

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

Seventieth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.



1901.

concerned. We can pay it, but if 12 or 15 cents per head is involved in this thing, and if there is an attempt wrongfully and unjustly through the action of this Legislature, to take 15 cents per head out of the people of Penobscot county it is a matter of importance; and that is why I am pleading with you today upon this question, that is the sole reason. Let every Senator vote according to the dictates of his conscience. Let him vote on this matter as he thinks is right—not to please me, not to please my friends here, not to please the sponsors of this bill, not hoping for any help or advantage to come to him, not fearing any injury or detriment would come to him, however he may vote. Let each Senator vote as he thinks right, and I for one will be satisfied. (Applause).

The question being put on the acceptance of the report of the committee in concurrence with the House, the report was accepted in concurrence.

The bill, House bill No. 114, then took its first reading.

The question was then put upon the adoption of the amendment, Senate amendment A, and a division being called for and ordered, the Chair announced that four had voted in favor of the adoption of the amendment and 21 had voted in the negative; and the amendment was lost.

The bill was assigned for its second reading, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

On motion by Mr. McFadden of Lincoln, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Thursday, March 7.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dunnack of Augusta.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Bill an act to incorporate the Cumberland Lodge comes from the Senate, passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules. In the House the rules were suspended and the bill was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

The following Senate bills were read and assigned:

An act to establish a municipal court in the town of Pittsfield.

An act to establish a municipal court in the town of Fairfield.

An act to amend and extend the charter of the Buckfield Water Company.

An act to amend Chapter 495 of the Private and Special Laws of 1893, entitled, an act to prevent the destruction of fish in the Eastern Penobscot river in the town of Orland.

Bill an act to provide for a board of Pan-American managers of the Pan-American Exposition of 1901 and to defray the expenses thereof, which was passed to be engrossed in the House, comes from the Senate indefinitely postponed. The House reconsidered the vote whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed and receded and concurred with the Senate in indefinitely postponing the bill.

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

JUDICIARY.

By Mr. Pratt of Veazie—Bill an act relating to fire escapes in hotels.

LEGAL AFFAIRS.

By Mr. Fellows of Bucksport—Bill an act to authorize Parker Spofford to construct a wharf into the tide waters of Penobscot river. (Received under a suspension of the rules).

By Mr. Deering of Saco—Bill an act relating to the taxing of costs in municipal and police courts.

EDUCATION.

By Mr. Allan of Portland—Bill an act to authorize cities and towns to establish manual training schools.

BANKS AND BANKING.

By Mr. Bird of Rockland—Bill an act to incorporate the Knox Trust and Banking Company.

INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME.

By George Crosby—Petition of Guy L. Fletcher and 19 others of Monticello for close time on Conroy and Ross lakes and tributaries.

SHORE FISHERIES.

By Mr. Spofford of Deer Isle—Bill an act to amend Chapter 42 of the Public Laws of 1887 entitled an act to prohibit the use of oil torches in the herring fisheries.

Also bill an act to amend Chapter 163 of the Private and Special Laws of 1887, entitled an act relating to the herring fishery in the St. Croix river.

By Mr. Randall of Portland—Bill an act to amend Chapter 285 of the Public Laws of 1897 relating to sea and shore fisheries.

COMMERCE.

By Mr. Minott of Phippsburg—Petition of Frank W. Ridley and 12 others in relation to establishing a wharf at Phippsburg.

By the same gentleman—Bill an act authorizing the construction of a wharf in Phippsburg.

By the same gentleman—Bill an act authorizing the construction of a wharf in Phippsburg.

TAXATION.

By Mr. Andrews of Norway—Remonstrance of the trustees of Norway Savings Bank against the passage of an act relating to the taxation of mortgaged real estate.

APPORTIONMENT.

By Mr. Webb of Portland—Petition of the town of Harpswell praying that it may be authorized to choose a representative for such portion of time and such periods as shall be equal to its share of representation, instead of being classed with any other town.

ORDERS.

On motion of Mr. Hinckley of Jonesport,

Ordered, That after March 9th, A. J. Merritt of Columbia, be excused from further attendance at this session, and that the clerk of the House be directed to make up his pay to the end of the session.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Walker from the committee on education, on resolve in favor of Anson Academy in the town of Anson, reported ought not to pass, provision for same having been made in Chapter 148 of the Public Laws of 1901.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Bridgton Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Bluehill George Stevens Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Calais Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Corinna Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Erskine Academy at South China, Kennebec county.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of East Corinth Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Fryeburg Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Foxcroft Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Freedom Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Limington Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Lincoln Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Litchfield Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Leavitt Institute.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of the East Maine Conference Seminary.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Greeley Institute.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Gould's Academy, Bethel, Oxford county.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Hartland Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Hampden Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Limerick Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Mattanawcook Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Monmouth Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of the Maine Central Institute.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Monson Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Oak Grove Seminary.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of North Yarmouth Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Paris Hill Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Patten Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Pennell Institute.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Wiscasset Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Wilton Academy.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Springfield Normal School.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of Washington Academy.

Mr. Spofford from the committee on the judiciary, reported ought not to pass on bill, an act to amend Section 54 of Chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 328 of the Public Laws of 1897, relating to sheriffs, coroners and constables.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on bill, an act to abolish the office of coroner and to provide for medican examination and inquests in cases of death by violence.

Mr. Webb from same committee, reported same on bill, an act to provide for voting by proxy at public elections.

Mr. Chase from same committee, reported same on bill, an act additional to Chapter 64 of the Revised Statutes and to provide additional remedy for the recovery of property of deceased persons alleged to have been concealed, embezzled or conveyed away.

Mr. Carleton from same committee, reported same on bill, an act to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to provide for disclosure of poor debtors.

Mr. Pratt from the committee on ways and bridges, reported ought not to pass on resolve in favor of the town of Oakfield.

Mr. Cain from the committee on rules, reported ought not to pass on resolve in favor of Mrs. J. Durant.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of the town of Washington for reimbursement for money expended for A. R. Jameson, an insane soldier pauper.

The reports were accepted.

Mr. Harris from the committee on the judiciary, reported ought to pass on bill, an act to amend the charter of the Ticonic Foot Bridge Company.

