

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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ACTS AND RESOLVES

AS PASSED BY THE

Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth
Legislatures

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

From April 24, 1937 to April 21, 1939

AND

MISCELLANEOUS STATE PAPERS

Published by the Secretary of State, in conjunction
with the Revisor of Statutes in accordance with the
Resolves of the Legislature approved June 28, 1820,
March 18, 1840, March 16, 1842 and Acts approved
August 6, 1930 and April 2, 1931.

KENNEBEC JOURNAL
AUGUSTA, MAINE
1939

PUBLIC LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

As Passed by the Eighty-ninth Legislature

1939

CHAP. 74

'Standish: the following described territory situated in the town of Standish in the county of Cumberland: Beginning at Standish village, thence extending northeasterly ~~towards Sebago lake~~ along the road leading to Sebago lake village to Moody road, so-called, thence along Moody road to the Trail road, so-called, leading from Sebago lake to East Sebago village, thence along said Trail road to the Maine Central railroad crossing at Richville, thence northwesterly by said railroad to Steep Falls, thence by the Middle road over Oak Hill, so-called, past the White Place, so-called, and the residence of John Rand to Standish village including therein the boundary highways and railroad right of way.'

Approved March 16, 1939.

Chapter 74

AN ACT to Provide for Alternate Jurors.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine, as follows:

R. S., c. 96, § 95, amended. Section 95 of chapter 96 of the revised statutes is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following paragraph:

'Whenever by reason of the prospective length of a trial or other cause the court in its discretion shall deem it advisable, it may direct that not more than 2 jurors in addition to the regular panel be called and impanelled to sit as alternate jurors. Such alternate jurors in the order in which they are called shall replace jurors who, prior to the time the jury retires to consider its verdict, become unable or disqualified to perform their duties. Such alternate jurors shall be drawn in the same manner, shall have the same qualifications, shall be subject to the same examination and challenges, shall take the same oath, and shall have the same functions, powers, facilities and privileges and be subject to the same obligations and penalties as jurors on the regular panel. An alternate juror who does not replace a juror on the regular panel shall be discharged when the jury retires to consider its verdict. If one or more alternate jurors are called, each party shall be entitled to one peremptory challenge in addition to those otherwise allowed by law.'

Approved March 16, 1939.