

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

Seventieth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1901.

remains upon the statute that it virtually annuls that good law upon the Revised Statutes today which gives to towns the right to investigate those fires; and in taking it out of their hands it is put into the hands of the commissioner, who is a stranger to the inhabitants and cannot investigate it as well as others. I do not believe, with all due respect to the senator from Sagadahoc, that our insurance rates have been lowered 1-10 of one per cent. on account of the investigation of fires under this statute.

Mr. BURNS of Cumberland: Mr. President, I wish to say that this was a unanimous report of the committee on insurance, and not a majority report; and further to say that these investigations are not for the benefit of insurance companies from the fact that fires are investigated just the same where there is no insurance on the property as where the buildings are insured.

Mr. STAPLES of Knox: Just to answer the senator from Cumberland in one word, I know that the report was unanimous. This matter was referred in the first instance to the committee on legal affairs. The insurance commissioner came before that committee or sent a person there—he did not come in person—and said to that committee that he wanted this bill referred to his committee, and it was so referred, and they made a unanimous report.

The question being upon the acceptance of the report of the committee on mercantile affairs and insurance on bill, an act to repeal Chapter 267 of the laws of 1897, being an act for the investigation of fires, that the same ought to pass; a vote being had, the report of the committee was accepted.

On motion by Mr. Stearns of Oxford, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hayden of Augusta.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

An act relating to a free public library in Lewiston, came from the Senate passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Little of Lewiston, the rules were suspended, the bill received its three readings and was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

Subsequently, on motion of Mr. Little, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed to be enacted.

The following Senate resolves were read and assigned:

Resolve in favor of Benjamin Smith of Appleton, in the county of Knox.

Resolve granting a pension to Nelson Flanders of Liberty.

A communication was received from the secretary of State, transmitting the certificate of the election of Cyrus W. Davis as the representative from Waterville.

Mr. Dudley of Augusta, announced the attendance of Mr. Davis, and was charged with the duty of conducting him to the Governor and Council to take and subscribe the oaths necessary to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of his duty.

Mr. Dudley subsequently reported that he had performed the duty assigned him.

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

JUDICIARY.

By Mr. Shaw of Bath—Remonstrance of People's Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, owner of bonds of Camden & Rockland Water Co. against contemplated municipal water works in Camden.

By Mr. Hix of Rockland—Remonstrance of G. W. Glover and 20 others, tax payers of Camden, against same.

By Mr. Bird of Rockland—Remonstrance of P. P. Freeman and 23 others, tax payers of Camden, against same; of Arthur B. Avery and 23 others, tax payers of Camden, against same.

By Mr. Webb of Portland—Bill, an act to amend Chapter 87 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to limitations of actions against executors and administrators.

Also bill, an act to amend Section 40 of Chapter 64 of the Revised Statutes, relating to executors and administrators.

By Mr. Pattagall of Machias—Remonstrance of Machias Savings Bank, owners of bonds of the Camden & Rockland Water Company, against contemplated municipal water works in Camden. (Received under a suspension of the rules.)

LEGAL AFFAIRS.

By Mr. Frederick of Winterport—Petition of C. E. Lane and 55 others, voters in the town of Brooks, in favor of the repeal of State constable law.

By Mr. Skidmore of Liberty—Petition of E. F. Spear and 50 other voters in the town of Montville, for same.

By Mr. Hill of Belfast—Bill, an act to repeal Section 62 of Chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Section 7 of Chapter 366 of the Public Laws of 1885, relating to State constables.

By Mr. Dunn of Orono—Bill, an act additional to Chapter 75 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the descent of personal property.

Also bill, an act to amend Section 23 of Chapter 137 of the Public Laws of 1887, entitled an act to abolish imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud.

By Mr. Fellows of Bucksport—Bill, an act to amend Section 14 of Chapter 116 of Revised Statutes, relating to fees and costs.

AGRICULTURE.

By Mr. Hurd of North Berwick—Petition of David A. Hurd and 36 others in favor of North Berwick Agricultural Society.

Also resolve in favor of North Berwick Agricultural Society. (Received under a suspension of the rules.)

BANKS AND BANKING.

By Mr. Eaton of Calais—Remonstrance of Trimble Bros. and 100 others, business men of Calais, against any regulation tending to increase the tax upon the Bank of Nova Scotia in Calais.

STATE LANDS AND STATE ROADS.

By Mr. Dunn of Orono—Resolve that the land agent release the interest of the State in township 5, range 8, west of the east line of the State in Penobscot county to present owners. (Received under a suspension of the rules.)

WAYS AND BRIDGES.

By Mr. Cushman of Sherman—Petition of L. E. Townsend and 37 others in favor of change of law relating to the repair of highways.

INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME.

By Mr. Mead of Bridgton—Petition of George S. Cole and 43 others of Norway, favoring the screening of the outlet of Sebago lake.

Also petition of J. H. Rice and 31 others of Standish for same.

SHORE FISHERIES.

By Mr. Farnsworth of Pembroke—Remonstrance of Ernest Cleveland and 175 others of Washington county praying for change in the present law relating to seining of herring.

By Mr. Hinkley of Jonesport—Petition of H. M. Dunbar and others requesting that their names be withdrawn from the petition permitting seining within 1000 feet of fish weirs, and asking that the proposed law to regulate herring fishing in the town of Jonesport receive a passage. (Received under a suspension of the rules.)

TEMPERANCE.

By Mr. Frederick of Winterport—Petition of Isaac Leathers and 36 others of Brooks in favor of resubmission of constitutional amendment relating to sale of liquor.

By Mr. Foster of Oakland—Remonstrance of W. H. Whittier and 15 others of Lincoln against resubmission; of John W. Caldwell and 32 others of Sherman; of W. L. Daggett of Strong and 10 others; of Wm. B. Kenniston and 21 others of Industry; of S. B. Luce and 18 others of New Vineyard; of Samuel York and 24 others of New Sharon; of C. A. Ford and 16 others of Eastport; of Rev. A. A. Gallagher and 24 others of Kingfield; of James Seamans and 30 others; of Chas. E. Young and 24 others of Washburn; of J. E. Clancy and 65 others; of Prof. Geo. E. Purington and 51 others of Farmington; of George E. Young and

13 others of Shirley; of Silas H. Niles and 48 others; of the official board of Clark Memorial Methodist church of Portland; of members of First Baptist church of Damariscotta; of O. P. Fogelin and 172 others of New Sweden; of Alden Chase and 33 others of Woodstock; all against same.

By Mr. Libbey of South Berwick—Remonstrance of Rev. I. Luce and 45 others of South Berwick against same.

By Mr. Kelley of Lewiston—Petition of E. W. Russell and 70 others of Lewiston in favor of resubmission. (Received under a suspension of the rules.)