Mr. Spofford from same committee, reported same on bill, an act to incorporate the Boothbay Harbor Academy.

Mr. Powers from same committee, reported same on bill, an act to amend Chapter 128 of the Private and Special Laws of 1879, entitled an act to incorporate the Elliot Bridge Company.

Same gentleman from same committee, on bill, an act to amend Section 5 of Chapter 100 of the Public Laws of 1891, reported ought to pass in new draft bill, an act to amend Section 5 of Chapter 100 of the Public Laws of 1891, relative to camp fires.

Mr. Fellows from the committee on legal affairs, reported ought to pass on bill, an act to amend Section 14 of Chapter 116 of the Revised Statutes, relating to fees and costs.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on bill, an act to amend an act to establish a police court in the city of Rockland, approved March 14, 1861.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on bill, an act relating to fees and taxable costs allowed to prevailing parties.

Mr. Mead from the committee on education, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title resolve in favor of Farmington State Normal School.

Mr. Cook from same committee, reported same on bill, an act to amend Chapter 89 of the Public Laws of 1899, entitled an act to provide for the schooling of children in unorganized townships.

Mr. Little from the committee on railroads, telegraphs and expresses, reported ought to pass on bill, an act to authorize James M. Moulton to construct and maintain a telephone line between Wayne Village and Leeds Center.

Mr. Mayo from same committee, reported same on bill, an act to amend Chapter 369 of the Private and Special Laws of 1877, relating to the Harrington and Jonesport Telegraph Company.

Mr. Ross from the committee on commerce, reported ought to pass on bill, an act authorizing the extension of a wharf into tide waters at Lubec Narrows.

Mr. Fuller from the committee on banks and banking, reported ought to pass on bill, an act to incorporate the Bangor Loan and Trust Company.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported same on bill, an act to amend Section 30 of Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, relating to banks and trust companies.

Mr. Thompson from the committee on agriculture, on petition reported bill, an act to amend Chapter 69 of the Private Laws of 1869, relating to the Waldo and Penobscot Agricultural Society.

Mr. Hoxie from same committee, reported ought to pass on bill, an act to repeal the bounty on wild cats.

Mr. Greene from the committee on interior waters, reported ought to pass on bill, an act to extend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Enchanted Stream Dam and Improvement Company.

Mr. Low from the committee on ways and bridges, reported ought to pass on bill in a new draft entitled an act to build

a bridge from Indian Island in Sebago lake to the mainland.

Mr. Bradford from the Washington county delegation, reported ought to pass on bill, an act to fix the salary of the judge of probate in and for the county of Washington.

Same gentleman from same delegation, reported same on bill, an act to fix the salary of the register of probate in and for the county of Washington.

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

READ AND ASSIGNED.

Bill, an act to regulate the taking of deer in Androscoggin county.

Bill, an act to amend Section 55 of Chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the taking of lands for public parks and squares.

Bill, an act to amend an act to incorporate the city of Augusta.

Bill, an act to legalize the doings of the town of Leeds.

Bill, an act additional to Chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes, relating to bowling alleys.

Bill, an act to authorize the Machias Lumber Company to acquire by purchase all the rights and property of the proprietors of Machias Boom, and to confirm all purchases of said rights and property already acquired by said Machias Lumber Company.

Bill, an act to extend the charter of the Maine Water and Electric Power Company.

Were severally read twice and tomorrow assigned for third reading.

Bill, an act to amend Chapter 296 of the Public Laws of 1885, relating to evidence of witnesses at coroners' inquests.

Was read once and tabled, on motion of Mr. Allan of Portland.

Resolve in favor of the town of Edmunds.

Resolve in favor of the town of Ashland.

Were severally read once, and tomorrow

PASSED TO BE ENGROSSED

Bill, an act to authorize the Great Northern Paper Company to increase its capital stock.

Bill, an act in relation to the probate court in Androscoggin county.

Bill, an act relating to and amendatory of Chapter 254, Special Laws of 1891, en-

titled an act to incorporate the Mousam Water Company.

Bill, an act to incorporate the Friendship Water Company.

Bill, an act to regulate the salary of clerk of courts of Franklin county.

Resolve in favor of the town of Madawaska.

PASSED TO BE ENACTED.

An act to provide in part for the expenditures of government for the year 1901.

An act to incorporate the Wilton Electric Light and Power Company.

An act to incorporate the Union River Water Storage Company.

An act to repeal the organization of Perkins plantation in Franklin county.

An act to amend the charter of the Portland Gas Light Company.

An act to fix the terms of the superior court in Kennebec county.

An act to amend Chapter 186 of the Public Laws of the year 1897, relating to railroads.

An act to incorporate the trustees of Coburn Classical Institute.

An act in relation to railroad crossings.

An act to prevent the throwing of sawdust and other mill waste into streams lying wholly, or in part, in the towns of Naples, Casco and Raymond.

An act to amend Section 32 of Chapter 285 of the Public Laws of 1897, relating to a weekly close time for the taking of fish.

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 same flowing into Dead river 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.

An act to prevent ice fishing in Little Sebago pond in the towns of Gray and Windham.

An act pertaining to ice fishing in certain lakes and ponds in Kennebec county.

An act pertaining to ice fishing and to close certain tributaries to certain lakes and ponds in Oxford county.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On motion of Mr. Cook of Vassalboro, bill an act to establish the salary of

the sheriff of Kennebec county, was taken from the table.

The bill was then read a second time and assigned for tomorrow morning.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE.

Resolve in favor of the University of Maine for a central steam heating and power plant, came up as unfinished business.

The SPEAKER: The pending question is the indefinite postponement of the resolve.

