

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

Seventy-Second Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1905.

HOUSE.

Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1905.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Spencer of Augusta.

Records of yesterday read and approved.

Senate Bills on First Reading.

An Act to amend chapter 212 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903, entitled An Act to incorporate the Searsport Water Company.

An Act to authorize the Passadumkeag Log Driving Company to acquire the property and franchises of the Grand Falls Dam Company. (Read the third time and passed to be engrossed on motion of Mr. Buzzell of Old Town.)

Resolve in relation to York deeds and Maine wills.

Resolve in favor of the town of Chelsea.

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

Resolve in favor of Joseph Archambault.

An Act authorizing the West Harbor Ice Co. to construct a fish way and to protect alewives in West Harbor Ice Pond and its tributaries.

Resolve in favor of the Waldo County General hospital.

An Act to amend sections 100 and 102 of chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, relating to State roads.

Mr. PURINTON of Bowdoin: Mr. Speaker, this is the bill that was introduced by me in the House. It was passed in concurrence in the Senate and Mr. Staples, as chairman of the committee, took the bill before his committee and had it amended without granting the committee another hearing, against my request, and the bill as amended is not satisfactory. I move that it lie on the table pending its first reading.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. LAIBERTE of Fort Kent: I would like to say to the gentleman from Bowdoin that we did give a hearing on this very bill, that we published it in several of the papers, and I personally told the gentleman that the hearing had been postponed, and told

him to what time it was postponed; and the gentleman failed to appear. That is all I have to say.

An Act to amend section 17 of chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes relating to street railroads.

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

On motion of Mr. Littlefield of Rockland, the vote was reconsidered whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Littlefield moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. KIMBALL of Rockland: I would say for the information of the gentleman from Rockland (Mr. Littlefield) that this amendment is in reality a committee amendment, which was adopted in the Senate for the purpose of expediting matters only. There was some objection to the first bill as reported by the committee, reporting "ought to pass" in the Senate, and after consultation the amendment was adopted to obviate the objection. But if there is real objection to it, I have no objection to its being tabled.

Mr. HIGGINS: I would ask the gentleman from Rockland (Mr. Littlefield) if he would not permit the bill to be printed.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD: My idea was, if the amendment amounted to anything, to have the bill and amendment printed.

The question being on the motion to lay the bill on the table pending its passage to be engrossed,

The motion was agreed to.

Petition of M. A. Dustin and 29 others against repealing law for the protection of robins, referred by the House to the committee on agriculture, comes from the Senate referred to the committee on inland fisheries and game in non-concurrence.

The House receded and concurred with the Senate in its reference.

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

Judiciary.

By Mr. Gannett of Augusta: Petition

of Ira H. Randall and 100 others asking for charter of the city of Augusta to be amended by abolishing the common council and by other amendments.

By Mr. Gannett of Augusta: Remonstrance of W. H. Davis and 16 others, citizens of Augusta, against the passage of the bill to abolish the common council of the city of Augusta and to make other changes in the charter; remonstrance of Joseph Pomerleau and 37 others against same; remonstrance of S. Blaine Worthley and two others against same; remonstrance of R. W. Dutton and 15 others against same; remonstrance of J. W. Harlow and 54 others against same; remonstrance of S. G. Cummings and 34 others against same; remonstrance of A. W. Brooks and 24 others against same; remonstrance of M. W. Dennis and 15 others against same; remonstrance of L. J. Delano and 20 others against same; remonstrance of F. C. Norris and 16 others against same; remonstrance of J. S. Cartlidge and 32 others against same.

By Mr. Higgins of Limerick: Bill, An Act to prevent the fraudulent issue and use of transfer tickets upon public conveyances.

By Mr. Staples of Eliot: Bill, An Act to amend Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes relating to the education of youth.

Legal Affairs.

By Mr. Gray of Paris: Petition of Charles Edwards and 10 others favoring constitutional amendment relative to taxation of wild lands.

By Mr. Giddings of Gorham: Petition of L. Williams and 25 others of Gorham for same.

By Mr. Gray of Paris: Petition of George H. Davis and 9 others for same.

By Mr. Giddings of Gorham: Petition of W. M. Libby and eight others of Standish for same.

By Mr. Vittum of Concord: Petition of L. C. Jewett and six others for same.

By Mr. Kinsman of Cornville: Petition of N. P. Crawford and five others of Bridgton for the equalization of taxation; petition of D. H. Foss and 19 others of Bridgton for same.

By Mr. Reed of Portland: Remonstrance of C. F. Bradley and 669 others

of Portland and vicinity and other towns against the bill taxing the trading stamp business; remonstrance of J. C. Leighton and 137 others against same; remonstrance of S. I. Phillips and 1222 others against same; remonstrance of Annie Bisbee and 137 others against same; remonstrance of Mrs. A. W. Andrews and 355 others against same; remonstrance of Mrs. Nathan Raynor and 511 others against same; remonstrance of Mrs. C. E. MacNab and 105 others against same; remonstrance of Mrs. Alex. McLean and 75 others against same.

By Mr. Higgins of Limerick: Remonstrance of F. H. Hayes of Dexter and vicinity and 44 others against the passage of legislation hostile to trading stamp business.

By Mr. Milliken of Island Falls: Remonstrance of M. D. Estes and 29 others of Island Falls against same.

By Mr. Abbott of North Berwick: Remonstrance of W. Frank Neal and 30 others of North Berwick against same.

Federal Relations.

By Mr. Laliberte of Fort Kent: Remonstrance of Neal McLean and 53 others against the repeal by Congress of Section 20 of title 33 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, admitting certain lumber manufactured in New Brunswick into the ports of the United States free of duty; remonstrance of Joseph A. Michaud and others against same; remonstrance of Joseph L'Abbi and others against same; remonstrance of Joseph O. Michaud and others against same.

Education.

By Mr. Vittum of Concord: Bill, An Act to amend Section 33 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes relating to compensation of superintendent of school committee.

Agriculture.

By Mr. Jones of Searsmont: Remonstrance of D. O. Bowen and 11 others of Morrill against any change in the Groat Law which places ten cents per pound on oleo or artificial butter, colored in imitation of cow butter. (Tabled on motion of Mr. Baldwin of Boothbay Harbor).

Inland Fisheries and Game.

By Mr. Dennison of Litchfield; Petition of F. N. Adams and 13 others of Litchfield, for law relating to the protection of robins be not repealed.

