

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Seventy-Sixth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1913

SENATE.

Tuesday, March 4, 1913.

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by Rev. J. Langdon Quimby of Gardiner.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

An Act additional to Chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes, relating to proceedings in civil actions in court.

This bill came from the House by that Branch referred to the committee on legal affairs, and on motion by Mr. Bailey of Penobscot, was tabled for printing pending reference in concurrence.

House Bills in First Reading.

An Act to amend Section 55 of Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes relating to the enforcement of a mortgagee's lien for insurance.

An Act conferring equity jurisdiction upon the supreme judicial court to hear and determine property matters between wife and husband or husband and wife.

An Act to amend Section 28 of Chapter 65 of the Revised Statutes, relating to appeals from orders, sentences, decrees or denials of judges of probate.

An Act to amend Section 50, Chapter 93 of the Revised Statutes of the State of Maine, as amended by Chapter 21 of the Public Laws of 1907, relating to Liens on pulp wood.

An Act relating to changing the name of Gregory's Sanatorium at Boothbay Harbor.

An Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Rumford Chamber of Commerce."

An Act to incorporate the Kennebec Gas and Fuel Company.

An Act to incorporate the Mattawamkeag Water Company.

An Act to incorporate the Lincoln Sewerage Company.

Resolve in favor of Grenville M. Donham.

Resolve to authorize and provide for purchase of the History of the Town of Gariand.

Resolve in favor of John M. Deering of Saco, Maine, Secretary of the Cattle Commission of 1919.

Resolve in favor of the State Pension clerk.

Majority and minority reports of the committee on towns, on bill, an Act dividing the town of Sanford and incorporating the town of Springvale.

The Senate accepted the majority report, "ought not to pass." In the House the minority report, "ought to pass," was accepted in non-concurrence.

This report came from the House by that Branch insisting and asking for a committee of conference.

On motion by Senator Patten of Hancock, the Senate insisted and granted a committee of conference.

The House appointed as its members of the committee of conference, Messrs. Folsom, Peacock and Crowley.

The Chair appointed as Senate members of the committee of conference, Messrs. Patten, Richardson and Emery.

Majority and minority reports of the committee on claims, on Resolve in favor of Michael Burns.

In the House the majority report, "ought to pass" in new draft, was accepted. In the Senate the minority report, "ought not to pass," was accepted in non-concurrence.

This report came from the House by that Branch insisting and asking for a committee of conference.

On motion by Mr. Colby of Somerset, the Senate insisted and granted a committee of conference.

The House appointed as its members of the committee of conference, Messrs. Winn, Austin and Scates.

The Chair appointed as Senate members of the committee of conference, Messrs. Colby, Hersey and Bailey.

The following remonstrance was presented and referred:

Education.

By Mr. Reynolds of Kennebec: Remonstrance of W. H. Stobie and 102 others against any change of method

of apportionment of State common school funds as recommended by a Legislative committee to inquire into the same.

Senate Bills in First Reading.

An Act to amend the charter of the Goodall Worsted Company.

An Act to enlarge the purposes of the Huse Spool and Bobbin Company.

An Act to authorize the county commissioners of Oxford county to procure a copy of Volume 1 of the Records of Deeds in the Western Registry of Deeds for said county.

An Act to amend Chapter 13 of the Private and Special Laws of 1911, entitled "An Act to create the Bingham Water District."

Resolve in favor of Percy F. Jones and Rose L. Jones.

Resolve for military pensions.

Resolve for State pensions.

Resolve to provide means for examinations of claims for State pensions.

An Act to amend Chapter 292 of the Private and Special Laws of 1909, relating to the Mexico Water Company.

An Act to incorporate the Jackman Water, Light & Power Company.

Resolution to correct certain errors and omissions which appear in Chapter 72, entitled "An Act to provide a charter for the city of Gardiner," of the Private and Special Laws of 1911, as printed in the Volume of the Laws of the State of Maine for 1911.

An Act for the indeterminate sentence as a punishment for crime upon the conviction thereof and for the detention and release of persons in prison or detained on such sentence and for the expense attending the same.

Passed to Be Engrossed.

An Act to amend Sections 115 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the appropriation for the support of the normal and training schools.

An Act to repeal Chapter 153 of the Public Laws of 1911, entitled "An Act prohibiting the use of gang hooks, so-called, when fishing in the inland waters of this State."