Mr. BEAL of Bangor: Mr. Speaker, I do not rise at this time to attempt to offer this House any advice as to any bill now pending. I do not assume that I am capable of doing that. I look upon this House as made up of intelligent men, men who intend to do what is right, just and fair. The only trouble seems to be that there are differences of opinion, which seem to spring from the fact, as I believe, that our rules of this House are incomplete, inasmuch as every resolve comes to this House and finds its way to this committee or that committee, and they advertise their hearings and make their reports direct to this House. It opens the bag for every man to put his hands in and before we know it we are at a loss to know where we are. We are floating around in the dark, feeling for something, and we don't know whether it is there or not. My opinion has been for sometime, and I hold it, today, that all committees should hear their respective petitions and make their reports to another committee, which should be called the financial committee, or the ways and means committee, in the same manner as in our national Congress. That committee should hold all appropriations until the last week of the session, should tabulate them and then ascertain the amount of income that we are about to have for the coming two years, and if there is not money enough, see what shall be scaled down, what shall be left out, and make the appropriations to conform to the income.

Now we have a great wave of economic ideas strike us within a very few days. I have been familiar with the workings of the Legislature of Maine for over 30 years. I never saw a

Legislature but what had that same feeling come over it, and generally at this time of the session, but, upon an analysis of the work before them, they have generally taken a second sober thought, found that the water was deep enough for them to swim in, and then gone on doing their duty, as they had previously done before that economic wave struck them. I have prepared what is perhaps an incomplete report of the finances of this State, and the prospects for the next two years, and I am willing to take that and go before the treasurer of this State or anyone else, take the reports and stand upon my figures.

I will start with the receipts for 1899 and 1900. The total receipts were \$3,592,191.86 as taken from the State treasurer's report. The expenses for that time were \$3,747,036.58, leaving a deficit of \$155,844.72. Adding to that other deficits for the last six years, we find a floating debt of \$350,000. To this should be added \$50,000 of the bonded debt falling due this year. The total floating debt then to take care of is \$400,000. Of this \$400,000 floating debt \$200,000 does not fall due until 1902; of the other \$200,000, \$50,000 falls due the present year. The other \$150,000 is a war debt and should not be paid at present. In fact we have already made provisions for extending it as has been done in the past. Eliminating that we find we have an actual floating debt at the present time of \$250,000, \$50,000 falling due in 1901, and \$200,000 falling due in 1902. Now what will be the State's expenses for 1901, provided we vote every appropriation that is now asked for? The appropriation bill just passed and known as the first appropriation bill, carries \$1,807,648.89.

In that is a temporary loan of \$200,000, which does not fall due until 1902, consequently the bill should be \$1,607,648.89. Now, then, add to that every appropriation pending; everything asked for then for the year 1901, including all of the highways, all the bridges, including the one at Bingham, all which amount to some \$70,000, and we find that the total expense for 1901 would be \$2,114,519.82. Next, what will be the expenses for 1892? If every appropriation asked for is voted, it will

be \$1,895,032.66, and for the two years, \$4,009,552.48, and this pays the entire floating debt of \$250,000, which is all that the State owes aside from its war debt and the bonded debt.

Now, what will be the receipts of the State for the years 1901 and 1902? Assuming the valuation to be the same as in the two years just past, but which in fact will be more, we find that, taking our increase as proposed, we have an income for the next two years, 1901 and 1902, of \$4,042,191.86. The State's expenses for the same time will be \$4,009,552.48, leaving a balance in the treasury on the first day of January, 1903, of \$32,639.38. Understand me, this is if we vote everything asked for up to the present time, including the entire floating debt of \$250,000 which has been accumulating for six years. This would leave the State free from debt except the bonded debt, which is at the present time \$2,103,000. So that the State has not gone behind \$609,316.84 except by paying \$300,000 upon the permanent bonded debt.

Now I assume, as I said in the first place, that this Legislature is made up of men who propose to do right and justice, and if the State has taken unto itself any institution that is worthy of support and help this Legislature will grant it if they know where the money is coming from so that it will not increase taxation or overburden any corporation that is now being taxed or in any other way become a detriment to the State of Maine.

Mr. DUNN of Orono: Mr. Speaker, in rising at this time to defend a resolve which I introduced into this House, a resolve that was reported unanimously by the committee of which, without my asking and almost against my consent, I am a member, and a resolve of which after a full and careful investigation I am heartily in favor, I experience a partial embarrassment when I realize, as I now fully do, that nothing is so hard to discuss, nothing so difficult of demonstration, as a self-evident fact; and while I have little faith in my own skill and ability in the premises, I have an abiding hope in the supreme justice which covers this world and marks even the fall of the sparrow. I ask you now, Mr. Speaker, and I ask permission of the members of

this House that I may be allowed to leave my seat and from the chart on the wall explain precisely what is wanted under this resolve.

The SPEAKER: Permission is granted the gentleman.

Mr. DUNN (explaining from chart): This chart represents the campus of the University of Maine at Orono. The figures in red represent the buildings which it is desired to heat from a central steam heating plant. The buildings in black would not be so heated. The buildings here (indicating) are heated at the present time, but they cannot longer be so heated for the reason, and the sole reason that the boiler is not sufficiently large to generate a sufficient quantity of steam. The agricultural building is heated now from a boiler in the basement which cannot longer be used for the purpose of generating steam. It has been there more than 20 years, has been patched and re-patched and must be immediately replaced by some other heating system. Coburn Hall as well as those residences (indicating) are heated one by a boiler which is no longer suitable for use and the other by a furnace which must be changed. The agricultural building located here and the engineering building are now heated from boilers located in the basements of those buildings, and those boilers could be used for the purpose of heating a while longer. I submit, however, that it would not be economy to use those boilers for that purpose inasmuch as it is absolutely necessary to establish a heating plant for the other buildings indicated in red upon the chart, and a heating plant so established could with little addition to its cost be so arranged as to heat those buildings.

