

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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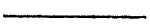
LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

Seventieth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.



1901.

HOUSE.

Thursday, March 14.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Quimby of Gardiner.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Kelley of Lewiston, motion to substitute minority for majority report of the committee on temperance in regard to resubmission, was taken from the table and assigned for 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Resolve in favor of the committee on insane hospitals comes from the Senate read twice and passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules.

In the House the rules were suspended, the resolve was read twice and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

The following Senate bills and resolves were read and assigned:

An act relating to the Maine State Sanatorium Association.

An act to amend Section 8 of Chapter 24 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 269 of the Public Laws of 1885, as amended by Chapters 9 and 146 of the Public Laws of 1887, as amended by Chapters 256 of the Public Laws of 1889, as amended by Chapter 60 of the Public Laws of 1891, as amended by Chapter 326 of the Public Laws of 1897, relating to dependent soldiers and sailors and their families.

Mr. Weymouth of Biddeford, offered an amendment striking out the words "in the war of 1861" in the 19th and 20th lines.

The amendment was adopted, the bill was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Carleton of Winthrop, the bill was laid upon the table.

Resolve in favor of Lee Normal academy comes from the Senate amended by Senate amendment A.

The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Chase of Portland, the resolve was laid on the table and assigned for Wednesday of next week.

Resolve in favor of William J. Maybury, surgeon general National Guard, State of Maine.

An act to ratify the lease of the Pat-ten and Sherman Railroad to the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Company.

An act to regulate proceeding in certiorari.

An act to cede to the United States jurisdiction over certain land in Augusta.

An act to incorporate the Masonic trustees of Fairfield.

Resolve in favor of the town of Meddybemps.

An act authorizing the Fryeburg Horse Railroad Company to maintain steamboats upon the waters of Upper Kezar pond.

An act to authorize Warren Sawyer to build and maintain a wharf in the tide waters in the town of Milbridge, county of Washington.

An act to extend the charter of the Sebasticook Manufacturing and Power Company.

An act to incorporate the trustees of Lincoln Lodge, No. 90, Knights of Pythias.

An act to amend an act to establish a municipal court in the town of Waterville.

An act to extend the charter of the Manufacturer's Trust Company.

An act to incorporate the Solon Academy.

An act to create the State department of agriculture.

On motion of Mr. Walker of Starks, the bill was laid on the table pending its second reading and assigned for Tuesday afternoon of next week.

Bill, an act to prohibit the pursuit and killing of duck and other water fowl by the use of launches or other craft propelled by other than hand power, comes from the Senate with House amendment rejected and with Senate amendments C and D adopted.

The House reconsidered the vote whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed and reelected and concurred with the Senate in rejecting House amendment A. Senate amendments C and D were then adopted and the bill was passed to be engrossed as amended.

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

JUDICIARY.

By Mr. Pike of Lubec—Bill, an act to supply the town of Lubec with pure

water. (Received under suspension of the rules.)

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

By Mr. Eaton of Calais—Resolve in favor of Cyrus W. Davis.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Povers, from the committee on the judiciary, reported ought not to pass on bill an act to prevent the use of free passes and free service by railroad, street railroad, sleeping cars, telephone, telegraph and express companies.

Mr. Carleton, from same committee, reported same on bill, an act—duty of hotel keepers, to provide fire escapes.

Mr. Parkhurst, from same committee, reported same on bill, an act to amend Section 10 of Chapter 157 of the Public Laws of 1895, relating to title by descent.

Mr. Chase, from same committee, on resolve in relation to the early York deeds, reported that same be referred to the next Legislature.

Mr. Putnam, from the committee on legal affairs, on bill, an act additional to Chapter 53 of the Revised Statutes, relating to telegraphs, reported that same be referred to the next Legislature.

Mr. Allan, from same committee, reported same on bill, an act to repeal Section 50 of Chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the serving of civil precepts.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported ought not to pass on bill, an act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 285 of the Public Laws of 1889, relating to the construction of drains and common sewers.

Mr. Fellows, from same committee, reported same on bill, an act to regulate the acceptance of sureties in criminal recognizances.

Same gentleman from committee, reported same on bill, an act additional to Chapter 75 of the Revised Statutes of 1883, relating to the descent of personal property.

Mr. Allen, from same committee, reported same on bill, an act to amend Section 6 of Chapter 3 of the Public Laws of 1899, entitled an act to amend Section 6 of Chapter 159 of the Public Laws of 1895, entitled an act to amend

Section 6 of Chapter 35 of the Revised Statutes, relating to intelligence offices.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on bill, an act relating to the use of bicycles upon highways or streets.

Mr. Kaler, from the committee on railroads, telegraphs and expresses, reported ought not to pass on bill, an act to incorporate the Castine and Eastern Railroad Company.

Mr. Swett, from the committee on military affairs, to which was referred that portion of the Governor's message relating to the Bath Military and Naval Orphan Asylum, reported that legislation thereon is inexpedient.

Mr. Vogell, from the committee on claims, on resolve in favor of the town of Island Falls, reported that same be referred to the next Legislature.

Mr. Farnsworth, from the committee on taxation, reported ought not to pass on bill, an act in favor of assessing taxes solely upon land values and franchises.

Mr. Allen, from same committee, reported same on bill, an act providing for the taxation of corporate franchises.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on bill, an act to regulate the taxation of corporate franchises.

The reports were accepted and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Webb, from the committee on the judiciary, reported ought to pass on bill, an act authorizing the Old Orchard Water Company to issue bonds for refunding and other purposes.

Mr. Chase, from same committee, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, bill, an act to incorporate the York Beach Village Corporation.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, bill, an act to incorporate the York Harbor Village Corporation.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, bill, an act relating to the fees of the sheriff of Cumberland county.

Mr. Powers, from same committee, reported ought to pass on bill, an act to amend Section 6, Chapter 67, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the appointment of guardians.

Mr. Parkhurst, from same committee, reported same on bill, an act to legalize the organization of the Bangor Kindergarten Association and to authorize it to convey real estate.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on bill, an act to amend Sections 5, 6, 7, 17 and 18 of Chapter 23 of the Special Laws of 1899, entitled an act to establish a municipal court in the town of Newport.

Mr. Libby, from the committee on legal affairs, reported ought to pass on bill, an act in relation to the taxing of costs in municipal and police courts.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on bill, an act to incorporate the Bethel Sewer Company.

Mr. Pattangall, from same committee, reported same on bill, an act to amend Section 4 of Chapter 202 of the Private and Special Laws of 1899, entitled an act for the better protection of sheep in the town of Perry.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on bill, an act in relation to political caucuses in towns.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported same on bill, an act to authorize East Machias to aid General Hospital.

Mr. Allan, from same committee, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, bill, an act to incorporate the Bonney Eagle Water Power Company of Standish, Maine.

Same gentleman, from same committee, on bill, an act authorizing the town of Berwick to supply the village of Berwick with water for fire and domestic purposes, reported ought to pass in new draft bill, an act to incorporate the Berwick Water Company.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported ought to pass in new draft under same title, bill, an act to define the duties of harbor masters in towns and plantations, and for the regulation of harbors and anchorages.

Same gentleman, from same committee, reported ought to pass on bill, an act to amend Chapter 81 of the Public Laws of 1895, relating to certain prop-

erty ordained for pious uses, the legal custodian of which is unknown.

Mr. Pattangall, from the same committee, reported ought to pass on bill, an act authorizing the inhabitants of Orono to supply the town of Orono with pure water.

Messrs. Webb, Harris, Spofford, Parkhurst, Carleton, Weeks, Virgin and White, from the committee on judiciary, reported ought not to pass on bill, an act to change the place of holding the April term of the supreme judicial court in the county of Washington.

Messrs. Powers and Chase, from the same committee, reported in a new draft and ought to pass, bill, an act to change the place of holding the April term of the supreme judicial court in the county of Washington.

Mr. Eaton of Calais, moved that the majority report be accepted and the bill accompanying the minority report be printed and the matter laid on the table until Wednesday of next week.

The motion was agreed to.

Messrs. Murchie, Whitehouse, Mayo, Deering, Little, Mayo, Randall and Bird, from the committee on railroads, telegraphs and expresses, reported ought not to pass on bill, an act to incorporate the Androscoggin Telephone Company.

Mr. Beal, from same committee, reported ought to pass on same.

Mr. Beal of Bangor, moved the substitution of the minority report for the majority, and that the matter be laid on the table to be printed and especially assigned for Tuesday of next week.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Farnsworth from the committee on taxation reported ought to pass on bill, an act relating to the duties of the board of State assessors.

Mr. Gammon from the committee on military affairs reported ought to pass on resolve in favor of the Bath Military and Naval Orphan Asylum.