By Mr. Milliken of Island Falls: Remonstrance of C. S. Perry and 45 others of Island Falls against the passage of bill to prohibit the putting of sawdust and waste into the west branch of the Mattawamkeag river.

By Mr. Gray of Paris: Petition of G. H. Sands and 29 others of Paris against the repeal of law protecting deer and moose in organized towns and plantations.

Temperance.

By Mr. Powers of Houlton: Petition of T. S. Dickinson and four others for passage of Act for proper labeling of proprietary medicines, containing alcohol and narcotic drugs.

By Mr. Knapp of South Portland: Petition of Alfred S. Sawyer and 25 others of South Portland for same.

By Mr. Sargent of Castine: Petition of S. J. Wallace M. D., and 6 others of Castine for same.

By Mr. Stevens of Portland: Petition of C. O. Hunt M. D., and 43 others of Portland for same; petition of Rev. George William Kelly and one other of Portland for same; petition of W. H. Kimball M. D., and others for same; petition of C. W. Stockman M. D., and one other for same.

By Mr. Hutchins of Penobscot: Petition of Dr. H. E. Snow and 7 others of Bucksport for same.

By Mr. Reed of Portland: Petition of William J. Fraser and 29 others for same.

By Mr. Sargent of Castine: Petition of Harriet Horner M. D. and 41 others of Castine for same.

By Mr. Kinsman of Cornville: Petition of L. W. Shean, M. D., and 26 others of Canaan for same.

By Mr. Oakes of Auburn: Petition of Ransom E. Gilkey and 51 others of Auburn for same.

By Mr. Walker of Lovell: Petition of H. F. Fitch and 18 others of Brownfield for same.

By Mr. Page of Appleton: Petition of W. N. Anthony and 51 others of Camden for same.

By Mr. Giddings of Gorham: Petition of Philip Lewis and 14 others of Gorham for same.

By Mr. Jordan of Yarmouth: Petition of W. W. Thomas and 18 others of Yarmouth for same.

By Mr. Milliken of Island Falls: Petition of J. W. Caldwell and 47 others of Sherman for same.

By Mr. Abbott of North Berwick: Petition of C. M. Boyle and 80 others of North Berwick for same.

By Mr. Gray of Paris: Petition of George A. Wilson and 95 others for same.

By Mr. Gray of Paris: Petition of H. H. Heald and 23 others for same.

By Mr. Merrill of Skowhegan, Petition of Dr. F. S. Bigelow and 6 others of Skowhegan for same.

By Mr. Oakes of Auburn: Petition of Alfred Salls and 13 others for same.

By Mr. Reed of Portland: Petition of Gertrude S. Leavitt and 21 others for same; petition of T. B. Morrissey and 5 others for same.

By Mr. Johnson of Hallowell: Petition of Rev. Walter Canham and 43 others of Hallowell for same.

By Mr. Reed of Portland: Petition of Rev. D. R. Ford and others for same.

By Mr. Walker of Lovell: Petition of Albert R. Hill and 47 others of Brownfield for the passage of the Sturgis bill.

By Mr. Howes of Palmyra: Petition of E. L. Cook of Palmyra for same.

Taxation.

By Mr. Jones of Searsmont: Petition of D. O. Bowen and 11 others for the passage of the law to increase the school fund tax by one mill.

By Mr. Kinsman of Cornville: Petition of E. A. Decker and 9 others of Brighton for same.

By Mr. Kinsman of Cornville: Petition of O. D. Forbes and 17 others of Brighton for repeal of section 25 of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes relating to the taxation of corporations.

By Mr. Jones of Searsmont: Petition of D. O. Bowen and 10 others for same.

Salaries.

By Mr. Jones of Searsmont: Petition of D. O. Bowen and 10 others of Morrill for the abolition of the fee system.

By Mr. Kinsman of Cornville: Petition of E. A. Decker and 8 others of Brighton for same.

By Mr. Milliken of Island Falls; Petition of Isaac Bushman and 49 others of Sherman for same.

Aroostook County Delegation.

By Mr. Powers of Houlton: Remonstrance of George H. Smith and 14 other attorneys against an act establishing the Caribou municipal court.

Orders.

On motion of Mr. Milliken of Island Falls.

Ordered, the Senate concurring, that the committee on salaries be instructed to inquire into the advisability of prohibiting the use of railroad passes by State officials, also to consider what, if any, changes in salaries would be made advisable, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. SWETT of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I wish to present two resolves authorizing a temporary loan by the State treasurer for the years 1905 and 1906. I will say for the information of the House that the State treasurer has informed the committee on appropriations and financial affairs that if the past record of the House in regard to appropriations is continued to the end of the session on all other matters before it, it may become necessary to authorize this loan. He hopes, and the committee hopes, that the House will see the necessity of cutting down everything possible, but should the emergency arise it will be necessary to authorize this loan at the present time. I will say that a similar loan was authorized at the last Legislature, but fortunately we did not have to make use of it.

The motion was agreed to and Mr. Swett introduced a resolve authorizing a temporary loan for the year 1905, also a resolve authorizing a temporary loan for the year 1906, and on further motion by Mr. Swett the resolves were referred to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs.

On motion of Mr. Swett of Portland, the rules were suspended and that gentleman introduced a resolution to en-

able the city of Portland to amend its charter in order to have one board of aldermen to be elected one in each year, and on further motion by Mr. Swett the bill was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Swett, the rules were suspended and that gentleman introduced bill, An Act requiring all proprietary medicines to have their composition published in all the papers of the State and on further motion by Mr. Swett it was referred to the committee on temperance.

On motion of Mr. O'Brien of Lewiston, the rules were suspended and that gentleman introduced petition of Dr. M. C. Wedgewood of Lewiston, in favor of a law requiring the labelling of proprietary medicines and on further motion by the same gentleman it was referred to the committee on temperance.

On motion of Mr. O'Brien, the rules were suspended and that gentleman introduced petition of Portland Labor Union in favor of a 58-hour law and on further motion by the same gentleman it was referred to the committee on legal affairs.

Reports of Committees.

Mr. Higgins from the committee on judiciary, to which was referred communication from the United States treasury department in relation to the jurisdiction over certain lands, reported bill, An Act ceding to the United States exclusive jurisdiction over certain lands acquired for public purposes within this State, and authorizing the acquisition thereof, and that it ought to pass.