The committee on the University of Maine have carefully considered the proposition before this resolve was introduced into this House at all. The trustees of this institution, men of integrity, capacity, of business experience, men who have occupied positions of trust and have acquitted themselves therein with credit to themselves and the State, concurred with this committee. They submitted to us the itemized estimates of Professor Flint, the head of the department of chemical engineering in that institution. The agree-

gate of that was \$31,779. Upon inspection of it we observe that it included a charge for a 100-horse power engine and dynamo at \$4000, and for water supply, \$1000. I made no question but what those items ought to be included in this estimate of cost, but I felt then, as I feel now, in view of the existing conditions, that those items can be stricken from that estimate, and the appropriation asked for, instead of being \$31,779, can be placed at an even \$25,000. The committee advertised the matter and held a public hearing. That hearing was attended by not only the trustees of the university, but by people who have no direct interest in that university. We were satisfied from what we learned there that it was a good business proposition, that it was a sound business proposition, to consider and act favorably upon. But we stopped not there. We learned that Bowdoin College recently established a central heating plant. We had the opinion of one of the largest contractors in the State of Maine, a man who has had experience in the erection and construction of central heating stations, Mr. Foster of Waterville, and Mr. Foster without qualification advised this committee as a citizen and tax payer, and a heavy tax payer of this State, that this resolve ought to have a passage. It was presented to the committee that while it might be desirable to erect and construct at Orono a central heating plant, yet it ought not to be done at this time, that the statement of facts accompanying the resolve did not show an immediate necessity for it. Well, it is true that no boiler there has yet exploded, it is true that no student has as yet been killed by reason of the explosion of any boiler in the basements of those several buildings. In order that the matter should receive the consideration which its importance demanded, certain interrogatories were propounded by me to the head of the department of mechanical engineering at the university, and those interrogatories, together with his answers, I will read:

Dear sir:

I have your letter of March 1st and in reply would make the following answers to your inquiries:

(1) Q. Will it be possible to heat the university buildings with the present plant during the next two years? A. It will not.

(2) Q. If the present plant is left unchanged, how many buildings, if any, would be left without heat? A. Three buildings.

(3) Q. What is the lowest cost at which a central heating and power plant can be constructed? A. \$31,779.

(4) Q. What would be the cost of using the present plant, allowing for only the most necessary extension and repairs? A. \$9526.

(5) Q. How much would this expenditure save on the cost of a central plant, if built two years later? A. About \$1500.

I would also respectfully state that I consider any such temporary arrangement as proposed would do the work very unsatisfactorily, and would render our whole heat, light and power equipment in danger of destruction by fire, which would leave the university without heat, light and water. The present building has taken fire three times. Respectfully,

WALTER FLINT, M. E.

It was stated upon the floor of the House, yesterday, more than once that this institution has not kept faith with the State of Maine. I resent that imputation. It is entirely uncalled for and unjustifiable. The Legislature of 1895 passed a resolve appropriating to the University of Maine \$20,000 for the year 1895 and \$20,000 for the year 1896, but it provided that the trustees should set apart such a portion of said sum as might be necessary for equipment, defraying expenses, repairs and insurance and in the care and improvement of the campus, to be used in the erection of such building or buildings as might become necessary in consequence of an increased number of students. Two year's later, in 1897, the Legislature passed this resolve:

Resolved: That in order to defray the current expenses of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, there be appropriated to the trustees of said college for the year 1897, and for each year thereafter, for the term of 10 years, the sum of \$20,000.

I desire to call attention to the fact that the Legislature of 1897 in passing the resolve for the University of Maine, made that resolve to cover current expenses and current expenses alone, and every member of this House knows that the erection and construction of buildings is not included under the heading or term "general current expenses." It was also said to you, and said with a considerable show of force, that two years ago the representatives of the university asked this Legislature for an appropriation for a drill hall, and that they said in support of that request that unless you granted it the institution would go somewhere, I have forgotten where. I was not a member of the Legislature, two years ago, and I do not know what may have been said by anybody upon the floor of this House with reference to that appropriation. I was present at the university on the occasion of the visit of the legislative committee to the institution, and I heard and have with me here the report of what the president of that institution then said to that committee.

"What appropriation does the university ask from the Legislature? It asks no appropriation. It has stated to other Legislatures the need of a drill hall. That need still exists, and you will be given an opportunity (by introduction of a resolve) to consider that need. You will not be entreated to give that resolve a passage. If adopted, it will be on its own unaided merits.

"When the State needed men to fill up her quota of volunteers, called by the President, and the Governor of Maine appealed to the military department of the university, 66 men, or one-fifth the whole number, responded at one day's notice—a larger contribution, in proportion to size, than that of any other college in the United States. Of this body of volunteers, four, three from Maine and one from another State, laid down their lives for their country. They have given their all to the State.

"The drill hall, if now erected, will be their memorial. If it comes from the State it must come as a free-hearted gift. It shall never be said of me that I traded on the sacrifice and death of these

young men. I will never ask any member of this Legislature to vote for the drill hall resolve."

I want to call the attention of the gentleman from Waterville (Mr. Davis) for whom I entertain respect and who in his speech of yesterday referred to this institution as "professional, perennial beggar," that the history of this State discloses, that if that institution has ever come here begging, and it never has, the State of Maine in the hour of its need and in the hour of the nation's need, at the threshold of the Spanish war, went begging to that institution and it received from it for the army of the United States more volunteers than from Bowdoin, Bates and Colby combined. (Applause).

The drill hall was not erected at the expense of this State. It was built at the expense of the alumni of this institution who contributed \$30,000 for that purpose. That must be heated, and it is one of the buildings for which this appropriation is asked. Something has been said as to the financial condition of the institution, and the gentleman from Waterville told you that the annual income of that institution was something like \$88,000. I think it was explained to your full satisfaction that its annual income is not \$88,000, but that apparent income is because the fiscal year of the State of Maine and of the institution are somewhat different, and that in the fiscal year of the university it received the appropriation from the State for one year and a portion of the appropriation from another year. The annual income of the university is not \$80,000. Its total annual receipts—not income, because there is an entire difference between an annual income and annual receipts—its annual receipts are \$78,000, as follows:

U. S., \$25,000—Limited to instruction in English, physical science, chemistry, agriculture and engineering.

U. S., \$6000—Limited to instruction.

Coburn, \$4000—Used for instruction in above, such as philosophy, astronomy, etc.

Students, \$17,000—used for instruction, heat, light, etc.

Misc., \$6000—Used for equipment, etc.

State, \$20,000—With exception of above the only unlimited fund.

Now that is the total annual cash receipts of that institution. Its annual cash income is what? From the U. S. govern-

ment in the first instance \$25,000, from the U. S. government endowment \$6000, from the Coburn fund \$4000, from the State of Maine \$20,000, and from tuition from the students, \$8000—a total cash annual income of \$63,000.