Mr. Sprague from the same committee reported ought to pass on bill, an act in favor of Rev. C. S. Cummings.

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

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on bill, an act to incorporate the South Portland Trust and Banking Company.

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on bill, an act to incorporate the Knox Trust and Banking Company.

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on bill, an act to incorporate the Calais Trust Company.

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on bill, an act to incorporate the Hallowell Trust Company.

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on bill, an act to incorporate the Skowhegan Trust Company.

Mr. Walls from the committee on education reported in a new draft, resolve in favor of an appropriation for repairs on the Normal School buildings at Gorham and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Deering from the committee on railroads, telegraphs and expresses reported ought to pass on bill, an act to provide for an assistant clerk for the railroad commissioners.

Mr. Hix from the committee on financial affairs, on bill, reported resolve in favor of A. J. Cameron.

Mr. Webb from the committee on legislative apportionment reported a resolve to apportion 151 representatives among the several counties, cities, towns, plantations and classes in the State of Maine, and that it ought to pass.

Mr. Weymouth from the York county delegation reported ought to pass on bill, an act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 7 of the Public Laws of 1887, relating to the salary of the clerk of courts for the county of York.

Messrs. Pettengill, Simes, Whitehouse, Morrison, Webb, Merritt and Irving, from the committee on salaries, reported ought not to pass on bill, an act to increase the pay of the members of the Maine Legislature and to prohibit the use of railroad passes or other free transportation on any railroad in the State by members of the Legislature.

Messrs. Gardner, Gilmore and McNamara, from the same committee, reported ought to pass on same.

Mr. Gardner of Patten moved to substitute the minority report for that of the majority, and pending the acceptance of either that the entire matter be laid on the table and especially assigned for Tuesday of next week.

The motion was agreed to.

READ AND ASSIGNED.

An act relating to hawkers and peddlers.

An act in relation to the annual town meeting of the town of Boothbay Harbor.

An act to amend Chapter 279 of the Public Laws of 1897 relating to the packing of sardines.

An act to regulate the herring fisheries in the towns of Jonesport and Addison.

On motion of Mr. Hinkley of Jonesport the rules were suspended and this bill received its three readings and was passed to be engrossed.

An act to incorporate the town of Crystal.

An act to fix the salary of the register of deeds for the county of Androscoggin.

An act to prevent the throwing of sawdust and other refuse matter into the

tributaries of the lakes and ponds in Vienna and Mount Vernon.

On motion of Mr. Pettengill of Rumford bill was laid on the table and assigned for Thursday of next week.

An act to prevent the catching of trout in Tufts, Dutton and Grindstone ponds and their tributaries in the town of Kingfield, Franklin county, for sale.

An act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes relating to the construction of public drains and sewers.

On motion of Mr. Brewster of Lisbon the bill was laid on the table and assigned for Tuesday of next week.

An act to prevent ice fishing in Bonneg Beg and "L" ponds, situated partly in North Berwick, Sanford and Wells, county of York.

An act relating to the Standish Water and Construction Company.

An act to amend Section 6 of Chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the issuing of warrants by magistrates.

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 outstanding indebtedness of said corporation known as preferred stock.

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 assessors of taxes and overseers of the poor.

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 of Section 29 of Chapter 91 of the Revised Statutes relating to liens.

An act authorizing the construction of a wharf or wharves into the tide waters of the Penobscot river in Bucksport.

An act to authorize the judge of probate for Kennebec county to grant administration on the estate of James Lamb.

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.

An act to authorize cities and towns to establish manual training schools.

PASSED TO BE ENGROSSED.

An act additional to Chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes regulating the 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 wharves and wharves.

An act relating to life insurance on the assessment plan.

PASSED TO BE ENACTED.

An act to incorporate the Cumberland Trust Company.

An act to regulate fishing in the Lower Wilson Pond, Prong pond and Horseshoe pond.

An act to fix the salary of the judge of probate for Kennebec county.

An act to regulate the salary of clerk of courts for Franklin county.

An act to incorporate the Friendship Water Company.

FINALLY PASSED.

Resolve in favor of the town of Ashland.

Resolve in favor of the town of Edmunds.

Resolve in favor of Kenneth W. Sutherland, chairman of the committee on Maine State Prison.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On motion of Mr. Allan of Portland, bill relating to ward lines was taken from the table.

On motion of Mr. Allan the House non-concurred with the Senate in its reference of this bill to the committee on legal affairs.

On further motion of Mr. Allan the bill was indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Walker of Starks, bill, an act to establish a municipal court in the town of Pittsfield, was taken from the table.

On further motion by the same gentleman the bill was laid on the table and assigned for Tuesday of next week.

On motion by the same gentleman, resolve in favor of the Farmington State Normal School was taken from the table.

On further motion by the same gentleman, the vote was reconsidered whereby the resolve was assigned for Friday.

The resolve was then read the first time.

Mr. Walker of Starks offered an amendment, striking out the word "and" in the fifth line and adding after the word "building" in the sixth line the words "and the purchase of necessary supplies."

The amendment was adopted.

On motion by Mr. Walker the rules were suspended, the resolve took its second reading and was passed to be engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Bennett of Hollis, resolve in favor of the State Reform School was taken from the table.

Mr. Bennett offered an amendment by striking out all after the title and inserting amendment A.

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

On motion of Mr. Dudley of Augusta, bill, an act to incorporate the Sanford Trust Company was taken from the table.

Mr. Fellows of Bucksport offered an amendment, striking out all after the enacting clause and substituting amendment A.

The amendment was adopted, the bill was read a second time and assigned for tomorrow morning.

On motion of Mr. Walker of Starks, the vote was reconsidered whereby the House assigned bill, an act to establish a municipal court in the town of Pittsfield, for Tuesday of next week, and on further motion by the same gentleman the bill was recommitted to the committee on judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Carleton of Winthrop, resolve in favor of Charles H. Burbank was taken from the table.

The resolve was read a second time and passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Carleton, bill, an act to prohibit the killing of deer in the town of Swan's Island, was taken from the table.

The bill was read once.

Mr. Carleton offered an amendment, by adding to Section 1 the words, "whoever violates any of the provisions of this act shall be subject to the same penalties as are provided in the general law for the illegal hunting and killing of deer."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Carleton moved to further amend by striking out Section 2.

The amendment was adopted.

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

On motion by Mr. Weymouth of Biddeford, bill, relating to fees and costs, was taken from the table.

The bill was read twice.

On motion of Mr. Weymouth the rules were suspended, the bill received its third reading and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Hurd of North Berwick, resolve in favor of William J. Matthews was taken from the table.

The resolve was then read a second time and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Haskell of Winham, the vote was reconsidered whereby Thursday of next week was assigned for the consideration of resolve relating to salaries of assistant superintendents, steward and matron of the insane hospital, and on further motion by the same gentleman the resolve was assigned for Tuesday.

On motion of Mr. Chase of Portland, bill, relating to repair of highways was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same gentleman the resolve was assigned for Tuesday of next week.

On motion of Mr. Morin of Embden, bill, an act to incorporate the Sandy Stream Dam and Improvement Company, was taken from the table.

The bill was then passed to be enacted.

On motion of Mr. Chase of Portland, bill, an act to abolish imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraud, was taken from the table.

On further motion by the same gentleman the vote was reconsidered whereby the bill was assigned for Friday afternoon.

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

On motion of Mr. Hodgkins of Lamoine, bill relating to killing and sale of black duck was taken from the table.

Mr. Hodgkins offered an amendment to Section 11, line 21, by changing the word "twelve" to "fifteen," and in line 22 after the word "birds" by inserting "except sand-pipers, the number of which shall not exceed 70 in one day."

The amendment was adopted.

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

On motion of Mr. Moulton of South Portland, bill providing for State roads and the improvement thereof, was taken from the table.

The bill was read once.

Mr. Moulton offered an amendment by striking out Section six, and inserting "for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the year 1902."

The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Chase of Portland the bill was laid on the table pending its second reading and assigned for Wednesday of next week.

On motion of Mr. Allan of Portland, bill relating to evidence of witnesses at coroners' inquests was taken from the table.

Mr. Allan offered an amendment by striking out after the word "evidence" in the fourteenth line the words "he shall receive the same compensation as is provided for stenographers of the supreme judicial court," and inserting the following, "he shall receive as compensation therefor the sum of six dollars per day an ten cents per one hundred words for transcripts of notes, and six cents per mile actual travel.

The amendment was adopted.

The bill was then read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Deering of Saco the bill was laid on the table pending its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Fellows of Bucksport, bill relating to taking salmon in Penobscot river above the Water Works dam in Bangor, was taken from the table.