The report was accepted and the bill ordered printed under joint rule.

Passed to be Engrossed.

An Act to renew and extend the charter of the Boothbay Harbor Banking Co.

An Act to extend the charter of the City Trust Co. of Bangor, Maine.

An Act to amend and extend the charter of Sanford Trust Co.

An Act to amend Section 76, Chapter 18, Revised Statutes, relating to loan and building associations.

An Act to prohibit fishing in the tributaries to Little Sebago lake in Gray,

Raymond and Windham, Cumberland county.

An Act for the protection of gray squirrels upon a certain territory in Fryeburg, Oxford county.

An Act to regulate fishing in Marble brook, Marble pond, Chase brook, or Blackstone brook in Piscataquis county, and Bolt brook in Somerset county.

An Act to prohibit ice fishing in Hancock pond in the town of Embden and plantation of Lexington, Somerset county.

An Act to regulate fishing in Lake Webb, Franklin county.

An Act to permit fishing in Half Moon pond in the county of Oxford, and to permit fishing for pickerel through the ice in Jennie pond, so-called, in Mexico and Carthage, partly in Oxford and partly in Franklin county.

An Act to extend the charter of the Somerset Trust Co.

An Act to permit fishing in Branch and Meadow brooks, so-called, in Thomaston and Rockland, in accordance with the general law of the State.

An Act to incorporate the Oxford Trust Company.

An Act to incorporate the Lincoln Trust Company.

An Act to amend the act incorporating the Kennebec Water District.

An Act to incorporate the Belfast Banking Company.

An Act to incorporate the Newport Trust Company.

An Act to incorporate the Kenduskeag Trust Company.

Passed to be Enacted.

An Act to extend the charter of the Norridgewock bridge proprietors and to authorize the town of Norridgewock to take and purchase the property of the same.

An Act relating to the appointment of an inspector of milk and vinegar, for the city of Portland.

An Act to amend Chapter 75 of the Special Laws of 1866 as amended by Chapter 18 of the Private and Special Laws of 1878, entitled, "An Act creating the South Paris Village Corporation."

An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act creating the Phillips Village Corporation."

An Act granting additional powers to the Sebasticook Power Co.

An Act to amend the charter of the Geo. A. Young Co.

An Act authorizing the construction and maintenance of a wharf into the tide waters of Casco bay, in the town of Falmouth, Maine.

An Act to regulate the licensing of inn-holders and victualers in the city of Portland.

An Act in relation to the lands reserved for public uses in the plantation of Pleasant Ridge.

An Act authorizing the codification of the sea and shore fishery laws. (Tabled pending third reading, on motion of Mr. Sewall of Bath).

An Act to amend Section 50 of Chapter 41 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the alewife fishery in the Pemaquid river.

An Act to regulate fishing in South Boundary pond, Little North West pond, Massachusetts bog, in Franklin county.

An Act to prohibit ice fishing in Narraguagus lake, so called, in Hancock county.

Resolve in favor of the early York deeds.

Resolve in favor of the town of Machias.

Resolve in favor of the Maine School for the Deaf. (Tabled on motion of Mr. Higgins of Limerick).

Resolve in favor of aid in building a highway bridge across the Kennebec river between the towns of Bingham and Concord. (Tabled pending its passage to be engrossed on motion of Mr. Higgins of Limerick).

Resolve authorizing the land agent to sell certain public lots in St. Francis plantation in Aroostook county.

Resolve to aid in building a road in Eagle Lake plantation. (Tabled pending its passage to be engrossed, on motion of Mr. Higgins of Limerick).

Resolve in favor of Castine Normal School.

Resolve in favor of repairing the bridge across the St. Croix river near Squirrel Point in Baileyville.

Resolve in favor of the re-establishment, where necessary, of the boundaries of the lots reserved for public

uses in the several plantations and unincorporated places.

An Act to extend the charter of the Hillside Water Co.

A message was received from the Senate through its Secretary, requesting the return to that branch of Senate document No. 99, An Act to amend Sections 100 and 102 of Chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, relating to State roads.

Mr. PURINTON of Bowdoin: Mr. Speaker, I move that the bill be taken from the table. I wish to say that that was not a Senate document, it was introduced in the House. There is a little something in regard to that which I do not at the present time understand. I have no particular objection to its being returned to the Senate, and our friends in the Senate, those to whom I mentioned this matter, I think are prepared to amend it, if it is returned. There is something in regard to that document that I am not fully able to make clear. I understand from the secretary of the committee that when it came before the committee no amendment was offered by the committee or was adopted by the committee. I understand that the committee did not authorize any new draft of the bill to be made; but it appeared in the Senate in a new draft, entitled a Senate document, with an amendment, and the secretary of the committee has informed me that he did not know how, when or where it was amended.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will inform the House that this is Senate document No. 99. The original bill was introduced in the House on February 23. Under the rules it should be reported back to the House. But the committees violate that rule quite frequently. This being a Senate document and the Senate having requested its return, it is due, out of courtesy to that body, that it be returned to them.

Mr. PURINTON: I move that the bill be returned to the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

Orders of the Day.

On motion of Mr. Morey of Lewiston, resolve to amend Chapter 194 of the resolves of 1893, relating to industrial

exhibits, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same gentleman the resolve was re-committed to the committee on agriculture.

On motion of Mr. Hall of Dover, the rules were suspended and that gentleman introduced bill, An Act to amend Section 32 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, relating to tuition of free High school scholars in academies, and on further motion by Mr. Hall it was referred to the committee on judiciary; also, petition of N. D. Drake and 56 others of Parkman for the proper labelling of proprietary medicines, which, on further motion by Mr. Hall, was referred to the committee on temperance.

On motion of Mr. Norcross of Winthrop, the rules were suspended and that gentleman introduced petition of Wadsworth & Woodman for authority to take water from Lake Maranacook for the operation of a proposed oil cloth factory, and on further motion of Mr. Norcross it was referred to the committee on judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Putnam of Danforth, the rules were suspended and that gentleman introduced bill, An Act to regulate fishing in Chepentacook lake in the county of Washington, and on further motion of Mr. Putnam it was referred to the committee on inland fisheries and game.

On motion of Mr. Belleau of Lewiston, the rules were suspended and that gentleman introduced two petitions from Lewiston for the passage of the bill requiring the proper labelling of medicines, and on further motion of Mr. Belleau they were referred to the committee on temperance.