Now I submit that every man interested in the welfare of this State is naturally proud of the fact that the young men and maidens of this State can receive a technical education within the State; and for your consideration I beg to submit the actual cost of instructing a student at the University of Maine in comparison with the cost of instructing a student at other institutions:

University of Maine,	\$204.00
Bowdoin,	\$286.00
Amherst,	\$262.00
Williams,	\$287.00
Massachusetts Agr'l College,	\$350.00
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology,	\$291.00
New Hampshire College,	\$500.00
Pennsylvania State College,	\$362.00
Worcester Polytechnic	\$265.00

The only objection so far as I have been able to gather which anybody has openly stated to the passage of this resolve, is on the ground of economy. I am as much interested in economy and as much concerned for the welfare of my State as any member of this House but I am not among those who will first begin to economize upon the cause of education. The State of Maine has never lost one dollar and has never been injured, but on the contrary it has been greatly benefitted by its expenditures from time to time for the cause of education; and I want to say here and now before I conclude, that the University of Maine does not say to you through me as a representative from Orono on the floor of the House, and it will not say to you by any other interested in its welfare, that if this appropriation is granted it will not in the future seek other appropriations. I do want to say that so long as the necessity exists, so long as there is occasion for it, the trustees of the university of Maine, if they do their duty, and I doubt not they will, will report to this Legislature the needs of that institution from time to time, and I doubt not too, that those needs will be recognized by the Legislatures which may be assembled here.

I urge the passage of this resolve not by appealing to any sympathy or any prejudice or any bias; I appeal to you as honest and fair-minded legislators. You are called upon only to do your duty. I hope you will do it following the impulses of your own hearts and the dictates of your own consciences; and in conclusion I beg to read the words of that great statesman who sleeps now at Marshfield:

"With consciences satisfied with the discharge of duty, no consequences can harm you. There is no evil that we cannot either face or fly from but the consciousness of duty disregarded. A sense of duty pursues us ever. It is omnipresent, like the Deity. If we take to ourselves the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the earth, duty performed or duty violated is still with us for our happiness or misery. And if we say the darkness shall cover us, in the darkness as in the light our obligations are yet with us. We cannot escape their power nor fly from their presence. They are with us in this life, will be with us at its close and in that scene of inconceivable solemnity which lies yet further onward we shall still find ourselves surrounded by the consciousness of duty, to pain us wherever it has been violated and to console us so far as God may have given grace to perform it." (Applause.)

Mr. COOK of Vassalboro: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I believe, too, that we should do our duty, and it is sometimes difficult here for me, as in this instance, to do what I conceive to be my duty, and I think I speak for all the gentlemen who have opposed this resolve when I say that we have nothing to urge against that institution. We are proud of the institution and wish it all prosperity. We are always glad to see the honored, cultured, scholarly president of that institution come here to visit us, and give him glad greeting. We appreciate the great zeal he feels in the success of that institution, and we also appreciate the feeling that the trustees of this institution have for its success, and we hope that that zeal will never grow less. It is only a question of the ability of the State to do this thing.

It seems to me at last that the State institutions are outgrowing the resources of the State. If it was only a question of this college at Orono, we would all vote to give it what money it wants, but there are institutions all over the State whose needs are equally as great. In committee the other day we turned down the State Normal school at Gorham when they asked for \$10,000 to build a new building. They need that building as much as the Orono college needs its heating and power plant. Aye, I think they need it more, and it is with a good deal of self-sacrifice that I bowed to the will of the majority of that committee and reported ought not to pass on that resolve. That institution at Gorham is growing as rapidly as the one at Orono, and the pupils have to be herded in stairways and passageways to the detriment of their health, and I think under such conditions as that their needs are greater than at Orono. Down here at Hallowell the Industrial school wants \$40,000. Across the river they want \$40,000. And \$30,000 to \$40,000 up at Bangor. And these are all reasonable demands. I do not believe there is anything which has been passed upon by these committees that does not look reasonable, and the necessity seems to be pressing but I believe that all of these institutions taken together cannot be thus supported all at once. Down at Thomaston there is an institution and its needs, I think, are as pressing as anything here. They need there their own electric light plant and a system of sewerage. The health of those connected with that institution is in danger all the time. So you might go over these various institutions. Remember that we are only a little State, and we have very limited resources, and we all have pride in the balance sheet of the State-treasurer when it looks all right, but when it looks all wrong we all have a feeling of shame on account of it, and I believe that it has a bad influence on the financial business of all the people, the young men of Maine, when they see that the State is in a bad financial condition and is growing worse all the time. We are in now a period of prosperity. When has it ever been more prosperous? And can we

look forward to any more prosperous times than we are having now? If we cannot pay these bills now, when can we, and if we are ever going to pay anything on the debt when can we if not now in time of prosperity? It seems to me that we ought to look at these things in a reasonable light.

As to the college, I wish to say that there are people on this floor, members here who intend to vote against granting that money, who have children in the institution and feel the utmost love for and interest in the institution, and let any member get up here and say much against the institution and they will turn round and vote in favor of the resolve. It is not because we do not feel a pride in that institution that we oppose it, but because we feel that it is not in the interests of the State that our duty demands us to go against it, although we go against many of our friends whose good greeting we so much value every day. I want to appeal to this House not to be persuaded against better judgment by the able and eloquent remarks which have been made in favor of that institution. The gentleman from Machias could almost persuade us against our better judgments to do anything. If he should lay himself out to make us believe that it was midsummer I think he would have half of us out looking for strawberries. (Laughter).

In regard to the expenses of the students at that institution, it seems by the gentleman's able argument that the expenses of pupils there are less than in any other institution. Why not make them a little more and let them help pay for the running and the needs of the institution?