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

On motion of Mr. Carleton of Walthrop, order relating to the furnishing by commissioners of inland fisheries and game a list of acts in relation to inland fisheries and game, was taken from the table.

Mr. Carleton offered an amendment, by striking out all of the order excepting that portion of it relating to fines.

On motion by Mr. Carleton, the order and amendment was laid on the table.

Special assignment: Report of the committee on inland fisheries and game, reporting "ought not to pass" on resolve for an appropriation for scientific inquiry and research respecting propagation of fish.

On motion of Mr. Adams of Lagrange, the report was referred to the next Legislature.

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

Mr. Davis of Waterville offered an amendment, by adding at the end of the fifth line the words "and that the same be paid from the militia fund."

The amendment was adopted, and the bill was then passed to be engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Deering of Saco, the vote was reconsidered whereby the bill was passed to be engrossed, and on further motion by the same gentleman it was assigned for tomorrow morning.

Special assignment: Resolve in favor of a bridge across the Kennebec river at Bingham.

On motion of Mr. Plummer of Portland, this resolve was re-assigned for Tuesday of next week.

Special assignment: Bill relating to insurance.

The bill was passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Allan of Portland, bill relating to constables was taken from the table.

On motion of Mr. Pattangall of Machias, the bill was laid on the table and re-assigned for tomorrow.

Special assignment: Resolve relating to the purchase of the Maine State Year Book and Legislative Manual.

House amendment A was adopted.

The resolve was then read a second time and passed to be engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Somes of Mount Desert, Adjourned.

Afternoon Session.

Thursday, March 14.

On motion of Mr. Walker of Starks, bill, an act to create a department of State agriculture, was taken from the table.

On further motion by Mr. Walker the vote was reconsidered whereby this bill was assigned for Tuesday of next week.

The bill was then read a second time.

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

Bill, an act in relation to the salaries of the justices of the supreme judicial court, comes from the Senate passed to be engrossed under a suspension of the rules.

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

Mr. Minott of Phippsburg, asked unanimous consent to introduce out of order bill, an act establishing the salary for the sheriff of Sagadahoc county, and moved its reference to the Sagadahoc county delegation.

The motion was agreed to.

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, approved March 8, 1901, was passed to be enacted.

Resolve in favor of the Augusta City Hospital was finally passed.

RESUBMISSION.

The special order of the afternoon was the motion to substitute minority

for majority report of committee on temperance, reporting ought not to pass and ought to pass on resolve for an amendment to the constitution by annulling amendment 5, relating to manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. KELLEY of Lewiston: Mr. Speaker, I ask the indulgence of this House that I may have opportunity to express my ideas on the very important matter now before us for consideration.

At the outset I will say that I am a temperance man—a total abstainer, a believer in all laws and in all things that tend to promote the cause of temperance. I am certain that the Almighty would not allow this voice to be raised in support of any law that would tend to promote the nefarious progress of rum.

In her speech at the hearing on Feb. 21, Mrs. Stevens placed intoxicating liquor in the class with rattlesnakes, and in a certain quarter it was considered a great argument for State prohibition, and it was commented on as being very bright and very applicable. I, too, believe that intoxicating liquor is as dangerous as a rattlesnake, and for that reason I am forced to advise these gentlemen to be very careful in approaching their sideboards, for the reptile is just as dangerous there as he is in any other place. The interested parties will understand the application. (Laughter.)

The temperance question, Mr. Speaker, is a very important question. It has many phases. It may be considered in the light of an economic question, a political question, a physical question, but rising above all these, as the light transcends the clouds, it is a great moral question. It is a question in which the State, the churches, the courts and the homes are interested. For many years it has occupied the attention of some of the world's greatest minds, all seeking for light and hoping that some good to humanity might come from their labors.

The only orthodox temperance people in the wide world today, who know too much to study the question of temperance, are the supporters of the State prohibitory law.

But, Mr. Speaker, the question of temperance does not need to rely wholly upon the State prohibitionists for support, for in the language of our eloquent friend from Vassalboro, there are others whose interest in the cause of temperance will compare favorably with theirs. There are others whose eyes have been opened, thank God, to the new light, and who, in character and in patriotic interest in the moral welfare of the people of our State will rank well with those who cry for the continuance of an impractical theory.

No man can overestimate in my estimation the havoc in lives that liquor has wrought. No man can overdraw the picture of misery, desolation and horror that King Alcohol has caused.

We all know of those who, having risen to a high place by force of their superior ability, have overestimated their power to control themselves in the battle with rum and have fallen from their high estate to the lowest depths of degradation.

No one can tell me of the tears and heart-break of the sorrowing mother as she watches a loving son slowly falling into the clutches of this demon. Night after night she kneels at her bedside and prays to God that the erring son may reform and return again to her heart.

No man can tell me of the mothers, left with little children to fight the battle of life in poverty, brought to this condition by the curse of rum.

No man can tell me of the sad-faced wife awaiting the return of a drunken husband with fear and trembling.

No man can tell me of the poor-house and its helpless inmates, of the homeless children in the orphan asylums, of the prison with its hundreds of criminals, of the scaffold and the chair of electrocution holding in its grasp the victim awaiting execution.

While all of these pictures are true to life, they are not arguments for State prohibition, but rather arguments for temperance, good, pure, wholesome temperance.

Do not those same conditions exist in the State of Maine as well as elsewhere, and why should this kind of argument be used to support the cause of State prohibition?

What, Mr. Speaker, is the history of the prohibitory law in the State of Maine? Is it a history of credit to the law? Is there any man who claims that it has been the great success which its fathers promised it would be?

For upwards of 50 years it has occupied a place in law of our State.

In 1884 the State Prohibitionists felt that as a statute the law was not as effective as it might be, and they succeeded in incorporating the prohibitory law into the constitution of Maine.

They felt, no doubt, that with this result accomplished, happiness, harmony, temperance and all the other virtues, would bloom as the fresh flowers of morn in this beautiful State of ours.

They thought, no doubt, that a new paradise was created and located in our commonwealth, and that we were nearer to the entrance of heaven than the rest of the states, but the sad news came to us a short time ago that the gates of hell were found in one of our Maine cities.

The change of the law from the statutes to the constitution has worked fearful and wonderful results. Instead of a violated statutory law we have a sad and sorrowing constitution bearing more than its full measure of disgrace.

Why should that sacred instrument bear this great burden of dishonor? Why should people who love the constitution and the State seek to have this unobserved law continued as a part of its organic law?

Now, Mr. Speaker, let us study the effect our State prohibitory law has had on the cause of temperance. Every law has its purpose. The primary and only purpose which the prohibitory law has is to reduce to a minimum drunkenness in our State. We have law enough to reach every violator of the law and if it is not effective it is because it is not the proper law by which to govern the liquor traffic. It fails by reason of its own weakness.

Browntree & Shirwell of London, in their excellent work on the Temperance Problem and Social Reform, say that: "The question of the practicability of state prohibition, it is not too much to say, virtually stands or falls

upon the success of failure of the system in Maine.

"It has been tried there for upwards of 50 years, under conditions, legislative or otherwise, admittedly as favorable as any can be reasonably conceived."

Let us look at the conditions in this premier prohibition State of ours.

To begin with, the internal revenue report for the last year tells us that the local option State of Massachusetts has one retail revenue license for every 567 of its population.

The same department report tells us that prohibition Maine, the premier prohibition commonwealth of the world, has one retail liquor license for every 478 of its population. I call your particular attention to this fact that the retail dealer is the gentleman who dispenses the liquor directly to the people over the bar.

Study this, gentlemen, and learn from these figures and others that I will present later, that there is more temperance sentiment today in Massachusetts than we have in Maine under our boasted constitutional prohibition.

For the year ending June 30, 1900, over 1500 licenses, one for every 463 of population, were issued to dealers in liquor in the State of Maine. In this number we find all kinds and all classes of licenses, rectifiers, brewers, wholesalers and retailers.

These are distributed all over the State of Maine and in order that you may not imagine that they are confined to Portland, Lewiston, Bangor, Augusta and Waterville, I will read the list as it was presented to the public some time ago by the Rev. W. F. Berry, secretary of the Maine Civic League.

	Population.	Licenses,
		1899.
Calais	7299	16
Westbrook	6632	9
Saco	6975	5
Brunswick	6012	27
Oldtown	5312	29
Belfast	5294	13
Skowhegan	5068	10
Eastport	4908	22
Ellsworth	4804	12
Camden & Rockport	4621	9
Sanford	4201	2
Brewer	4193	6
Caribou	4087	11
Houlton	4015	16
Fort Fairfield	3526	5
Fairfield	3510	8
Waldoboro	3505	4
Hallowell	3181	9
Lisbon Falls	1600	9
Old Orchard	1000	12
Bar Harbor	2000	19
Norcross, two houses, a railroad station and a store		2

Only one-fourth of the population of the State of Maine are found in villages of less than 1000 inhabitants and we find that in 70 places of less than 1000 inhabitants one or more persons have taken out United States licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, one of which had 41 inhabitants and another 56.