On motion of Mr. Baxter of Portland, the rules were suspended and that gentleman introduced a remonstrance of Thomas P. Beals & Co., and six other merchants of Portland against bill, taxing the trading stamp business, also remonstrance of A. L. Sanborn Company and 44 others of Norway against same, also remonstrance of E. K. Block and 116 others of Portland and vicinity against same, and on further motion by Mr. Baxter they were referred to the committee on legal affairs.

On motion of Mr. Jordan of Cape Elizabeth, the rules were suspended

and that gentleman introduced petition of W. C. Bailey, M. D., of Windham and 18 others in regard to labelling of proprietary medicines, also of W. S. McLellan and 19 others of Windham in regard to same, and on further motion by Mr. Jordan they were referred to the committee on temperance.

On motion of Mr. Bean of New Sharon, the rules were suspended and that gentleman introduced petition of 26 citizens of Eustis in favor of same, and on further motion by the same gentleman the petition was referred to the committee on temperance.

On motion of Mr. Joscelyn of Portland, the rules were suspended and that gentleman introduced five petitions out of order in regard to the same, and on further motion by Mr. Joscelyn they were referred to the committee on temperance.

On motion by Mr. Thurlough of Fort Fairfield, resolve authorizing the land agent to sell certain lots in Wallagrass plantation and Eagle Lake plantation in Aroostook county was taken from the table.

The resolve then received its final passage.

On motion of Mr. Higgins of Limerick, resolve providing for an epidemic or emergency fund was taken from the table.

Mr. Higgins introduced a statement of facts to accompany the resolve, and moved that the resolve and statement of facts be tabled for printing.

The motion was agreed to.

Resubmission.

Special assignment.

Majority and minority reports of the committee on temperance, reporting "ought not to pass" and "ought to pass" on resolve, in favor of the resubmission of Fifth amendment of the Constitution of Maine, relative to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

The pending question is the acceptance of the minority report, that the bill "ought to pass."

Mr. SHAW of Clinton: Mr. Speaker, and gentlemen of the House: It is not my purpose to weary you with any extended argument upon the question of resubmission at this time.

Perhaps enough has already been said in the discussion of Friday last, and I doubt very much if any argument, however long or however forceful would change in any degree the minds of the members who are to vote upon this question, today. I do wish, however, to take exception to some of the remarks of the gentleman from Lewiston, Mr. O'Brien, in his reference to what he seemed to consider the worthless petitions from the women of the State of Maine. Upon the great moral questions of the day we invariably find the women of our State upon the right side; where would our churches, our Sunday school, or the home and foreign missions be if it were not for the women of our State?

Sir, the petitions of the women of this State will be heard and heeded.

Already the Sisters of Charity from the gentleman's own city have come here by petition and we have given them \$13,000 dollars for the year 1905 and \$5000 for the year 1906 with which to carry on their work in the one city of Lewiston.

The mothers of this State with the little boys and girls around them have a right to petition here for that which they believe will protect them, for the boys and girls of today will be the men and women of tomorrow. "The hand that rocks the cradle will be the hand that rules the world." This is somewhat foreign to the main question, but I could not refrain from taking it up at this time.

In regard to the main question I shall not burden your kind indulgence with statistics to prove or disprove the wisdom of the framers of the prohibitory law. Neither shall I attempt to give you a history of the prohibitory law during all the years it has been in existence; the facts are well known to you all.

Suffice it to say that in my judgment it is the best weapon yet conceived by man with which to combat the liquor traffic. A great proportion of the representative people of our State are in favor of the law.

The solid liquor interests of this State and other states are opposed to the law and this fact alone is in my

judgment the strongest argument in its favor.

The Republican party has promised to use its best efforts to see that it is enforced as was discussed so ably by the gentleman from Skowhegan, Mr. Merrill, in the discussion of last Friday.

It is written in the Republican platform, it has been enunciated in no uncertain language by the Governor of this State. Alread legislation is being started to give the Governor an additional weapon with which to enforce this law. The duty of the Republican members of this House is plain to see to it that the party has a chance to redeem its pledges. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of this House, I hope the majority report will prevail. (Applause.)

Mr. POWERS of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, I have no desire to take the time of this House in discussing a question which is so well settled as this one seems to be. However, it has been my fortune to be present during the discussion of this same question for at least four sessions of the Legislature. Some of the objections which have been made here before against resubmission I have not heard at this time. One great objection two years ago and four years ago, was that the bill could not be enforced. That part of the question I think has been settled. In my own county we elected a sheriff who was determined to settle the question of whether enforcement could be had or not, and in one year and eight months there was no place in that large county in which to buy any kind of intoxicating liquor, and on the 12th of September last, when we ballotted for Governor of the State of Maine there was no liquor license in my county, although some three or four I think have crept in since. I think that this is sufficient to satisfy those who have been arguing in the past that the law could not be enforced. I think it is sufficient to show that it can be enforced if the sheriff and county attorney tries to enforce it.

The law is being better enforced now in the State of Maine, I believe, with the exception of two or three counties, than it ever was before; and I believe Mr. Speaker, that when we vote on this

question we should vote as we were elected, vote upon the same principles that we proclaimed in the campaign, last fall. I know that a great many people believe that it is all right to refer this question back to the people. Generally that is true; but is there any call for it? Do the people of this State ask to have it referred to them? I understand there is a petition here of 61 names only asking for this to be referred. The gentleman from Lewiston (Mr. O'Brien) said that there were petitions of some 50,000 voters who had upon lines strictly drawn, declared their intention of asking for resubmission; but he did not say anything about the nearly 80,000 voters who asked that this question should not be resubmitted.

A great deal has been said in reference to the ladies of our State. I know and it is one of the greatest arguments to my mind that women should perhaps be granted the right of suffrage if they ask it, that in all great questions like this they have always been found on the right side and upon the moral side of the question. If petitions were presented to this House signed by the members of the churches of the State of Maine, by the women who are interested more than any other people in the State of Maine upon the decision of this question, by the Grangers and others and the educators of our State, asking that this question be resubmitted, I would then be willing to favor resubmitting it to the people. But, gentlemen, I believe that if we should vote to resubmit it, it would simply paralyze the hands of all temperance men and women for two years at least; and I hope that the motion of the gentleman from Lewiston to substitute the minority report for that of the majority will not prevail. (Applause.)