An Act relating to the admission of foreign insurance companies and amending Section 78 of Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes.

Resolve in favor of the Western State Normal School at Gorham for the purchase of equipment for the manual training department.

Resolve in favor of the Aroostook State Normal School at Presque Isle.

Resolve in favor of the town of New Portland for money expended for a free High school.

Resolve in favor of the city of Biddeford for the balance of the amount allowed it by the State for a free library for 1911.

Resolve making specific appropriations for buildings at the University of Maine.

Resolve in favor of John M. Deering of Saco, Maine, as secretary of the Maine Cattle Commission, the sum of \$90.80 for services and expenses as secretary of the Cattle Commission.

An Act to amend Section 80 and Section 81 of Chapter 52 of the Revised Statutes relating to provisions for safety in the management and operation of steam railroads.

An Act ratifying the organization of the St. Joseph's Convent and Hospital.

An Act in relation to the Skowhegan and Athens Railway.

An Act to amend Section 63 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the payment of tuition in secondary schools.

An Act to incorporate the State of Maine Fire Insurance Company.

An Act repealing Section 3 of Chapter 300 of the Private and Special Laws of 1911, entitled "An Act granting H. L. Gooch the right to maintain a dam on the East Machias River." (On motion by Mr. Mansfield of Washington tabled pending second reading and specially signed for next Tuesday morning.)

An Act to extend the charter of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Resolve in favor of the Farmington State Normal School for furnishings and equipment for a dormitory.

An Act to incorporate the Kingfield Chamber of Commerce.

An Act in relation to boards of registration of voters. (On motion by Mr. Murphy of Cumberland, tabled pending second reading.)

Passed to Be Enacted.

An Act to extend the charter of the Fairfield and Skowhegan Railway Co

An Act to create the Smyrna Water Company.

An Act to create the Oakfield Water Company.

An Act to amend Section 10 of Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes, pertaining to larceny.

An Act to amend Section 5 of Chapter 251 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, as affected by Section 1 of the same Chapter, as amended by Chapter 28 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, relating to the protection of alewives, shad and sturgeon in various rivers in Maine.

An Act to amend Section 69 of Chapter 66 of the Revised Statutes, relating to authority of foreign executors, administrators, guardians and trustees.

An Act authorizing the trustees of the Western State Normal School to take land for school purposes.

An Act to incorporate the trustees of the Greeley Institute.

An Act to extend the charter of the Lincoln County Street, Railway.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 166 of the Private and Special Laws of 1887, entitled "An Act creating the Fort Fairfield Village Corporation," as amended by Chapter 303 of the Private and Special Laws of 1905, and as amended by Chapters 116 and 210 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, and as amended by Chapter 242 of the Private and Special Laws of 1909.

An Act relating to the Diamond Island Association.

An Act to amend Specification 1 of Section 13 of Chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 4 of the Public Laws of 1909 and Chapter 140 of the Public Laws of 1911, relating to taxation of personal property.

An Act to extend the charter of the Waldo Street Railway Company.

An Act to repeal Section 2 of Chapter 13 of the Private and Special Laws of 1887, relating to the York Harbor and Beach Railroad Company.

An Act to extend the time in which

the Maine Title Insurance Company is authorized to commence business.

An Act to provide for free treatment of juvenile dependents receiving State aid.

An Act to amend Section 22 of Chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, relating to lost bank deposit books.

An Act to extend the charter and rights of the Penobscot Bay Railroad Company.

An Act granting additional right to married women.

An Act to prevent the organization or existence of secret societies in public schools.

An Act to amend Section 8 of Chapter 116 of the Revised Statutes, relating to transcripts in the superior court for Kennebec county.

An Act to authorize and empower the Norcross Transportation Company to extend its existing wharf further into North Twin lake.

An Act authorizing George W. Junkins, his heirs and assigns, to erect and maintain a dam across Black Water stream, so-called, in the town of Masardis.

An Act to extend the charter of the Rumford General hospital.

An Act to incorporate the town of Wade.

An Act to incorporate the Lazy Tom Brook Dam Company.

An Act to regulate the use of Songo lock by steamboats, motor boats and other boats.

An Act to extend the charter of the Penobscot Boom Corporation for 15 years.