Out of 192 cities, towns and villages having more than 1000 inhabitants only 79

were without a United States license in 1899.

I ask you in all candor and fairness if this does not conclusively prove a failure of the State prohibitory law and I ask you again if such a condition does not lead you to the belief that such a law is of detriment, rather than of benefit to the State.

What has been the effect upon drunkenness? Has this strongly entrenched law succeeded in reducing drunkenness? Have we anything to boast of in this respect?

Here is a table that tells a tale too plainly to be mistaken:

In 1893 the arrests for drunkenness in Boston were 45 to each 1000 of the population, but out of the total number of arrests that year, of 26,157, 11,615 or 40 per cent. were non-residents.

New York city had 13 to each 1000.

Chicago, including arrests for breach of peace, had 23 to each 1000.

Portland had 42 to each 1000.

In 1892 the total number of arrests for drunkenness in the city of Portland were 875, in 1899 this number increased to 1549.

For the year ending March 1, 1893, the total number of convictions for drunkenness in the city of Lewiston were 265; in 1900 this number had increased to 870.

Bear in mind that every statistical statement which I have made was practically substantiated by the secretary of the Maine Civic League, the Rev. W. F. Berry, at the hearing of February 21st.

It is hardly necessary for me to tell you of the conditions that exist in all parts of this State. Any man of reason and intelligence will agree with me that the wide-spread violation of the law cannot be doubted.

Governor Davis of Rhode Island in his message to the Assembly in 1888 states the whole matter in these few words: "Without the public will the way will not be found."

I have heard the cry that has echoed throughout the State, "Educate public sentiment." I have heard men say that public sentiment was being educated, and one of them, in the same breath, informed me that he was looking for a glass of beer in the city of Portland to quench his burning thirst and he could not find it.

If he had wanted whiskey he would have had no difficulty judging from what I saw on a recent visit to that city. But, Mr. Speaker, there is the whole trouble. The very people that cry out for the education of public sentiment, fail to understand that they themselves are parties to the breach of the law when they purchase liquor.

How can you hope to educate this public sentiment when, at a low estimate five out of six voters in the State of Maine drink intoxicating liquors more or less?

How many men in this Legislature would vote to make the purchaser of intoxicating liquors a criminal?

And yet he is a party to the offense. For a single sale of intoxicating liquor

becomes a violation of the law and why should not the purchaser be equally guilty?

This public sentiment is a mighty peculiar fellow; he has been to school for upwards of 50 years and at the present time his chances for a diploma look exceedingly gloomy; in fact, considerably worse than they were in the beginning.

And yet, that honorable Maine gentleman, Gen. Neal Dow, said to the Legislature at the time of the passage of the prohibitory law for which he labored so earnestly: "Give me this law and I will stop the rum traffic in Portland in 30 days." The law has never been effective, is not, and never will be effective.

We have had 50 years of experience, 50 years of failure, 50 years of disgrace for this beloved State of ours.

It has failed simply because the people do not want the law enforced. If I needed further proof of this fact than the common knowledge which you all possess, I would ask nothing stronger than the statement of the Rev. W. F. Berry, when he in unmistakable terms denounced almost every official in this State whose duties in any way connected them with the enforcement of the prohibitory law.

Think of it, gentlemen, in this very House, and the Speaker said he was glad to be here to say it, this reverend gentleman denounced in no uncertain terms the Chief Executive of this State. Our able and honorable Governor, who is no more responsible for this condition of affairs than any man in this Legislature, was assailed and accused of being a responsible party.

And Maine's grand old man, Judge Peters, who so long honored the supreme judicial court of this State as its presiding justice, came in for his share of the responsibility for the maladministration of the State prohibitory law. I was surprised and pained to hear the remarkable denouncement of this old, noble man whose pathway, at this period of his useful and well-spent life, should be strewn with roses and not with thorns.

And it was only last fall, by some method of reasoning which I was un-

able to understand, the Speaker of this House was abused and accused in the City hall at Lewiston, by two of these wandering minstrels, of being a responsible party.

No individual is responsible for the conditions which confront us today. The fault, and it is a fault, for no law should be violated as this law has been violated, must rest with the people. The people, and the people alone, are the responsible parties.

It has been demonstrated time and time again that they do not want the law enforced.

It has failed in its purpose and by its failure has caused the people to distrust the efficacy of other laws.

We have in the State of Maine, today, not prohibition, but rather an irregular low license system which has, to all intents and purposes, become a recognized system. No man can deny it and no man can see in the future a promise of improvement.

This law is one which carries with it disgrace and corruption. Every breeze that blows tells us of corruption and infidelity in officers sworn to enforce the law.

On every street corner we hear it discussed and only the other day Sheriff Pearson in the judiciary room stated that a man in the building had offered him \$35,000 if he would allow two kinds of goods to come into the city of Portland.

How many men can resist such temptations?

And what is the result of the enforcement of the law?

Sheriff Cram, during his first term as sheriff of Cumberland county, enforced the prohibitory law as no other sheriff has enforced it in the history of the State of Maine.

He was renominated for the office and despite the fact that his nomination came from the Republican party in the strong Republican county of Cumberland, which he had carried by 2500 majority, he received a majority of only 55 votes and the city of Portland which had given him 1500 majority when he was first elected, registered an adverse majority of over 500 votes.

And Mr. Cram himself, before the royal commission in the city of Portland, pronounced the verdict of the people as being unfavorable to the enforcement of the law.

What can the supporters of Sheriff Pearson hope for in the face of these facts?

How can he expect re-election as the candidate of the small minority party when Mr. Cram, as the candidate of the great majority party, succeeded by such a narrow margin?

Mr. Pearson is enforcing the law as well as any man can enforce it and yet on a recent visit to the city of Portland I visited a great many saloons in which I could have procured whiskey if I had so desired.

A police officer informed me that there was just as much drunkenness as had formerly existed.

Mr. Pearson stated, as I understand it, in the judiciary room last Thursday, that he had reduced the number of prisoners in his jail by 51, but this is not an argument for the efficacy of his enforcement, as the number of prisoners in the Androscoggin county jail has been reduced 28 during the same period, and certainly no sane man will claim that the law has been better enforced in the county during that same period.

Mr. Pearson has succeeded only in stopping the bar-room sale of beer, the least harmful of liquors, and I was informed that at least 75 per cent. of the patrons who formally drank beer in these places, now called for whiskey instead.

Pocket peddlers are numerous on Commercial street, and I am informed that their business was profitable.

Outside of each saloon stands a watcher ready to sound the alarm on the approach of the sheriffs.

What is the remedy for these conditions?

There is but one remedy and that is to abrogate and annul the prohibitory law and substitute the local prohibitory law, otherwise known as the local option law. This law operates in 40 States of this Union and, according to the total abstinence people and the leaders of the no license movement in the cities and towns of Massachusetts, protects the young and assists the cause of temperance much more effectively than the State prohibitory law.

The policy of temperance organizations, according to Brownree & Sherwell, in England, tends in the direction of a measure of permissive prohibition based on the principle of local option.

This law as a temperance measure has steadily gained, while State prohibition has steadily lost its hold.

The youth of Maine under the present conditions is in constant danger of becoming an inebriate.

I was talking only the other day with the leader of the greatest organization in the State of Maine. A man in whom every one of you would place the utmost confidence. He said to me that after having seen the operation of the different systems of governing the liquor traffic in this country, that he had rather take his chances in bringing up his boy to manhood in a license city than he would in any of the cities of the State of Maine. And he said further that the great trouble with the State of Maine was that too many men were moral cowards, afraid to stand up and vote as their conscience dictated.

But, Mr. Speaker, all of these statements which I have made are not relevant to the question in issue.

I simply make them for the purpose of showing that there is in the State of Maine a demand for a change.

Three thousand voters of the State of Maine have petitioned this Legislature and have asked that the prohibitory amendment be again submitted to the people.

No extra effort was made, as I understand it, to get this number to sign these petitions, and the number does not in any way indicate the wide spread demand for resubmission. I am certain that it would be possible in the city of Lewiston alone to get a petition with as many names as there are in the whole lot.

In regard to the petition from the city of Lewiston I want to say that it bears the signatures of some of our foremost citizens and Republicans.

