

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

Seventieth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1901.

On motion of Mr. Noble of Franklin, resolve in favor of Lee Normal Academy, specially assigned for today, was taken from the table. The pending question was upon the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Plummer of Penobscot, viz.: to add at the end of the bill the following: And provided further that said normal academy shall not be entitled to any aid from the State for the years 1901 and 1902 in addition to that carried by this resolve. The question being put, the amendment was adopted; and the bill, as amended, was assigned for its second reading. On motion by Mr. Jones of Penobscot, the bill subsequently received its second reading, under suspension of the rules, and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. White of Androscoggin, the report of the judiciary committee on petition of Methodist and Congregational churches of South Paris and others in relation to Sunday excursion rates praying that all public conveyances may be forbidden granting excursion rates on the Lord's Day, was taken from the table on the further motion of that senator the report of the committee, that petitioners have leave to withdraw, was accepted.

On motion by Mr. Staples of Knox, Senate Document 26, an act relating to the salaries of the justices of the supreme judicial court, tabled pending its second reading, and specially assigned for today, was taken from the table; and on the further motion of that senator, the same was specially re-assigned for tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. Fernald, for the committee on taxation, out of order, on order of the Legislature relating to taxation of jewelry and silver plate, reported that legislation thereon is inexpedient.

On motion by Mr. Wilson of Washington, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Wednesday, March 13.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Ringold of Gardiner.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Bill, an act authorizing the construction of a wharf into the tide waters of the Penobscot river in Winterport, Maine, was referred in the Senate to the committee on legal affairs under a suspension of the rules.

In the House the rules were suspended and the bill was referred in concurrence.

An act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 35 of the Public Laws of 1891, relating to the salaries of assistant superintendent, steward and matron at the Insane Hospital. (Tabled pending third reading on motion of Mr. Haskell of Windham, and Thursday assigned for its consideration.)

An act to authorize Manly Morrison to erect and maintain booms in the Sabasticook river.

This bill comes from the Senate amended by Senate amendments A and B.

The House reconsidered the vote whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed, Senate amendments A and B were adopted and the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended.

The following Senate order was received:

Ordered, the House concurring, a committee of three, of which the President shall be one on the part of the Senate, with such as the House may join, be appointed to consider and recommend such amendments and additions to the joint rules as may be deemed expedient.

On motion of Mr. Pettengill of Rumford, it was voted that the committee on the part of the House should consist of five of whom one shall be the Speaker.

The Speaker joined on the committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Chase of Portland, Parkhurst of Bangor, Gardner of Patten, Pettingill of Rumford, and by direction of the House, the Speaker.

An act to amend an act entitled an act authorizing and empowering the Great Northern Paper Company to erect and maintain piers and booms in the west branch of the Penobscot river.

This bill comes from the Senate read twice and passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules. In the House the rules were suspended, the bill received its three several readings and was passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

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

JUDICIARY.

By Mr. Kaler of Scarborough—Bill, an act to incorporate Prout's Neck Water Company.

LEGAL AFFAIRS.

By Mr. Maddocks of Boothbay Harbor—Bill, an act for the better protection of travellers.

By Mr. Cook of Vassalboro—Bill, an act to abolish the board of cattle commissioners.

Also bill, an act to abolish the bureau of industrial and labor statistics.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

By Mr. Allen of Sanford—Bill, an act to amend Section 49 of Chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes, relating to treasurer of State.

By Mr. Putnam of Houlton—Resolve in favor of Harvey D. Eaton.

INLAND FISHERIES AND GAME.

By Mr. Crosby of Littleton—Bill, an act to prevent the taking of fish from Conroy lake. (Received under suspension of the rules.)

Also bill, an act to prevent the taking of fish from Ross lake. (Received under suspension of the rules.)

BANKS AND BANKING.

By Mr. Bodwell of Hallowell—Bill, an act to incorporate the Hallowell Trust Company.

By Mr. Moulton of South Portland—Bill, an act to incorporate the South Portland Trust and Banking Company.

APPORTIONMENT.

By Mr. Lowe of Portland—Petition of the town of North Yarmouth, 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 its representation instead of being classed with another town.

ORDERS.

On motion of Mr. Carleton of Winthrop,

Ordered, that on and after Thursday afternoon, March 14, all matters on the calendar unassigned shall be taken up in their order and disposed of.

On motion of Mr. Parkhurst of Bangor, the order was laid on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Webb, from the committee on judiciary, reported ought to pass on bill an act to amend Section 6 of Chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the issuing of warrants by magistrates.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on bill an act relating to the Standish Water Construction Company.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on bill an act to amend Sections 5, 9, 16 and 17 of Chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes, relating to malicious mischief.

Mr. Harris, from same committee, on petition reported bill an act to incorporate the Columbia Falls Water and Electric Light Company.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported ought to pass on bill an act to incorporate the Jonesport Light and Water Company.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on bill an act to amend Chapter 237 of the Private and Special Laws of 1883 entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the city of Auburn relating to election of assessors of taxes and overseers of the poor.

Mr. Powers, from same committee, reported same on bill an act to amend Chapter 60 of the Public Laws of 1895 entitled an act to amend Chapter 21 of the Public Laws of 1887, entitled an act to amend Chapter 280 of the Public Laws of 1885, entitled an act amendatory to Section 21 of the Revised Statutes relating to liens.

Mr. Parkhurst, from same committee, reported same on bill an act to authorize the Skowhegan Hall Association of Skowhegan in the county of Somerset and State of Maine, to issue bonds to the amount of \$25,000 to pay the out-

standing indebtedness of said corporation known as preferred stock.

Mr. Libby, from the committee on legal affairs, reported ought to pass on bill an act to supply the people of South Gardiner village in the city of Gardiner, with pure water.

Mr. Fellows, from same committee, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, bill an act to amend Chapter 167 of the Laws of 1868 incorporating Mount Hope Cemetery Corporation.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, bill an act to amend the charter of the Springvale Aqueduct Company.

Mr. Allen, from same committee, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, bill an act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 91 of the Revised Statutes, relating to fees of town and city clerks for recording mortgages.

Mr. Putnam, from same committee, reported ought to pass on bill an act to amend Section 14 of Chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, relating to criminal proceedings in court.

Mr. Allen, from same committee, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, bill an act to legalize and make valid the acts and doings of the city council of the city of Saco, pertaining to the annual appropriations and the commitment of taxes for the year 1900.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported ought to pass on bill an act to authorize the construction of a wharf or wharves into the tide waters of Penobscot river in Bucksport.

Mr. Pattangall, from same committee, reported ought to pass on bill an act to authorize the town of East Machias to erect and maintain a half side dam across the East Machias river on or near the site of the former dam.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on bill an act to authorize the judge of probate for Kennebec county to grant administration of the estate of James Lamb.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on bill an act to establish East Machias Light and Water Company.

Mr. Walls, from the committee on education, reported ought to pass on bill an act to authorize cities and towns to establish manual training schools.

Mr. Walker, from same committee, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, resolve in favor of Castine State Normal school.

Mr. Mead, from same committee, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, resolve in favor of Normal school trustees.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, resolve in favor of Madawaska Training school.

Mr. Jones, from the committee on inland fisheries and game, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title bill, an act to amend Chapter 42 of the Public Laws of 1899, relating to the taking of black bass in certain lakes in Kennebec and Somerset counties, also Sabattus pond in Androscoggin county.

Mr. Vogell, from the committee on claims, reported ought to pass on resolve in favor of Max Dondas.

Mr. Porter, from the committee on insane hospital, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, resolve in favor of the Maine Insane Hospital.