Mr. ALLAN of Portland: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen, I had not intended to take any special part in the discussion of this matter, but I have sat here during this discussion and have heard the remarks which have been made for and against this institution, and I cannot, as a graduate of this institution, let this time go by without saying something for it and helping it if I can. Now, gentlemen, whatever I may say I desire to say in all frankness that this institution has

its faults. We cannot all of us agree with everything that it is doing. And so I wish to say this, that whatever I say will be said kindly, frankly and honestly. Now, before I go any farther I wish to call attention to one other matter. I know from personal experience with members of this House, in fact, they admitted it; that they are prejudiced against this institution. Now you stand here, today, to act from duty, and I ask you to put aside all those prejudices and judge of this matter according to the facts which have been shown here. It seems to me that this is the only fair course for you and for me to pursue.

There is no question whatever but that the plea of economy in every Legislature is a proper plea to make. We all admit that, we must admit it from the standpoint of a citizen or from the standpoint of a party; but, gentlemen, I submit to you here that it is not fair policy for the opposition to permit to go by appropriation after appropriation calling for thousands of dollars, and then to carry out their prejudices, to say to this institution, "Down it must go." If their ideas of economy were true they would be willing either to have this resolve go back to the committee to be cut down, as it might be perhaps; according to the ideas of that committee, or to have it amended here; but they do not do that; they say, "We will kill it." Now, gentlemen, I ask of you all, and many of you are interested in appropriations that are to follow, if that is fair treatment? There is a difference of opinion on the matter. The gentleman from Bangor (Mr. Beal) says there will be money enough to take care of the needs of this State. The gentleman from Portland says there will not be money enough. Why kill this institution without looking at it fairly and giving an opportunity to cut down this appropriation, if necessary, together with the other appropriations which will follow. I submit if this course of action is fair.

Now in regard to the question of economy; is it true economy, would it be true economy for you in our individual capacities to allow a building to suffer when you had the means with

which to take care of it? I submit this as a proper reason and basis for us to act upon. That is the true economy which will give to the institutions of the State the least amount of money that is necessary to support and maintain them under their present conditions; and that I think the State can do. Now, gentlemen, we claim that this institution needs this money for its heating plant. The campus has been shown, the buildings have been shown on this plan. We claim this appropriation because the present heating system of this institution is inadequate at the present time, worn out as the case may be. Why should we not have it? This boiler which supplies this heat for this building at the present time is a 60 or 70-horse power boiler run to 160 to 170 pounds pressure, pressure above its normal capacity; besides it is not large enough to furnish the necessary supply of steam. Furthermore, take, for instance, the dormitory building. It is impossible to heat this building with the present system and to heat the laboratory building, which comes next to it, and the chemistry building, which follows it, without shutting the steam off from one or the other of these buildings. Complaint has repeatedly come from this dormitory building, filled with students as it is, that the steam has to be shut off to heat the other buildings, and that they suffer in consequence. Why shouldn't they complain? They pay the bills for what this heating costs, they are charged up to them every year. Why shouldn't they have enough heat there in their rooms? That heat is absolutely inadequate. And for this reason we claim that you should give us this appropriation.

But, gentlemen, what will be the result to this institution if this present steam plant absolutely gives out, breaks down? There is no question about it. Many of the buildings will be left without heat. But there are other considerations connected with this. The water for this institution is pumped into a supply tank from power generated in this boiler room. The buildings are also lighted by electric lights, the dynamo for which is run

by this same boiler. Suppose that this heating plant gives out, in what condition are the students and officers of this institution? They are without heat, they cannot run the institution without heat; they will be without light, and, furthermore, they will be absolutely without water for sanitary purposes in these buildings and dormitories. The result will be an irreparable injury to this institution, not permanently perhaps, but for the present it will be an injury to those students. Is there any likelihood that this boiler which supplies the heat will give out? What are the chances of a boiler which is being used beyond its legitimate capacity and which is old and has to be repeatedly repaired—what are the chances there? If any of you happen to be steam engineers you know it does not require a very large crack in a tube of a boiler to injure the efficiency of that boiler. You will be unable to maintain the necessary head of steam to heat this institution. Furthermore, every engineer will tell you that to preserve the boiler it must have periods of rest. Here is a boiler run beyond its capacity for 20 hours a day. What are the chances for that boiler giving out? In connection with this I want to call attention to the chances of fire. This boiler is placed in a wooden building which has repeatedly caught fire and it was but a short time ago that a small building immediately adjoining this was set on fire and partially destroyed from sparks from the boiler. Is a fire likely to occur again and this boiler plant be destroyed and with it the heat, the light and the water of the institution? And this fire might possibly spread to other buildings. Does not that mean an irreparable loss to this State, although I understand it is now covered by insurance.

However that may be it means a loss. For these reasons we submit to you that this institution should be given a steam heating plant. You could put in additional boilers in each of those buildings if you saw fit to do it, but it is the consensus of opinion that such a course of action will not be extravagant and wasteful. You have only to go across the river here to see a tre-

mendous central steam heating plant. You have only to go to Bangor to see another. That is the system which the State has adopted as the most economical for the State.

I know, gentlemen, what this institution is; I know what it is doing for the young men of our State. I know what it is doing for the farmer boys of our State. The students realize as do you and I that this institution in its educational work is equal to any in New England, and I submit to you now that for the honor of this institution you should do nothing that will impair its usefulness, but that you should help it onward. (Applause.)

Mr. PHOENIX of Alfred: I simply wish to say that this is a plain business proposition. I have nothing against the University of Maine at all, but it seems to me that it is simply a business proposition that this House should stop where it is and look the ground over to see whether we can afford to make this appropriation. I notice when I go to the city to buy a bill of goods a pay day comes when the firm with which I do business expects their pay for the goods. The people of the State are taxed to pay the debts. I think they are taxed all they can afford to stand, and it seems to me that we, as representatives of the people, should pause and look at this matter carefully and recognize the fact that while the wants of this institution no doubt are great, as the gentleman from Vassalboro (Mr. Cook) said, there are many institutions that need perhaps as much or more. I think we should take the whole matter into consideration as citizens of this State and if we can afford to give this appropriation let us do it; if not, let us shut it off.

Mr. ADAMS of Lagrange: Mr. Speaker, I move that this resolve be postponed until next Tuesday.

