

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the  
**LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY**  
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library  
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied  
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

8102  
Personal



LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

Seventieth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

---

1901.

**HOUSE.**

February 27th, 1901.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Livingstone of Augusta.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

The following Senate bills and resolves were read and assigned:

On motion of Br. Burleigh of Aroostook, this bill was laid on the table.

An act to authorize telephone, telegraph, electric light, heat and power companies to place their wires under the surface of public ways.

An act relating to the Malison Power Co.

An act to incorporate the Sandy Stream Dam and Improvement Co.

An act to incorporate the Bridgton Water Co.

An act to amend Chapter 266 of the Public Laws of 1893, as amended by Chapter 128 of the Public Laws of 1899 relating to the militia.

An act to prohibit fishing in Pleasant pond and its inlets situated in Sumner, Oxford county.

An act to extend the charter of the Winn Water and Power Co.

Resolve in aid of navigation on Moosehead lake.

On motion of Mr. Foster of Oakland, this resolve was laid on the table for printing statement of facts.

A communication was received from the State treasurer transmitting a statement of appropriations already made and now pending for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902, in compliance with the order of the Legislature under date of February 22.

On motion of Mr. Parkhurst of Bangor, the communication was laid on the table to be printed.

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

**JUDICIARY.**

By Mr. Powers of Fort Fairfield—Bill, an act establishing penalties for the use of public funds by public officers for any purposes not authorized by law.

Also, bill, an act to amend Section 6, Chapter 67 of the Revised Statutes relating to the appointment of guardians.

Also, Bill, an act to provide for the recording of documents of unorganized places.

By Mr. Foster of Oakland—Bill, an act to enlarge the power of the Oakland Electric Company.

By Mr. Dunn of Orono—Bill, an act to legalize the organization of the Bangor Kindergarten Association and authorizing it to convey real estate.

**LEGAL AFFAIRS.**

By Mr. McDougall of Boothbay—Remonstrance of George L. Welt and 21 others, tax-payers and citizens of Waldoboro, against granting water charter to Waldoboro Water and Electric Light and Power Company.

By Mr. Jackson of Jefferson—Remonstrance of M. M. Richards and 35 others of Waldoboro against same.

By Mr. Maddocks of Boothbay Harbor—Remonstrance of J. Tyler Gay and 71 others of Waldoboro against same.

**FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.**

By Mr. Dunn of Orono—Resolve in favor legislative committee and members Senate and House authorized to visit University of Maine.

By Mr. Beal of Bangor—Resolve authorizing a temporary loan for war purposes for the year 1902.

Also, Resolve authorizing a temporary loan for 1902.

**EDUCATION.**

By Mr. Gilmore of Turner—Resolve in favor of summer training schools for teachers and the distribution of educational documents.

**CLAIMS.**

By Mr. Putnam of Houlton—Resolve in favor of Sigmund Newhouse. (Received under suspension of the rules).

**TEMPERANCE.**

By Mr. Coffin of Freeport—Remonstrance of H. M. Cushing and 100 others, citizens of Freeport, against re-submission.

**TAXATION.**

By Mr. Haskell of Windham—Bill, an act to encourage the raising of cattle and the development of the farming industries of Maine.

By Mr. Farnsworth of Pembroke—Bill, an act to provide revenue for the State by charging a fair compensation

for the use of the lakes, ponds and rivers of the State for log driving and for other purposes.

#### SALARIES.

By Mr. Gardner of Patten—Bill, an act to increase the pay of the members of the Maine Legislature and to prohibit the use of railroad passes or other free transportation on any railroad in the State by members of the Legislature.

#### RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS AND EXPRESSES.

Mr. Haskell of Windham, presented bill, an act authorizing and empowering the register of deeds for the county of Cumberland to make a true copy of contents of Volume 1 of the Cumberland county record of deeds and to certify that it is a true copy of said record.

On motion of Mr. Haskell, the rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed.