Mr. Allen, from the committee on taxation, on bill, an act in relation to domestic and foreign corporations within this State, and to provide for a revenue therefrom, reported ought to pass in new draft bill, an act in relation to corporations and to provide for a revenue therefrom.

Mr. Minot, from the committee on county estimates, reported ought to pass on resolve, laying a tax on counties of the State for the years 1901 and 1902.

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

Mr. Dunn, from the Penobscot county delegation, reported ought to pass on bill, an act authorizing the commissioners of Penobscot county to erect a court house and to issue notes, or obligations, therefor.

The report was accepted. On motion of Mr. Dunn of Orono, rules were suspended, bill read three times, passed to be engrossed and was sent to the Senate.

Majority report of the committee on the judiciary, reporting ought not to pass on bill, an act to supply the town of Camden with pure water.

(Signed) Messrs. Carleton, Virgin, Spofford, Chase, Webb, Parkhurst, White.

Minority report of same committee, reported ought to pass, in new draft under same title bill, an act to supply the town of Camden with pure water.

(Signed) George G. Weeks, Nathan W. Harris, Herbert T. Powers.

Pending acceptance of either report, on motion of Mr. Spofford of Deer Isle, both were tabled, and with bill in new draft ordered printed and Friday next assigned for their consideration.

Mr. Webb, from the committee on judiciary, reported ought not to pass on bill an act to amend Chapter 146 of the Public Laws of 1895 establishing a commissioner of public works in the city of Portland.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on bill an act to further amend Section 13 of Chapter 123 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 66 of the Public Laws of 1895 relating to lotteries.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on bill an act to repeal Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Chapter 118 of the Revised Statutes relating to the degrees of murder and to amend Section 5 of the same, relating to the penalty for manslaughter.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on bill an act to amend Section 15 of Chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes relating to appeals for magistrates in criminal cases.

Mr. Harris, from same committee, reported same on bill an act to amend Sections 3 and 4 of Chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes relating to penalties in cases of larceny and breaches of the peace.

Mr. Parkhurst, from same committee, reported same on bill an act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chap-

ter 79 of the Public Laws of 1899, relating to divorce.

Mr. Spofford, from same committee, reported legislation inexpedient on order to inquire as to the necessity and advisability of a change in the constitution of the State, which shall provide for annual sessions of the Legislature, but with a continuation of biennial elections.

Mr. Pattangall, from the committee on legal affairs, reported ought not to pass on bill an act amending Section 49 of Chapter 42 of the Public Laws of 1899 relating to the duties and powers of game wardens.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on bill an act making it discretionary with the justices of the supreme judicial court to allow full or quarter costs in actions of trespass.

Mr. Libby, from same committee, reported same on bill an act to amend Clause vi of Section 55 of Chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes relating to trustee process.

Mr. Putnam, from same committee, on order to enquire into the expediency of enacting a law whereby all paupers now supported by towns shall be supported by counties, reported that same be referred to the next Legislature.

Mr. Walls, from the committee on education, on bill an act to establish an additional Normal school, reported that same be referred to the next Legislature.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of the establishment of a Normal school in Newport.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of the establishment of a Normal school at Machias to be known as Washington County Normal School.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on resolve in favor of the establishment of a Normal school in the city of Calais.

Mr. Hoxie, from the committee on agriculture, reported ought not to pass on bill an act relating to the powers and duties of the board of agriculture.

Mr. Harvey, from same committee, on order to inquire into the expedien-

cy of passing a law for the suppression of foul brood among bees in Maine, reported that same be referred to the next Legislature.

Mr. Hill, from the committee on counties, reported leave to withdraw on petition of A. R. Page and others that the portion of Reed plantation set off from Drew plantation, in 1889, be again annexed to Drew plantation.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on petition of Elijah King and others that they be set off from the town of Wellington and incorporated with the town of Cambridge.

Mr. Bodwell, from the committee on taxation, on bill an act relating to the taxation of mortgaged real estate, reported that same be referred to the next Legislature.

Mr. Allen, from same committee, reported ought not to pass on bill an act to amend Section 69 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter — of the Public Laws of 1895, relating to the taxation of lands not liable to be assessed in any town.

Mr. Gardner, from same committee, reported same on bill an act to encourage the raising of cattle and the development of the farming industry of Maine.

Same gentleman from same committee, reported "legislation inexpedient" on that portion of the Governor's message relating to taxation.

READ AND ASSIGNED.

An act additional to Chapter 56 of the Revised Statutes relating to costs of parties summoned as trustees.

An act to amend Section 63 of Chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 334 of the Public Laws of 1885, relating to fish weirs and wharves.

An act relating to life insurance on the assessment plan.

PASSED TO BE ENGROSSED.

An act relating to filing papers in cases argued before the supreme judicial court when sitting as a law court.

Bill, an act to authorize John P. Yerxa, Edgar Perry, Arthur Gilpatrick and Selden R. Tracy to construct and maintain a dam across the Little Madawaska river in Aroostook county, and build and maintain piers in said river.

Senate amendments "A" and "B" adopted in concurrence, bill read the third time, and passed to be engrossed as amended in concurrence.

Bill, an act to incorporate the town of Millinocket.

Was reported from same committee, and pending third reading, Mr. Dunn of Orono, offered House amendment "A" which was adopted.

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

Bill, an act to establish a municipal court in the town of Winthrop.

Bill, an act to amend the charter of the Ticonic Foot Bridge Company.

Bill, an act to amend Chapter 128 of the Private and Special Laws of 1879, entitled an act to incorporate the Elliot Bridge Company.

Bill, an act to authorize James M. Moulton to construct and maintain a telephone line between Wayne Village and Leeds Center.

Bill, an act to incorporate the Boothbay Harbor Academy.

Bill, an act authorizing the extension of a wharf into tide waters at Lubec Narrows.

Bill, an act to extend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Enchanted Stream Dam and Improvement Company.

Bill, an act to amend Chapter 369 of the Private and Special Laws of 1877, relating to the Harrington and Jonesport Telegraph Company.

Bill an act to fix the salary of the judge of probate in and for the county of Washington.

Bill, an act to repeal the bounty on wild cats.

Bill, an act to fix the salary of the register of probate in and for the county of Washington.

Bill, an act to amend Chapter 69 of the Private Laws of 1869, relating to the Waldo and Penobscot Agricultural Society.

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.

Bill, an act relating to fees and taxable costs allowed to prevailing parties.

Bill, an act to amend Section 30 of Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, relating to banks and trust companies.

Bill, an act to incorporate the Bangor Loan and Trust Company.

Bill, an act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 34 of the Private and Special Laws of 1878, relating to the protection and propagation of eels in Damariscotta river and pond.

Bill, an act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 84 of the Private and Special Laws of 1895, relating to the taking of smelts in the bays, harbors and coves in the town of Surry.

Bill, an act to extend the charter of the St. Croix Water Power Company.

Bill, an act to amend Section 48 of Chapter 285 of the Public Laws of 1897, relating to sea and shore fisheries.

Bill, an act to repeal Chapter 131, Laws of 1853, relating to herring fisheries in the town of Jonesport.

Bill, an act to authorize the Linn Woolen Company to make, generate, sell, distribute, and supply gas and electricity.

Bill, an act authorizing the employment of deputy fish wardens by the commissioner of sea and shore fisheries, and by the commissioners of inland fisheries and game.

Bill, an act to authorize George H. Hunt to erect and maintain a wharf into the tide waters of the St. Croix river in the town of Robbinston, county of Washington.

Bill, an act to amend Section 17 of Chapter 17 of the Revised Statutes, relating to stationary engines.

Bill, an act to amend Chapter 195 of the Private Laws of 1897, entitled an act to amend an act incorporating the city of Waterville.