By Mr. Fuller of Kennebunk—Remonstrance of U. A. Cain and 75 others against resubmission. (Received under a suspension of the rules.)

By Mr. Foster of Oakland—Remonstrance against resubmission. (Received under a suspension of the rules.)

TAXATION.

By Mr. Farnsworth of Pembroke—Petition of Lyman P. Grant and 10 others of Columbia Falls, in favor of an increased tax on corporations of the State; of L. H. Moulton and 32 others of New Portland; of J. E. White and 61 others of Columbia Falls; of M. B. Hunt and 64 others of Belmont; of E. S. Morse and 12 others of Belmont; of E. S. Robertson and 22 others of Detroit; of Roland Pierce and 48 others of Blaine; of W. P. Magee and 28 others of Columbia Falls; of R. C. Davis and 77 others of Bryant's Pond; of W. H. Boynton and 15 others of Aroostook county; of Chas. H. Hodsdon and 78 others of Cumberland county; of L. P. True and 21 others of Hope; of Manderville Hall and 25 others of Perue; of A. Hannah and 12 others of Wilton; of E. H. Gerald and 44 others of Clinton; of Percy S. Edgcomb and 49 others of Belfast—all for same.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY DELEGATION.

By Mr. Moulton of Bowdoinham—Remonstrance of W. B. Kendall and 15 others, citizens of Bowdoinham, against the county of Sagadahoc issuing bonds for the purpose of building a jail; of John M. Curtis and 13 others, citizens of Bowdoinham; of R. D. Purinton and 14 others, citizens of Bowdoinham—all against same.

THE SHIP-SUBSIDY BILL.

Mr. Hill, from the committee on commerce reported ought to pass on resolve in favor of the passage of the ship subsidy bill.

Mr. MADDOCKS of Boothbay Harbor: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House: When the gentleman from Lagrange presented this resolution I considered it of great importance, and as touching a matter of vital importance to this State it seems to me entirely proper that this Legislature should express itself in no uncertain tone in favor of the passage of the bill by Congress.

Any measure which affects favorably or adversely the American merchant marine is a matter of moment to the State of Maine. From the day nearly three centuries ago when Popham built a vessel at the mouth of the Kennebec, the first vessel ever built in what are now the waters of the United States, until now, the people of Maine have had a direct personal interest in all things pertaining to the shipping industry. For generations the sails of our ships whitened every sea, and Portland, Bath, Wiscasset, Castine, and Machias were familiar names in every foreign port. Our skippers and men were famed for their bravery and skill, our ships for their beauty and strength and speed. The timber for their frames came from our forests; our mechanics wrought it into shape and comeliness in our own yards; our capital built them; our citizens officered and manned them, and the profits of the business enriched all classes of our people.

But today all is changed. In a period of forty years, since 1861, when American tonnage reached the enormous total of 2,500,000 tons and 65.2 per cent of our foreign commerce was carried in American bottoms, until now when but 9 per cent of our exports is carried in our ships, we have seen our foreign commerce almost driven from the seas. To this tremendous and humiliating result several causes have contributed; the ravages of war, the transition from sail to steam, and from wood to steel, the inexorable laws of trade, which compel shipbuilders to build where they can build cheapest, and to sail their ships under the flag which offers the greatest inducements in wages, subventions, and freights. But far greater than all other causes has been our fatuous, suicidal indifference to our trade rights, our complete ignoring of opportunities to recover our rightful share of the world's commerce; our almost contemptuous indifference to our rightful position among nations. Today, when our own markets are no longer sufficient to absorb the products of our farms and factories, when our production is one-third greater than our consumption, when our exports exceed our imports by \$200,000,000 annually, we begin to realize the magnitude of our past error, and strive to regain our past eminence. But what do we find? In the first place

the fiercest mercantile competition in the history of the world, a battle in which every civilized nation in the world is using every weapon at its command, financial, legal, social, military and naval, for its own protection and betterment; in which every nation is pushing its schemes for trade by every means at hand; in which every government is maintaining and increasing its avenues of commerce by the application of the identical principle which we have applied to our home market—the principle of protection. Today, England, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Austria, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and even moribund Spain are assisting private commercial enterprises by subsidies, whether called openly by that name, or disguised under mail bounties, navigation bounties, fishing bounties, construction bounties, remission of canal dues, or admiralty subventions. In every case government aid is extended freely, willingly and openly to those private companies engaged in extending the trade and commercial influence of their respective nations. With this handicap it is not merely foolish, it is absolutely impossible, to try to regain even our own carrying trade without some aid outside of and beyond the power of private enterprise to grant. The battle is too strenuous, the odds too great, for private means to cope with; unassisted. It is to even up these conditions, to put the American merchant marine on an even footing with that of other countries, that the pending bill is designed to accomplish, and if it is equal to the demands put upon it every man in this House should do all in his power to help its passage.

Now, precisely, what are the advantages which the foreign shipbuilder and shipowner has over the American builder and owner? They may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. The governmental aid already referred to.

2. The difference in construction cost in favor of the foreign builder, including wages, amounting to at least \$20 per ton.

3. A rate of interest less, by nearly one-half.

4. The difference in officer's and crew's wages, averaging from 32 to 37 per cent in favor of the foreign ship.

5. The difference in maintenance per man per day—about 27 per cent in favor of the foreigner.

These figures are official, based on reports of the commissioner of navigation and various treasury experts. The differences as will be seen are large and furnish a sufficient reason for the supremacy of the foreign ship in our carrying trade; they amply demonstrate the necessity for prompt and thorough action on the part of the United States if we are—not to save our carrying trade, for all but a remnant of it is already lost, but to regain what is rightfully ours.

Now the subsidy bill, so-called, is framed simply to equalize the differences which I have noted. It has been drawn

with great care by experts in the shipping business, assisted by counsel of eminent ability. We believe it will put the American builder and owner on a level with the foreigner so far as cost of construction and maintenance is concerned, and then he asks no favors of anyone.

Now what arguments are urged against the bill? Practically only two—one that it is class legislation, and the other that the granting of subsidies is opposed to the policy of our government. Now, Mr. Speaker, although it is true that the shipbuilder and shipowner get a direct money payment I maintain that the bill in its practical operation is directly and increasingly for the benefit of the producer,—the farmer, the manufacturer and the mechanic.