Mr. BELLÉAU of Lewiston:

Mr. Speaker: I am aware that the question before this House is not Prohibition versus License or Local Option or License versus Prohibition. But the question at issue seems to have given way to what I might call the real issue. And on that ground those of us who do not believe in prohibition wel-

come the discussion and stand ready to meet the friends of prohibition, the friends of the dear old prohibitory law, so dear to the gentleman from Houlton.

Hence, the question before us is neither more nor less than a question of morals that affects us not only as individuals but as a State. Our votes on these reports from the temperance committee will be a step towards rescuing our State from a law that has brought upon the people nothing but discredit, dishonor, shame and degradation, or else it will keep the State and its inhabitants for years more to come under despotic rules.

Therefore we say that this amendment prohibiting the sale and the manufacture of intoxicating liquors adopted years ago should be resubmitted to the people. And if you are not afraid to trust the people you will see your way clear to support this minority report now before you.

Mr. Speaker, we should not lie any longer to the people of our sister states and to the world. Notwithstanding our 50 years of prohibitory laws, we have not succeeded in regulating the appetite of men within our borders and we never shall. Prohibition means that and nothing else. Prohibition says to every one of us, that we shall not drink that which we want to drink. That to drink liquor or sell liquor is bad to the individual and to the State.

Now has the law, the liquor laws, so called, contributed to make us so good, so temperate, that the appetite clamors no longer even for a little beer or wine? And are we all teetotallers? Then vote down this minority report! But if you still indulge, I do not care to what an extent, notwithstanding the law, then before your God you cannot vote against this minority report! After 50 years of the most miserable administration of the liquor laws it seems that the people of the State of Maine ought to have an opportunity to set themselves right with the world. And to him who still proclaims to the world that prohibition prohibits, I say: "Forgive them, oh Lord, for they know not what they do." (Laughter and applause).

When I was a boy in my native land, we would often hear men talk of the Maine liquor laws. And it came to us, that to sell liquor in Maine, you had to buy the law. What a proposition. It was Greek to us and I little thought then that I would some day become a part and parcel of this State, but it came to pass. And now I have been here more than 25 years, most of it in the study and practice of the law, and I appeal to the intelligence of this House, and pray tell me how far out of the way that old saying in Canada was, that the law had to be bought in order to sell liquor in the State of Maine?

Members opposed to this minority report ask for petitions. What need of petitions when it has come to pass in this State that it is no more of a crime to sell liquor and not even a sin to commit perjury? Constables, sheriffs and deputies have accumulated fortunes while playing to the people who believe in prohibition. An English lady read somewhere that in the State of Maine, one of the United States of America, the people had arrived at such a state of perfection that there was no more an appetite for liquor and therefore no sale for liquor. What a paradise! She was a woman of energy and of character, she had for a husband a man she loved and a boy growing fast to manhood. She implored her husband, who was addicted to intemperance, to leave the native land and come to this only spot on earth where perfection almost existed. No liquor sold or drunk. Appetite regulated by statute. What a heaven on earth. They came. I will not tell the rest of the story. The poisonous stuff sold in Maine sent the husband to a drunkard's grave much sooner than if they had remained at home, drinking English beer.

You, Mr. Representative from Palmyra, ask that woman, if prohibition prohibits. Ask that lady—she was a lady—if the appetite of men can be regulated by statute.

Ask the boys in our colleges, if their daily habits can be regulated by rules and by law.

Ask the lawyers, the doctors, the business men, the farmers, how pro-

hibition prohibits. Ask them if it is possible by law to regulate their appetite. Or the appetite of any man speaking to this House.

How will you vote today? I do not know. But this I do know, that if you will vote according to your daily lives and habits, this minority report will be overwhelmingly carried, and resubmission given to the people. (Laughter and applause.)

Then why not be honest with God and the people. For again you can regulate the number of pounds to a bushel of potatoes, but lo these 50 years you have not succeeded in regulating the appetite of men and never shall.

Call me what you will, rum guzzler or trafficker. The appetite for alcohol in some form or other, exists and forever will exist.

The gentlemen from Palmyra cannot see the difference between the drinking habit and stealing. How can we enlighten him! why cannot we instantly vote an appropriation to give to such of you who cling to the prohibitory law the opportunity to travel abroad and learn the way of civilization and of the world.

With all due respect to the members of this House I say keep the law as it is, make it still more stringent, pass the Oakes bill to punish the county attorneys and the sheriffs, pass the Sturgis bill if you will, and then tell me that you have regulated the appetite of men.

Yes we make laws against stealing. It is wrong to steal; we know it; we feel it; to steal is to invade the rights of others, of the public and it is to terrify other evil and to protect other evil doers, to protect the public and not to reform the thief, that we punish the theft, although we hope it will effect the reformation; and so of other crimes.

But in the case of our prohibitory law so dear to the gentlemen from Palmyra we are not punishing the violator of the rights of the public in punishing the seller of liquor; the act of selling is a business contract; no matter if it is a poison—and while we can wisely restrict the sale of it, we have no right to say that it shall not be sold or drunk, thereby regu-

lating the habits of men. Prohibitory laws are unjust and unwise and any measure tending to rid us of the same in the State should be encouraged. A sovereign State should not be administered according to the standard of any sect, denomination or faction of citizens. The experience of centuries should be incorporated in its government system, not the idea, nor the bigotry of any coterie of choice spirits in the furtherance of their pet scheme.

“But further: to such a degradation has the prohibitory law brought some, and so indifferently do they gaze on the courts of justice in the State, that there seems to be no more respect for law whatever, and if all this precaution and incarceration and tremendous expense to the State had only caused less rum drinking, why then we would fold our hands and rejoice that one little insignificant State in the Union which arrayed against the judgment and wisdom of nearly all the world had finally solved this problem of how to make men temperate. But great Almighty what do we see and contemplate! The sacredness of an oath is bartered away by interested parties in our communities, laughed at and ridiculed by respectable men in our midst and all alleging as an excuse that it is no sin to lie under the prohibitory law.