Bill, an act to allow larger lots to be taken for school purposes and to shorten the time allowed owners thereof for appeal.

Bill, an act amendatory of Chapter 507 of the Private and Special Laws of 1889, entitled an act to establish the Dover Municipal court.

Bill an act to amend Section 35 of Chapter 285 of the Public Laws of 1897, entitled an act to revise and consolidate the Public Laws relating to sea and shore fisheries, as amended by Chapter 92 of the Public Laws of 1899.

Bill an act to incorporate the Bristol Electric Light and Power Company.

Bill an act to amend an act to establish a police court in the city of Rockland; approved, March 16, 1861.

Was reported from same committee and pending third reading, Mr. Fellows of Bucksport, offered House amendment A, which was adopted. The bill was read the third time and was passed to be engrossed as amended.

Bill an act for the protection of salmon, alewives and smelts in Pleasant river, Washington county.

Was reported from same committee, read the third time and was passed to be engrossed as amended by House amendment A.

Bill an act to incorporate the Camden Trust Company.

Was reported from same committee, read the third time and passed to be engrossed as amended by House amendment A.

Bill an act to amend Section 5 of Chapter 100 of the Public Laws of 1891 relative to camp fires.

Was reported from same committee, read the third time, and pending passage to be engrossed, tabled, on motion of Mr. Spofford of Deer Isle, and Friday next was assigned for its consideration.

Bill an act to enable Henry L. Stickney and Charles R. Goodrich to build a bridge from Indian Island in Sebago lake to the mainland.

Was reported from same committee, and pending third reading, tabled, on motion of Mr. Purinton of Gorham, and Tuesday of next week assigned for its consideration.

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

Was reported from same committee, and pending third reading, tabled, on motion of Mr. Chase of Portland, and tomorrow afternoon assigned for its consideration.

Resolve in favor Legislative committee and members of Senate and House authorized to visit University of Maine.

Resolve in favor of Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians for rebuilding church at Pleasant Point in the town of Perry.

Resolve relating to township 5, range 8, west of the east line of the State, in the county of Penobscot.

Resolve for the purchase of the Maine State Year Book and Legislative Manual for the years 1901 and 1902.

Was reported from same committee. and pending second reading, Mr. Smith of Waterboro, offered House amendment A, and pending its adoption and second reading of resolve, both were tabled, and tomorrow morning assigned for their consideration.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Sangerville: Mr. Speaker, early in the session I introduced a bill providing for three terms of the supreme court in Piscataquis county. That cannot be granted, and now in order to avert the inconvenience of the law's delay they wish the jurisdiction of municipal court to be increased from \$100 to \$200; and if it can be allowed I would like the bill to take its third readings at the present time and be passed to be engrossed. I move that the rules be suspended for that purpose.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CHASE of Portland: Mr. Speaker, it seems to me rather unprecedented that such a bill as this should be passed under a suspension of the rules without being examined by a committee.

Mr. COOK of Vassalboro: I move to reconsider the vote whereby we voted to suspend the rules.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Sangerville: Then I ask that this matter be referred to the committee on judiciary under a suspension of the rules.

The motion was agreed to.

PASSED TO BE ENACTED.

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

An act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 16 of the Public Laws of 1895, entitled an act to regulate the alewife fishery in Pemaquid river.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Special assignment: Resolve in favor of the University of Maine for central steam heating and power plant.

The pending question was the motion to indefinitely postpone the resolve.

Mr. CHASE of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to occupy the attention of the House, this morning, upon

this matter, excepting for a few moments. At the request of the gentleman from Machias (Mr. Pattangall) I yield the floor to him for the present.

Mr. PATTANGALL of Machias: Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer amendment A to the resolve, by changing the word "ten" in the second line to "eight," and the word "twenty-five" in the second line to the word "eighteen," and the word "fifteen" in the third line to the word "ten"; and with the permission of the Chair I desire to say that if that amendment is adopted it will still leave the motion to indefinitely postpone the pending question. I suppose the opponents of the resolve can have no objection to the adoption of the amendment.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. PATTANGALL: Now, Mr. Speaker, without desiring to trespass on the time of the House I feel, having offered the amendment reducing the amount asked for in the original resolve, that I should speak briefly on the question of indefinitely postponement. I shall endeavor to refrain from anything except the plainest statement of fact. I shall endeavor to keep clear alike from those flights of fancy and oratory of which my friend from Vassalboro (Mr. Cook) accuses me. And also from that mazy labyrinth of figures and statistics into which the House wandered last week and from which I fear it will never emerge. Upon this resolve carrying \$9000 annually only, no general discussion in detail of the financial condition of the State is pertinent, for no man at the present time can come within \$9000 of the expenditures of the State, and no two men in the city of Augusta can come within \$90,000 of figuring alike on the subject. In regard to the general financial condition of the State, therefore, I only want to suggest this, that the State of Maine taxes its people directly at the present time, and no proposition is yet before the House to raise the direct tax, a sum equal to about \$900,000 a year only; that of that \$900,000, \$750,000 is expended by the State for educational purposes, for schools, academies, training schools, normal schools and colleges. So that

the whole direct tax which falls upon the property of the people of Maine with the exception of \$150,000, and goes back directly to assist in educating the boys and girls of the State. Take from that \$150,000 the amount of money refunded to the cities and towns in railroad and telegraph tax which under the new bill introduced in this Legislature will be in the vicinity of \$100,000, and if you add the amount appropriated by this Legislature for soldiers' pensions you take up every dollar, and more than every dollar, which is directly levied in taxation on the property of the State of Maine. So that the people of this State have their executive department, their courts, their prisons, their hospitals and all other public institutions, including the magnificent sum of \$135,000 expended in charity, covered by a system of indirect taxation which falls not upon the farms and mills and vessels of the State, but upon great corporations of the State, upon the savings banks, upon the railroads, electric roads, telegraph and telephone companies; and the tax from which we are seeking to relieve ourselves is not the State tax, for today in spite of the charge of extravagance made against the Republican administration of Maine by gentlemen on the floor of this House the State tax is lower than it has ever been since the year 1862 with the single exception of two years during the administration of Henry B. Cleaves, because in the last 20 years we have devised that system of indirect taxation, because we have sought methods and means for spending the money for the good of the people of Maine, not taken directly from them. We have been enabled to do in Maine for the schools and for the roads of the State at large more than we ever could have done under the old system of direct taxation, and when men tell about the increasing expenditures of the State and attribute it to the extravagance of that party to which a majority of us belong, they should in the same breath, if they are to be fair about it, state also that the State tax has been reduced. I believe the expenditures have been wisely increased, and whether they have or not the burden of the increase has not fallen upon the poor farmers of the State or the manu-

facturers. It has fallen in the State of Maine, as the increased expenditures of the nation have fallen, in that system of indirect taxation so devised as to reach best that surplus wealth able to pay the tax.