The SPEAKER: The motion is not in order. The pending question is the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. BEAL of Bangor: I did not intend to say a word upon this subject further than the explanation I made this morning, and I am not now going to give any advice except this: I will ask this House if it is possible that there is any organized effort or oppo-

sition in the shape of an organization to go against this institution? I can hardly believe it. I do not believe that there is anyone in this House who will influence another to go against an institution which is wholly for the boys of our State. Gentlemen, don't forget that you were boys yourselves but a short time ago. You needed the assistance then of those who assembled in this hall, and it may be that in future years those boys may fill these seats and you may need something from them, or from other boys who are not so fortunate as to attend that institution. Remember that that is a boys' institution, and that what you do for the boys redounds to the benefit of this State from one end to the other. Don't put up any opposition in an organized form, but vote upon your consciences and vote to kill it or support it as you like. One member said that he would like to vote for this thing if it appears that there is money in the treasury and it can be done consistently. Therefore, I hope the motion to indefinitely postpone will certainly not prevail, but that everybody may be given an opportunity to examine into the finances of the State, and if it is found that we have plenty of money there that they may have an opportunity to vote for this institution.

Mr. PETTINGILL of Rumford: I wish to say a word in regard to the financial conditions of the State. By the courtesy of our Speaker I was appointed upon two committees this winter, one of the committee on taxation and the other the committee on finance of which my friend who has just preceded me is our honored House chairman and under whose instructions I have sat this winter in regard to the matter of voting upon bills, in a large measure. He is a man of long experience in the House and this is my first experience. I came as a learner.

Now in regard to the matter of taxation. We have given you, gentlemen, our honest efforts this winter to seek new sources of revenue for our State and to increase the present sources. Most of our bills have been presented, although there some still remaining, and we have been unable to agree upon them up to the present time. Now the assumption of a certain amount of money coming from new legislation is dependent on the action of this House upon the bills which are still

to come before us. So far as the question of taxation is concerned and the assumption that the increased revenue of the State is to be \$200,000 or \$225,000, it still remains in your hands; you have not voted that. Now as a member of that committee on taxation I will say that we have honestly sought every source of revenue except increasing the tax on the property of the State. We come to the House here, members of both parties, pledged not to increase but to reduce if possible, and that has been the desire of your committee on taxation. But where reduction has been called for, we have been obliged up to the present time to say no. It has only been increasing.

Now, as a member of the committee on finance, what do we find? While the revenues may be increased \$200,000 or \$225,000 we find from a list presented to us that the increased revenues are already exceeded by the increased requirements, matters that are asked for. Now, I am not going to say that every matter is not a worthy one presented to this Legislature, and I assure you I wish I could give my vote to everything that is asked for this winter, believing them to be worthy. I do not believe that any member of this Legislature would introduce any act or resolve calling for an appropriation of money unless he believed it was fair and just; but, gentlemen, it has got to that point where something must be subtracted. We must not allow the State of Maine to go into insolvency. I have no fear of that. Now what shall be subtract in regard to the University of Maine in regard to this appropriation? I will say this—it has been my fortune in my business to employ many boys who come from that institution in the various enterprises with which I have been connected, but I will say, as I have said before, and I am happy to reaffirm that statement, that boys whom I have employed from the University of Maine did me better work than those who came from any other institution. (Applause). And I will give the institution the credit for that. While I am a new member it has been my privilege in the past to occasionally visit the capital city during sessions of the Legislature, and while here I listened to certain conversations and remarks and I understood, when this State college appropriation came up four years ago, that the argument then was that if the appropriation was fixed for 10 years that was to be all which was to be asked for, and the act was so drawn that the money may be used either for instruction or for current expenses. Now what are current expenses if they are not for that? With that understanding the bill was passed. Two years ago the college came here asking for an appropriation for a drill hall. The Legislature did not see fit to give it, and with that intense loyalty to their institution which we all admire and which we see in the various members who have been educated there, the alumni of that institution have built, as

I understand it, a splendid drill hall. We appreciate that and we applaud them for their loyalty to that institution. Mr. Speaker, under the conditions prevailing I shall have to vote for the indefinite postponement of the resolve.

Mr. McDUGALL of Boothbay: Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question. The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER: Five minutes debate can be allowed on that motion.

Mr. FARNSWORTH of Beddington: Mr. Speaker, this is a business proposition it seems to me, pure and simple, as has already been stated. We will leave it to the evolutionist to tell where the university came from, and to the prophet to tell what is going to become of it. The fact still remains that we have the institution on our hands; we have it in such a way that we cannot get rid of it. We cannot give it away if we would; we are bound by the contract with the United States government. Now we are obliged to supply heat for that institution in some way. I believe in economy because I never yet indulged in the luxury of a wife. (Laughter.) If we appropriate \$25,000 for that institution now for heating I believe it will save us a future appropriation of some \$40,000 or \$50,000. This heating plant is a great need of this institution. The Legislature must sooner or later furnish it. I believe it is advisable to furnish it at once. Yesterday the question was suggested, does the State exist for the institution or the institution for the State? I suppose that question was intended for a sticker. It seems to me that any of us who are willing to look at this matter fairly must acknowledge that the State exists in part for the institution. The institution was legitimately begotten by the State and the State is under obligations to it. Now I submit that if any of you had a child who was in sore need of boots and clothing to keep itself warm, you would not consider it a good financial investment to push that child aside and tell it to wear the old clothes at the risk of its health and strength. Therefore I say that the State is under obligation to that institution and the way to save money is to pass the resolve now.

Mr. GARDNER of Patten: Understanding that the previous question means: "Shall the main question be now put?" I believe in fairness that this question should be allowed all the time for debate necessary; and if any member here wishes to say anything about this question he should be allowed that privilege. There has been very little time during this session of the Legislature devoted to debate. This seems to be a question that arouses a good deal of interest, and I for one believe that it is only fair that any member of this House who desires to say anything on this question should be allowed to say it now or at some future time, and that the gag rule should not be applied.

The SPEAKER: The Chair desires to inform the gentleman from Patten that there is no gag rule in this House. This House has established a rule that when one-third of the members order that the main question be put, debate is limited to five minutes to any member. The House has the right at any time to repeal the rule or to grant any member an extension of the time.

Mr. ADAMS of Lagrange: Mr. Speaker, I move that the resolve be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER: The motion to lay the matter upon the table carries with it the previous question. That motion is not debatable. The question is upon laying upon the table.