As I have said before, we have reached a point in our industrial development when supply has outrun demand; when the home market is not sufficiently large to take care of our production, and we are now compelled to look to the foreign markets for our surplus grain, cotton, ore, oil, leather and iron products. But the goods must be got to that market. Are we to depend on the foreigner, and to pay his exorbitant charges, as we have in the past? Are we to come so low as to acknowledge that although our goods are superior to those of other countries, although the markets are open to us, although we have the iron, the men and the money, we have not the brains to succeed in putting into the markets of the world the goods which we can make? Are we to put ourselves at the mercy of every foreign government, and in case of war see the very ships which we depend upon to do our carrying diverted from the channels of commerce, at the time when we most need them, or have their governments raise freight rates so that they become prohibitive? This bill admits to American register about 350,000 tons of foreign ships, but it requires the owners of these ships to build an equal amount of tonnage before the ships so admitted can participate in the bounty. What does that mean? It means, within 10 years, an expenditure of about \$50,000,000 in American shipyards. To build that amount of tonnage means to double the present capacity of our yards, and to increase the number of mechanics in those yards by thousands, and it would create an industry of incalculable value, both in time of peace and time of war. It would mean a decisive reduction of freight rates on every vessel sailing from an American port, and no argument is needed to see how direct and valuable an aid such a reduction would be to every producer and shipper. So I maintain, Mr. Speaker, that every man in this country has a personal interest in this bill, that according to his capacity and his business it will be a direct and lasting benefit to him.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, I admit that, in principle, this bill is not an innovation upon our policy of government. It is simply applying the principle of protection to an industry which has no protec-

tion, and to an industry upon which every other industry, whether mechanical or agricultural, is dependent to a greater or lesser degree. How have we built up our great manufacturing industries? Not by making them money payments, it is true, but by making a protective, and, in some cases, a prohibitive tariff rate. How have we built up our present enormous lake and coastwise traffic? By absolutely shutting out foreign competition of every kind, and in no other way. Suppose for a moment that it were possible, and feasible, to apply such legislation to our foreign trade. No man's imagination is great enough to comprehend or conceive the enormous capital which would flow to this channel, the number of men who would find employment in our shipyards, the wages paid, the tremendous stimulation which would follow in every branch of business. But how little, in comparison, does this bill propose. In the first place a nominal payment of \$9,000,000 per year for a term of 10 years. But from this sum is to be deducted the amount paid for carrying the mails, about \$1,500,000, leaving the actual cost, to the government, at \$7,500,000. Furthermore, this limit, under the provisions of the bill, will not be reached for about five years, and in the succeeding five years, it cannot exceed the fixed amount of \$9,000,000. As the number of participating ships increases, the bounty per ship decreases; and the foreign-built ships admitted to our registry under this bill receive but 50 per cent. of the amount paid to the American-built vessel. Surely if any aid be given this is little enough, and if, in the opinion of men qualified to know it is sufficient to accomplish the end aimed at, every consideration of business prudence and national welfare imperatively demands that it be granted and at once.

But, Mr. Speaker, there are other results which will flow from the enactment of this bill, incidental but none the less beneficial to the country.

It gives a bounty of \$2 per gross ton on fishing vessels, and to each American sailor on a fishing vessel \$1 per month for the time necessarily employed in the voyage of such a vessel. It takes about \$170,000 per year to pay this bounty, but I fancy no member of this House will question its advisability. During all our history the fishing fleet has been the great nursery and training school for sailors of the United States' navy. From the days of the Revolution, when Gen. Knox paid his memorable tribute to the fishermen of Marblehead, the fishing fleets of New England have furnished the flower of our navy, and made the American sailor the superior of any in the world.

In this connection it is well to remember that we have been subsidizing the fishermen not of the United States, but of Canada, for many years. In 1878 we paid Canada the Halifax award of \$5,500,000, and she immediately devoted it to fishing bounties. From 1882 to 1897, inclusive, she expended for this purpose \$2,521,909, and under the bonding laws of the United States they have equal privileges with

us in shipping from our ports to foreign countries. So that, while refusing aid to our own citizens in the fishing business, we have, in fact, subsidized the provincial fishermen and assisted them in monopolizing our market.

Mr. Speaker, we are building a great navy, whose ships for power, speed, excellence of material and thoroughness of construction, challenge the admiration of the world. But we have not sufficient men to form their crews. There is not, today, in the North Atlantic squadron a single ship which is not under-manned, and many of the best vessels of the navy are laid up in the navy yards because it is utterly impossible to get crews for them. The number of foreign seamen on these vessels is steadily increasing, and the number of native Americans as steadily decreasing. Shall we place ourselves in the humiliating and perhaps disastrous condition of having our naval vessels manned in time of war by foreigners, or shall we grant this aid and encouragement to our fishermen that their numbers and efficiency may increase, and the proud traditions of the American navy be upheld by worthy sons of valiant fathers?

We not long since engaged in a war with a fourth-class European power, and to find transports and coalers we went into an unseemly hustle all over Europe, and put ourselves at the mercy of every grasping ship-broker in England and on the continent. Money was no object—the vessels we must have, and we bought everything from a war vessel to a Boston ferry boat at exorbitant rates, but counted not the cost so long as we got ships. The significance of that warning should not be forgotten. Had we been at war with a first-class power we would have been utterly unable to procure the vessels at any price. But had this bill been enacted 10 years ago there can be no doubt but that we would have had at our command ample naval auxiliaries of all kinds.

Mr. Speaker, I have only very briefly and imperfectly sketched some of the salient points and beneficial results of this measure. But I venture to say that no measure before Congress for a decade has had such a direct and vital bearing upon the future of this State, as this. It means increased shipyards, more mechanics, larger wages; it means that our fishermen and sailors will find remunerative employment; that our share of the merchant marine will find profitable employment and the days when Maine ships and sailors sailed every ocean will return. And I trust, Mr. Speaker, that the Legislature of this State, true to the motto of the State, will lead in urging upon Congress the passage of this important measure, the product, in no small degree, of the brain and the statesmanship of our honored senator, William P. Frye. (Applause).

On motion of Mr. Maddocks, the rules were then suspended, the resolve received

its two several readings and was passed to be engrossed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Shaw, from the committee on interior waters, reported ought not to pass on bill, an act to incorporate the West Branch Driving and Reservoir Dam Company.

Mr. Bodwell, from the committee on taxation, reported ought not to pass on bill, an act relating to the taxation of certain deposits in savings banks and trust companies.

Mr. Chase, from the committee on the judiciary, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title bill, an act to amend the charter of the city of Portland.

Mr. Fellows, from the committee on legal affairs, on petition reported bill, an act to amend the charter of the Northport Wesleyan Grove Campmeeting Association.

Mr. Allen, from same committee, reported ought to pass on bill, an act additional to and amendatory of Chapter 625 of the Private and Special Acts of 1893, entitled an act to establish a board of police of the city of Biddeford, as amended by Chapter 60 of the Private and Special Acts of 1895, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a board of police of the city of Biddeford, approved March 28, 1893.

Mr. Page, from the committee on financial affairs, reported ought to pass on resolve in favor of Melinda B. Davis, admx.

Mr. Hyde, from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of the King's Daughters Home of Bangor.

Mr. Skidmore from the committee on claims reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, resolve in favor of Cyrenus B. Downs of Winterport, in the county of Waldo.