There has been discussed on the floor of the House in connection with this resolve a great deal of the details of the carrying on of the institution known as the University of Maine. That subject I know something about. I want to call the attention of this Legislature to the fact that it is not a fair or sound argument to compare the appropriations made by the State to that institution with the appropriations made to other educational institutions in the State. The University of Maine, under the Morrill act, was founded jointly by the United States government and the government of the State of Maine. It has no income aside from the little \$4000 left it by Governor Coburn, absolutely no income save the income from the general government and from the State. It has no other endowment fund. It has no private funds of any kind. It is not a private institution; it is a joint governmental and State institution. Under the act providing for the establishment of that college, and for all the land grant colleges throughout the United States approved July 2, 1862, the objects for which that institution and other kindred institutions were designed were these, and I desire to call attention to them because it is assumed in argument over and over again that the original purpose of that institution was purely and simply to teach agriculture and nothing else. Senator Morrill who drew the act knew what the purposes of those colleges were to be, for the idea of such colleges was conceived in his brain. This is what he said:

"The leading object shall be, without excluding scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are limited to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such a manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe in order to promote a liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

If that paragraph is not broad enough to found any kind of a college on, providing it contains within it the essential elements of teaching those studies, then

the English language means nothing. The State of Maine sold the land which was granted it and established the college, and from that time its policy was positively defined. Having taken on itself the benefits allowed to it by the general government, it must maintain such a school as the general government intended to provide and foster. So well did the land grant colleges prosper, so well did they do the work which the nation intended them to do, that later on Congress appropriated more money to assist them in certain lines; and right here I want to say that the appropriation made by the government of the United States for every land grant college is confined to expenditures for instruction in certain lines, and it must be used dollar for dollar for those purposes and for none other. The \$25,000 granted by the United States annually cannot be used for building purposes or repairs or for anything except instruction in certain definite lines, and it is so used.

The State of Maine after instituting the college at Orono proceeded from time to time to give it appropriations, not for long terms of years but annually. In 1897 the policy of the State changed and the Legislature decided to make a 10 year appropriation. It has been stated on the floor of this House that the friends of the college at that time stood here and gave the public to understand that that 10 year appropriation was all that they would ever ask for. Well, I have taken pains to go to the record. Men's memories are defective, but the shorthand notes of the stenographer taken in this hall and transcribed on the records of this Legislature are apt to be accurate; and I find that when the resolve came in here in 1897, and I was here, the resolve reported by the committee on the University of Maine was for one-twelfth of a mill on the valuation of the State, or about \$30,000, and when that resolve was introduced on the floor of the House an amendment was offered by Mr. Blanchard of Wilton, cutting the amount down to \$15,000 a year. An amendment to his amendment was offered by Mr. Hamilton of Biddeford, making the amount \$25,000 a year for 10 years. You can see that all the debate was apropos of \$25,000 a year and not \$20,000. In connection with that resolve for \$25,000 a year Mr. Stetson of Bangor said this to the House:

"Speaking officially as treasurer of the college, and familiar with its workings, I know that \$20,000 a year is only sufficient to pay the running expenses.

Now when the treasurer of that school stood here and told the Legislature of 1897 that \$20,000 was only sufficient to pay the running expenses of that college, who has got a right to say that we claimed we could build buildings with it? Further than that, from my place on the floor I said then:

"Of all the institutions and organizations that have come before this House for appropriations, the State College is the one instance where the needs of the institution have not been considered, but the financial condition of the State has been considered. The commission appointed by the Governor and Council said in their report that the present buildings at Orono are absolutely inadequate for the use of the college; and yet we do not ask you, this year, for one dollar of building appropriation."

Now, if that was not frankly saying that that appropriation of \$20,000 was for current expenses alone, and that the buildings which the commission said must be built, must be built in the future by the State, then I do not know what fair dealing is among men if that was not a fair statement of the position of the college. Nobody supposed at that time that private munificence was going to erect the \$40,000 building which has since gone up there, or that private people were going to build steam heating plants. We knew that must be done by the State, and it could not have been misunderstood at that time. I say further that it was not misunderstood. Mr. Clason, who opposed the resolve in the Senate, did not misunderstand it, for in the debate in the Senate, he said:

"If we pass this resolve appropriating \$25,000 a year for the next 10 years that will not be the whole amount that will be asked for. We know that every two years from now until the 10 years have expired the State College will need and will claim money for better buildings and better conditions than they have at the present time."

He not only said that we would claim it, but knowing the college as a

member of the commission appointed by the Governor to investigate it, he said we would need buildings from time to time. Can there be any more unfair a charge than to say that we have not kept faith with the State? I think not.

There has been one fault attributed to that institution, a fault that was attributed to us by the commission of 1897, and a fault which I desire to admit. It has been claimed as a great fault of the institution that from time to time it was growing. There is no possible question about that. But I would suggest to the men who have urged that argument against the college that all things whether of human or Divine origin must grow or retrograde—nothing stands still—with the possible exception of the Democratic party, and that at times goes back. (Laughter). It is hardly a fair thing to criticise this school for having progressed. There is no danger that our people will become too well educated. In 1897, we made another change in the policy of the institution, a change which I did not then believe in and do not now believe in, and we did it to follow the recommendations of the commission in order to check the growth of the college, and that was the avowed object of the bill, a bill was put through here by which that college should charge tuition to its students—as absurd a thing, I believe, as if our public schools should charge tuition, or your High schools should charge tuition. It went through, and from then until now the students at the State College have paid tuition. and now, I understand the criticism is made that the tuition is not high enough. The Legislature fixed it; if it is not high enough it is for the Legislature to act upon it. In connection with that I will say that among all the land grant colleges in America there are three where tuition is higher than at the Maine State College. All the others have either free tuition or less than we charge in Maine. So we are not growing in that respect as much as the other colleges are.

Now is it to be the policy of this Legislature to cut down the necessary expenses of one institution and grant

to all the others all that they ask? Is that to be the policy of the members of this House to sit in their seats as they did yesterday and see appropriations made like the one, for instance, of a thousand dollars for screening Sebago lake, and cut off an educational institution? Could not Sebago lake wait two years to be screened? Is it the policy of this House to pass an appropriation as they did yesterday to erect a lighthouse in Moosehead lake which enures solely to the advantage of one navigation company there, and then say that an educational institution must be crippled in its work for the want of \$9000 a year? Are we to pass an appropriation as we did this morning of \$3500 for building a church at Pleasant Point for the use of the 400 Indians living there—which I heartily approve—and say that we have not got \$9000 annually with which to keep an educational institution going? Are we to pass resolves for every hospital and then say that from sheer poverty we cannot pass this resolve? We must take one of two positions in this matter, either that the State of Maine has not got \$9000 a year for two years to spend for necessary purposes, or else that we do not desire the Maine State College to do the work which it has been doing and which it was designed to do.

I want to say that one gentleman who has debated this question in the House stated to me frankly that if the State had \$10,000,000 in its treasury he still would be opposed to granting a dollar to the State College. If that is the policy of the House, then the House should vote down this appropriation, and it should vote to take away the \$20,000 a year, for there is no logic in furnishing an educational institution with money enough to run and then crippling it for the want of a few thousand dollars so that it cannot go on. If, on the other hand, the matter is purely an economic one, what about the appropriations that we are permitting to go by day after day? I have no fear of this Legislature adopting the narrow policy that the State of Maine is not able to keep up its State institutions. It is better that the State of Maine should raise proper sums of

money, it is better that the State should do as your towns do when you go to town meeting and vote taxes on taxes, 2½ and 3 per cent. on your property—you do it because you want schools and roads and water works and electric lights, you want whatever is good for your town. You figure first on what is good for your town and then raise the money to pay it; and that, I take it, is the proper way to run the State of Maine. But if it was not I wish someone who is handy at mathematics would figure how much of a tax he would have to assess to constitute \$9000 a year. You will find that it will be 1-40 of a mill, and a man who had \$40,000 worth of property would pay \$1.00 more of a tax if this resolve went through, if it was a direct tax, and the man having \$4000 worth of property would pay ten cents, and a farmer having a thousand dollar farm would pay 2½ cents. It strikes me, taking those figures into consideration, that the matter of economy has been a little over-worked. It is our part to do our duty and do it ourselves. It is our part to assume our own responsibility and if we do that, if we act conscientiously, justly and wisely as we can, we have done all that our constituents elected us to do.

I desire to thank my friend from Portland (Mr. Chase) for extending me the courtesy of the floor; and I thank the gentlemen of the House who have listened to me so patiently.