#### PENOBSCOT COUNTY DELEGATION.

By Mr. Briggs of Hudson—Remonstrance of W. T. Kingsbury and 25 others of Bradford against the building of a court house in Penobscot county.

By Mr. Dunn of Orono—Petition of Josiah Crosby and four others of Dexter, that the commissioners of Penobscot county may be authorized to erect a court house.

#### SAGADAHOC COUNTY DELEGATION.

By Mr. Moulton of Bowdoinham—Remonstrance of Alonzo Purrinton and 21 others, citizens of Bowdoin, against the county of Sagadahoc issuing bonds for the purpose of building a jail.

#### YORK COUNTY DELEGATION.

By Mr. Weymouth of Biddeford—Bill, an act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 7 of the Public Laws of 1887, relating to the salary of the clerk of courts of the county of York.

#### ORDERS.

On motion of Mr. Beal of Bangor, Ordered, that the committee on financial affairs be given the use of this hall on Tuesday, March 5, at 2 P. M., for a committee hearing.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Putnam, from the committee on legal affairs, on bill, an act to amend

Chapter 27, Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 297, Public Laws of 1889, and by Chapter 258, Public Laws of 1897, reported that same be referred to the Piscataquis county delegation.

Mr. Powers, from the committee on the judiciary, reported ought to pass on bill, an act extending the jurisdiction of the Rumford Falls municipal court.

Mr. Allen, from the committee on legal affairs, reported ought not to pass on bill, an act to amend Chapter 6 of the Revised Statutes relating to sales of lands for non-payment of taxes.

Mr. Randall, from the committee on railroads, telegraphs and expresses, reported ought not to pass on bill, an act to incorporate the Higgins Beach Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Mr. Deering, from same committee, reported same on bill, an act to regulate the selling or leasing of street railroads.

Mr. Shaw, from the committee on interior waters, reported ought not to pass on bill, an act entitled an act to regulate the erecting and maintaining of booms in certain parts of the Saco river in the county of York and State of Maine.

Mr. Ballard, from the committee on ways and bridges, reported ought not to pass on resolve in favor of repairing and maintaining county roads in the town of Mariaville, in the county of Hancock.

Mr. Webb, from the committee on the judiciary, reported ought to pass on bill, an act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery.

Mr. Cook, from the committee on education, reported ought to pass on bill, an act to incorporate the trustees of Coburn Classical Institute.

Mr. Little, from the committee on railroads, telegraphs and expresses, on petition, reported bill, an act to amend the charter of the Portsmouth, Kittery and York street railway.

Mr. Randall, from the same committee, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title bill, an act in relation to railroad crossings.

Mr. Bird, from same committee, reported ought to pass on bill an act to extend the charter of the Kittery and Eliot Street Railway Co.

Mr. Cushman, from the committee on agriculture, on petition, reported a bill an act additional to Chapter 287, Public Laws of 1893.

Mr. Shaw, from the committee on interior waters, reported ought to pass on bill, an act to incorporate the Tunk River Water Power Co.

Same gentleman from same committee reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, bill, an act to authorize the erection and maintenance of dams, side dams, piers, and booms in Sandy stream, Gilman pond, and Gilman streams in the plantations of Highland and Lexington and the town of New Portland, in the county of Somerset and State of Maine, and to make improvements in said streams and ponds.

Mr. Moulton, from the committee on State lands and State roads, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title bill, an act providing for State roads and for the improvement thereof.

Mr. Hill, from the committee on claims, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title resolve in favor of Edward Bolin.

Mr. Dunn, from the committee on library, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, bill, an act to amend Chapter 22 of the Public Laws of 1899, relating to traveling libraries.

Mr. Irving, from the joint select committee on salaries, reported ought to pass on bill, an act establishing the salary of the county attorney for the county of Aroostook.

Mr. Weymouth, from the York county delegation, on bill, an act in relation to supplying the municipal court of the city of Biddeford with dockets and blanks, reported ought to pass in new draft bill, an act in relation to supplying the municipal court in the county of York with dockets and blanks.