The motion was lost.

Mr. CARLETON of Winthrop: I did not intend and have not intended until recently to have anything to say upon this particular question. I have listened with intense interest to what has been said upon the one side and the other. Yesterday I listened with absorbed interest, I might say, to the remarks of the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Chase) who, in vivid language, called our attention to the situation that confronts us; and I have listened with great interest and pleasure to the gentleman from Machias (Mr. Pattangall) who called attention to the situation from his standpoint. Now these two gentlemen are experienced men of affairs. They are experienced in legislative matters. They have been here before and have served here with great distinction in previous Legislatures, and I supposed, being inexperienced myself entirely in these matters, coming from the rural districts, that I might get information from them after they have made a careful study of the situation that would enable me to vote intelligently in the matter and to vote understandingly and for the best interests of the State. But I find such a divergence of opinion and statement on the part of these gentlemen that I am utterly at a loss to know where the fact is or where the truth lies. They came within about a million dollars of agreeing, some \$700,000 they were apart in their statements. Now, what is an inexperienced man going to do under these circumstances? I listened with pleasure to the distinguished gentleman from Bangor (Mr. Beal) and I feel a deal happier and a great deal better today after listening to his remarks than I did yesterday, because he says that there is enough and to spare for all and that we need not be alarmed, that we can vote for every appropriation if we choose which is asked for, and afterwards point to the fact that we have made it possible that there will be a surplus of about \$35,000 in the treasury of the State. Now, I want to vote right on this question and I am certainly in precisely the same position as the gentleman from Alfred (Mr. Phoenix).—Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to vote for this appropriation. I would do it with delight and gladness if I could do it consistently under the present con-

dition of the State. I don't know but what I will do it. But I certainly want, in view of the wide divergence of statement that is made by responsible members of this House, to be better informed on the subject. We have an opportunity of course to study these propositions for ourselves, but the situation which confronts us today is that gentlemen on one side tell us we are running a rapid gait in the matter of expenditures, and upon the other side they tell us that there is enough and to spare; and under those conditions I hope that opportunity may be given for further investigation of this matter that there may not be any dispute or any misunderstanding or misapprehension in relation to it.

Mr. ADAMS of Lagrange: The gentleman who said he was a graduate of this institution (Mr. Allan of Portland) seemed to get right at the bottom of things. I would like to get there and would like to look over this matter myself and would like to have an opportunity to do it. I would like an opportunity to look up the figures and look up the matter myself.

Mr. DEERING of Saco: I would like to call attention to a few figures I have obtained. A member of the taxation committee informs me that to the best of his information the increased receipts will only be \$225,000 under an increase of taxation. That is only an estimate. It may not be so much. The increase in the appropriations will actually be, if we pass them all, \$236,000, and the estimated receipts only \$225,000 for the next year; and taking those figures, next year we will be \$11,000 behind instead of any amount ahead. I don't know how the gentleman from Bangor can say that the revenues for the next two years will go above \$4,000,000. I don't know how he can foresee that the increase is going to be that much until he finds how these revenues bills are going to work; and before that the best thing to do is to pass them and see.

It seems to me that the only prejudice any member has against this institution is the fact that we have not got the money with which to supply it. The prejudice starts from a business standpoint. I have great sympathy with those men who want to do something for their alma mater, but when that question arises I always consider that I am a citizen of the State and I hold that my first duty is to the State rather than to the college. I shall vote against the appropriation.

Mr. PATTANGALL of Machias: I desire to ask this House for fair play in this matter. If this motion to indefinitely postpone is carried there will be no opportunity for any member of the House to look up the condition of the State and see whether we can afford this thing or not. If the motion should not prevail I would be perfectly willing myself, and will agree with the House to do it, to move that this matter lie upon the table until the final report of the finance committee the last week of this session; and I think that is an absolutely fair proposi-

tion. All that we want in this matter is fair play. I am perfectly willing to make that motion. Instead of that we are met with a motion to indefinitely postpone argued wholly upon the grounds of economy and nothing else, this morning. If that is the ground, and I take it that the House is sincere in that position, and if they are, I say it would be unfair to pass that motion to indefinitely postpone, but it would be absolutely fair to leave the matter on the table until the final report of the committee on taxation and let the appropriation then, if the House deems it wise, be included in the last appropriation bill which the House passes. I make that proposition in good faith and in the interests of fair play.

The SPEAKER: The Chair desires to state that he has not enforced the rule as possibly he ought to have done because he desired to give the members of the House every latitude on this question. After the previous question had been seconded the Chair should have stated that the question was: "Shall the main question be now put?"—and on that the debate must be confined to that subject. That question has not been submitted to the House and the Chair has allowed the debate to go on upon the subject matter of the resolution.

Mr. BEAL of Bangor: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a personal explanation. The gentleman from Saco has wondered where I got my information. I will say that I took our treasurer's report of the State of Maine. I made deductions from that which he has included in two years' appropriations. I submit to this House that

when you include in the first year's appropriations temporary loans to the extent of \$400,000, and that is supposed to be raised by taxation to pay it, you have no right to include it in the next year's appropriations the second time. It is not a matter that was intended to deceive, but it is a matter of book-keeping but not of true facts. Figures are made to lie although it has been said they never lie, but in some instances they can mislead to say the least. There is included in the first year's appropriations \$450,000. We have taken that to mean that we shall raise the money to pay it. It is then included in the year 1902 for another like appropriation. Now, I ask the gentleman from Saco if that is not explanation enough, if that does not change the figures enough? But there are more things to go with it upon which I propose this afternoon to make myself clear to the treasurer, and I will come here and tell you if I have been mistaken and will explain the whole matter. I ask no man to shoulder my responsibilities.

The SPEAKER: The question is, "Shall the main question be now put?"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER: The question now is on the indefinite postponement of the resolve.

Mr. CHASE of Portland: I move that when the vote is taken it be taken by the yeas and nays.

Mr. MAYO of Foxcroft: I move that the House do now adjourn.

The question being on the motion to adjourn, a division was had and the motion was agreed to by a vote of 62 to 58.