Generations come and go. Five years ago, 25, 40 and 50 years ago men drank in the State and good men wept over it; prohibition and anti-prohibition clashed; and intemperance was, and temperance was not; hypocrisy stalked rank through the State; men talked temperance and prohibition and drank whiskey, and daily connived to violate the law, and it is the same today. Are we benefited by it? Is prohibition best for the State? Can you regulate the habit of man? Still further: How great the spectacle of our supreme court being made the licensing liquor commissioners of our State? How great the spectacle of men without number compelled to come into court, plead guilty, pay a fine, appeal the case, furnish bail and depart to sell more and more liquor, and the law for the time being is vindicated. Ye heavens, what a fine work-

ing machinery—to put dollars in official pockets and deplete the State treasury. Ah! I wish I had the time to go into the detail of the various ways of operating the prohibitory laws. But this is not the time today. But here is an opportunity that is given us by God Almighty to set us right with the sister states and the world.

Let us sweep away all of this hypocrisy and narrow mindedness of spirit. Let us be men. If we believe in prohibition well and good, but if we do not believe in prohibition, we should not publicly swear by prohibition. And yet we see men of prominence in this State holding high position in the service of the State who by their daily practice and private utterances give the lie to their public profession and temperance speeches. Yet for the purpose of securing the support of the so-called temperance people these men sink their manhood and make merry over the same; none of this of course applies to the present company. Oh, no I would not refer to any of my friends in this House. Still it seems to me wrong for a man to uphold prohibition and then daily condone in the violation of the same. For when a man, with a full knowledge of our statutes, goes into a place of public resort and asks for a glass of beer or liquor, that man certainly, of malice aforethought, assists in the violation of the law—and how does he reconcile it with the principles? Simply because the law has been violated so much for 50 years, that it is considered to be the same as abolished.

No Mr Speaker, we cannot regulate the appetite of any man.

"In the part which merely concerns himself, man's independence is of right absolute. Over himself, his own body and mind, the individual is sovereign. Each is the proper guardian of his own health, bodily mentally and spiritually. Mankind are greater gainers by suffering each other to live as seems good to themselves than by compelling each to live as seems good to the rest."

Mr. Speaker: I appeal to this House to stand by the minority report now before us and show to the world that we intend to get out of the false path into which we have been driven by

prohibition—else what will be said of us?

"Even so ye also outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within are full of hypocrisy and iniquity. (Applause).

Mr. O'BRIEN of Lewiston: Mr. Speaker, I have no desire at the present time to inflict myself at any length on the attention of the members of this House, and I feel at the same time that it is not necessary for me at any greater length to refer to the hypocrisy which has been practised by past Legislatures as well as to the hypocrisy of certain leaders of certain parties or sects in trying to influence the voters and the people of this commonwealth as to the beneficent results of the prohibitory law. It reminds me very much of a classmate of mine who, upon our desire to enter college, was not any too well acquainted with the facts of ancient history and who dreaded very much the entrance examination on that particular subject. Among other questions which were propounded to him to answer was this one: "What do you know about Caligula?" Now, as a matter of fact, everyone who has any acquaintance with the facts of ancient history, and particularly that part of it which relates to ancient Rome, knows that Caligula was one of the most corrupt rulers that that city in all its corruption ever had. The young man in question knew nothing about Caligula, and to the question which was asked him, "What do you know about Caligula?" he simply wrote the answer, "The less said, the better," and he passed. (Laughter).

Now, my friend from Palmyra (Mr. Howes) in the discussion of this subject, last Friday, would have the members of this House believe that the speech which I made, or the few remarks which I made, in favor of the substitution of the minority for the majority report—he would have you believe, gentlemen, that I had opened up here the very gates of hell itself; that I had brought right here into the midst of this House his Satanic Majesty himself. He even accused me of this, that neither myself nor any of those with the same thought on the

subject, had ever gone down into the depths of hell and uplifted his fellow brother. Mr. Member from Palmyra, I admit that; I have never gone down into the depths of hell, and I hope that I never will be compelled to, and I never expect to go there, because I have always been in the minority. (Laughter).

Mr. Speaker, reference has been made here to the fact that we have had petitions from 5000 of the women—my friend from Skowhegan (Mr. Merrill) even included the sweethearts—petitioning against the resubmission of this fifth amendment. I say to the gentleman from Skowhegan that it is my honest, candid belief, and I am positive that it is his also if he would only stand upon the floor of this House and give expression to his honest, conscientious opinion, that the duty of the women is not to come here with petitions trying to influence the minds of the members of this House upon a law the history of which has been so disgraceful as that of the prohibitory law; and I submit to my friend from Skowhegan that, good Republican as he is, he will agree with me when I say that the duty of the women is in the home working along Rooseveltian lines. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. MERRILL of Skowhegan: Mr. Speaker, I don't know as I fully appreciate what the duty of the mother and the sister and the young woman of this State is, but, under our constitution, they are given the right of petition; and I say to you, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, that I do believe that while their duty is at their homes, in many respects, one of those duties at their homes is to guide and direct the minds that are under their care, those little ones who tomorrow will fill the places that we fill today. A duty the highest and noblest given to any part of our society is given to the mother, to guide and direct the early footsteps and educate and direct the early tendencies of the mind and the intellect of their offspring. Who is interested above all others in the welfare and the developing manhood and womanhood of the dear ones that they

have brought into this world? Will the gentleman from Lewiston answer me? It is the mother. It is the kind, careful, tender watching and prayerful attention of the mother that makes the man and woman of tomorrow. Tell me, gentlemen of this House, whether the women of the State of Maine who have suffered, whose hearts have bled by having return to them a drunken husband under the influence of intoxicating liquors—tell me if they don't know what is for the interests of the great people of Maine?

I did not intend to say a word this morning, but while I am on my feet I want to refer to the remarks of my respected friend from Lewiston (Mr. Belleau) who says that we cannot legislate appetite out of man. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, we are not trying to legislate appetite out of men; we are trying to legislate in such a manner that the appetite shall not be fed and kindled in the young who are growing up. I would like to ask every member of this House and my friends from Lewiston if they want, as their little boys pass along the beautiful streets of Lewiston to their school room, if they want to see the doors and windows of saloons all bedecked with that accursed stuff that only demoralizes, and an invitation to them to go in; and would legalize them and protect them with the broad, strong arm of the State in that kind of traffic? The gentlemen have said that if the members of the House—I believe they excluded the members of the House—but if the members of the dominant party of this State vote in accordance with their daily habits, then the minority report would be sustained. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the House, it may be that the morals of the dominant party of the State of Maine are not up to the high standard that they should be; but if they are not, thank God their moral character is higher; even if they practise iniquity, they stand firm by the truth and righteousness of the cause.