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

#### READ AND ASSIGNED.

Bill, an act prohibiting fishing except in the ordinary method of angling with artificial flies in any of the ponds lying on Saddleback mountain or the outlet of the same flowing into Dead river pond or Rangeley lake, or any of the

tributaries emptying into said outlet, or in Salmon lake, formerly known as Gull pond, situated in Dallas plantation in Franklin county.

Bill, an act pertaining to ice fishing and to close certain tributaries to certain lakes and ponds in Oxford county.

Bill, an act to amend Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 42 of the Public Laws of 1899, relating to the fishing for black bass in the waters of this State.

Bill, an act pertaining to ice fishing in certain lakes and ponds in Kennebec county.

Bill, an act to amend Section 31 of Chapter 285 of the Public Laws of 1897, relating to a weekly close time for the taking of fish.

Bill, an act to incorporate the Union River Water Storage Co.

Bill, an act imposing a franchise tax upon sleeping and palace cars.

Bill, an act to provide for voting machines.

Was read twice. Mr. Putnam of Houlton, offered House amendment A which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Putnam the rules were suspended, bill read the third time, passed to be engrossed and was sent to the Senate.

Bill, an act to amend paragraph 3 of Section 6 of Chapter 6 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the Public Laws of 1895, relating to poll taxes.

Was read twice and tabled on motion of Mr. Carleton of Winthrop.

Bill, an act to amend Section 11 of Chapter 30 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 46 of the Public Laws of 1899.

Was read once and tabled on motion of Mr. Hodgkins of Lamoine, and Thursday, March 7, assigned for its consideration.

Resolve in favor of the State Reform school.

Was read once and tabled on motion of Mr. Littlehale of Union and Wednesday, March 6, assigned for its consideration.

#### PASSED TO BE ENGROSSED.

Bill, an act to apportion representatives to Congress.

Bill, an act authorizing the Milbridge and Cherryfield Electric Railroad Co.

to construct and operate its railroad over Narraguagus river in Milbridge.

**PASSED TO BE ENACTED.**

An act to authorize the town of Roque Bluffs to maintain a wharf.

An act to authorize the construction of a foot bridge over tide waters in Boothbay Harbor.

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

An act to provide for the retirement of commissioned officers of the militia or the National Guard of the State of Maine.

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.

An act to authorize the Lewiston and Auburn Electric Light Co. to supply electricity for power.

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

**FINALLY PASSED.**

Resolve in favor of the permanent employment of a cataloguer for the Maine State library.

Resolve in favor of Howard Whittier for an increase in State pension.

**ORDERS OF THE DAY.**

The special assignment for today was bill fixing amount of allowance for clerk hire, office of adjutant general.

On motion of Mr. Briggs of Hudson, the consideration of this bill was re-assigned for Friday of this week.

On motion of Mr. Adams of Lorange, bill authorizing and empowering the Great Northern Paper Company to erect and maintain piers and booms in west branch of Penobscot river, was taken from the table.

The bill was then read the third time and was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Walls of Vinalhaven, bill, an act to prohibit the killing of duck and other water fowl, was taken from the table.

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr. Walls offered amendment A, by inserting after the word Maine in the third line the words "except in Penobscot bay and along the coast of Knox county."

The amendment was adopted and the bill was assigned for tomorrow morning.

On motion of Mr. Allan of Portland, bill, an act to incorporate Wilton Electric Light and Power Company, was taken from the table.

The bill was then read twice and was assigned for tomorrow morning.

On motion of Mr. Carleton of Winthrop, resolve in favor of Nancy Mayberry of Gray, was taken from the table.

Mr. Carleton offered amendment A, by inserting the word "military" in place of the word "State" in the second line.

The amendment was adopted, the resolve was read a second time and was passed to be engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Davis of Waterville, resolve providing for the expenses of Company M, 1st Infantry, Company C, 2d Infantry and the Signal Corps, National Guard, while attending the inaugural ceremonies of President McKimley at Washington, March 4th, was taken from the table.