Mr. CHASE of Portland: Mr. Speaker, there are two or three things to which I desire to call attention, in justice to the citizens and tax payers of this State whom we represent. I took occasion, one week ago, to call attention to the situation which we were facing. I oposed this appropriation mainly upon the ground that it was not an absolutely necessary one at the present time, and on the ground that the finances of the State were at present in a situation where we could not afford to appropriate one dollar, this year, except for those matters which are absolutely necessary. I think it is our duty to act intelligently and understandingly in passing these numerous appropriations. There is only one way in which we can do so, and that is by estimating as nearly as may be our

income for the next two years and our probable expenditures. I gave you some figures, a week ago, from the report of the treasurer of the pending appropriations, and his estimate of the receipts or revenues for the next two years; and it seemed to me then, and does now, that those figures showed conclusively that this Legislature cannot afford to expend money right and left for every appropriation that comes along, however meritorious it may be, unless that appropriation is necessary. We had some figures given us, on the following day, by which it was made to appear that we have money enough and should have enough during the next two years to pay every dollar of the appropriations now pending, and pay the entire floating debt, and come out with a balance on the right side of the ledger.

Now, gentlemen, I have here a statement, not compiled by myself, but which was given to me by the chief clerk in the State treasurer's office. This account shows that the total amount of the appropriations which have now been made and are now pending, deducting the temporary loan, is \$4,008,572.48. The total actual receipts in the past two years were \$3,592,191.86, which is \$416,000 less than the appropriations we have already passed and which are pending. But the State treasurer's office has given me another statement, embracing three items, which are included in these receipts for the past two years, of \$49,000 which should not properly go into the receipts for the past two years. I will read it:

"In the total actual receipts of the past two years are included the fines and fees collected from various parties and paid over to the fish and game and shore fisheries commission and board of registration, and, therefore, should not be considered as receipts unless they are added to the expenditures, amounting to \$19,692."

These are not added to the expenditures, they simply pass through the State treasurer's hands.

"Received for insurance on Industrial school, \$4987. Received from the United States government on war claims, \$25,000," making a total of \$49,814,

which the State treasurer says should not be reckoned in the actual receipts of the past two years. In round numbers, that is about \$50,000 which should be added to the deficit of \$416,000 which I gave you, making a deficit of \$466,195.15. If we pass all the appropriations already made and the revenue should remain the same as during the past two years—and this, mind you, as is stated in this statement, means without a cent of the temporary loan being paid. Now, you are all well aware that we have a floating debt or temporary loan of \$350,000. If we pay the temporary loan in the next two years, as we ought to pay it—it all falls due—you add that temporary loan, \$350,000, to the \$466,000 and you will find that you have a deficit of \$816,000, providing the revenue remains the same as during the past two years.

Now, how is the increase in revenue likely to be over the past two years?

That is a question which no man on this floor can answer. It has been estimated by the committee on taxation that it might be \$450,000; but is it right and proper for this House to go on and appropriate money without any regard to the amount of revenue that we are likely to have, without any knowledge of the approximate amount of the increase in our revenue? Here under these figures is an amount of \$816,000 which we must meet. As we know from this report there is about \$791,000 of pending appropriations. Striking out \$350,000 of that as unnecessary, you still have \$466,000, a deficit for which additional revenue must be provided—and that is above the estimate of the committee on taxation. Now, those are the cold, hard facts. The gentleman from Machias says that we have wandered into a mass of figures from which we cannot be extricated. I submit that it is our duty under our oaths as members of this Legislature to extricate ourselves. If we fail in our duty the people of Maine will hold us accountable. Now, where shall we get appropriations? It is apparent that it cannot be done in a regular appropriation bill. Then I submit that there is only one other place, and that is in these extraordinary special appropriations. Under these

facts is it not our duty to refuse any unnecessary special appropriations, any appropriation which is not absolutely necessary this year? Let us consider in all these appropriations whether they cannot wait for two years more.

Now that is a question for each one of you to consider. The University of Maine has not shown us that it cannot get along without this appropriation this year. I have no prejudice against that institution, and I wish to say that upon the floor of the House; I recognize the institution as one that is doing noble work. The State of Maine has recognized it for the past 30 years and has appropriated to that institution \$475,000. We have already appropriated \$40,000 for this institution in the next two years. It appears from statements that have been made that they can make repairs for something over \$900 with which they can get along for the present, starting this year as they do with a cash balance in their hands for \$22,000. It seems to me that this institution should do something for itself. Why do they not do as other institutions do, get around among their alumni and their friends and get them to do something for the university? That is what other colleges do. Just so long as they sit back and ask the State to do everything for them, just so long will their alumni and friends allow it to be done. Two years ago they wanted the money to build this drill hall. It was not given to them. They went right out and got it themselves, they raised the money among the friends of the institution and it was built. I make no doubt but that if this money is not appropriated on the ground that we cannot afford any extraordinary expense this year, they will get their money to build their steam plant if they need any assistance, from the friends of the institution.

I trust that we shall act in this matter in such a manner as will meet the dictates and approval of our consciences, and in such a manner that we shall have the approval of the entire people of the State of Maine.

Mr. DAVIS of Waterville: Mr. Speaker, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the remarks of the gentleman from Machias. Perhaps I should apologize to the House for taking any of their time now, as I have already spoken twice on this subject; but with their permission and yours, Mr. Speaker, I wish to add a little to what I said recently on this subject. While every one of us here who are amenable to duty appreciate fully the financial argument which has been advanced, while we appreciate the patriotic argument which has been advanced and the loyalty to Maine and the loyalty to her schools, I submit that there are other considerations which should come first in discussing a matter of this kind. And I submit, gentlemen, that I am as patriotic as the gentleman from Machias. It is not my purpose to come here and deride one party or eulogize another. It is not my purpose to spend my time in criticising the policy that has saddled a debt of \$600,000 or \$700,000 upon us which we are obliged to meet and carry along year after year. But my purpose is, and it was when I came here to stand by what I believed to be right, to oppose appropriations which I believed were not in the interests of this State or of my constituency; and I will say in answer to the gentleman's argument in regard to the bills of yesterday, that the most of them have not passed this House as yet, and I believe that the good sense of this House will prevent their passage.

Now there is a misconception as to the purposes of this institution in its original inception, and I want to bring the attention of the gentlemen back again to this subject. I am sorry that my friend from Machias did not quote from Senator Morrill's speech on that bill in 1862, the only speech that was made on it I think, and one which, I think, sets forth clearly the purposes of the bill, and I will quote briefly from it:

"There is and can be no mode by which the resources of the country can be so fully developed as by educating the vast numbers who are to devote their lives to agricultural employments

as tillers or owners of the soil. These colleges, founded in every state, will elevate the character of farmers and mechanics, increase the prosperity of agriculturists and manufacturers and may to some extent guard against the sheer ignorance of all military art which shrouded the country and especially the North at a time when the tocsin of war sounded at Fort Sumter."

