

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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**LEGISLATIVE RECORD**

**OF THE**

***One-Hundredth Legislature***

**OF THE**

**STATE OF MAINE**

**1961**

**DAILY KENNEBEC JOURNAL  
AUGUSTA, MAINE**

**SENATE**

Wednesday, March 1, 1961

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by Rev. Douglas H. Robbins of Augusta.

On motion by Mr. Lovell of York Journal of yesterday read and approved.

The PRESIDENT: At this time it gives the Chair great pleasure to invite to the rostrum, the Senator from Somerset, Senator Carpenter to act as presiding officer.

Senator Carpenter of Somerset then assumed the Chair, the President retiring.

**Paper from the House  
Non-Concurrent Matter**

Report from the Committee on Labor on Bill, "An Act Clarifying the Time of Payment of Wages." (S. P. 22) (L. D. 47) reported that the same Ought to pass with Committee Amendment "A" (Filing H-25)

In Senate, on February 14, Bill passed to be engrossed as amended by Committee Amendment "A".

Comes from the House, Committee Amendment "A" adopted in concurrence, House Amendment "A" adopted in non-concurrence, and the Bill passed to be engrossed, as amended, in non-concurrence.

In the Senate, that Body voted to recede and concur.

**Committee Reports**

**House**

**Leave to Withdraw**

The Committee on Agriculture on Bill, "An Act Relating to Sales by a Producer of Milk Produced on His Premises." (H. P. 868) (L. D. 1203) reported that the same be granted Leave to Withdraw.

The Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on Bill, "An Act Regulating Fish Houses." (H. P. 676) (L. D. 954) reported that the same be granted Leave to Withdraw, covered by other Legislation.

The same Committee on Resolve, Opening Millinocket Lake, Piscataquis County, to Ice Fishing. (H. P. 671) (L. D. 949) re-

ported that the same be granted Leave to Withdraw.

The Committee on Public Utilities on Bill, "An Act Relating to Conditions Under Which Public Utilities May Issue Stocks, Bonds and Notes." (H. P. 836) (L. D. 1151) reported that the same be granted Leave to Withdraw.

Which reports were read and accepted in concurrence.

**Ought Not to Pass — Recommended**

The Committee on Judiciary on Bill, "An Act Relating to Destroying Timber, Etc. on Land of Another." (H. P. 249) (L. D. 363) reported that the same Ought not to pass.

In House, recommended to the Committee on Judiciary.

In Senate, recommended to the Committee on Judiciary, in concurrence.

**Ought Not to Pass**

The Committee on Claims on Resolve, to Reimburse Town of Bristol for Aid Extended to Charles Maines. (H. P. 582) (L. D. 802) reported that the same Ought not to pass.

(On motion by Mr. Parker of Piscataquis, tabled pending acceptance of the report.)

The Committee on Claims on Resolve, in Favor of Clarence Rickler of Clinton. (H. P. 577) (L. D. 797) reported that the same Ought not to pass.

The same Committee on Resolve, in Favor of Town of Chelsea for Aid to Calvin York and Family. (H. P. 581) (L. D. 801) reported that the same Ought not to pass.

The Committee on Highways on Bill, "An Act Establishing Minimum Pay for Persons Hauling Gravel on State and Municipal Contracts." (H. P. 744) (L. D. 1030) reported that the same Ought not to pass.

The Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on Resolve Regulating Fishing in North Inlet, First Roach Pond, Piscataquis County. (H. P. 240) (L. D. 354) reported that the same Ought not to pass.

The same Committee on Resolve Regulating Fishing in Certain Lakes in Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties. (H. P. 672) (L. D.

950) reported that the same Ought not to pass.

The Committee on Legal Affairs on Bill, "An Act to Create a Board of Electrical Safety Rules and Regulations." (H. P. 525) (L. D. 723) reported that the same Ought not to pass.

The Committee on Taxation on Bill, "An Act Relating to Taxation of Goats." (H. P. 9) (L. D. 28) reported that the same Ought not to pass.

Which reports were read and accepted in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Cole of Waldo, the Senate voted to reconsider its action just taken on bill, "An Act Relating to Taxation of Goats." (H. P. 9) (L. D. 28) whereby it accepted the committee report; and on further motion by the same Senator, the bill was tabled pending acceptance of the report.