The pending question was the final passage of the resolve.

Mr. DAVIS: Mr. Speaker, I now move that the resolve be indefinitely postponed. In reference of my position I would like to be permitted to say a few words. I object to this appropriation on behalf of a great many of my constituents, and, I believe, on behalf of very many people in this State, and I object to it not on the grounds of the amount of the appropriation or the purposes for which the appropriation is asked, or anything of the sort, for I dislike very much to make an objection for such a purpose as this; but I put it, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, on the broader ground that we have no right to enter into any sort or kind of outside legislation of this sort when we have before us, as we have at the present time, such problems to face. And while I assume that every members of this House is familiar with the report

of the State treasurer and the condition of our finances, I want to call your attention very briefly to this condition again and the deductions to be drawn from it, believing that if we are willing to be guided by this we shall be pretty careful in regard to our action in appropriating the State's money when we are sworn to carefully serve her interests.

Now, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, I find this condition of things as reported by the State treasurer in this printed report on page 6. For the years 1895 to 1900 our expenditures exceeded our receipts by the grand total of \$661,690.35. Place against this the condition of things in 1895 and draw your own conclusion as to where we are drifting. In 1895 we had a surplus in our treasury of \$458,195.85. Now we have this condition of things to face at the beginning of this Legislature, we have \$50,000 to pay on the public debt, we have \$80,000 interest to pay, \$20,000 which former Legislatures obligated us to pay to the University of Maine, a printing deficit of \$15,000, a topographical deficit of \$5077, and the illegal loan of Governor Powers of \$36,000. This, with the excess of expenditures over receipts, brings the net debt of your State, outside of the bonded debt, up to \$815,919.92, and it does not take into account anything that has been passed at this session, it does not take into account many deficits to be reported and many bills not paid. Now, if you please, deduct from that the cash on hand January 1, \$198,879, and the war loan of \$150,000, and you have \$384,879 to apply to this \$815,000, leaving \$467,040, which must be considered with reference to your debt limit; and your constitution provides, and it never has been amended, that you cannot with your debt in the aggregate incurred or to be incurred, exceed this \$300,000 limit.

Now, gentlemen, I submit that I am willing to stand not on the matter of patriotism, not on what I would like to do, but on what the constitution compels me to do, and I submit that if you, gentlemen, fairly interpret this condition of things, you must meet it and you must not only object to this appropriation but to every appropriation of an outside nature, one, for instance,

that was passed here only a day or two ago to its third reading calling for \$6000 on account of the Pan-American Exposition. You must object to every bill of this sort and send back to the finance committee when the time comes the whole budget for re-adjustment. You cannot exceed this debt limit, and I submit that in the interests of good citizenship we must take care of this increasing deficit and provide for it instead of these other matters. We must stop it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Sangerville:

Mr. Speaker—In advising consent for delay yesterday, subject to the provision that it would not incommode the beneficiaries of this resolve, my purpose was to keep clean hands in all the methods of the advocates of this measure, and allow the fullest opportunities for the opponents to express their disapproval. I have made but brief remarks heretofore, and those do not all appear in the Journal. I will be as brief as I can today, and if the methods of the opponents of the measure are open to criticism, please remember that it is methods and not men that I question, and that I would gladly eliminate personality. Quite likely tomorrow, I may be in hearty accord with those to whom I am now opposed. But the use of edged tools gives liberty by such use for return in kind. I am inclined to think it was the gentleman's irrepressible penchant for bubbling humor and amusing witticisms that betrayed his better judgment.

