to have printed, and to further take into consideration the necessity and advisability of continuing the office of secretary of the board of agriculture.

The Chair appointed as such committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Hargarves of York, Peirce of Waldo, Heald of Kennebec.

On motion by Mr. Fernald of Androscoggin, the Senate took a recess of 15 minutes.

The following bill, passed to be engrossed in the Senate, came from the House amended by House amendments "A" and "C:"

Bill an act to consolidate, simplify, revise and amend the laws pertaining to inland fisheries and game, as contained in chapters 30 and 40, of the

Revised Statutes, and in amendments and additions thereto, and to repeal old and obsolete Private and Special Laws pertaining to fishing in the public waters of the State.

On motion by Mr. Vickery of Kennebec, the vote was reconsidered whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed, House amendments "A" and "C" were adopted in concurrence and the bill passed to be engrossed as amended.

Senate report of the committee on railroads, reporting ought not to pass on bill an act to extend the provisions of the general statutes to street railway cars, relating to the location of tracks, accepted in the Senate, came back from the House, that branch non-concurring and recommitting the report to the committee on railroads. The vote was reconsidered whereby the report was accepted, and the same was recommitted in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Fernald of Androscoggin,

Adjourned.