#### Reference Changed

The Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on Resolve, Appropriating Moneys for Vocational Educational Institute in Androscoggin County. (H. P. 74) (L. D. 116) reported that the same should be referred to the Committee on Education.

Which report was read and accepted in concurrence.

#### Ought to Pass

The Committee on Business Legislation on Bill, "An Act Relating to Publication of Limited Partnerships." (H. P. 653) (L. D. 931) reported that the same Ought to pass.

The same Committee on Bill, "An Act to Incorporate the 'Atlas Loan Co.'" (H. P. 656) (L. D. 934) reported that the same Ought to pass.

The same Committee on Bill, "An Act to Incorporate the Domestic Finance Corporation of Kennebunk." (H. P. 729) (L. D. 1017) reported that the same Ought to pass.

The same Committee on Bill, "An Act to Incorporate the Domestic Finance Corporation of Dexter." (H. P. 730) (L. D. 1018) reported that the same Ought to pass.

The same Committee on Bill, "An Act to Incorporate the 'Allied Finance Co.,'" (H. P. 731) (L. D. 1019) reported that the same Ought to pass.

The same Committee on Bill, "An Act Relating to Collateral for Bank Employee Loans." (H. P. 793) (L. D. 1107) reported that the same Ought to pass.

The Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on Resolve, Providing Funds for Conservation Education. (H. P. 312) (L. D. 464) reported that the same Ought to pass.

The Committee on State Government on Bill, "An Act Providing for Transfer of Certain State Property to Maine Maritime Academy." (H. P. 532) (L. D. 730) reported that the same Ought to pass.

The same Committee on Bill, "An Act Relating to Emergency Location of Governments for State Political Subdivisions." (H. P. 533) (L. D. 731) reported that the same Ought to pass.

The same Committee on Bill, "An Act Relating to Emergency Location of State Government." (H. P. 534) (L. D. 732) reported that the same Ought to pass.

The same Committee on Bill, "An Act Providing for Emergency Interim Legislative Succession." (H. P. 535) (L. D. 733) reported that the same Ought to pass.

The same Committee on Bill, "An Act Revising and Clarifying the Laws Relating to the State Bureau of the Budget." (H. P. 536) (L. D. 734) reported that the same Ought to pass.

Which reports were read and accepted in concurrence, the bills read once and tomorrow assigned for second reading.

#### Ought to Pass — As Amended

The Committee on Inland Fisheries and Game on Resolve, Opening Cross Lake, Aroostook County, to Ice Fishing for Cusk. (H. P. 20) (L. D. 39) reported that the same Ought to pass as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (Filing H-49)

The same Committee on Resolve, Regulating Fishing in Rockabema Lake, Aroostook County. (H. P. 39) (L. D. 73) reported that the same Ought to pass as amended

by Committee Amendment "A" (Filing H-48)

The same Committee on Resolve, Prohibiting Use of Live Bait in Hills Pond, Franklin County. (H. P. 311) (L. D. 463) reported that the same Ought to pass as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (Filing H-45)

Which reports were read and accepted in concurrence. Committee Amendments were read and adopted in concurrence, the Resolve read once and tomorrow assigned for second reading.

The Committee on Labor on bill, "An Act Relating to Employment of Women and Children in Lodging Places." (H. P. 504) (L. D. 703) reported that the same Ought to pass.

Which report was read and accepted and the bill read once. Mr. Edgar of Hancock presented Senate Amendment A and moved its adoption.

Senate Amendment A was read and adopted in non-concurrence and the bill was tomorrow assigned for second reading.

**Second Reading**

The Committee on Bills in the Second Reading reported the following Bills and Resolves:

**House**

Bill, "An Act Relating to Penalty for Violating Vesicular Exanthema Laws." (H. P. 375) (L. D. 550)

Bill, "An Act Making Mandatory the Reporting of Blindness to Health and Welfare Department." (H. P. 805) (L. D. 1119)

Bill, "An Act Relating to Tattooing." (H. P. 1067) (L. D. 1468)

Bill, "An Act Exempting Taxicab Drivers from the Minimum Wage Law." (H. P. 1056) (L. D. 1265)

Resolve, Permitting Demolishing Certain Building at Maine State Prison. (H. P. 743) (L. D. 1199)

(On motion by Mr. Davis of Cumberland, tabled pending passage to be engrossed.)