The Maine State college owes its beginning to a belief that the State of Maine entered into a contract with the United States to found an institution which would meet the needs of those classes, and when she departed from that, when she allowed a policy to prevail which would make of this institution a plaything that would allow it to grow to satisfy the ambition of trustees and of a gentleman whose appearance here at our sessions is as familiar as any page in this House—I say, gentlemen, when that course was adopted it outlived its usefulness so far as this State was concerned in these additional appropriations. Now, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, there were only four things which the State of Maine agreed to do when it accepted the grant under that act of 1862. It agreed, first, to found a college. It did so. It agreed to keep the fund good. It has done so. It agreed to use the interest from that fund in the interests of schooling, and it has done so. And it also agreed to keep up its buildings. Now, what has the institution received? Over \$400,000 from the State of Maine since 1867. Have we been niggardly with the institution? Have we not done our duty? Look at what we paid out last year in this State for schools—\$668,000, and this institution received nearly one-thirtieth of it. And the gentleman from Orono (Mr. Dunn) in his remarks recently pointed to me in a tragic manner, and said practically this, that this institution was doing business cheaper than any other institution in or out of the State. Now the facts are simply these: The institution has today—and the honored president of the institution is here and I am willing to be corrected if I am wrong—the institution has today 50 students from outside of the State of Maine, one-seventh of its college roll from other States. I ask you, gentlemen, is there

any sense in the tax payers of the State of Maine putting their hands into their pockets and taxing themselves to educate these men when by their admission they are doing it nearly \$80 per man cheaper than anywhere else in the State of Maine? Why don't you direct that board of trustees to raise the tuition until we shall not be competitors with other States in the matter of education and until this demand shall stop and until we shall be able to educate our own pupils in our own schools and have the money with which to do it?

Mr. Speaker, I oppose this measure. If we grant it we might just as well shut up shop. If we are going to allow that institution to make this annex and that and the other, first pharmacy and then law and all of them to no purpose unless we put \$50,000 or \$100,000 into it, for that is what it is coming to—if we do not call a halt and put this institution on a basis where it belongs, where it was intended that it should be, then you might as well never cry halt again on any of these matters. It has been said by the gentleman from Bangor (Mr. Beal) that we are practically out of debt; he figured a surplus at the end of the two years. Now this is the poorest part of the argument but I want to call attention to this to show you that we cannot legally grant this request. There is the temporary loan of \$350,000. Add to that, if you please, the present State Prison deficit of \$20,000. You may add the railroad tax due towns of \$68,000, now due. You may add on the public debt \$50,000, interest on the public debt, \$81,000, now due, burial expenses of soldiers, \$6000, printing deficit, \$15,526, topographical survey deficit, \$5077, hospital pledges, \$86,000, House and Senate pay roll now due, and contingent expenses of the Legislature and legislative books, \$12,000, making a total of \$695,603. Now, gentlemen, although you may have met this by House bill No. 79, still you know as well as I that not a dollar of that will come in and be available for these debts. You know that we have but \$100,000 today in the State treasury. You know as well as I that there will not be \$200,000 in back taxes to come in before July. Now, this present debt of \$695,603, cut down by the cash on hand of \$193,879.01, and the war loan of \$150,000, leaves you still the temporary loan, a debt of \$349,-879.01. And there are other accounts to

come in. Now it does not take very much book-keeping to ascertain the fact. You can fund your debt, you can give a note to pay this bill and that and the other and can say that the bill is paid, but is it paid? It comes again and will have to be renewed; and instead of seeking sources of appropriation I believe it is our duty to our State that we work to cut down our State taxation, that we do not make appropriations for the education of boys outside of this State when we are not doing our whole duty by the schools, the normal schools, the high schools and the other institutions of the State.

Gentlemen, I believe we shall do our duty when this matter comes to a vote.

Mr. BENNETT of Hollis: Mr. Speaker, the authentic expression of public opinion in this State placed the control of this branch of its government in our hands. We accepted the sacred trust, and in order that every pledge shall be sacredly kept, and that there shall be no betrayal of confidence in our integrity and ability so freely expressed by the people, it is our duty to answer their reasonable demands with frankness, and let them know that this Legislature has the moral power and courage to perform its part of the contract, and to keep their pledges faithfully by making some advance towards an economical administration of the finances of the State.

Whatever we do we should never forget that the eye of the people, like the Nemesis in the classic myth, slumbers not nor sleeps, but is ever watching over our affairs with tireless vigilance and will never suffer any offence to go unchastised.

I do not propose to stand here and pose either as a critic to pass a rigorous and captious judgment upon the conduct of this House or as a mentor to censure, find fault or dictate in the least what any man shall do, for be it, Mr. Speaker, far from me to condemn the actions or impugn the motives of any member upon this floor. I believe that we are trying to deal fairly and justly with the people and that every member here has the moral courage to do the duty, day by day, which God and conscience tells him is right, and that we are at heart laboring for the

welfare, honor and glory of our beloved State.

It has been contrary to the traditions of this House to tolerate corruption or connive at vicious legislation, and I defy any man to find a single line in any statute that we have passed thus far in which there has been a wilful intention to place unjust burdens upon one class of the people by granting exclusive privileges to another.

In regard to the expenditure of our revenues, if you will take the trouble to examine what has been done in other states with the money of the people in times past you will find that there has been less corruption, less extravagance and less jobbery in the State of Maine during the past 30 years than there has been in any state of this Union. Our treasury has been looted but little by dishonest contractors. No embezzler has juggled with our accounts and run away with our money. Our debts have all been paid with honest, lawful dollars, and today the integrity of our obligations is not impeached in any market of the world, our bonds are as good as gold wherever known.

I think that our financial affairs, with few exceptions, have been conducted with that care and conservatism that makes a careful and thrifty people, and reflects great credit upon those who have administered them, and hereafter what the State of Maine promises, she will perform; for she is a rugged nurse of rugged men and men of honor, men whose integrity is as firm as the adamantine rocks beneath our feet. Though we may not have many millionaires among us, and our people may be poor in purse, yet they are rich in patriotism and will never blacken any day in our calendar by writing "repudiation" upon the sacred folds of our banner.

Nevertheless, we know that for a long time there has been a growing and wide spread feeling that taxation is excessive and badly distributed, that our tax laws are in an unsatisfactory condition, that the farmer, the mechanic, the tradesman and others having small holdings, whose property is visible and easily found by the assessor, are paying an excessive por-

tion of the taxes; that franchises do not yield any money return to the State for the valuable privileges granted them; that the railroads and wild lands do not pay their equitable share of the taxes; that a large part of personal property escapes taxation altogether; and that the expenses of the government of the State are unnecessarily excessive.

These are the grievances for which the people seek redress at our hands while remedies for some of them have been found, in a measure. Yet we are confronted by a condition not pleasant to contemplate, and which compels us to adopt one of three courses if all of these appropriations asked for shall be granted.

First. We can cut down our expenses to the size of our income that is feasible, just and right, accords with good business policy, and the sound judgment of every one.

Second. We can raise the rate of taxation. Absurd! I have no faith in it. The people demand less expenses not more revenue.

Third. We can borrow the money, as we have done in other times. Not feasible! Increase the floating debt? I notice that floating debts after awhile drift into permanent ones, as chips and rubbish cast upon the water sooner or later reach the solid land.

One of the worst tendencies of the times is the pernicious practice of contracting debts by the State and municipalities on the strength of legislative and municipal security; a practice that is becoming more pernicious as the State advances in wealth and opulence. Unless we adopt a different policy soon its effect will become ruinous to our credit. A large part of the taxes are consumed in paying interest on bonds issued for works which are of doubtful utility in many instances, and the burden grows more and more grievous as the years roll on. Already thousands upon thousands of the people's money have been invested by the cities and towns and the State in enterprises for which there was no necessity, and for which they will never receive any adequate return. Thrusting our hands into the pockets of future generations

for funds to embellish magnificent parks, rear stately asylums, and carry on other costly enterprises is a supine and shiftless method of doing business, and we must cease shuffling along in this slipshod manner or we shall truly deserve the execration of future generations, who will have the bills to pay.

"Pay as you go," and "live within your means," are sound business maxims that apply to states as well as to individuals, and I am glad that the people are waking up to the fact that a public debt is a public nuisance and an evil to be rid of as soon as possible.