But the manner in which this resolve was attacked on its first consideration under cover of facetious drolery and bon-mots of sneering pleasantry, lampooning the militia of the State and heaping derision, burlesque and contempt on the organization, our only security in case of disorder or outbreak of violence (which we pray God may avert) impels one having regard for honorable methods to speak. With what solicitous care the gentleman sought to keep these companies from disgracing themselves and their State. "Wouldn't make much of a show." He evidently likes a spectacular exhibit. He fears the boys would miss their nursing bottle and wouldn't be in condition to make a good show; would get tread on and get in the way, and be-

ing fresh might get lost or led astray in the city without their mamma. (Laughter.) With such like sneers and slurs and more and others. I don't remember all, for I was not in a mood just then to memorize. Perhaps it would be well to send a monitor—sort of stage director—master of ceremonies—to fix everything up and teach the boys their manners; and I know of no one, since Chesterfield is no more, of courtly dignity, distinguished bearing, grace and ease of carriage, elegant poise, commanding presence, and polished manners, so suitable as the gentleman from Vassalboro (laughter), and I know not—but it may be—that his familiarity with cities in all their phases from the purest practices and best habits and manners, to “the ways that are dark and tricks that are vain” might save those men so fresh and rural, new sprung from the sod, in that wicked city; but perhaps the gentleman's fears may be alleviated. I have seen just such boys go to Washington before. Some people were so heartless and reckless as to want them to go—and some ridiculed and derided. I have seen boys pale and slim, fresh from the farm, the mill and the counter, when I was afraid both for them and myself, with fears so intense for the moment that till the warm thrill sent the blood leaping I could not speak the word of command, and those boys stood in rank, true children to Father Abraham, while the Whistlers went by or stopped (which we did not invite them to do); firm-paced, with eyes aflame and spirits proud, standing six feet in their shoes on the battle line, though their descriptive lists only gave them five feet eight or nine. And, knowing that, I am not afraid that sons of veterans, representatives of the old army, on whom the defense of the old flag has descended, become degenerate, will disgrace the State. If they get trod on it will be on this floor, where they can't put up their own defense (applause), and remembering that, my blood tingles in my finger tips leaps in my veins and prickles in my lips when I hear them ridiculed.

But this is not all; this intended to be covert sneering (really bald insult.) What disingenuousness is shown in the

attempt, when burlesque failed to assume excessive patronage and super-excellence in kindly wishes that all might go. Don't think the gentleman don't know the tricks and artifices in law and politics, how innocent to swamp the craft by over-lading! Burns on visiting an iron works and finding the door closed against him, said: “We came nae here to view your works in hopes to be mair wise, but only lest we gang to hell it may be nae surprise,” and you too can never be surprised at any cunning tricks of any artful dodger. We had an instance of the same crafty sibility, in winding sinuous tracks a day or two since in a case of which I know nothing of the merits (I may be divided against myself but hope to be able to stand up and be counted), but of the methods you shall see. An attempt to defeat the resolve by an indictment reciting wrongs and woes world without end, “with mair o horrible and awfu, which even to name wad be unlawfu,” craftily withholding it (as it seemed) till too late to put in a counter case; but this supplemented and assisted by this same V. annex, not an ell, but reminding one of two ells with a prefix, architecturaly and artistically fine, of subtlety under the thin film of pleasantry—trying to rush it through on a syelling tide of emotion; regardless of the implied reflection on the committee, who wereunaware of any complaint.

“A public institution should be like Caesar's wife, above suspicion.” Just so, and a public man posing as an economist and purest should be in method like Caesar's wife above suspicion, and methinks the methods in both instances savor less of Caesar's wife and more of Mark Antony, aye, and Cleopatra thrown in. (Laughter and applause.) But, gentlemen, all the arts of glittering eloquence, gleaming wit and stinging sarcasm spoke in rolling tones and cadence musical become rotten oratory, putrid sophistry, vitreous sibility and malignant poison, fit to endow a gilded adder with genius suited to his kind when directed to wrong ends or based on erroneous grounds.