Which were read a second time and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

Bill, "An Act Providing for Maine Potato Advertising by the

Department of Agriculture." (H. P. 284) (L. D. 436)

Which was read a second time. Mr. Noyes of Franklin presented Senate Amendment A and moved its adoption.

Senate Amendment A was read and adopted and the bill as amended was passed to be engrossed in non-concurrence.

Sent down for concurrence.

Bill, "An Act Providing an Advisory Committee for Security Dealers." (H. P. 458) (L. D. 658)

Which was read a second time and passed to be engrossed, as amended, in concurrence.

**Senate**

Bill, "An Act Relating to Duty Upon Damaging Property by Motor Vehicles." (S. P. 140) (L. D. 323)

Bill, "An Act Relating to Attending School in Administrative Units in Another State." (S. P. 192) (L. D. 525)

Bill, "An Act Relating to Education of Children of Estcourt, Maine." (S. P. 224) (L. D. 629)

Which were read a second time and passed to be engrossed.

Sent down for concurrence.

**Senate — As Amended**

Bill, "An Act Relating to Distribution of Obscene Literature to Minors." (S. P. 9) (L. D. 9) as amended by Committee Amendment "A" (Filing S-28)

Which was read a second time, and on motion by Mr. Marden of Kennebec, was laid upon the table pending passage to be engrossed.

At this point, President Hillman resumed the Chair, Senator Carpenter of Somerset retiring amid the applause of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair takes this opportunity to thank Senator Carpenter.

**Enactors**

The Committee on Engrossed Bills reported as truly and strictly engrossed, the following Bills and Resolves:

Bill, "An Act Revising the Maine Economic Poisons Law." (H. P. 220) (L. D. 335)

Bill, "An Act Relating to Definition of Retail Sale Under Sales and Use Tax Law." (H. P. 543) (L. D. 740)

Bill, "An Act Relating to Poll Taxes." (H. P. 547) (L. D. 744)

Bill, "An Act Regulating the Digging of Clams in Wells, York County." (H. P. 1059) (L. D. 1320)

Bill, "An Act Relating to the Tax on Interim Rental of Property Purchased for Resale." (H. P. 1061) (L. D. 1361)

Bill, "An Act Relating to Definition of Indecent Liberties." (S. P. 19) (L. D. 19)

Bill, "An Act Relating to Refund of Sales Tax." (S. P. 239) (L. D. 643)

Bill, "An Act Amending the Use Fuel Tax Act." (S. P. 240) (L. D. 644)

Bill, "An Act Relating to Revocation of Sellers' Certificates Under Sales and Use Tax Law." (S. P. 242) (L. D. 646)

Bill, "An Act Relating to Time of the Report of the Judicial Council." (S. P. 324) (L. D. 999)

Bill, "An Act Exempting Certain Salesmen from the Minimum Wage Law." (S. P. 399) (L. D. 1253)

Which bills were passed to be enacted.

Resolve, Designating Abbot Village Bridge as "The Page-Carr Bridge." (H. P. 306) (L. D. 458)

Which resolve was finally passed

#### **Bond Authorization Act**

Bill, "An Act to Authorize the Issuance of Bonds in the Amount of Six Million Dollars on Behalf of the State of Maine to Build State Highways." (S. P. 162) (L. D. 408)

On motion by Mr. Davis of Cumberland the bill was placed on the Special Appropriations table pending passage to be enacted.

#### **Emergency**

Bill, "An Act to Incorporate the Oxford Water District." (S. P. 299) (L. D. 910)

Which bill, being an emergency measure, and having received the affirmative vote of 31 members of the Senate, was passed to be enacted.

#### **Orders of the Day**

The President laid before the Senate the first tabled and today assigned item (H. P. 50) (L. D. 91) Resolve, Loaning to City of Lowell the Replaced Furniture of the Executive Council Chambers; tabled on February 28 by the Senator from Franklin, Senator Noyes pending final passage; and Mr. Noyes of Franklin moved the pending question.

The motion prevailed and the resolve was finally passed.