Mr. Porter, from the committee on insane hospital, reported ought to pass on resolve, in favor of the Maine Insane hospital.

The reports were accepted and bills and resolves ordered printed under joint rules.

READ AND ASSIGNED.

Bill, an act to amend Section 9 of Chapter 106 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the draft of jurors.

Bill, an act to increase the authority of the judge of probate in Kennebec county for a certain purpose.

Bill, an act to authorize the town of Roque Bluffs to maintain a wharf.

Bill, an act relating to Sheridan Plantation.

Resolve in favor of the Maine School for the Deaf.

Resolve in favor of the Central Maine General Hospital.

PASSED TO BE ENGROSSED.

Bill, an act in relation to disorderly conduct and evasion of fares on street railroads, steamboats and ferries.

Bill, an act additional to Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes, relating to insurance.

Bill, an act additional to Chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to railroads.

Bill, an act to amend Chapter 204 of the Public Laws of 1856, in relation to the municipal court for the city of Portland.

Bill, an act to prohibit winter fishing in Great Watchic pond, and regulating the time for fishing in the tributaries of the same.

Bill, an act to amend Chapter 172 of the Private and Special Laws of 1891, relating to the consolidation of certain railroad corporations.

Bill, an act in relation to the taxation of street railroad companies.

Bill, an act to prevent the throwing of sawdust, and other refuse stuff into the waters of McGraw, Ellis, East, North, Great, Long, Little or Snow ponds, or either of their tributaries, situated partly in Kennebec and partly in Somerset counties.

Bill, an act in relation to the compensation of the sheriff of the county of Oxford, establishing a salary.

Bill, an act to extend the charter of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Bill, an act to amend Section 5 of Chapter 96 of the Private and Special Laws of 1899, and to authorize the Van Buren Water Company to increase the amount of its mortgage bonds.

Bill, an act to prohibit bair fishing, so-called, in Seven ponds, Seven ponds stream, Little Kennebago lake and the outlet of the same to the dam at the head of Kennebago Falls, and the outlet of Kennebago lake.

Bill, an act fixing the amount of allowance for clerk hire in the office of the adjutant general.

Was reported from same committee, and pending third reading, tabled, on motion of Mr. Coffin of Freeport, and Wednesday, February 27, assigned for its consideration.

Resolve in favor of Allagash road.

Resolve in favor of repairing the road between Patten and Grand lake.

Resolve in favor of road in Perkins plantation.

PASSED TO BE ENACTED.

Bill, an act authorizing the city, of Lewiston to accept donations of money and property to establish and maintain a free public library in Lewiston, and to accept conveyances of land for a site therefor.

An act to amend Section 55 of Chapter 6 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 235 of the Public Laws of the year 1893, relating to taxation of express companies.

FINALLY PASSED.

Resolve in favor of the Maine State library.

Resolve authorizing the compilation and publication of the sea and shore fisheries laws of the State of Maine.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The special assignment at this hour was bill relating to academies.

Mr. Gardner of Patten, offered amendment A, to amend Section 1 by substituting in line 15 the word "seven" for the word "ten;" by substituting in line 20 the word "fifteen" for the word "twenty;" also to amend Section 5 by substituting in line 6 the word "fifty" for the word "sixty;" also to amend Section 1, line 22, by adding after the word "teachers" the words "or a standard grade commercial course of two years;" and by substituting in line 25 the word "thirty" for the word "forty."

Mr. WALKER of Starks: Mr. Speaker, I trust that the amendments offered by the gentleman from Patten will not be accepted by this House as I am fearful if they are it may endanger the passage of the bill here and later in the Senate.

There was a full and impartial public hearing on the subject matter con-

tained in this bill before the committee on education. Many of the leading educators of our State were present and presented their views. The academies were well represented by able men deeply interested in their schools, the academy at Patten being represented by the gentleman who now offers the amendments. There was also present representatives of other educational institutions in our State who offered much valuable advice about the subject. The matter was thoroughly and ably discussed. The speakers were almost unanimous in hoping that some general bill might be passed, thus preventing a repetition of the unseemly log rolling which has occurred in the past when special appropriations have been asked for, and placing the academies on a permanent basis so that the trustees, teachers and students of the schools may know what to expect. We also had the recommendations of our Governor when he said in his inaugural address:

"The special appropriations made for the academies and seminaries lapse with the present year; and if these appropriations are to be continued, I am inclined to the opinion that they should be made permanent under certain definite restrictions. Under existing circumstances a school having a zealous and skillful advocate in the Legislature may be able to secure a liberal appropriation in excess of its actual requirements; while another, equally worthy but less fortunate, must be content with a comparatively small amount. The grade of the school maintained and the number of pupils receiving instruction should always be considered, and I doubt the wisdom of assisting in maintaining an academy in a section of the State where High schools of a high grade are provided. It is an injustice to the State the amount appropriated in increasing their endowment instead of providing more and better instruction to the pupils who attend them; and under no circumstances should the sum appropriated for such institutions be taken from the fund provided for the common schools."

The measure was considered in executive session of the committee not

hastily, but very carefully and deliberately. Section by section was gone over, thoroughly discussed. Each point in the bill was taken up, carefully considered and passed upon. We fully recognized the fact that this was a very important measure which should not be hastily considered. It was therefore, several days that we were wrestling with the matter. When we finally voted to report the bill there were present every member of the committee save one, and he a member of the Senate who had been detained at home for several weeks by sickness. It was unanimously reported in the Senate and passed that body without the slightest opposition. Now, gentlemen, the full public hearing which was held. The careful consideration of the subject given by the committee the unanimous report made and the passage of the bill in the Senate without opposition should give the measure some prestige here.

Let us now consider for a moment the parts of the bill which the gentleman from Patten desires to amend. The bill provides that the State shall pay to the legal representatives of an academy the sum of \$500 if said academy maintains an English course of study as prescribed by the educational department of our State; has an average attendance during the year preceding of over 30 students and an attendance during the year in which payment is made of at least ten students from outside the municipality or jurisdiction in which said school is located and contributes towards the support and maintenance of said school a sum equal to the amount received from the State and certain other features which you will see by reading the bill. If the State is to pay to an academy \$500 annually, is it unreasonable for the State to make these requirements? It seems to me that the requirements are reasonably low rather than unreasonably high. If there are not over 30 students of High school standard in an academy it would indicate that the standing of the school in the community is either very low or that school is serving a very limited section of country in which there is a small number of students. The next

part of the bill which he attacks is that which provides that the State will pay \$750 provided the academy in addition to an English course has a college preparatory course in which there are 12 students—has an average attendance of over 60 students, and that at least 20 students shall be from outside the municipality or jurisdiction in which said school is located, and the other requirements if the \$500 class. Can any gentleman for a minute think that these restrictions are unreasonably high, prohibitive in their effect? I think not. I believe they are reasonably low. If there is an academy that will receive \$500 under this bill and said academy wants to receive \$250 more but cannot on account of the small attendance, there is something for the teachers, trustees, graduates, in fact all friends of the school, to do that the attendance may meet the requirements of the \$750 class. This bill makes the school more efficient to the entire section of country in which it is located a result which is truly commendable. There is but one other class provided by the bill, viz: the \$1000 class. In this class there shall be in addition to the English course and college preparatory course, a normal training course for teachers. The foreign attendance in the class must be at least 40 students. The State is now paying for the average cost of educating the students in the normal schools a little more than \$60 yearly. The average cost to the State in our common schools in 1890 was \$5.30, while the average cost in the academies is about \$8. The State paying approximately \$20,000 to academies and the number of students in said academies being about 2500. Under this bill the total amount will probably be about the same. I have been looking over the returns made to the superintendent of public schools by the academy which the gentleman from Patten represents. I find that in the school year 1900 Patten Academy had available for school purposes and the sources from which the came, the following sums:

Special appropriation by the State,	\$750.00
Free High school money paid by the State	250.00
Free High school money paid by the town	250.00

Invested funds	324.00
Tuition	93.00
Gifts	10.03
Whole amount	\$1,677.00
Their expenditures during the same time were:	
Teachers' salaries	\$938.00
Janitor's services	163.00
Books, appliances, etc.	31.00
Repairs	57.00
Other purposes	529.00
Whole amount	\$1,718.00

In other words, Patten academy received from the State in the school year \$1900 \$62 more than they paid for instruction, and their total income from the State and other sources exceeded the total expenditures by \$488, save this item of \$529 for other purposes. The financial affairs of Patten academy have been so skillfully managed that the State has been paying the major part of the bills—\$250 free High school money and the magnificent sum of \$10 in gifts is all that the good people of Patten taxed themselves, for the entire cost of their academy in the school year 1900. (Laughter.) I do not wonder that the gentleman desired that this bill shall fail to pass as reported by the committee providing that the existing condition may be continued and another special appropriation of \$750 a year without any restrictions be given them. Now, gentlemen, I believe in our academies. They have been of great service to our State. Most of them are located in sparsely settled regions, doing a work which would not be done if they did not exist. They are the poor man's college. They are the schools which many young men and young women attend whose desire of becoming educated was not found until after their early boyhood and girlhood days were passed. They have been the bridges over which many a poor boy and girl have passed to usefulness and renown. Why are we proud of the State of Maine today. Is it because of our vast manufacturing industries and agricultural productions, our beautiful farms, villages and cities, or is it because of the men and women which Maine has produced who have made our national progress possible, have done so much toward the development of the resources of other states and in

the making of the history of our common country. It has been the policy of our State in the past to produce men and women first. Will it continue to be our policy during the 20th century? Shall we keep the lights of the worthy useful academies burning by passing this bill, thus placing them on a permanent, healthy basis, a basis that by the terms of the bill requires them to do something if they would receive anything, an idea which should be at the foundation of all educational beliefs. There are many boys and girls on the farm today, poor in material wealth but rich in the natural endowment of brain and heart, who are looking towards these academies as the doors through which they must pass if they would reach the broader fields of usefulness and success which lie beyond. Shall we give them a chance? Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I believe that this is one of the most important measures that has come before the Maine Legislature for many years, and that if it be enacted into law we shall be building better than its most enthusiastic supporters know, and that generations yet unborn will rise up and call us blessed. (Applause.)

Mr. THOMPSON of China: Mr. Speaker, I am interested in this measure, and I hope the motion to amend the bill will not prevail. I have spent 17 years as trustee and teacher in one of our small country academies and I know something about the inside as well as the outside working of it. I do not think that the question of the efficiency of academies is to be discussed at this stage, at least, of the passage of the bill. There is no bill that will pass this Legislature this winter that has received such close and careful attention from more eminent men or men able and competent to consider it than this academy bill. The 37 academies that have been receiving appropriations by the State have received about \$20,000 in the past. It was the object of this committee to do justice to the academies and at the same time not to increase the appropriations materially from the State; and this is the vital question in relations to the amendments that are proposed. It was necessary to place those figures there in order that the appropriation might be kept down.

As to the work that these academies are doing with the \$20,000 that has been raised by the State, there was very nearly \$100,000 last year raised by these same academies. As far as economy goes, if the question was at stake as to the relative value of these academies over High schools, if the academies should be abol-

ished and the High school system should be established, it would simply mean that where you are getting \$100,000 worth of work done by these academies, you abolish them and receive \$20,000 and the schools must raise the whole \$100,000 to run them and to accomplish the same end. Now if you distribute the figures that have been placed by the committee in relation to these academies, it seems, according to those figures restricting the amounts that those academies will receive, that it will carry in the future about \$21,000 for these academies, very nearly what they have been receiving, while if we reduce the number from out of town as proposed by the amendment it will materially increase the amount that the State must pay to these academies. I hope the gentlemen of the House will seriously consider the question before voting upon it.

Mr. GARDNER of Patten: Mr. Speaker, after listening to the gentlemen who are evidently on the other side as regards this amendment, if I did not have a little inside knowledge of the history of this so-called academy bill, I might perhaps be convinced that they are correct; but after listening to my friend from Starks (Mr. Walker), who so ably defended the committee report, I am open to the suspicion and am willing to make the Yankee guess, that while he is bound by a previous arrangement to support the committee report, in fact he personally is not so urgent for all the conditions in the bill. I am also open to the suspicion that many members of that committee, in fact I am almost inclined to say the majority of them, are in the position of the mother hen with the brood of ducks—while they scratch for them, work for them and look after them, they are not exactly reconciled to them; and as I offered this amendment, it is up to me, to use a slang expression, to explain my reasons for it.

First, it seems to me that in this academy bill the cart is before the horse. The discussion seems to be not so much on the merits of the particular school to which an appropriation is to be given, as to certain conditions over which the trustees or management of the school have no certain control. It is argued by the gentleman from Starks that the element of certainty, of a permanent appropriation, is one of the strong reasons why this bill should receive a passage. I want to call attention here to a feature that they have incorporated in the bill, increasing their jurisdiction; and I will say it is my regret now that I did not have a chance on that committee to get something of a similar nature in to cover Patten Academy, and I want to, take exceptions to the statement of the gentleman from Starks that Patten is receiving so much and giving so little in return. I want to say that in that frontier town with a population of only 1200 and a valuation of less than \$400,000, we have built and equipped an academy plant at an expense of \$10,000; and if equipment and

conveniences and modern methods of doing business in the case of academies, are worth anything, we are not only giving what the town votes in connection with the academy appropriation and our other expenses, but we are giving to the maintenance of that academy an equipment which cost that town annually, interest and repairs, over \$600. But I say, when you make it incumbent upon the trustees or management of any school to be obliged to go outside their limits and secure an arbitrary number of pupils to attend that school, I believe it is policy to make that number so small that there will be no chance that by accident or design or any reason it will be impossible to secure the appropriation equivalent to the basis on which the school is run, and for that reason I have offered the amendment, which is but a trifling one, to substitute the word "seven" for the word "ten," in order that there may be no question, if a school is running in some small town where the average attendance is only 30—I claim 10 is too high an average of foreign attendance to be required; and it seems to me to be adding to the burdens of the trustees of any school to make it their duty to see that the surrounding country, or foreign locality, should furnish a certain amount of minor population. I will suggest that there is no particular reason for it.