And now for the question of economy, and I want to acknowledge the fair,



open-handed way in which the question was met by the gentleman from Waterville, without ridicule, innuendo or insult; knowing himself capable of fighting his battles in the open, winning our respect while we differ from him. Towards such an opponent I feel as we did toward Johnny Reb, the next best fellow to the comrade in blue if the one in gray, and I hope to convince him that economy is the strongest point in favor of our contention. Does any member know of a political body, state or nation, without military protection? I seem to remember something like in time of peace prepare for war. We will have peace if we have to fight for it. And, stretching memory farther, one held in respect said something about eternal vigilance, and coming to me from the mental consciousness of those around me I gather this preparation is the guarantee of social and political order. The world isn't an Eutopia. We are not quite ready to beat our swords into plow-shares, etc.; not all are as superlatively wise, stupendously self-contained, considerate of others, charmingly good-natured, pleasantly humorous and peaceful as the gentleman from Vassalboro, (laughter) and until the millennium the need of an organized force is imperative. Our system of trained yeomanry is not militaryism it is its very antipodes, and maintained at comparatively nominal expense. What would be the cost of a battalion of regulars, say 500, with incidental expenses? More than a thousand dollars per day. In four years a million and a half. Now is it economy to encourage these companies, stimulate the pride that tends to perfection in drill and evolutions, and keep the ranks of the companies full by noticing them and sharing some of the honors with them? Do you know of any better way of attaching them to the flag than sending them to the Capitol city to assist in the inaugural of the Chief Magistrate? Not the man—not the party's President—but everybody's President. Compare the cost—a thousand to a million and a half, 1-15 of 1 per cent, (laughter) in favor of standing by the militia system. It seems to me the rate of valuation of judgment as to economy opposed to

this resolve as compared with the ordinary standard is about the same ratio. Now, I admit there is some truth in the position of the opponents of this resolve, for we know truth is often scattered in broken fragments through a stately pile of errors.

Isn't pride an element in the making of a soldier? If you had been one I need not ask the question. Isn't it an element in the making and keeping in the right line of duty and obligation a wholesome man? I leave it to your knowledge of human nature. And will there be no teaching in the opportunity to compare themselves with regulars and troops of other states in perfection in drill, manual, and precision in evolutions? I need not ask any old soldier that. But you say a considerable sum is appropriated for the military budget now. Then better lop off the fustian and buckram—leather and prunella—from the top and bestow it on the bottom, the rank and file and officers of the line. Were you in trouble and needed them they would be good fellows. Are they dogs when you feel secure? Say you we pay them? Yes, about as well as you are paid here; in most cases nearly half their expenses. (Laughter). But they needn't spend so much, eh? No more need you. Who of you pinches a quarter and turns it over until the milling is worn off the edge before you spend it for something superfluous? Isn't human nature about the same all 'round? Aren't some folks a good deal like most anybody? (Laughter).

You have another card up your sleeve. The favoritism card "other companies will be mad." I'll tell you how much ice that cuts—about as much as is cut on Maine rivers this winter. The Grand Army has a square fight every year over the honors of department commander, but comradeship isn't disturbed and outsiders don't want to meddle. You know what the man got by interfering when Pat and his wife quarreled. Well, among these companies there is a comradeship closer than that of Bidy and Pat and if you're prudent 'bout sheel better keep out of that.

Now, it seems to me this bugaboo of economy (in this case) is too big a goo for such a little colt; it doesn't make a good show as a Scotch totty-boga or field

scare-crow, and, as presented here, the flaunting garments in which it is clothed are the worse misfit that ever dressed—and disgraced—a 'scare-crow, flaunting their uncouth folds waved by wordy winds, of all absurd make-ups they take the cake; yes, the cakes the cook bakes, (laughter), and with this bungling effigy gentlemen appeal to the poor tax-payer. Oh, the pity of it! The pity of it!