Upon that petition I find the name of H. L. Pratt, the head of the Bates Manufacturing Company, a concern which employs 2000 hands; the name of James A. Walsh, the head of the Lewiston Bleachery and Dye Works, a concern employing over 1000 hands; the name of E. W. Russell, one of the first physicians of that city; the names of a president and an ex-president of the best total abstinence society in the State of Maine; the name of M. C. Wedgewood, a member of the Governor's Council at the present time.

These are not the names of rumse lers, my friend, the Grand Chief Templar of Maine, to the contrary notwithstanding. These are the names of men whose manhood, whose position and honesty, on this question cannot be assailed. They are to be classed among the first citizens of this commonwealth.

The resolution which has been submitted simply asks that the people of Maine be given an opportunity to express themselves upon the prohibitory amendment.

The question of local prohibition and State prohibition is not in issue and I cannot see any reasonable cause for any

member of this House voting in opposition to it. It seems to me that this is a right which the people of the State of Maine should have.

What right have the gentlemen from Kennebunk, Clinton, Alfred, Kingfield and Easton to refuse to the sovereign people of Maine the right to vote upon this question?

Can it be that in these metropolitan districts it has been decided that the people of Maine are to have nothing to say on any constitutional question?

Why, Mr. Speaker, the people of Boston in old colonial days brewed tea in the waters of Boston harbor on just such a principle as this. It is a right which the people have and I am proud to know that on this proposition I am supported by President Harris of the University of Maine, one of Maine's foremost educators.

I am acquainted with the sad fact that there are some here who, while believing fully in the position which I take, feel that they do not dare to vote in favor of the resolution. I say to them that no constituency can find fault with any representative who does what his conscience tells him he should do. Honesty is always recognized, is always at a premium, while hypocrisy is ever degrading to manhood.

Look at the remarkable example which the Legislature of Massachusetts has given.

Every man within the hearing of my voice knows how strongly the noble statesman, Senator Hoar, worked against the national policy of his party in the Senate of the United States.

No man could have done more in opposition to the policy of his party than this man.

He acted in accordance with the dictates of his honest conscience. He performed his duty as he thought in the interests of his country, although he well knew that his party in his State was opposed to his position.

But the Republican Legislature of Massachusetts, despite all this, despite the fact that he had opposed their belief on this question of national policy, and although they knew that he would continue as he had begun, gave him a unanimous party vote and thus recognized and rewarded honesty.

A short time ago in this House the questions as to trusts received a great deal of consideration. It was spoken of as a great question. A very important question. Eloquent speeches were made in regard to it and so great was the influence of those speeches that this House voted by a tremendous majority in favor of a minority report simply on a question of principle.

But today, gentlemen, this question of morality and social purity is before you and I ask that you register your votes according to principles of right, justice and decency. For if that question was important, then this one which involves the home and fireside, which involves the very sacredness of your constitution, the purity of our courts, the moral elevation of our State, is a thousand times more important.

Gentlemen of the House, I ask you to vote to raise from disgrace this beloved commonwealth of ours, this State that has given to the nation in time of national peril her sons to defend the old flag; and in times of peace her sons who have shed lustre on American statesmanship and American diplomacy.

In the name of justice, in the name of the sovereign people of the State of Maine, who ask only that which they have a right to demand, I hope and trust that this House will vote in favor of this resolution. (Applause.)

Mr. FOSTER of Oakland: Mr. Speaker: Had I the laest doubt in my mind, this afternoon, as to the attitude of a large majority of the members of this House on the question now pending, the interest I feel in the matter, and the small part I have had in the contest thus far, would surely warrant me in asking your indulgence at this time for a general discussion of the subject. I see, however, no reason for asking any such permission. As we all knew, early in the session of this Legislature the question of resubmission to the people of Maine the matters of prohibition was introduced by two of our members—the gentleman who has preceded me and Mr. Davis of Waterville. The same office was performed in the Senate, I believe, by Mr. Staples of Knox. Now for one I fail to discover any good reason for the action. Prohibition was adopted and made a part of our constitution deliberately and after a trial of the prohibitory laws for many years, and I firmly believe, today, that nothing has occurred to indicate in any sense a change of sentiment on the part of the voters of Maine in referense to this law. The results of the prohibitory law have not been entirely satisfactory to me—I'll frankly admit—but the reason is not in any fault of the Statutes, but as we all know in the non-enforcement of the same. The fact that police permit of crime is the crying evit under licensed rumshops as it is under outlawed rumshops, should lead reflecting men to see that there is no remedy for social crimes in licensing them. The only cure for unenforced laws is the cure of public sentiment, and the revival of pubuc sentiment on this very subject has, I believe led the grog shop interest in this State to open a raid on law and order in the

misleading name of home rule—which as has truly been said would give us larger doses of misrule.

I have reference to the poor logic that we hear so much about called "local option." The license law in Boston is nullified and those who want to repeal the prohibitory law because the law in some places is made "the foot ball of politics," should bear in mind that this argument would be just as forceful, today, in Boston, for the repeal of license. Now the conditions, today, gentlemen, indicate strongly a pronounced feeling in favor of prohibition by pan-enforcement of the laws. Hence, to bring on a needless struggle between the majority and minority on this question—a struggle concerning the outcome of which I have not a shadow of doubt—seems to me to be the height of folly. Overwhelming defeat would be the result of an attempt to repeal this law.

This is an occasion when one could digress a little and have the eloquence at his command. Picture the evils of intemperance but, gentlemen, as intimated before, I have no desire to attempt anything of this kind. To each one of us this question comes home for solution and I am of the opinion that in this hour we have all made up our minds as to the way we shall vote. Just remember, please, the long list of remonstrances introduced here and referred to the temperance committee, protesting against resubmission. They contained the names of nearly 8000 people and represented many times that number. The people of our grand old State of Maine are anxiously waiting to learn the result of the vote on this question. For me, I am determined that no act or vote of mine shall in any sense endorse or encourage an attempt to repeal the prohibitory law of our State—but rather—a thousand times rather, would I be found giving my support and sympathy to those who recognize in the liquor traffic the greatest foe to our Christian civilization. Mr. Speaker, I trust the motion of the gentleman from Lewiston will not prevail. (Applause.)

Mr. SPRAGUE of Easton: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few

words and will not forget the injunction which comes to me at this moment, that we are not heard for our much speaking.

More honest men and women in the State of Maine are interested in what we do, today, and how we do it, than in any other act of this Legislature.

The time has come for us to vote and I am glad whatever the verdict may be.

Why is it, gentlemen in the 8000 remonstrances against resubmission, so far as I am able to find, not one rum-seller's name appears, while on the other hand the 3000 who favor resubmission, are the names of every liquor dealer in the State. (Applause.)

Eighty per cent., statistics tell us, of all the criminals in our jails and prisons, from Texas to Maine, are there on account of this curse of liquor. Looking across the river from this Capitol we see the Maine Insane Hospital. Many of those who are there, it is said 50 per cent., are there on account of liquor, directly or indirectly. The people are calling for large appropriations for the same at Bangor and we must grant them. Do you suppose this institution across the river would not have been sufficient for this State and its weak ones for generations only for this liquor curse? But rum is here, you say (and we know it to our sorrow.) So is murder, and would you legalize murder and other crimes?

I hold in my hand, Mr. Speaker, your letter which caused the people so much pleasure only a few weeks ago, expecting at least a better enforcement of this law. And as a life-long Republican, one who never failed you, I appeal to you, also to the governor of this State, to the judges of our courts, and to the gentlemen of this House, that unless you give the people the laws better enforced, you will see our party weakened as never before. The people of this State are not bound to parties as heretofore and if the promises made by us are not fulfilled as best we can, there will be such a landslide from the party as never before. They will join the party that will give them laws better enforced, and especially the prohibitory law.

Do you wonder, gentlemen, that Mrs. Nation is insane when the husband of her youth, the one she loved, the son of her early womanhood, also the husband of her sister, all died in delirium tremens all of whom had been respected. I wonder, gentlemen, God knows I wonder, that there has not been something worse than a French revolution against this curse long ago. Nations die of their own corruption; is it possible that this land of ours for whose perpetuation so much blood and treasure has been given, is soon to follow? I trust there is not a man in this House, no matter what his life may have been, but what as a father would desire his own children to go right. Then let us do all we can to remove this blighting curse from them by voting against resubmission and against the petitions on which names appear of nearly every rumseller in Maine. Vote to resubmit today, and in 48 hours Maine will be flooded with rum and temperance weakened for years.

Vote no resubmission and enforce the law, and 300 rumshops will go out of business in one week, it is estimated.

I trust, gentlemen and comrades of the House, we may be worthy by our votes and acts in this House of this heritage of glory that has through the battle come, and when we cast our votes today, may they be so unanimous that it will forever end any thought that Maine, the grand old State of Maine, is still and ever will be a prohibitory State. (Applause.)