And, again, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, the majority party which sent us here, sent us here with the pledged promise on the part of every Republican member

of this House to vote against resubmission. We are the agents of our constituents. We were sent here for a purpose. We promised before our nomination, we promised at the election and we promised all the way through that we would stand fairly and squarely against resubmission; and now, Mr. Speaker, I ask and pray that the minority report be rejected and that the majority report be substituted in its place. (Applause).

Mr. HOWES of Palmyra: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say just a few words. We have listened to a wonderful free rum argument—wonderful; and it is strange to me that we have such persons in the State of Maine whose morals perhaps go down so low. They even think if we should have resubmission and free rum that they would be in Paradise. It is strange that they have no higher ideals. It is strange also that my friend (Mr. Belleau) has experienced so much religion since he has come before this august body and who has invoked the blessing of high heaven upon us. I believe if he had pursued this method before this he would have different ideas and a different light upon this subject. (Laughter). And again, gentlemen, under whose leadership do you prefer to be found, that of the gentleman from Lewiston, representing the Democratic principles of the Second Maine Congressional District, or under the leadership of Cobb, Littlefield and hosts of others who have made this State what it is? Again, it has been said that we dare not trust the people of the State upon this question. I have no reason to fear the people. When the people demand the right of the referendum on this question we shall give it to them. It has never been denied to the people in this State, and it never will be denied. It is only denied in the far South land where the opposing political organization holds sway.

I want to quote to you in regard to the great corruption fund which was used in Androscoggin county. I got this from the Lewiston Daily Sun of Feb. 7, and it is quoted from the speech made by one M. T. O'Brien:

"But while I am doing this I would like to have certain ones whom I can name, account for the check received from Cyrus W. Davis; for the check received from the Portsmouth Brewing Co.; for the check received from the Coldspring Brewing Co.; and the check received from the Elbridge Brewing Co. Will Hugh Haswell account for the money that went into his hands? When they account for that, I will account for what I had, if I had any."

Later on, on Feb. 10, in the Lewiston Sun I find this:

"But let them first explain what became of the check for \$240 from Cyrus W. Davis; the check for \$1500 from the Democratic State committee; the three checks for \$1000 each from three breweries; the \$2370 collected by the committee sent out of the State, and the \$990 that Sheriff Cummings claims that he let them have in cold cash."

Something like \$8000 of pure corruption fund that was poured into Androscoggin county to buy the voters with which to down the Republican sheriff; and yet they come down here and ask us to vote for resubmission and free rum. Gentlemen, let us stand true; and loyal to the party which sent us here. (Applause).

Mr. O'BRIEN: Mr. Speaker, I do not in any way wish to weary the House, but I stand ready to answer any statement that the gentleman from Palmyra has made.

The SPEAKER: If there is no objection the gentleman may proceed.

Mr. O'BRIEN: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House: I am surprised that any member of this House will rise on this floor and try to indict any member of it as to his morals. Whatever I have said on this floor in this debate has been said with the most sincere motives, believing as I do now that all the speeches which have been made in opposition to the substitution of the minority for the majority report, have been wholly and entirely evasive of the question, which is in fact whether or not this body will vote to resubmit the fifth amendment to the voters of the commonwealth, and not whether there is more or less rum selling under a prohibitory law than there would be under some other form of law, or whether or not any other form of law would be better than the prohibitory law as it today stands on the statute book. Now the gentleman from Palmyra has brought in here copies of the Lewiston Sun and has indicted me for certain statements which I made. Mr. Speaker, I have so far in the 31 years of my existence labored to so conduct myself that never should a sentiment escape me, either in private or public conversation, that I would not be able to meet; and I repeat that now, that any statement which I did make I am willing to stand behind it. But for the added information of the gentleman from Palmyra, who says that even up in his section the fish and game law is broken, just as is the prohibitory law—and I admit it—I say to you, sir, take the files of the same paper, go back some four or five years and you will find therein an exact copy of a letter signed by the then secretary of the Republican city committee of Lewiston, sent to every wholesale and retail liquor dealer in the city of Boston, asking them to send down their contributions to Lewiston to carry the city Republican. And I say to you also, sir, that if that money was contributed into the county and paid last fall in Androscoggin county, and though I said it was contributed, on the other hand I said nothing about how much the same concerns had contributed to the Republican county campaign fund, and I make no attempt to do it now; but I have information; and, sir, the method and the

style and the habit of soliciting funds from liquor houses was contracted by the minority party from the majority party which has kept this law upon the statute books for the last 50 years. (Applause and laughter).

Mr. SWETT of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to say a word on this subject. It has been my wish all through the session that I might keep out of it; but after the allegations that have been made on both sides of this question by the gentlemen who have represented both sides—and if I have not misunderstood them the friends and opponents of this bill have both resorted to unworthy practices in order to favor the wishes of themselves and their constituents. I know nothing about that. That is not my business; it is the business of the House when it comes to a vote. But I want to call your attention to a bit of verse written by one of the greatest statesmen that the world has ever known or ever will know, recognized wherever civilization prevails, the Honorable John Hay, secretary of state of the United States.

John Hay, as you all know, learned the rudiments of his business at the feet of Abraham Lincoln. He was Mr. Lincoln's clerk during the campaign which preceded his first election, and when Mr. Lincoln started for Washington he said to John Hay, "John, I expect you to go to Washington with me." "Why," he said, "what for?" He said, "I want you to become my private secretary." "Why, Mr. Lincoln," he said, "I have always done everything you have asked me, but you know I have had no experience in politics." "It is not your political experience that I want; I simply want your pen." "Well, what do you want of my pen?" "I want you to write me state documents, subject to my revision of course." "But," he said, "I have had no experience in matters of state." "No," said he, "but you have a very clever way of putting things." "But," said he, "I have never written anything except some articles I have written in the vernacular of our section down the Mississippi." "Well," said he, "we won't discuss it further; will you go?" He said, "I will go if you want me." He went, as you all know; and soon after he got there a correspondent of one of our most celebrated papers called on him and wanted him to write something for the paper. He said, "I haven't anything that I can write for the paper, besides my time is taken up with work for the President and I haven't the time." "Well," said he, "I have heard that you have got a little bit of verse on drinking that somebody told us was very clever; we would like to get it." He said, "I hate to publish that. Of course I know it has been praised a great deal, and Mr. Lincoln praised it; he thought it was one of the most sagacious things that was ever written, and if you insist upon it I will let you have it." He did so, and the poem was as follows:

"It is all very well for preaching,
But preaching and practice don't agree,
I'm posted on virtue and temperance,
But you can't ring 'em in on me.