"If ye have tears prepare to shed them now." (Laughter). This dwarf Cæsar of false economy bleeds while Anthony pleads displays that bogy's toga, shows this cruel rent and says "behold the wound that treacherous Casca made," (the dollar wound) while dying Caecar cries "Et tu, Brute!" (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. COOK of Vassalboro: Mr. Speaker, the other day on this resolve a member told me that I was making myself unpopular by opposing the proposition. I felt grateful to him because I knew it was kindly meant; but just the same while this tide of appropriations continues to go on for purposes that we do not need, I shall do the best I can as long as my mouth holds out. A very large percentage of this House is composed of men of large affairs. I think it would be better for us to raise this money by contribution and send the militia there than it would to put such legislation upon our statute books; and I don't know but what there may be some member here who would be willing to write his check for the whole amount if I would stop my remarks. (Laughter).

Now the gentleman (Mr. Williams of Sangerville) the other day attacked me, as I thought at the time, personally, but on mature consideration I thought afterwards that it was the religious society of which I was a member—when I came to Augusta, they may have cast me out by this time. (Laughter). Had it been only personal I would have allowed it to go unnoticed; I intended to do so at the time. The gentleman talks about using edge tools. He cannot find anything of that kind in any remarks that I have made at this session. I am not built that way. A man is lost when he stoops to personalities.

(Reading from newspaper) "What could the nation have done if they had sent

men like the member from Vassalboro to Washington in 1861?"

Mr. WILLIAMS: Excuse me, that is all wrong—

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Sangerville must not interrupt without asking the consent of the gentleman from Vassalboro.

Mr. COOK (continuing): A Grand Army post in Kennebec county is named for a Quaker who fell leading his regiment in the defence of Washington when the enemy had got near the capital. A Quaker minister who has carried the gospel into the four continents of the earth and stood before kings, gave his first-born cheerfully as a sacrifice for his country. Up here in this little school upon the banks of the Kennebec, one of the teachers dropped the "thee" and "thou" of the Quaker, and enlisted and was rapidly promoted to be a major, and went down, horse and rider, before a rebel cannon ball. What would the country have done if they had sent such men as the gentleman from Vassalboro to Washington in '61—meaning, I suppose, this religious society. Now, I tell you the Quaker blood in Edwin M. Stanton did not prevent him from being the greatest war secretary this country ever had. Patriotism, gentlemen! Heaven save the mark. There is no patriotism in this matter on either side. It is not a question of patriotism. There are just as many old soldiers in this Legislature who are opposed to this appropriation as there are in favor of it. A man who distinguished himself in the war of the Rebellion so that he acquired notoriety over the whole country for his act of daring is opposed to this appropriation. If there were more of the old soldiers accustomed to speaking you would hear from them on this floor today. Patriotism! It has no more to do with patriotism or with politics or anything of that kind than the business of embalming oysters has to do with patriotism. (Laughter).

As to the matter of a thousand dollars—don't think that that is all there is to it. If two companies are sent now and a thousand dollars expended, in a few more sessions they will be sending the whole militia, and this thousand dollars before you get over with it will cost the State of Maine a hundred thousand dollars. Pa-

triotism is love of country, the love that a father has for his son, a son for a father. Is there any patriotism in keeping the old gentleman guessing how he is going to pay \$2.50 with 37 cents? That is the condition of the executive department of this State today. I tell you, let us not try to make the executive here construct an ulster out of a vest pattern. Just see how these things have been going in this Legislature. A little thing is started, a bureau, a commission or something of that kind, and it looks very innocent. When Ruel Williams and Mr. Brown of Vassalboro started the Insane Hospital over here—a very proper thing. I am not speaking against it only to show how these things grow—the population has not grown very much—they said they would give \$10,000 apiece if the State would give \$30,000 to build a hospital. They did it, and now this same business is calling for an appropriation of a quarter of a million; and just the same this little innocent looking thousand will grow into that, and gentlemen, where there are militia companies you are going to have difficulty when you get home. Somebody will say, "why didn't you send us?" There is no reason for sending those companies any more than sending the others. They say they have raised a part of the expense. Yes, and the others companies will raise a part of theirs. I will raise a part of mine if you will send me there. (Laughter). There is no politics, no patriotism and no sound sense in this proposition. (Applause).