An Act to change the name of Roach river, First Roach pond, Second Roach pond, Third Roach pond and Fourth Roach pond, Piscataquis county.

An Act to extend the charter of the Penobscot Lumbering Association for 15 years.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 163 of the Private and Special Laws of 1911, and to extend the provisions of said charter, authorizing the Aroostook Valley Railroad Company to extend its line from Washburn to the west line of the State.

An Act to incorporate the Quebec Extension Railway Company.

An Act authorizing the city of Westbrook to assume control of Sac-carappa cemetery.

An Act relating to the taking of smelts in St. Georges river and its tributaries.

An Act to amend Section 25 of Chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Section 9 of Chapter 69 of the Public Laws of 1907, relating to investment deposits in savings banks and institutions for savings.

Finally Passed.

Resolve in favor of E. and I. K. Stetson, agents, and Charles P. Webber, for reimbursement for certain taxes paid under a mistake of fact in Township 8, Range 4, N. B. P. P.

Resolve for renewal of and repairs of all buildings of the Industrial School for Girls at Hallowell.

Resolve in favor of E. McFarland of Forrest Station, for expenses incurred in erection of schoolhouse.

Resolve in favor of the Western State Normal school at Gorham for the purchase or acquiring of land.

Resolve providing a pension for William H. Richardson.

Resolve in favor of the town of Limestone for money paid to the State through error of the town officers.

Resolve for general maintenance for the Maine Industrial School for Girls at Hallowell.

Resolve providing for the purchase and distribution of the book on early Maine history, entitled "The Makers of Maine."

Resolve in favor of W. J. Maybury of Saco, secretary of the committee on insane hospitals, for certain committee expenses.

Resolve in favor of repair and rebuilding of road from The Forks to Lake Moxie Station, in The Forks Plantation, in Somerset county.

Resolve providing for increased State pension for E. J. C. Owen.

Resolve for construction of a dormitory at the Farmington State Normal school.

Resolve to provide for the partial erection of a dormitory at the Western State Normal school at Gorham.

Resolve in favor of co-operative sur-

vey of the boundary line between the State of Maine and the state of New Hampshire.

Resolve in favor of Indian Township for the repairs of roads and bridges.

Resolve to provide for the partial construction of a new dormitory at the Washington State Normal school at Machias.

Special Assignment.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate for consideration the first matter specially assigned for today, an Act to amend Chapter 6 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the regulation and conduct of elections.

Mr. HERSEY of Aroostook: Mr. President, the question pending is the acceptance of the report of the committee on judiciary recommending the passage of Senate Document No. 17, which is the adoption of what is known as the Massachusetts Ballot, in place of the one that we now use in our State election. The report of the committee is favorable, and I ask that that report be adopted.

I feel it my duty, however, Mr. President, at the present time to call to the attention of the Senate the history of this legislation. This bill was first introduced into the Legislature of 1909. It went to the judiciary committee at that time, of which I was a member, and that committee reported "ought not to pass," with a minority report "ought to pass" signed by two members of that committee, Senator Looney from Portland, Cumberland county, and myself.

That report went to the Senate, and there the report of the minority that we ought to adopt the Massachusetts ballot, was supported by Senator Looney, and by Senator Boynton of Lincoln, who is now and has from that time to this been a member of this body.

The question was ably debated in the Senate on the part of Mr. Looney and on the part of Senator Boynton. Senator Looney sent forth the reasons for the adoption of the Massachusetts ballot and showed by an able argument that we ought to adopt it in place of the mongrel, bastard ballot we then possessed. Senator Boynton

Made an able argument at that time in favor of this bill, setting forth that he had lived in Massachusetts under the operation of this bill, and strongly recommending it, and by an able argument moved its adoption.