Mr. DAVIS of Waterville: Mr. Speaker, the resolution for the repeal of the 5th amendment to the constitution of Maine, presented to the temperance committee of this House, reported as ought not to pass by a majority of that committee, and as ought to pass by a minority of the committee, and now before this body on a motion to substitute the minority for the majority report, brings before you a question fraught with as much interest to the moral and material well-being of this State as any and all questions with which we have had to deal.

We rightly challenge any attack on constitutional law, and consent to repeal only when we are satisfied such

law is obsolete, abortive and injurious to the commonwealth.

The question before us, Mr. Speaker, is one on which it is very difficult for members to vote impartially on, as present conditions dictate. There has been for many years in this State, on the part of a few, a belief that alcoholic liquors considered by themselves alone, are an unmitigated evil, working only injury, and therefore not to be tolerated.

That opinion is shared by but very few members on the floor of this House; and yet votes will be recorded here against resubmission that are influenced solely by a desire to please constituents instead of doing the thing that is for their best good.

Growing out of the belief that alcoholic liquors in themselves are an evil, is a conviction that all attempts to regulate the liquor traffic by law, are the licensing of an evil; and thus again we shall probably refuse to a majority of the voters of the State the right to regulate a traffic which the constitution says does not exist, out which we know does. The time has come in my opinion, in the history of constitutional prohibition in Maine, when we must stand up and be counted, and in so doing put ourselves on record. In presenting one of the resolutions for resubmission now before you, it was as I told the temperance committee with the perfect assurance that I had taken the unpopular side of the liquor question in Maine; that I was assailing a position which because of its entrenchment in the constitution for nearly 18 years, was considered well nigh impregnable: that only by legislation such as proposed could every single city and town deal with and settle the question in its interests, and in the interests of good government.

My position on the question must not be misunderstood, for I stand here as the friend of temperance, but opposed to the constitutional and much of the special legislation now on our statute books; believing it has failed in its purpose, has been subversive of the popular will and productive of moral rotteness in the State. Admissions of the friends of prohibition who appeared in its defense before the temperance

committee all show a conviction on their part that under constitutional temperance and its attendant evils have grown to alarming proportions and demand regulation in the interests of good government.

It is not my purpose to deal in statistics, as I fully believe this House has thoroughly informed itself on this side of the question, but in the brief space I shall occupy I want to emphasize a few of the conditions confronting us and which are behind the present demand for resubmission, coming to you as the honest conviction of three thousand voters and tax payers of the State.

Prohibition as expressed in Maine laws has been a minority measure, and has shared precisely the same fate of all measures which minorities foist upon majorities; it has become a dead letter and a failure, and will continue to be a failure and a menace to the State until repealed and something substituted in its place that the people will tolerate.

The famous or infamous "Maine Law" passed in 1851, which enrolled the State in the prohibition column, had but 86 votes in the House and 18 in the Senate, and 50 years of this law and 17 years of constitutional prohibition, has produced an unsavory record of law-breaking, inebriety, perjury and outlawry, and if we can credit statistics, we stand, after all these years, not a whit straighter or cleaner in point of morals than our sister States, who regulate the liquor traffic by laws which are acceptable to the people. Re-submission has another aim, and seeks to remedy another condition. By giving to each city and town the regulation of their own domestic affairs, the liquor traffic would once for all be taken from the domain of politics. That the question is and has been a political one no one denies, particularly one who has seen its workings in our cities and large towns.

My quotation from President Hyde before the temperance committee is to the point. He said: "In some sections of the State, under some officers and at some times, the law has been fairly successful in preventing the sale of intoxicating liquors; at other times the violation has been open and flagrant. While during the greater portion of the time both political parties have been nominally in favor of prohibition, neither of them has given the law that consistent support which is necessary to its complete success.

The prohibitory law has not prevented political parties when in power, from

seeking to control the liquor dealers in their own political interests." And he might have added, this is one of the legitimate fruits of the system.

Re-submission recognizes and would remedy a condition which makes violators of law of hotel proprietors, caterers, and druggists, who are simply meeting your legitimate demands.

Every member in this House knows full well that the drug store and the hotel in 11 counties of this State has supplanted the agency and that the traffic in intoxicating liquor by the 300,000 or more of people in those counties is carried on in utter disregard of law.

There are but 13 places, gentlemen, in this State where liquor can be had without violation of law, and yet the traffic goes on, and the law-breaking goes on—we nearly all break it. My friend, the gentleman from Winthrop, because he don't want to travel 40 miles to an agency, patronizes his druggist and makes him a law-breaker. (Laughter.) Law-breaking is always a doubtful expedient. Re-submission aims to repair the injury which attempted prohibition has wrought in the commercial interests of the State. While you may take a different view of this question, I am firmly of the opinion that since prohibition was incorporated into the laws of Maine, millions of dollars have been lost to the State which should have remained here, citizens of other States in many instances have not taken up their abode here, and in many instances have turned aside from our university cities and towns because of the unsavory reputations given these cities and towns by the worse than useless attacks on a traffic which a majority of the people want. There is one point I want to make for, believe me, it is not fully understood.

The towns in this State, if there are such, which are free from the liquor traffic, are not so by reason of constitutional prohibition, nor are they the product of any prohibitory law; but their freedom from such traffic is the result of their own choice regardless of any law—and for all such towns in Maine I can produce similar towns in license States. Re-submission is no menace to such towns. The public sentiment that is capable of maintaining a temperance town under a prohibitory law is just as potent under a license law, or local option law.

Gentlemen, let us deal with the question in a straightforward way and give the voters of this State an opportunity to regulate a traffic which is with us. (Applause.)

Mr. COOK of Vassalboro: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Representatives for the year 1901—mind the date, it is not the year 1851 at all. Some gentlemen who have spoken very needlessly told us that they were temperance men. We of the House knew that before. In all seriousness we thoroughly know that the gentlemen who have been talking in favor of resubmission are temperance men, and now I hope that they will give to us the same generosity and will believe me when I say that I have been known to take a drink. (Laughter

and applause). I pose here as no temperance crank. I never spent any considerable part of the spring gathering elderberry blossoms in order that elderberry wine might not be made in the fall (laughter), but I recognize that there is a legitimate use for spirituous liquors. Now I claim that the prohibitory law is enforced better than many other laws upon the statute books. Enforcement of the law is the arrest and punishment of the criminal, and there is no other class of criminals that is arrested more often or frequently and punished more often than the liquor sellers. You may say that the punishment is not adequate, that it is not serious enough to bring about prohibition. It is not always, but that is not the fault of the law. It is the fault of those whose duty it is to enforce it, and perhaps in part the fault of the courts of law. But admitting that not at all times is the law enforced enough to make it prohibitory, what about the other laws upon our statute books. Is the law which punishes perjury enforced? Every divorce court shows that two laws have been broken and that exhibition of the breaking of those laws goes on day after day throughout the year, but the gentlemen do not come here asking us to repeal the law against perjury nor yet to repeal the law that safeguards the marriage contract.

You all know that those laws are broken just the same and with the same impunity as is the law against selling intoxicating liquors. It is inconsistent to some here and ask for the repeal of this law against the sale of intoxicating liquors and say nothing about the repeal of other laws which are just as often broken. The law against murder is scarcely any better enforced than is the law against the sale of intoxicants, and yet the gentlemen from Lewiston and Waterville do not ask us to repeal the law against murder (applause).

They tell us about this law being broken so often and by inference they hold up to us a license law. Do you believe that the license law is enforced in those great States where it prevails? There is no law in the world that is more often broken. The license law in Massachusetts and New York is just as often broken as the prohibitory law is in Maine. They claim and quote statistics to prove it—and with statistics you can prove anything—that there is more drunkenness in Maine than in those States. I do not believe it. From some experience in licensed States I am fully persuaded that we have very much less drunkenness here.

The right of the people to vote upon this question has been talked of here. I believe in the initiative and referendum, but no one who advocates that bill will say that the thing ought to be committed to the people unless they have a larger petition than 3000 people in the State of Maine. Twenty per cent., I believe, is the least that they will allow to present a petition before anything is referred to the people. There has not been anything like 20 per cent. of the people of Maine petitioning to vote upon this question.

The effect of resubmission would be to break down all barriers. Saloons would be fitted up where liquor would be exposed and signs would be put out and we would have the same kind of liquor traffic at once that they have in the licensed States. I believe that the prohibitory law in Portland is being enforced as well as any law in Portland is being enforced, and it is being enforced with rare courage and self-sacrifice by a man who has devoted his life at the risk of his life to the enforcement of that law. (Applause). And while he is doing this with all this self-sacrifice and courage, will you by your votes here today strike him in the back? No, I cannot believe it.