Just travel along with your pledge, Squire,
If that's what you want me to sign,
Betwixt you and me I have been there,
And I won't take any in mine.

"A year ago last Fourth of July,
A lot of the boys was here,
We all got corned and signed the pledge,
To drink no more for a year,
There was Tillman Joy and Sheriff Mc-
Fale.

And me and Abner Frye,
And Shelby's boy, Leviticus,
And the Gollyers, Luke and Cy.

"And we know'd each other so well,
Squire,
You may take my scalp for a fool,
If each man when he signed his name
Didn't feel dead sure of the pool.
For a while it all went lovely;
We put up a job next day
To make Joy believe his wife was dead,
And he went home middling gay.

"Then Abner Frye he killed a man,
And before he was home, McFale
Just bilked the widow out of her share
By getting him slewed in jail,
But Christmas scooped the sheriff,
The egg-nogs gathered him in,
And Shelby's boy Leviticus
Was New Year's night tight as sin.

"And along in March the Gollyers
Got so drunk that a fresh billed owl
Would have looked alongside of them two
young chaps,
Like a sober temperance fowl.
Four months alone I walked the chalk;
I thought my heart would break,
And all them boys a slapping my back
And asking me—'What 'll you take?'"

"I never slept without dreaming dreams
Of Bourbon, Peach or Rye,
But I chawed at my nigger-head and
swore
I'd rake that pool or die.
At last the fo'th I humped myself
Thro' chores and breakfast soon,
And started down to Taggart's store,
'Cos the pledge was off at noon.

"And all the boys was gathered there,
And each man held his glass,
Watching me and the clock quite solemn-
like
To see the minute pass,
The clock struck 12; I raised that jug
And took one lovin' pull;
I was holler cl'ar from skull to boots;
It seemed I couldn't get full.

"But I was roused by a fiendish laugh
That might have raised the dead;
Them crnery sneaks had set that clock
A half an hour ahead,
'All right,' I squawked, 'you've got me;
Just order them drings again,'
And we toddled up to the deacon's
To scoop cur ante in.

"But when we got to the deacon's
What a sight was that we saw!
The deacon and Parson Skeeters
In the tail of a game of draw,
They had shook 'em the heft of the morn-
ing,

And the parson's luck was fair,
And he raked the minute we got there
The last of our pool on a pair.

"So no more temperance for me, squire,
I allow it's all very fine,
But as for myself, no, I thank you,
I won't take any in mine."

Now, those are the words of John Hay,
our secretary of state. (Applause).

The question being on the adoption of
the minority report.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER: Those in favor of
adopting the minority report will vote
"Yes;" those opposed will vote "No." In
other words, those who favor resubmis-
sion will vote "Yes;" those opposed to re-
submission will vote "No." The clerk will
call the roll.

YEAS:—Albert, Allan, Belleau, Bliss,
Burkett, Buzzell, Foss, Garcelon, Jillson,
Johnson of Waterville, Jones, Laliberte,
Leighton, Libbey, Marshall, Mullen, New-
begin, O'Brien, Percy, Philbrook, Poor,
Seavey, Sewall, Terreault, Thompson of
Orono, Trickey, Tupper, Witherspoon—29.

NO:—Abbott, Baldwin, Barrows, Bax-
ter, Bean, Berry, Blanchard, Bradford of
Livermore, Byron, Cobb, Cole, Cousins,
Cushman, Davis of Benton, Davis of Guil-
ford, Dennison, Downs, Fawsette, Fulton,
Gannett, Giddings, Goodwin, Grant, Gray,
Hagerthy of Sedgwick, Hale, Hall, Hast-
ings, Hathaway, Higgins, Hill, Hodgkins,
Holmes, Howes, Hutchins, Ingersoll, Ir-
ving, Johnson of Calais, Johnson of Hal-
lowell, Jordan of Cape Elizabeth, Jordan
of Yarmouth, Josselyn, Kimball, Kinsman
of Augusta, Kinsman of Cornville, Knapp,
Lanigan, Leonard, Littlefield, Longfellow,
Lougee, Merrill of Dixfield, Merrill of
Skowhegan, Miller, Milliken, Morrison,
Morton, Nash of Damariscotta, Newcomb,
Norcross, Oakes of Auburn, Oakes of
Milford, Page of Appleton, Page of Hamp-
den, Peacock, Powers, Purinton, Putnam,
Reed, Russell, Sanborn, Sargent of Brew-
er, Sawyer of Milbridge, Sawyer of
Smithfield, Shaw, Shevenell, Smart, Smith
of Madison, Smith of Saco, Sparrow, Sta-
ples, Stevens, Swett, Talpey, Thomas,
Thompson of Roque Bluffs, Thurlow,
Treworgy, Turner, Usher, Verrill, Vit-
tum, Walker, Washburn, Webb, White,
Whitmore, Wilder, Witt—101.

ABSENT:—Bradford of Friendship,
Bunker, Clark, Copp, Hagerthy of Ells-
worth, Hanson, Hussey, Martin, Nash of
Kennebunk, Pendleton, Perry, Price, Sar-
gent of Castine, Scribner of Charleston,
Scribner of Springfield, Stearns, Swain,
Tracy, Weatherbee, Webster—20.

PAIRED:—Briggs, No; Morey, Yes.

So the motion was lost.

The question then being on the adoption
of the majority report,

The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Thompson of Orono,
communication from the University of
Maine transmitting statement of salaries
paid by the university and also the num-
ber of students, in compliance with an
order of the Legislature, was taken from
the table, and on further motion of Mr.
Thompson it was placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Higgins of Limerick,
communication from the treasurer of
State transmitting a list of appropriations
made for the University of Maine from
its foundation to the present time, in
compliance with an order of the House,
was taken from the table, and on further
motion by the same gentleman it was
placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Libbey of South Ber-
wick,
Adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Littlefield of Rock-
land, bill, An Act to amend Section 17 of
Chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes, relat-
ing to street railroads, was taken from
the table.

The bill was then passed to be en-
grossed.