You will notice in the academy bill the \$500 school must have only 30 average attendance and a foreign attendance of 10. When they increase to the next grade, the \$750 school, which comes nearer being a real academy and the poor man's college, so called, it increases the conditions, not only adding the preparatory college course, but they require the second grade of school to have not only an average attendance of 60 instead of 30, and they oblige that town to secure a foreign attendance of 20. I think it is unfair and unjust to cripple in a way the best grade of our academies, namely, the academy in the frontier sections, the country town, which is in fact and reality an academy, by imposing upon them a condition over which they have no control, and obliging them to go out and by personal solicitation get pupils from surrounding sections who are not prepared and not fitted to enter an academy, or else to lower the grade of that school in order that grammar school students may enter as academic students. In the case of Patten Academy, we must either reduce the grade of our school and run a combination school for students in all degrees of preparation, or else we must be relieved from these arbitrary conditions. I claim that the grade of a school is the main thing. The element of foreign attendance is uncertain, and you cannot tell until you have had your examinations, on the application of 30, whether 20 of them could go into that school.

I also say that this bill in fact, on account of this foreign attendance condition, offers a premium to the academy to locate in the smaller towns. If the acad-

emy in Patten were moved a quarter of a mile to the east we could meet all requirements. If you offer a premium for the schools to locate in the smaller towns you necessarily cripple the equipment, because small towns cannot maintain the equipment that the large towns can. There are several cases in this State where a large town is composed of two or two and a half townships, when if they were composed of one ordinary township they would have all this surrounding country to call foreign territory and from which they can get their foreign attendance. Why should the foreign attendance have the school and you pay for the teachers and give the equipment? Why should foreign attendance be the prerequisite and the essential thing on which we should receive an appropriation? I am going to leave it to the judgment of this House to say whether arbitrary conditions should prevail in order to pass a bill which 10 men have reported, because it was in the nature of a compromise in order to get a unanimous report. I believe if these arbitrary conditions should prevail it would be to the detriment of the best interests of the academy system; and I believe it is the opinion of all those properly interested in education, that, dollar for dollar, there are no sums spent for education which yield so much returns as do the academy appropriations. I am utterly and bitterly opposed to any bill or movement which will cut down the amount of money which the State of Maine spends in aiding the academies in this State; and I ask the members of this House to support this amendment in fairness and in justice.

Mr. WALLS of Vinalhaven: Mr. Speaker, this academy bill seems to be attracting considerable attention. As I understand it, it is the policy of this State to furnish the common schools. The next step was to encourage free High schools. And they have endowed these academies. Now I am a Free High school man, but I do not believe in fighting against the academies. This bill was drawn for this purpose, that all worthy academies should receive something. There is a point which the gentleman from Patten (Mr. Gardner) has not touched upon, and it is one which I think covers his trouble. This bill requires a town to furnish an equal amount as the State furnishes. Probably that is the point that troubles the gentleman more than anything else. If we are going to maintain an academy, let it do enough so it can be an academy, and the smallest number here, the \$500 appropriation, is light enough. If they cannot maintain an academy with those limits, let them adopt a free High school. My town raises \$950 and adds to that \$250 from the State and supports a free High school, and we are proud of it. We will put our free High school against any academy that will come under the \$500 appropriation in this State. I think it is a correct principle that the people who receive the blessings of schools and of academies, should contribute. This idea

of the State taking the responsibility of nearly the whole thing and allowing them to use the money received from the State for a sinking fund or a building fund, which has been done in this State, is entirely wrong and we want to put the State where the academies shall stand on their own bottom, and where they shall do their part of the work and not be wholly dependent on the State. The meanest thing which this Legislature has had to deal with in the past is all these academies coming up individually for appropriations. The committee wished to arrange it so these academies which come in the list here shall receive their amounts and attend to their business, and in the future the Legislature will not be troubled with this general scramble on the part of the academies for appropriations.

Mr. BENNETT of Hollis: Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to say anything that can be construed as in opposition to our system of common schools. I believe in the common school and in the High school. That is the position I take here, this morning, and I do not wish in anything I say to have it understood that I wish to do them any harm. Two years ago you who were here know what a strife we had over this academy business. They came here to get an appropriation of \$500, \$700 and \$1000, they came to the treasury here and got their money and walked home with it and spent it just as they pleased without being responsible to anybody or anything; and it has gone at such a rate that we have got now 40 academies in the State of Maine that are preying upon the treasury of the State. Now I say, and I agree with the others who believe in these academies, that if they are going to have these appropriations, they should take them and do it under a general law, not keep passing these general acts giving this one a certain amount and that one, but let them know just what they are going to have; and let them know that if they do certain things they can have more money and make adequate return to the State and be responsible to the State so that we shall know what they are doing with this money.

I notice in regard to this Patten academy that they have got \$528.93 "for all other purposes" in their academy, after they have paid their teachers \$938, their janitors \$162, books \$31 and repairs \$57. Now I ask, in the name of common sense, what are the other purposes of a school for which this money can be expended? I do not antagonize the Patten academy, but I want to bring this to a basis so they will know just where they are. This bill calls for about \$21,750, and we say, if we give this money to these academies, you have got to do something to get it. Now we don't understand what has become of that \$500, and other money which has gone in other academies in the same way. We propose to shut that business all off, and if you get any money for these academies you

must make an adequate return to the State. I ask if there is anything inconsistent in asking a town that receives \$500 to give its education to 10 students from other towns? And so in the next class, 20 students from outside where they receive \$750. I do not see anything inconsistent in that. I want to say that we started in the committee with these figures much larger. We had a hearing and we consulted everybody that knew anything about these academies, and we worked night and day; and you can see by the looks of us that we are about all worn out (Laughter) and it is on account of these academies. (Laughter). If these academies are going to do something that is worthy of this money, I think this Legislature is willing to give it. (After a pause). I had a few notes here to speak from but I guess I have lost them. (Laughter).