I wish to call attention especially to one phase of this subject, and that is the interest of the women of Maine in this question, that one-half of the citizens of Maine who are so wrongfully deprived of their right to vote are more interested in this question than are the men. (Applause). I appeal to this House to let the powerful interest in this matter which they have manifested be felt in your votes today. I suppose many of you have received letters similar to this one from which I will read a quotation: "In behalf of the State W. C. T. U., as well as in behalf and in the name of the mothers, wives and children of our good old State, I would most earnestly ask you to use your influence to protect our prohibitory law and maintain the same upon the statute books." This liquor traffic injures the home and especially injures the class of people who make their appeal through this letter more than it injures the men. I wish to appeal to the young men of this House, bright of intellect, clean of character, strong of physique. There is no political ambition to which you cannot aspire. The State of Maine will forgive you for voting wrong upon the tariff question, the silver issue, or imperialism, but they will find it hard to condone a wrong vote upon the temperance question. It has been said that we should resubmit this question and have it settled once for all. I tell you it has been settled, it has been settled, it is the settled policy of the State of Maine to go against the liquor traffic. Disguise it as you may, a vote for resubmission is a vote for free rum (applause).

Mr. WHITE of Naples: I have here a few facts and figures which have, I think, a more direct bearing on this question than the consideration, alone, of what prohibition has failed to do in Maine. Mr. Kelly has given the impression—unintentionally of course, that there is more liquor sold in Maine than in Massachusetts in proportion to population. He fails to explain, however, that one licensed rum shop in Massachusetts may sell, on the average, more than quite a number in Maine. As a matter of fact one or two licenses, only, are sometimes granted, and, perhaps, certain officials make a

very good thing out of it. But Mr. Kelly says, substantially, that there is more liquor sold and consumed in a thinly settled town or state, than in crowded cities. Now everyone knows the great difference in this respect between the small towns and cities, in Maine.

Five licensed cities in Massachusetts, Boston, Fall River, Springfield, Lawrence and Worcester, exceed in population the whole State of Maine. It is fair to assume that in these cities, alone, more liquor is sold and consumed than in all the country towns and cities of Maine, to say nothing of the surplus consumed in the other towns and cities of Massachusetts, among which there are 80 cities from 3000 to 70,000 inhabitants? The truth is more likely to be that there are 10 gallons of liquor per capita, consumed in Massachusetts, to one gallon in Maine. It is safe to say that in every thickly populated state, the consumption of liquor per capita, is greater than in Maine.

Now let us see how the sale of liquor increases in licensed states, as compared to the increase in poorly enforced prohibition states. The facts are taken from the internal revenue report. The lowest percentage of increase in the number of liquor shops in 28 licensed states from 1870 to 1880 was 10.95. The highest per cent. was 598.11. The per cent. in Maine was 6.15 in a run of 20 years. Since 1883, covering a period of 18 years, there has been an increase only 312 licensed rum shops in Maine. How about other states? I have here a statement taken from the report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the fiscal year ending, June 30, 1900, the latest report issued, and the report says:

During the past four years, the licensed groggeries have increased 17,313, or at the average rate of 4328 per year, the increase for the past year alone being 8683.

Of this great increase a total of but 165 comes from the prohibition states, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, North Dakota, Kansas and the Indian territory, where the dominant parties enforce the law only when compelled to do so. (Something like Maine, in this respect.)

In the state of Indiana, where such a strong non-partisan effort has been made to check the saloon, the increase has been 435, or more than two and a half times the increase in all the prohibition states combined.

South Carolina, with its state system of groggeries, needed 132 extra "tax receipts," an increase of about 35 per cent. in a single year. South Carolina's increase is nearly as great as that of all the prohibition states combined.

Iowa, with her mulct law and no end of non-partisan propogandas, increases by 450, nearly three times the combined increase in all of the prohibition states.

Ohio, the home and seat of power of Anti-Saloon League activity, increases by 1131 groggeries, nearly seven times the increase of all the prohibition states.

Now these are all, in part, prohibition states where the attempt has been made to find decent substitutes for prohibition. The attempt has proved a failure, as it always has.

Now to compare Maine with full licensed states. In Maine, with a population of 691,000, there are 1502 licensed liquor dealers, and I may here say that if there are a number of unlicensed dealers in Maine who sell liquor, the same is correspondingly true of other states, so this does not affect the comparison.

In Colorado, population, 500,000; liquor dealers, 3270.

Missouri, population, 327,000; liquor dealers, 9074. (Less than one-half our population.)

Nevada, population, 42,000; liquor dealers, 608. (Nearly half as many as in Maine, with 1-15 the population.)

New Jersey, population, 1,850,000; liquor dealers, 10,484. (With two and one-half time our population there are seven times the number of liquor dealers.)

New York, population, 7,000,000; liquor dealers, 37,000. (With 10 times the population nearly 25 times the number of liquor dealers and New York has the wonderful Raines law, as a substitute for prohibition.)

Ohio, liquor dealers, 17,688. (With six times our population, 11 times the number of liquor dealers.)

Rhode Island, liquor dealers, 1981. (With little more than half our population.)

Washington, liquor dealers, 1784 (Less than two-thirds the population.)

Wisconsin, liquor dealers, 10,367. (Three times the population, six times as many liquor dealers.)

California, liquor dealers, 14,710. (Two and a quarter times the population, there are nearly 10 times the liquor dealers.)

Connecticut, liquor dealers, 3736. (With less than one-third more population.)

Prohibition even poorly enforced has been a partial success in every prohibitory state in the Union. License has rapidly increased the sale of liquor in every license state with a corresponding increase in the demoralization of the people and the increase in crime. One follows the other as surely as a poor crop follows bad cultivation. You can find plenty of poor liquors in license states and plenty of low-down unlicensed grog shops. They break one law as they break the other. We have tried license in Maine and it proved a curse to our people. Poverty and demoralization follows in its track. We are the same people today, of the same character and temperament, and what has been the cause of the change? Poorly enforced prohibition? Here is a report from the printed record:

Prior to 1846 Maine had tried to regulate the liquor traffic and had become one of the most drunken commonwealths in the world; a large proportion of the farms had been sold for debt; the state was overrun with distilleries and breweries; Portland alone containing seven distilleries and two breweries; every twenty years the entire assessed valuation of the state was consumed by drink.

Governor Hill now says of the State: "Maine's growth though not rapid, is substantial and permanent in its character, and the State never occupied a stronger position in every way than it does today." This, after 50 years of much abused prohibition.

The fact that Maine has not grown as fast as some other states is due to other well-known causes than the prohibition of rum shops. Our young men,

our young farmers, do not leave the State for this reason; and it isn't the attraction of rum shops that brings summer visitors and commercial travelers to Maine. It is her natural resources for business and recreation. Summer travel will come where it is best served, and capital will seek investment wherever a dollar is to be made, whether it is in the State of Maine or the Philippine Islands.

The only trouble with prohibition in Maine—the only reason it has not been a great success—quite as restrictive and suppressive as other laws, is that it has been used for all it was worth to secure party majorities in the cities of the State. Non-enforcement has not been the fault of the law, but of abuse of the law, and a repeal of this law, under the wing of "local option," means license in every city where the rum vote is large enough to give a party majority, and that means every large city in the State, where liquor can do the most mischief. And it is in these cities alone where prohibition has been a failure; and it is for the benefit of these cities that a strict enforcement of prohibition—not resubmission—should be demanded by the public for public good. We are here to legislate for the whole State—the city as well as the town—and if I understand my position and the position of other members of this House, it is our bounden duty to uphold the present law—to make it stronger and better—to arouse public sentiment by our generous support and not make the matter infinitely worse by even an approach to repeal and license. (Applause.)

Mr. FARNSWORTH of Beddington: Mr. Speaker, this matter which we are discussing is one which deeply concerns us all. And first, it seems to me, it is well for us to remember that Maine has not been made a prohibition State because of the law. The law was brought about because Maine was in favor of prohibition. Our present is a result and in no wise a cause. Law cannot make the world perfect. That has been tried repeatedly and always with disaster. You must turn back in the pages of history, you may tell the development and progress of right-

eousness as you find them recorded in the church annals and you will find that whenever the people have attempted to reform this world by law they have had to go through the horrors of the Inquisition.

(A Voice: That is right.)

Mr. FARNSWORTH, continuing: They have been met on every hand by rebuffs and their efforts have been marked failures. Such reformatory movements are always followed by blood and ashes, yea, human blood and human ashes. We cannot reform the world by law. We may throw all the restraints we choose about our fellowmen, we may hem them in, we may keep them from being drunkards by restraint, but the man is at heart a drunkard just the same. If we are to reform this world we must commence at the other end, get down and get at the hearts of men, and when we reach men and get hold of their hearts and change them so they have no desire to patronize these hell-holes, then and not until then will we be making true progress in the cause of temperance. (Applause.)