I wish I had the time to go into this debt business a little but time forbids. However, I will say that the debt of the State is still of magnificent proportions and constitutes a very respectable mortgage, that will take 35 years to liquidate. In the meantime the amount of interest we shall pay exceeds my capacity to calculate, for we are now paying some \$80,000 interest annually upon the indebtedness of the State. The aggregate debt of our cities and towns is enormous. The debts of the cities in this State exceed many millions of dollars, and some of them are growing at a rapid rate, and will soon reach the danger point, a menace to the welfare and prosperity of those cities, for men will be slow to invest their money in large enterprises in cities where the profits of their business are consumed in paying for the follies and luxuries of generations dead and gone. If Time has any teeth, surely one of them is interest, which is ever knaving at the vitals of public credit with ravenous hunger, like the vulture that fed upon the never dying heart of Prometheus chained to the snowy crags of Caucasus. (Applause). And what I have said of these cities is true of the State.

Mr. Speaker, there are grave duties before us. We need not consult any Delphic Oracle to learn what they are. The people of this State ask and demand greater economy in the expenditure of the public revenue. We are now paying over \$80,000 interest on the debt of this State that should have been liquidated years ago. And yet we are asked to make appropriations that ex-

ceed by many thousands the entire revenue of the State. Notwithstanding the increase in its revenue, we must get out of this dilemma somehow, and I hope the State will never adopt the shiftless expedient of borrowing money to pay current expenses, for it is the expedient of the spendthrift that will surely lead to bankruptcy, dishonor and ruin in the end. Thus far—restricted new courses.

Do not let the mathematics of the gentleman from Bangor bewilder you. He is an adept at twisting and juggling with figures, and you can plainly see that he is an expert in addition, subtraction as well as division. (Laughter).

Do not be deceived by the exquisitely wrought patchwork of the gentleman from Orono, nor let him allure you to your ruin with a few crimson rags, as the matador does the bull in the shambles of the Spanish arena.

Do not be seduced by the eloquent appeal of my brother from Machias. The time for action has come. Let us stop and silence this dance around the golden calf, for it is time for this wild and dissolute revelry to cease. (Laughter and applause). Let us meet this question with courage and with determination, and meet it now. Either proposition to increase the floating debt of this State at the present time, to meet the current expenses of its government, or to raise the rate of taxation is wrong, injudicious and unreasonable.

In a time of profound peace, a time of great prosperity, when every wheel is moving, every industry thrives, and every man is busy, to adopt either cause is suicidal, and a shameful reflection upon the intelligence of the people who sent us here to do their will.

The people demand economy and they will have it, and if we are not able to do our duty as we ought, we had better resign and go home and let others come who will; for come they will, and that soon, too. The people will not always suffer these wrongs nor bear these burdens, for injured and polluted Justice will soon rise up and shake them from her lap as easily as the lion shakes the dew of the morning from

his mane. (Laughter and applause).

Gentlemen, there is a storm brewing. You can hear the muttering of its thunder in the distant horizon. You can see its lurid light dancing upon the clouds. Unless we do something to avert it it will soon be upon us with its crackling thunders and dropping fire from its angry bosom upon our defenceless heads. And then

"Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er we
are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless
storm,
How shall our houseless heads and unfed
sides,
Our loop'd and window'd raggedness, de-
fend us
From seasons such as these?"

(Applause and laughter).

Mr. CLARK of Gray: Mr. Speaker, it has afforded us great pleasure to hear the words so eloquently expressed in eulogy on the University of Maine and I feel that the members of this House will agree with me when I say that kindly feelings which have here been so generously expressed have not been too high a tribute to this institution. The State of Maine is made up of the different cities, towns and plantations, and these cities, towns and plantations are entitled to its rights and benefits and not the University of Maine exclusively. We are living in a world of wonderful science, marked improvement, culture and comfort. We are also living in a world of privation. With all that they have to bear I do not believe that the State of Maine is exempt. There was a doubt between the opinions of gentlemen in regard to our financial condition. It has been the policy of our State to be liberal with its State institutions. That policy is right, but there is a limit to everything, and if this time, when we are so hungry for additional revenue, and a state of great uncertainty exists as to the amount we shall receive, do you not believe that it is your duty to go a little slower until we can make more definite our exact situation? In view of the fact that we already have many State institutions to support and maintain, many buildings to be kept in repair, can we honestly and conscientiously make appropriations for the erection of any new building and

increase the burden of taxation which bears so heavily upon the tax payers of our State? With all respect to the University of Maine and the friends of this resolve, and not being unmindful of the duty we owe to it for the good that it has done, it seems to me that it is our duty to take the report of our efficient state treasurer for our guide to go with the report of the financial officer of the University of Maine. The University of Maine is better able to provide it than the State of Maine. If this matter should be regarded as illegal I feel the assurance that our efficient attorney from Machias can legalize such a matter.

Mr. MADDOCKS of Boothbay Harbor: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I have heard a great deal said about the condition of the treasury, also about too large appropriations. It seems to me, if I understand this question aright, there is a college in Orono which is heated by an old boiler bought eight years ago and a second hand one when it was bought. This boiler today is carrying 130 pounds pressure, 50 or 60 pounds more than it should, and it is doing the work which three boilers should do. It is consuming 40 per cent. more coal than should be consumer to heat, light and furnish power for that whole institution; and there seems to be no other way to remedy this evil than to make an appropriation for this heating plant.

This does not seem to me to be a question of finance, it is a pure and simple question of the greatest economy to make this plant as it should be now and at once. If that old boiler should explode or become useless, what would be the condition of the University of Maine? Wait until the next Legislature? I think that would be rather a bad condition of affairs. I do not want the responsibility to rest upon me that I helped to turn this appropriation for this college down. Give it the appropriation which it needs. I have looked into these figures and estimates and I am satisfied that, with the amendment offered by the gentleman from Machias, the job can be done and done right. Great danger exists there to-day. I hope we shall not permit it to continue.

Mr. WALKER of Starks: Mr. Speaker, I trust that no compromise will be accepted by this House. If it be true that the members of the Legislature of 1897 understood when the resolve was passed which carried with it \$20,000 a year for ten years that no more money would be asked during the life of the resolve it is clearly our duty to vote against the present resolve or any resolve which asks for more aid than the university is now receiving. Is it true? I stated on the floor of this House, the other day, that when I was a member of the committee on the

University of Maine, two years ago, that I took considerable pains to ascertain in regard to the promises which were made to the members of the Legislature of 1897 if an appropriation of \$20,000 a year for 10 years was granted them and those members told me that they agreed to let this suffice for the next 10 years.

I reaffirm that assertion now. I have also obtained from the same source which my friend from Machias obtained his information, viz.: from the files of the Kennebec Journal, what several gentlemen said on the floor of the House of 1897 which substantiates my position.

Mr. Hamilton of Mattawamkeag, who was a friend of the institution, said: "Why make it necessary for a man who has said that his time is needed at college to come over here and agitate and work through the session of the Legislature every two years for an appropriation."

Mr. Hamilton of Biddeford, as staunch a friend as the university ever had, said at that time: "It has been said that the president of this college comes here year after year and lobbies. Somebody must come because they must have money. I want this amendment to pass so he can stay at home for one reason. (Laughter and applause). I believe that whatever appropriations are made for this college they should be made permanent and that it should be taken out of the way and then there will be one less thing upon which we can dicker two years from now." Were the expectations of these gentlemen realized? In the early days of the Legislature of 1899 the president of this institution was on hand asking for more help, which was refused. In the early days of the present Legislature he was here asking for help. He was here last week. He is here now. He seems to be with us always (laughter), but unlike the other members of the famous third House, President Harris is always pleading the same cause. Now, gentlemen, can we equitably increase our appropriations for this institution? Are we not already doing for her all that can reasonably be expected? There are other interests in our State that are not now receiving one dollar that are meritorious and should be helped if there is anything which can be spared with which to help them. I submit to you, gentlemen, is it fair, is it equitable to keep appropriating increased sums for Bangor hospitals and Orono colleges (applause and laughter) and let many of the other meritorious institutions go begging in vain? I do not believe we can afford to give them any more, neither do I believe he is a wise counsellor or a wise leader whose thoughts are mainly bent on considering not how the government of our State may be economically and equitably administered and the condition of our people made better, but how tolerable will be their condition when the taxes are almost unbearable, made so by the ambitious designs of some of our Maine statesmen who, that they might secure fame, vote for every appropriation that is for their particular benefit.