Mr. EDMUNDS of Aroostook: Mr. President, I would like to call to the attention of the Chair the fact that there is an error on Page 9 of the calendar, Item 24, in which it is noted that L. D. 369 was tabled by myself. I believe the item was tabled by my colleague, Senator Cyr of Aroostook and I ask that the calendar may be corrected.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will inform the Senator that this correction will be made.

On motion by Mr. Edmunds of Aroostook, the Senate voted to take from the table the 31st tabled and unassigned item (S. P. 325) (L. D. 1000) Senate Report from the Committee on Labor on bill, "An Act Relating to Chiropractic Treatment Under Workmen's Compensation Law"; Majority Report, Ought to pass; Minority report, Ought not to pass; tabled by that Senator on February 28 pending acceptance of either report; and that Senator yielded to the Senator from Sagadahoc, Senator Mayo.

Mr. MAYO of Sagadahoc: Mr. President, I move that the Minority Ought not to pass report be accepted.

Mr. SAMPSON of Somerset: Mr. President, I ask for a division.

Mr. FARRIS of Kennebec: Mr. President and members of the Senate: In addressing my remarks to the motion of the Senator from Sagadahoc, Senator Mayo, I would like to point out to this body that this bill is considered to be one of the "old chestnuts" of the Legislature. Many of you are well aware of it. As a matter of fact, prior to 1955 this same measure was passed in the House of Rep-

representatives and failed of passage in the Senate in that year by one vote. In the 97th Legislature this body favorably acted upon this bill and in that year the House failed to have enough votes to have it passed. And then in the 99th Legislature, at the last session, the House of Representatives passed this bill and then once again it failed of passage in the Senate.

I am confident that many, many people are not fully conversant with just what is intended by this particular legislation. It pertains solely to permitting chiropractors to be paid for chiropractic treatment which they render. The chiropractors have been licensed in the State of Maine since 1923. Now it was only yesterday that a Senator made the remark that he did not feel that he could support such a measure because the chiropractors only had six months of training and education. I would like to dispel any doubts in regard to the preliminary education requirements and the full requirements for licensure by the chiropractors in the State of Maine.

In the State of Maine, before anyone can become a chiropractor they must complete high school, must have two years of college and must have 4400 hours, as required by our statute, of professional education before they can be licensed. As a matter of fact, the State of Maine stands completely at the top of the list on the number of hours required of professional education before a ny person may become a chiropractor. Now it is common knowledge to many of us — I was Chairman of the Labor Committee in the 97th session and I was besieged with the same type of misrepresentation, unintentional in many, many cases, but still it is misrepresentation, as to the true nature of the bill. I think I can best describe the type of misunderstanding by reading a letter written to me, coming from one of our most respected and intelligent doctors, dearly beloved by me as a friend and many others in this body.

He said that he was astounded to note that certain bills, one be-

ing this bill, had been favorably reported by the Labor Committee. "In the interests of your laboring man, why subject him to the care of chiropractors who have no medical education and often not even a high school education. They have no admission to any hospital and are not recognized by Army, Navy or Veterans Hospitals. Can you imagine a laboring man with a serious brain injury or fractured hip being cared for by such people under the Workmen's Compensation?"

Now obviously this fine doctor was of the impression that passage of this measure would make it possible for the chiropractors to actually enter into the profession of the general practice of medicine. Such is not the case: the law very specifically sets forth what a chiropractor can do. It reads: "The system, method or science commonly known as chiropractic or the practice of chiropractic," and it is defined as being "the science of palpating and adjusting the segments and articulations of the human spinal column by hand and locating and correcting interference with nerve transmission, — "by hand or by electric treatment, hydrotherapy and diet" — and this is important, "without the use of drugs or surgery. And any and all other methods are declared not to be chiropractic." And again, this is important: "and chiropractic is declared not to be the practice of medicine, surgery, dentistry or osteopathy."

So you can see from this definition that to permit chiropractors to give chiropractic treatment to an injured employee is not broadening the present power of the chiropractor: It is merely to permit him to be recognized legally for payment for his services to injured employees.