The Senate was Republican. It turned down the Massachusetts ballot. It went to the House. The House was strongly Republican. At that time I presented the matter on the floor of the House for the adoption of this Massachusetts ballot. The Republicans largely voted against it. The Democrats largely supported it, and it was defeated. Since that time, by the course of events, the Republican party have seen their mistake, that they ought not at that time to have played politics; they ought not at that time to have listened to the voice of the political bosses, for at that time the party had some political bosses. I do not know that we are rid of them yet. And the bosses said "How can we carry elections with the Massachusetts ballot, when a man is voting independently for men instead of the party?" The bosses said this to the Republican party: "Why, the only way we can hold the State against the Democracy is to make men vote straight, and that is what this ballot law was enacted for, and we must stand by it." And the Republicans in the Senate and in the House listened to the voice of the bosses and turned down the Massachusetts ballot. Well, the Democrats saw the position of things and were not slow to take advantage of the Republican error, and so there came the election of 1910, and the Democrats stood for the Massachusetts ballot in the campaign, for ballot reform, for the adoption of the Massachusetts ballot, and the great Democratic newspapers, the Waterville Sentinel and the Eastern Argus, were strongly for the Massachusetts ballot and the adoption of it.

Well, the Republicans saw their mistake. They said that if they were returned to power, they too would be for ballot reform, and so in the election of 1910 both parties stood for the Massachusetts ballot and for ballot reform.

Governor Plaisted, on the platform and in an interview he had with the Boston Globe, and in his message, declared for ballot reform. Well, the people took some stock then in the Democratic promises, and their word went then, although they disapproved of and did not believe in the Republican promises of ballot reform, because of the act of 1909. And the Democrats won out, if I remember.

So we come to the Legislature of 1911. Well, that was a Democratic Legislature, both Houses and Senate. The matter had been just about reversed, and the people expected ballot reform; the Democratic newspapers said that the Democrats were pledged to the Massachusetts ballot and that they must have it; the Governor so declared himself. I well remember Senator Boynton, who stood for ballot reform, believing at that time that his party should adopt the Massachusetts ballot, to carry out the pledges of the party, had printed a large number of sample ballots, such as I have placed on your desks, this morning—showing a sample of the ballot that would have been used at Augusta at the State election in 1910 had the Massachusetts ballot been in force for candidates at that time.

Something happened. I do not know but it was my own fault, and yet it was unintentional on my part at that time. Having stood for the Massachusetts ballot in 1909, in the early days of the session, I introduced this Massachusetts ballot law bill in the Legislature of 1911. Well, immediately after I introduced that bill, the Democrats had a caucus. It was not a party question; it ought not to have been a party question. And they said this, as I understand it, that if this bill should go through and they adopted the Massachusetts ballot, the Republicans would have the glory for the bill had been introduced by the Republicans, and they must turn it down for party policy, and they so voted. Senator Boynton stood against that. I know it. If the Democratic party had been led by Senator Boynton in the Legislature of 1911, there would be no Republican Legislature, today, in Maine. That sen-

ator's views did not prevail. The Democrats stood against the bill, in spite of the Argus and in spite of the Sentinel, that it would be Democratic party to turn it down.

When it came up in the House of Representatives. I stood for it there. I stood for it there on a committee report where the Republicans on the judiciary committee, four, stood for it, and six Democrats on that committee stood against it, making it a party measure. In the House of Representatives, the Republicans stood solidly for it and the Democrats solidly against it, reversing their action of 1909. Now that was peculiar, was it not? A matter that could not possibly be a party measure; ought not to be a party measure, was made a party measure by both political parties. When it was a matter for the people—when it was not a matter in a platform upon which men were elected, and pledged to and must carry out. For I believe, as you do, that when a man is elected to this Legislature, whether as a Republican or as a Democrat, on a platform or on a plank in a platform, which says the party will do so and so, and puts a plank against or for it, and when he is elected on that plank or platform and the political lines are sharply drawn, he should in the Legislature stand on that platform, but in a matter like this, that never should be a party issue, we should disregard party in the discussion of it.

I said that the Republicans stood for it in the last Legislature solidly. I do not know, if Senator Boynton had introduced this bill—if I had not got in ahead of him, not intentionally, and he had introduced the bill, but that it would have become law, unless the Republicans defeated it. They might have said, if the Democrats put in this bill, that they would get the glory of it. That would have been peanut politics, but both parties sometimes play peanut politics. I do not know as Republicans are much different from Democrats in that. They each will do it when they get the opportunity.

Now, senators, we come to the Legislature of 1913 under peculiar circumstances as far as this ballot is con-

cerned. There has been a great public opinion upon the matter pressing upon this Legislature for ballot reform, and it has been regardless of party. The people expect the adoption of the Massachusetts ballot. Shall they get it?

Let us see what has happened. Something happened. I do not know why, but it was more than a coincidence. It sometimes happens in the course of events that the position of a party boss is defeated by the people.