Before we vote for this resolve in any form, let us ask ourselves: Is it right? Is it equitable? Is it just? Will our people at home sanction such a vote? For me there is but one course to pursue and that is to vote against the resolve in any form, conscious that in so doing I shall be fulfilling my duty to myself, to my constituents, to an equitable adjustment of the various interests of the people of our State and for an economical administration of our State government. (Applause).

Mr. WILLIAMS of Sangerville: Mr. Speaker, amid the blinding flashes of lightning, spreading their glare about us brightening, while forked and gleaming tongues of flame leaped out like liquid shafts of fire, momentarily soaring higher, higher, setting the arch of Heaven aflame, aware the source from which it came must be some awful volcanic contraption, to which Vesuvius in eruption were but a whimsical belle flame, what wonder we should feel confused, what wonder that force itself should loose a page or two of its lightning store, a section wild of its thunderous road, for if we felt the last jet more of the lurid flame and lava pour, had the tide flowed with its rage more near, not a soul of the House had been left here.

It has been suggested that the money for the improvements needed be taken from funds set apart for other purposes. That would be only robbing Peter to pay Paul—nothing saved in the end. I should have more sympathy for this alarmist scare if it were not so spasmodic and inconstant. If it were a consistent thing it should start early and leave off late. It seems to be an exotic plant sprung up in a night, and now all the soaring eagles are gathered under its branches and crying woe to the land of Dirigo.

Some times we come to different conclusions by looking at things from opposite directions, but here we seem to come to opposite conclusions looking from the same direction. My conclusion, looking from the direction of the State's poverty is that she can't afford to waste anything by poor tools and appliances. If this pitifully impecunious State is doing an \$80,000 business over there, and there is lacking \$800 per year to give it best profit and fullest effect, she isn't able to afford the waste. I know of business concerns abundantly able to waste money who say they can't afford to waste good money running a business with poor apparatus and appurtenances. It is admitted that in a short time the outlay asked must be made, so it is simply a matter of interest, between whites. Then it becomes a matter of percentage, 800 to \$0,000, 100 to 1 in favor of the passage of the resolve, giving a reasonable amount to provide necessary facilities for doing best work.

Now, a little of my experience. I have laid out half the price of a new machine patching an old one and doing inferior work, until some smooth-tongued drummer with persuasive arts and flattery that he made me think for the moment was merited praise, gave me a feeling of wealth that secured an order; and when he withdrew and all the roseate hues of

that horizon, with which he had so artfully surrounded me faded, and left the leaden color of reality, if it hadn't been for shame I would have countermanded the order. But when the machine or appliance came and results became manifest, in view of the waste and loss I had been subject to my listening to the fool, False Economy, I could but say, Oh, stupidity, thy name is Williams! I've seen greater waste and worse results from misapplied economy than from judicious liberality.

Now can you guess what my vote will be? Just what my experience tells me is true economy.

Mr. LITTLEHALE of Union: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, after listening with considerable interest to the discussion, I am surprised at the peculiar manner in which the affirmative of this question has been discussed. The only inference that I can draw and the only inference that I believe can be drawn from the discussion of the affirmative of this question is that we should exact all the revenues which we can from the business industries of this State, and from the people of this State, and the able gentleman from Machias would even increase the State tax so that this institution can be taken care of, and all others which are asking appropriations from this Legislature. Gentlemen, is this in accordance with the demand of the people? Is it in accord with the principles upon which every Democrat and every Republican stood in the campaign last fall? The people demand a wise, economical and safe administration of our State government, not that we should give this money if it could possibly be done without bankrupting the State treasury. It has been said by some that the University of Maine is a part of the State. If this is true I advise you not to let it grow too large.

If this kind of legislation is going to be enacted here, I desire to say to the gentleman from Machias that the Democratic party or some other party will grow equally as fast as the University of Maine. I am willing for one that the University of Maine should have its equal proportion with the other educational institutions of our State. The people of this State demand and ask for economy in the administration of the State government; and if we are going on appropriating money on these lines, appropriating it if it can be done without bankrupting the State treasury, without any reference to the demands of the people, the time is coming, gentlemen, when the people will wake up and answer these questions; and I sincerely hope for one that they will know who their oppressors are and consign them to a well merited grave.

The question being on the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion to indefinitely postpone was carried by a vote of 90 to 40. Those who voted yea were:

YEA—Allen of Sanford, Andrews of Norway, Andrews of Rockport, Ballard, Bennett, Bodwell, Boothby, Brackett, Briggs of Harrison, Burrill, Cain, Carle-

ton, Carson, Chase, Clark, Coffin, Cook, Cordwell, Cramer, Crosby, Cushman, Daigne, Davis, Deering, Dillingham, Dodge, Dudley, Eaton, Farnsworth of Pembroke, Fellows, Foster, Fuller of Auburn, Fuller of Kennebunk, Gammon, Gooding, Hammond, Harris, Haskell of Lewiston, Haskell of Windham, Hill of Belfast, Hill of Exeter, Hix, Hoxie, Hurd, Jackson of Jefferson, Jackson of Monson, Kaler, Knowlton, Libby of Poland, Libbey of South Berwick, Little of Lewiston, Little of Monmouth, Littlehale, Loud, Low, Maddocks, Mayo, McDougall, McNamara, Merritt, Minott, Moulton of Bowdoinham, Moulton of South Portland, Noyes, Page, Pettengill, Plummer, Powers of Fort Fairfield, Purinton, Putnam of Dixfield, Putnam of Houlton, Ross, Russ, Sanborn, Sargent, Shaw, Skidmore, Somes, Spofford, Sprague, Staples, Sturgis, Sweet, Trickey, Tufts, Walker, Walter, Webb, Weymouth, White of Naples, Wilson—90.

NAY—Adams, Allan of Portland, Beal, Bird, Boyd, Bradford, Carr, Dearborn, Dunn, Farnsworth of Beddington, Frederick, Gardner, Harvey, Hinkley, Hodgkins, Irving, Jones, Kelley, Kneeland, Lawrence, Leathers, Libby of Burnham, Maddocks, Parkhurst, Pattangall, Pike, Porter, Pratt, Randall, Scammon, Smith, Stevens, Sutherland, Thomas, Thompson of Bristol, Torquist, Vogel, Walls, White of East Machias, Williams—40.

ABSENT—Brewster, Briggs of Hudson, Dobson, Farrell, Fay, Greene, Hutchings, Hyde, Laliberte, Morin, Peabody, Phoenix, Powers of Pittston, Sabourin, Thompson of China, Thornton, Weatherbee, Young—17.

PAIRED—Gilmore, yea; Mead, no.

Mr. CHASE of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the vote whereby the House has voted to indefinitely postpone this resolve in favor of the University of Maine, and I desire to state my purpose in making this motion. I trust that the House will vote not to reconsider, as I know they will, and I make this motion for the purpose of ending this matter at once and for all for the present session, as after we have once refused to reconsider we cannot again take up the matter.

The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Libbey of South Berwick,

Adjourned.