Now I can recall in the 97th Legislature, when this same measure was before us, that one of the lobbyists who was opposed to the passage of this bill contacted every insurance company which I represent as an individual attorney, and I received telephone calls from them wanting to know what it was all about, and they mis-

understood the true situation as to what the proposed bill in Maine would do, and when I explained it to them they said, "Well, there is nothing wrong with that, we pay them anyway," which I knew they did. Here is a list of over five hundred insurance companies which do recognize chiropractic treatment and do provide coverage in their insurance policies for chiropractic treatment and pay the same. Amongst them you have giants as Metropolitan, Prudential, Travelers. So you can see that the insurance companies do give recognition to chiropractic treatment as defined under the provisions of the law of any given state.

Now, of the States that have Workmen's Compensation laws, there are only four where chiropractors are recognized that do not include them in their Workmen's Compensation act for payment for chiropractic treatment rendered.

The opposition to the chiropractor being included will say, "You lose control." That is not true. Again I quote from the statute, the Workmen's Compensation Act, or give you at least the substance of it. Under the act, Section 22 of Chapter 31, it is provided: 1. "An injured employee shall submit himself to an examination by a physician or surgeon selected by the employer if the employer so wishes." In other words, the employer has complete control. 2. "The Industrial Accident Commission may appoint a physician or surgeon to conduct an impartial examination." There is another check, if anyone should feel, if the employer should feel or the Commission should feel that an injured employee was receiving chiropractic treatment when possibly he should be receiving general treatment. 3. — and this is important: "If the employee refuses an examination or declines medical or surgical treatment, then compensation may be suspended or forfeited." So you can see that the employer and the Commission have complete control as to the type of medical service which can be rendered.

It is also mentioned in the doctor's letter that the chiropractors are not recognized by hospitals or by the Veterans Administration. There again, such is not the case. In fact, it is written into the Selective Service Act, and they recognize that chiropractic is—and now I quote "necessary for the maintenance of national health. Chiropractors in the United States Army are also assigned to the Medical Corps, not to practice medicine but to practice the type of treatment and to render the type of treatment which they have been trained to render and which they have been licensed to render under the laws of the State of Maine since 1923.

I could read you a very impressive list of people who are treated by chiropractors. The great veterans organizations: the American Legion, the V.F.W., Disabled American Veterans, all recognize chiropractic treatment as being of benefit to the veterans of our nation.

I believe that very succinctly covers the situation up to this time. As I have said in my opening, this is an "old chestnut" and I think that we in the Legislature are being completely unfair to our chiropractors in the State of Maine if we do not permit them to at least be paid for the treatments which they render under the Workmen's Compensation Act, restricted by the sample provisions which are set forth in the Workmen's Compensation Act to control the employee so that he does receive proper medical treatment if it is indicated and if the chiropractic treatment in and of itself is insufficient.

In conclusion, I say that the arguments in opposition to this measure are completely fallacious, because if the chiropractor is a menace to the health of the people of the State of Maine certainly we should revoke the licenses of all chiropractors and not permit them to render their treatment here in the State of Maine. I think that I personally would still be sneaking out to see my chiropractor when I had a back problem that was bothering me and I wanted to keep going for the day rather than go-



ing to bed and taking aspirin for a week or ten days. So at this time, my colleagues of the Senate, I move for indefinite postponement of the motion of the Senator from Sagadahoc, Senator Mayo.

The PRESIDENT: Will the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Farris, please approach the rostrum?

(Senate at Ease)

Mr. FARRIS of Kennebec: Mr. President in order to keep this clarified, I will withdraw my motion which was a motion to indefinitely postpone the motion of Senator Mayo for acceptance of the Minority Report and thus leave before the Body the Senator's motion which I understand will be voted upon, a division having been requested. I am opposed to the Senator's motion.

The PRESIDENT: The question is on the motion of the Senator from Sagadahoc, Senator Mayo, to accept the Minority Ought not to pass Report of the Committee, and the Senator from Somerset, Senator Sampson has requested a division.

Mr. EDGAR of Hancock: Mr. President, may I address a question through the Chair to the Senator from Kennebec, Senator Farris.

The PRESIDENT: The Senator may address his question.

Mr. EDGAR: Mr. President, my question is this: Do I understand correctly that if this bill were to be enacted, that a workman injured, or sustaining an injury as a direct result of his work, would be permitted to consult a chiropractor if he so chose?