We denied to the people, as a Legislature, the primary election. The people reached out their hands and by the initiative, by petition, obtained the primary election ballot, in spite of the Legislature. They secured the primary election in June for the nomination of officials, both State and county. And in securing that nomination, in securing the primary election, the people adopted the Massachusetts ballot to all intents and purposes, for you will remember, Senators, that you went into the last election, the last primary election in June, voting the Massachusetts ballot. To be sure, you voted your party nomination ballot, but your party nomination ballot was the Massachusetts ballot with only this exception: The names of the candidates of your party were grouped the same as in that ballot, and made a ballot about the size of the present ballot, and you voted the same way by marking a cross at the right of the candidate's name in the group.

In other words, how well you remember, Senators, in every town, in every city in this State, men, regardless of party, met in little groups, met in gatherings, met in public meeting and had somebody that understood the primary election law to talk to them and explain to them the workings of the primary election law and the workings of the primary election ballot, educating the people and the voters how to go to the ballot box and pick out the men that they wanted nominated, by voting the Massachusetts ballot. We educated the voters. Not only that, but the voter himself went to the ballot box and learned by the very act itself to vote the Massachusetts ballot. Every one of us went into the booth and with a pencil took

the Massachusetts ballot and commencing with Governor, down to Representatives to the Legislature, we picked out the man we wanted for Governor, for auditor, for Representatives to Congress, for Senators, and so on. And we marked at the right of them, as you mark the Massachusetts ballot, a cross. We learned how to vote that ballot. And after learning that, after men came out of the booth, as you and I know, they said to you and to me, "Why, how simple a thing it is to vote that ballot after you once do it!" They liked it. They liked it, and in every primary election they must vote it, as the law now stands.

But what happened? When the September election came, you and I know this; there was thrust into the hand of every voter, what? A bunch of pasters! For every little politician looking for office buttonholed him and said "Won't you paste my name on there? Here, take this," and the fellow, not wishing to offend anyone, had his pockets full of pasters. Yes, he wanted to pick out his men. The voter, today, wants to vote independently. The time of the old party boss and politician is gone. And the only thing that keeps the voter from voting independently is that mongrel ballot we have had. So the voter went into the booth and had two things in his mind; one that he had a lot of candidates to select, and the other that he had a lot of pasters he wanted to put on somebody's names. He had in his brain the ballot of June. What happened? Did you ever look into it? I have, and have seen the result of it; more spoiled ballots in the September election than ever before, and I took pains to inquire diligently all over Maine, from town and city clerks, as to the number of ballots that were spoiled, and how they were spoiled.

How were they spoiled? They were spoiled just two ways. First, there was no cross over the party name. That spoiled the ballot anyway. But in certain ballots there were pasters, pasters, pasters! More pasters than ever before. He had fished into his pockets and pasted and pasted until he was tired.

What else happened? Down in the margins of this old bastard ballot he had made crosses, crosses, crosses, and nowhere over the party name. That was the result of educating a man in June and in less than 90 days after that educating him some other way.

Are people going to stand that kind of business? When we remonstrated with them, we said we cannot remedy this matter until the next Legislature, then we will remedy the matter and give you the Massachusetts ballot, and they expect it and here you are. Are you going to give it to them? I submit to you that here is a ballot just as simple as the human mind can devise. Your candidates are grouped; they are grouped alphabetically. The name of the party to which they belong is at the right. There is a space to make your cross. You can pick out your men right through the whole ballot. You can express your opinion. That is what the ballot is for. You cannot spoil your ballot unless you refuse to mark it at all. You can vote for all the men you wish, and only do you spoil the names where you vote for two candidates for one office, where you should vote for one. Then you do not spoil those rightly voted for.

Massachusetts has no spoiled ballots. What are we to do about it? Are we going to play politics over this matter any longer, over a matter that ought not to be a party matter at all, or are we to say to the people of the State of Maine: "You have now a primary election law; we will make the State election ballot conform to it?" This is a simple ballot for the people. The press of the State is for it; the Grange of the State is for it; the labor organizations of the State stand for it; the people of the State stand for it. The only ones against it are the old politicians who want to return to the old days and the old campaign, and I say to you, putting politics aside, we ought to do something for the people of the State of Maine in this matter.