Mr. KNOWLTON of Farmington: Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the efforts which have been made by the committee on education to frame a general bill which should meet the requirements of the several academies of this State. I do not desire to attack this bill with any hope of killing it, for I do not desire to do so. I do feel, however, that in the second and third grades the number of the average attendance from outside the town in which the academy is located is too high, owing to the conditions over which the academy and the trustees and managers of the academies have no control. There is one part of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Patten (Mr. Gardner) which has not, up to this time, been spoken of, and one which I believe is of importance, and that is the amendment inserting after the word "teachers," "or a commercial course of standard grade of two years." Now in the third grade this bill provides that an academy should maintain an English course, that it should maintain a college preparatory course, and a training course for teachers. Now, gentlemen, we have in our State schools which are especially instituted for the training of teachers. Those schools are at the present time of ample capacity to accommodate all the scholars who wish to obtain a special training to fit them for the avocation of teachers; and it seems to me that if in place of that they were to say "or a commercial course of standard grade," it would much more nearly meet the demands of the locality in which these academies are located. Now the class of pupils which attend our training schools for teachers is largely young ladies. The proportion of young men is very small. Now there are through the rural communities where these academies are located large numbers of boys who do not particularly desire, or cannot afford the time, to take a college preparatory course. They do not intend to fit themselves for teachers; and if we had a commercial course connected with those academies instead of this training school for teachers, it would be much better for those boys. I deem

this to be one of the most important parts of the amendment which has been offered. Gentlemen, I hope you will consider this matter well, and that the amendment, in some form, may prevail.

Mr. GILMORE of Turner: Mr. Speaker, the purpose of the committee in framing this bill has been to provide for assistance to the worthy academies of the State, and to make that assistance definite and certain. Whether or not an academy is worthy of State aid, depends upon the kind of service that it renders and the number who are benefited by that service. I believe that even a casual examination of these academies, as to their locations, roll of attendance, and grade of institution, will lead to the conclusion that there are many of these institutions that are worthy of the State's assistance, both from the standpoint of grade of work done and the extent of their patronage. There are at present 37 academies receiving assistance from the State. Of the 37 academies in question, but four are located in municipalities of more than 5000 inhabitants; six in towns of less than 3000 and more than 2000 inhabitants; 20 in towns of less than 2000 and more than 1000 inhabitants; seven in towns of less than 1000 people. Thus, all but four of the academies now receiving special aid from the State, are located in what may be termed "rural communities," and 26 of these in towns having less than 2000 inhabitants each. That the average Maine town of 2000 inhabitants or less is unable to maintain a Free High school of standard grade, is a proposition that requires no elaboration from me. Gould Academy has practically a permanent fund. In a majority of cases the academy is the center of a group of towns, no one of which is able to maintain a secondary school of standard grade. To illustrate, take the case of Gould Academy at Bethel. Here is a school having in attendance pupils at present from 16 towns, no one of which maintains a standard Free High school. In fact, from the last report of the State superintendent of public schools, it is found that the total sum expended in these 16 towns for the maintenance of Free High schools in the year 1899, was \$210. Take away the assistance of the State and the doors of that academy will close and this group of towns be deprived of all means of secondary education. Hence, I believe it is easily demonstrable from the mere fact of location alone, that these academies are worthy of the State's assistance. The attendance of these academies for 1900, is a little more than 2700 students. That the grade of instruction in these academies is standard, can easily be seen from the fact that of the 1933 students who have entered the colleges of Maine in the last five years, 433, or nearly one-half, have come from the academies. And I believe that under the provisions of this bill, the grade will be even higher than at present. Section 1 provides that the total amount received from the State must be expended for instruction in the year: in

which payment is made and a like amount raised from other sources shall be expended for instruction or maintenance.

The amount paid by the State of Maine for the benefit of its academies in the year 1900, is \$21,100. The amount annually paid by the State to the University of Maine is \$20,000. The attendance, 350. Far be it from my desire to criticize in any degree the wisdom of the State's beneficence to her university; but the comparison is just. Twenty-one thousand dollars for the benefit of 2700, or \$20,000 for the benefit of 350. The provision of this bill requiring the attendance of students who are residents of other municipalities than the one in which the academy is located, was deemed necessary by the committee, in order to distinguish the academy from the Free High school. That academy has a right to an existence which is furnishing secondary education of standard grade, not only to the citizens of the town in which it is located, but to the citizens of other towns as well.

The Normal schools of Maine are doing commendable work, but the number of their graduates is not sufficient to meet the demand for trained teachers. Several of the academies have already established normal departments, and under the provisions of this bill others will be encouraged to do so.

The century just closed has been by far the most remarkable of all time. On this Western hemisphere, we have seen the development of a nation in wealth, industry and population, unparalleled in the annals of history. We have seen a weak and struggling republic develop into the mightiest commercial and industrial nation on earth. Side by side, ay, even in advance of this tremendous growth in commerce and in industry, we have seen the development of a public school system, which in efficiency and liberality, has never been surpassed. From the little red schoolhouse of the sparsely settled community, and the occasional institution for higher education, of the early part of that century, we have seen the development of a school system so complete, that, today, even in the remotest hamlet, the child from the humblest home may obtain a moderate educational preparation for his life work. We see, today, nearly every municipality maintaining a High school or academy, and scores of colleges and technical schools scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country. The student wishing to delve deep into the most profound fields of knowledge, has no longer to journey to the Old World, for East and West, North and South, in our own land, have been founded through the great generosity of our wealthy men, institutions that rival the most renowned universities of Germany, France or England. And in the closing days of that 19th century, we beheld the spectacle of a benevolent nation reaching out its hands to the farthest isles of the sea, giving freely of its blood and sinew and treasure that a poor, be-

nighted people might be lifted from the depths of ignorance, break the bonds of superstition and stand forth in the full glory of an enlightened Christian people. Such, in brief, has been the educational history of the United States for the 19th century. The State of Maine has played a prominent part in the making of that history, and has ever been found in the very vanguard of intellectual progress and development. The place filled by the academies of Maine in her school system has been a most important one. Before the advent of the Free High school, they were the only local means for obtaining a secondary education, and were the veritable connecting link between the common schools and colleges. Many of these institutions founded during the early days of the last century, have become venerable in years, and they number on the rolls of their graduates the honored names of those great men, who have given to the State of Maine her reputation of the production of giant intellects. Those old academies of Maine have been the source of inspiration to many a humble youth, and his stepping stone to a life broader and vastly more useful than the circumstances of his lowly birth would warrant. Many a youth reared on a rough hillside farm of our interior or in a fisher's hut on our rockbound coast, has been enabled through the encouragement and mental discipline received within the walls of one of those timehonored institutions, to enter upon a career that has been an honor not only to himself but to his State and nation as well. The academy gave him the opportunity to make the most of the best that was in him. Never before in the history of the world has a liberal education stood for so much as it stands for, today. It will stand for more, tomorrow. As the progress of the world goes on, greater and greater will become the demand for technical and professional education; broader and broader will grow the chasm that separates the educated from the illiterate.