Mr. FARRIS: Mr. President, in reply to the Senator from Hancock, Senator Edgar, that is correct. Initially he could except that the safety guards I have outlined are in the law so that if the employer objected or the commission objected, he would have to go to a medical doctor. At the present time, to further explain that, many, many injured employees do go to their chiropractor. In many instances they have to pay for that chiropractic treatment out of their own pocket because the law does not provide for mandatory payment by the insurance company. On the

other hand, many insurance companies do voluntarily pay those bills.

Mr. EDGAR: Thank you, Senator Farris. Perhaps the safeguards which the Senator from Kennebec outlined, are safeguards. I am not completely convinced on that point, but the point that bothers me about this entire proposal is simply this: I have no quarrel or question with the adequacy of the training which a chiropractor receives insofar as treating those injuries which require chiropractic treatment are concerned. Undoubtedly they are very well and very adequately educated and prepared to perform chiropractic treatment. The question in my mind is simply this: Is a chiropractor by training competent to perform diagnostic work? If a laborer or workman were injured as a result of his work and did not know what the trouble was, would he not be more assured of a competent diagnosis if he went first to a physician or surgeon, and then if it were found that his injury was of the type that would be benefited by chiropractic work, of course he should go to a chiropractor. The question in my mind relates entirely to the competency of chiropractors to diagnose in the first instance, the nature of the injury.

Mr. FARRIS of Kennebec: Mr. President, I did not completely answer, and did not completely get the import of the question of the Senator from Hancock, Senator Edgar. He has more fully explained it in this lengthier question.

At the present time if a person came to a chiropractor with a fractured skull, that chiropractor would have no right to touch him. He would have to send him to a medical doctor. If he came for any ailment other than what the chiropractor is licensed to do under the law, he could not accept him as a patient. In other words he can not make a diagnosis other than what relates to the "palpating and adjusting the segments and articulation of the human spinal column" etc. as defined by law. And he cannot use drugs or prescribe drugs. He cannot perform

surgery and I will reiterate, chiropractic is declared not to be the practice of medicine and surgery. In other words, if he should touch a patient under such conditions, he would be subject to censure by the Board and by the State of Maine, and his license would be revoked.

Mr. EDGAR: Mr. President, I have no desire to prolong this, but I have just one more observation and then I will cease. The Senator from Kennebec has said that if a workman went to a chiropractor with a fractured skull, the chiropractor is now prohibited by law from treating that fractured skull or from treating anything other than the thing specified in the law now. My point is the chiropractor would not know until a diagnosis had been made, in many cases, whether the injury was a type which would comply with the law as far as it permits chiropractors to practice. It is not the treatment by the chiropractor that I question. It is the first finding out whether the injury is of the type which a chiropractor may treat, and I submit that a chiropractor by training is not educated to the point where he could make an overall diagnosis.

Mr. STANLEY of Penobscot: Mr. President, I don't think there is much of a question that if a man had a brain injury of some kind, he would not be making the decision himself as to where he would go, but I do feel that any person has a right to go to the person whom he trusts for his treatment. We all are very jealous of life and we are not going to a person who would do harm to us. If we felt we would be harmed by a certain individual, certainly we would not go to him. If we were unconscious, we would have no

question in the thing. So it seems to me that if a person trusts a chiropractor or if he trusts somebody else who handles medicine or other ways of treating people, he should have the opportunity to go to whom he wishes. He is limited by this bill with safeguards, and he is safeguarded by himself in that he is jealous of his life and is not going to throw it away needlessly.

The PRESIDENT: The question before the Senate is on the motion of the Senator from Sagadahoc, Senator Mayo, that the Senate accept the Minority Ought not to pass report of the Committee; the Senator from Somerset, Senator Sampson has requested a division.

A division of the Senate was had.

Seventeen having voted in the affirmative and fifteen opposed, the motion prevailed and the Minority Ought not to pass Report was accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Parker of Piscataquis, the Senate voted to take from the table Item 6-6, House Report from the Committee on Claims on Resolve to Reimburse Town of Bristol for Aid Extended to Charles Maines (H. P. 582) (L. D. 802) and that it Ought not to pass; tabled by that Senator earlier in this morning's session pending acceptance of the report; and on further motion by the same Senator, the resolve was recommitted to the Committee on Claims in non-concurrence.

Sent down for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Noyes of Franklin

Adjourned until tomorrow morning at ten o'clock.