"For while we wrangle with our thumb-worn creeds,
Our large professions and our little deeds,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps."

Mr. MURPHY of Cumberland: Mr. President, Senator Hersey has probably given this considerable attention. I would like to have him construe Section

24: "On receipt of his ballot, the voter shall forthwith and without leaving the enclosed space, retire alone to one of the voting shelves or compartments so provided and shall, except in the case of voting for Presidential electors, prepare his ballot by making a cross in the square at the right of the name of each candidate for whom he intends to vote or by inserting the name of such candidate in the space provided therefor and making a cross in the square at the right; and, upon a question submitted to the vote of the people, by making a cross in the square at the right of the answer which he intends to give."

Now, Mr. President, I would like to ask the senator, through the Chair, if a man comes along and on account of poor eyesight or other causes, has to ask for help, I would like to ask how the senator interprets this section in such a case?

Mr. HERSEY: Mr. President, I will say to the senator from Cumberland, that the same aid is given to the voter in voting this ballot as in our present ballot. If he is not able to read or write or has poor eyesight or other physical difficulty, he can call for the help of the clerk just the same as now. This law does not change the general law in regard to that.

Mr. FLAHERTY of Cumberland: Mr. President, I would like to ask the senator through the Chair how many States have adopted this ballot.

Mr. HERSEY: Mr. President, I will say all but two, Maine and Connecticut. New York has the Massachusetts ballot in its general form.

The pending question being the first reading of the bill, Mr. Hersey called for the yeas and nays.

A sufficient number having arisen, the yeas and nays were ordered and the secretary called the roll. Those voting yea were: Messrs. Allen, Bailey, Boynton, Burleigh, Chase, Colby, Dutton, Emery, Hersey, Maxwell, Murphy, Patten, Reynolds, Richardson, Smith, Stearns, Walker, Wing—19.

Those voting nay were: Messrs. Allan, Flaherty, Hastings, Mansfield, Morey, Packard—6. Absentees: Messrs. Clark, Cole, Hagerthy, Jillson, Moulton—5.

Nineteen having voted in the affirmative, and six in the negative, the motion of the senator from Aroostook,

Senator Hersey prevailed, and the report was adopted, and the bill having been printed, was given its first reading.

On further motion by the same senator, under suspension of the rules, the bill was given its second reading, and was passed to be engrossed.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair lays before the Senate for consideration the second matter specially assigned for today, House Document 261, an Act to amend Chapter 455 of the Private and Special Laws of 1897, relating to the increase of the capital of Good Will Home Association, a charitable corporation.

The pending question being on the passage of the bill to be enacted, on motion by Mr. Murphy of Cumberland, the bill was passed to be enacted.

Orders of the Day.

Mr. BAILEY of Penobscot: Mr. President, I have just received by mail a bill which I ask unanimous consent to introduce. The bill seems to require that no dealer shall sell, let or loan any firearms to any person without recording his name and address. It is an Act to register the sale of firearms by dealers.

There was no objection and the bill was received and tabled for printing pending reference to the committee on legal affairs.

On motion by Mr. Stearns of Oxford, Senate Document 390, An Act to amend Section 3 of Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the department of agriculture, was taken from the table.

On further motion by the same senator, the bill was recommitted to the committee on bills in the second reading, and the second reading assigned for tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

On motion by Mr. Morey of Androscoggin, An Act to amend Section 9 of Chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the place for bringing actions, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same senator, was referred to the committee on legal affairs in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Patten of Hancock, Senate Document 130, An Act to set off the town of Isle au Haut from the county of Hancock and annex the same to the county of Knox, was taken from the table.

On further motion by the same senator, the bill was given its first reading, and tomorrow assigned for its second reading.

On motion by Mr. Maxwell of Sagadahoc, Senate Document 411, An Act to amend Section 67 of Chapter 52 of the Revised Statutes, relating to accidents on railroads, was taken from the

table, and on further motion by the same senator, was referred to the committee on railroads and expresses.

Mr. Packard from the committee on bills in the second reading, on An Act to incorporate the Sandy River Log Driving Company, reported same be recommitted to the committee on bills in the second reading.

The report was accepted and the bill was so recommitted.

On motion by Mr. Packard of Knox, Adjourned until tomorrow morning, at 9 o'clock.