This Legislature can ill afford to deprive the State of Maine of the services of these institutions that have done so much to place her in her present honored position in the sisterhood of states. Refuse to grant to these academies the assistance which they so much desire, and their doors will close, their lights go out forever. (Applause).

Mr. CHASE of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of offering an amendment. A member of the committee has suggested in his remarks one thing in connection with this bill which it seems to me is exceedingly important, and that is that there should be some provision in this bill by which the trustees and officers of the academies receiving aid under the bill, should be obliged to render some account of the expenditures of this money. There is nothing whatever in the bill which obliges academies to render an itemized account. Certainly, if we are to establish a system of State aid for these academies, the

State should be entitled to know, and is entitled to know, how this money is expended. I therefore, after consultation with some members of this committee, desire to offer the following amendment: Amend Section 7 by adding, after the word "act" in the second line, the words "shall annually on or before the first day of January in each year render to the educational department an itemized account of all the moneys received and expended during the preceding year, and." Also by adding, after the word "such" in the second line, the word "further." So that the section as amended shall read, "The officers and teachers of every academy receiving money from the State under this act shall annually on or before the first day of January in each year render to the educational department an itemized account of all the moneys received and expended during the preceding year, and shall make such further report to the said educational department as may from time to time be required."

The question being on the adoption of amendment A offered by Mr. Gardner of Patten,

The amendment was lost.

The question being on the adoption of amendment B offered by Mr. Chase of Portland,

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. GARDNER of Patten: I offer amendment C, which in fact and substance puts Patten Academy where it belongs, where, last session, the committee decided it belonged, and which instead of dragging us back to the \$500 class, leaves us in the \$750 class to which we are entitled to belong—amend Section 1 by substituting the word "fifteen" for "twenty," and Section 5 substituting the word "fifty" for the word "sixty." I will say that so far as I know that only affects Patten Academy. I submit the amendment.

The question being on the adoption of amendment C,

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Bennett of Hollis, moved to amend the title of the bill by adding after the word "academies" the words "or seminaries and institutes"; and by adding after the word "academies" wherever it occurs in the bill the same words.

The question being on the adoption of this amendment B,

The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Walker of Starks, the rules were suspended, the bill was read the third time and was passed to be engrossed as amended.

MAINE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Resolve in favor of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary came up as a special assignment.

The pending question was the indefinite postponement of the resolve.

(The speech of Mr. Haskell of Windham, in favor of the motion, will appear in the next issue.)

Mr. CARLETON of Winthrop: I live in a section which is far enough removed

from the local feeling which evidently prevails to some extent, judging from the extraordinary charges which the gentleman from Windham (Mr. Haskell) has made against this institution. But everybody in Portland is not of his way of thinking. I have here an extract from one of the leading newspapers of the State of Maine, the Portland Evening Express, warmly championing the cause of this institution. I have had the misfortune to have some personal experience in connection with this institution for months and months at a time, and I am unwilling that these broad charges of the gentleman from Windham shall go unchallenged upon the floor of this House. Manifestly, the time and occasion is not now, owing to the lateness of the hour, that this matter may be thoroughly ventilated and fully understood by the members of this House, and I therefore move that we lay this matter upon the table and that it be assigned for Tuesday of next week.

Mr. BEAL of Bangor: I would ask the gentleman from Winthrop if he will not allow me to have it resubmitted to the committee, as it is unfair to the committee who passed upon this when no one appeared against it and no one said one word; and I consider it almost an insult to the committee to have this brought up in this way in this House and handled in the way it is.

Mr. CARLETON: I am entirely willing that it may be committed to the committee and that this matter may be fully understood and that these remarkable charges may be ventilated; and if there is truth in them the people of this State went to know it, if there is no truth in them and it is the result of feuds between physicians, it is due to the people of this State to know that also.

Mr. BEAL: I move that it be recommended to the committee that they may advertise a hearing.

Mr. COOK of Vassalboro: I think an institution like that should be like Caesar's wife, above suspicion, (applause), and I hope that the gentleman from Windham (Mr. Haskell) will insist on the indefinite postponement of the resolve, and this House will sustain it. (Applause.)

Mr. CHASE of Portland: I desire to say one word. It seems to me that this is a matter in which there should be fair play, not only to this institution but to the committee on financial affairs. This House is too large a body to investigate such charges as those. I hope that the motion of the gentleman from Bangor (Mr. Beal) will prevail. It seems to me that charges of so grave a character should be supported by evidence before they are accepted as true. If they are not true, then the friends of this institution should have an opportunity to be heard and to furnish evidence. If they are true, the gentleman who has made the charges can have no objection to submit evidence of their truth. I trust that in the interests of justice and fair play the House will not be stampeded into a vote

upon this matter without a full and fair knowledge of the facts and without their having been investigated by a committee of this House.

Mr. RANDALL of Portland: As the member who introduced the resolve, I wish to say that had the charges made by the gentleman from Windham been true it seems to me that some of us in Portland would have heard of it before coming here. I hope the motion to recommit the resolve to the committee will prevail and that we can have a fair hearing on this matter.

Mr. CARLETON: I wish to appeal to the sense of fairness of every member of this House. We would not treat the meanest criminal in a police court in this State in such a manner, condemn him without a hearing, without a trial, and pass judgment upon him and sentence him in the manner that is proposed by the gentleman from Windham and the gentleman from Vassalboro to treat this great institution of the State of Maine. Some of the trustees of this institution are the peers of any man and their honor has been put in question here by this remarkable series of charges that have been made. I say it is due to the dignity of this House, it is due to the dignity of the people of the State of Maine, it is due to those men who are behind that institution as trustees, who have given liberally of their money to build it up, that this matter should have a fair and full investigation and that it shall not be stamped in the way which has been undertaken to be done here, today.

Mr. RANDALL: The president of that corporation is John F. Hill, the honored and distinguished Governor of this State, and I say it is due to the Governor of this State that this be recommitted to the committee, so if anything is wrong in this institution Governor Hill may know it and can take his name off from the corporation.

Mr. COOK: Outside of these grave charges to which the gentleman from Windham refers, evidence has been given here to show that the institution has money enough, that it has all this fund that it don't know what to do with, which is not invested yet, and there are plenty of institutions that haven't so much money that they don't know what to do with it, and there is the Maine General Hospital right there, an institution which covers the same ground and is an honored institution, worthy of more money than we are giving it, today, and I would vote at any time for an increase of their aid; and it is on those principles of their having money enough that I think this resolve ought to be turned down here and now.

Mr. RANDALL: In regard to the Farrington fund, the gentleman from Windham is in error. The hospital receives an-

nuary but half the interest of that fund. Last year the expense of carrying on the institution was \$25,000. Without the appropriation from the State the hospital would show a deficit of \$5000 last year.

The question being on the motion to recommit the resolve to the committee on financial affairs,

The motion was agreed to.
On motion of Mr. Libbey of South Berwick,
Adjourned.