Mr. WILLIAMS of Sangerville: I desire to say a word in explanation. The gentleman quotes me as saying what I did not say. The official record does not say so. I said "men actuated by that spirit." I intended no reflection upon the gentleman from Vassalboro nor upon the society of which he is a member.

Mr. WALLS of Vinalhaven: I do not wish to inflict any extended remarks upon the House. The matter is simply this, that these boys started in and would like to go there. Three of the divisions or the State militia had accumulated a certain amount and they found they did not have enough to guarantee them their expenses, and it was suggested that they ask the Legislature if they would assist them, and the committee examined into the matter. We did not know that we were trespassing outside of the province of this Legislature when we recommended that the resolve ought to pass. The question is simply this, will the State of Maine contribute to assist those boys to go there. It is in one sense a question of education. Do you suppose any boy who goes there will not learn something and bring something back to the State that will be of value in the militia line? They go there under the charge of a competent officer, and I want you to distinctly understand that the boys from Maine never have been run over in Washington or anywhere else, and I do not believe they will be, although small in numbers.

I understand that the militia that is going from Massachusetts are to meet them in Boston and they are to parade the streets of Boston. That is simply the question. If this House don't want to do it, that is all there is to it. If we are willing to assist the boys, let us do so; if not, cut them off.

The question being on the motion to indefinitely postpone the resolve, the yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Cramer of Washington, and the motion to indefinitely postpone was lost by a vote of 49 to 73. Those who voted yea were:

YEA—Adams, Allen of Sanford, Ballard, Boyd, Brewster, Cain, Carr, Clark, Cook, Cramer, Davis, Dearborn, Dudley, Farnsworth of Pembroke, Greene, Haskell of Windham, Hill, of Exeter, Hoxie, Hurd, Irving, Jackson of Jefferson, Kaler, Kelley, Kneeland, Libbey of So. Berwick, Little of Monmouth, Littlehale, Loud, McDougall, McNamara, Moulton of So. Portland, Pattangall, Peabody, Phoenix, Powers of Fort Fairfield, Putnam of Dixfield, Putnam of Houlton, Ross, Sanborn, Sargent, Skidmore, Smith, Thompson of China, Trickey, Tufts, Walter, Weatherbee, White of Naples, Young—49.

NAY—Allan of Portland, Andrews of Norway, Beal, Bennett, Bird, Bodwell, Boothby, Brackett, Bradford, Briggs of Harrison, Burrill, Carleton, Carson, Cordwell, Crosby, Cushman, Daigle, Deering, Dobson, Dunn, Eaton, Farnsworth of Beddington, Farrell, Fay, Foster, Frederick, Fuller of Auburn, Fuller of Kennebunk, Gammon, Gardner, Hammond, Harris, Hill of Belfast, Hix, Hodgkins, Hutchings, Jackson of Monson, Lawrence, Leathers, Libby of Poland, Little of Lewiston, Maddocks, Mayo, Merritt, Minott, Morin, Moulton of Bowdoinham, Parkhurst, Pike, Porter, Powers of Pittston, Randall, Russ, Scammon, Shaw, Simes, Spofford, Sprague, Staples, Stevens, Sutherland, Swett, Thomas, Thompson of Bristol, Thornton, Tornquist, Vogell, Walls, Webb, Weymouth, White of East Machias, Williams, Wilson—73.

ABSENT—Andrews of Rockport, Briggs of Hudson, Chase, Coffin, Dillingham, Dodge, Fellows, Gilmore, Gooding, Harvey, Haskell of Lewiston, Hinkley, Hyde, Jones, Knowlton, Laliberte, Libby of Burnham, Low, Mead, Noyes, Page, Pettengill, Plummer, Pratt, Purinton, Saborin, Sturgis, Walker—23.

The resolve then finally passed, was signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Libbey of South Berwick,

Adjourned.