This is a case of demand and supply. Those of us who know anything about the business of the world understand that when a man has a dollar in his pocket and wishes something for that dollar he is going to find some man in the community who will give him his heart's desire. If he has a dollar and he wishes to expend it for intoxicating drink, someone in his immediate vicinity will find a way to get him that liquor. I do not believe that resubmission will change the law. I have studied this matter in different sections of the State. I find that there is a sentiment, especially in the rural districts, which says that we shall have the law as it is, and if you go into the cities you will find a large and powerful organization, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and that is satisfied with the present law. That organization has done a grand work. But I do not believe that the Maine law works in practice as it looks in theory. There is in every city a large element of Christian men who will button their coats about them and say that they have voted in favor of tem-

perance and put this law upon the statute books and there it must remain—that they have done their duty and now the officers of the law must do theirs. We make a mistake right there. Those officers are appointed as our servants and will do only what we demand of them. Not until we are willing to do a little personal work with them in the community can we ever hope to change them, can we ever hope to make them enforce the law. (Applause.)

I believe in resubmission because of the agitation we will get from it, that, and it seems to me that only, will solve this problem. Just prior to 1851 when the State law was passed, there had been a great uprising in the ranks of the people of Maine. They had demanded the temperance law and had agitated it on all occasions. They were enthusiastic and they said: "Let us put an end to this whole thing by passing a law forever prohibiting from our State the sale of intoxicating liquors." They had an overwhelming majority in support of that measure, and then what? The agitation stopped and the work has been steadily going backward until we are now nearly as bad off as we were before the law was ever adopted. It is agitation therefore that we want, and it is agitation that I hope to have. If we resubmit this question you will find that there will be scores of men speaking both for and against the law, and the people of this commonwealth will be educated so they will have some intelligent understanding of this question. A large class of people want this law where it is, they fight against resubmission not because they are so anxious for temperance as because they are in love with the present prohibitory law. I will not fall down and worship a law. I will fall down and worship the cause of temperance. I will do anything I can to banish intemperance from our land. I am well aware that there are members of this House who feel down in their hearts, as my friend from Lewiston has said, that they would vote in favor of resubmission if they voted according to their own convictions, but they say that they are representatives of the

people and they must vote as the people demand. But I have come to the conclusion that I would not have been in this House, today, and that but very few of us would be here, today, as representatives if the people who elected us had not faith enough in us to believe that we knew whether we should vote in favor of an act or against it. (Applause.)

Those people felt that we were men of judgment. They sent us here that we might study into these questions. They expect us to understand them better, to have a fuller and broader knowledge of them than they have at home. I know there is a mighty influence working in certain communities of this State to force their representatives to vote against resubmission. I myself have not been threatened by my own constituents, but I have been threatened by temperance people working to keep this law where it is. I have been told by them that there would be a vote taken in this House and that every member who dared to vote for resubmission would be black-listed, that his name would be published throughout the State of Maine, and that if that man attempted to run for office again they would leave no stone unturned to defeat him. Voting for resubmission is not voting for rum, it is not voting in favor of the rum elements. Their own ranks are divided, and that man who tells me if I vote for resubmission I am voting in favor of rum and the rum party I simply reply, that that is an assertion pure and simple. I have a right to make an assertion that he who votes against resubmission is voting for rum and for the rum party. (Applause.) Our foes are divided as well as our friends. A strong element of the rum party is against resubmission because any man who desires can sell liquor and sell as much as he chooses. We are told that we must have a license law. Well, I do not think it would be wise. They tell us that if we have a license law our young men are going to the saloon. If I had a son I would rather have the hell-holes of this city marked as such so that I could teach him there was

danger there than to have those same holes branded as drug stores, grocery stores or dry goods stores. I cannot say that license is the greatest evil in the world, but our present system I believe to be as bad as any system of license can be. I claim that when any man living anywhere in the State of Maine can get any kind of liquor that he chooses and just as much of it, that liquor is about as free as it can be if we had no law.

I believe we are here not only to vote upon this matter of resubmission but I believe that we are here to vote to sustain our manhood, and I hope that every man will vote according to his convictions of what is right regardless of what his enemies may say. Whittier, Wendall Phillips, Charles Sumner, stood by their convictions in the anti-slavery agitation. Shall we not, gentlemen, stand by our convictions today? If we feel that it is right for us to vote for resubmission, let us vote for it and take the consequences. (Applause).

Mr. GARDNER of Patten: Mr. Speaker, I came here this afternoon with no intention of saying anything on this question. I came here looking forward to hear an able speech from the gentleman from Lewiston. I am frank to say that I see nothing in it but destructive criticism; and I want to take occasion to mildly resent the insinuation of the gentleman from Lewiston that any percentage of this House will not vote as they think because they have not the moral courage. (Applause). I also want to say that I see no marked evidence of moral courage in the gentleman's attack upon parties who have no opportunity to reply upon this floor, namely, Mrs. Stevens, than whom no woman in this country is to be more respected. (Applause). I also resent and differ with the gentleman from Beddington, who makes the charge against the organization here of bulldozing, when the members of that organization have no opportunity to reply. (Applause).

I wish to say briefly that I am opposed to resubmission. The people of the State don't want it. The parties in favor of resubmission have nothing better to offer; and I want to say right here as a member from a country town that if local option should be the law in this State it means that in every little town there would be a fight eternally and continually between the rum and temperance elements, with the danger, that the rum element have ever with them the incentive of the almighty dollar, the most powerful factor in force in this country today; and I hope the members of this House will defeat any proposition for resubmission in this State. (Applause).

Mr. BENNETT of Hollis: Mr. Speaker, I am reminded of a remark that an old minister to whom I used to go to prayer meeting when I was a little boy. He said if we wanted to have an interesting meeting we must always have short prayers and a good many of them. My prayer will be short. The gentleman from Beddington mentioned Whittier, Wendall Phillips, and Charles Sumner as being men who always acted true to their conviction.

(A voice: Louder).

Mr. BENNETT (in a louder tone): As being men who were always true to their convictions. (Laughter and applause). Now, two of those men I was personally acquainted with, Wendall Phillips and Charles Sumner. I heard Wendall Phillips speak upon the temperance question and a more eloquent address upon the subject of temperance never was delivered on this continent. Do you suppose he would come here and advocate the licensing or sale of liquor? (Applause). It makes me so mad, gentlemen—(Applause and laughter) Now what arguments have they made here this afternoon on that side of the question? I have not heard a single one. The first gentleman who spoke delivered a good temperance lecture. If we could get him up in our back towns I think he would do good work for the cause. (Laughter). He described the condition of things in Maine as dreadful, but there has not been one single remedy proposed. Why don't you come out fair and square and say that you are in favor of local option and high license and all those high kind of notions that they have now in some of the other States in regard to this matter? I have lived in Boston and I know something about the license law. You go to Boston today and you will find the dockets of their courts full of cases brought against those proprietors of dives and bootleg peddlers and such creatures as those. (Laughter). It is one of the most lucrative branches of the business in the criminal department in Boston to defend such devils. (Laughter). Now I am opposed to this resubmission question and I want it understood that I am not afraid to go back to Hollis and Buxton or anywhere else and say so. And I won't make any speech. I did not intend to speak a minute; but I want to say this, and I want you to remember what I say; that low license and high license and free rum are knots of the same sausage stuffed with the same kind of meat. (Laughter and applause).

Mr. FULLER of Kennebunk: Mr. Speaker, when the vote is taken on the motion to substitute the minority for the majority report, I move that it be taken by the yeas and nays.

The motion was agreed to and the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. WEYMOUTH of Biddeford: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to say a few words.

The SPEAKER: It can only be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. KELLEY of Lewiston: I move that it be granted.

Mr. WEYMOUTH of Biddeford: Mr. Speaker, I am and have been from early

manhood a total abstainer from intoxicating liquors. I was one of those who took the stump for the adoption of the constitutional amendment now under consideration. That was 16 years ago. I now say that in my opinion the adoption of that amendment was a mistake, and that it would have been far better for the cause of temperance if it had not been adopted.

Temperance work ceased at that time and drunkenness increased. Men, women and children need to be persuaded and educated as if there were no laws upon this subject. The Keeley cure should have been and should now be supplemented by this kind of work.

Some of our people seem to think that the temperance cause in Maine depends entirely upon this amendment remaining in the constitution. That its removal would mean free rum. I do not think so. The removal of this amendment would not repeal the present law; that of course could only be done by the Legislature. Some are afraid to trust the people with local option. Our present law provides for the establishment of an agency in every town, city and plantation in the State. This is one kind of local option.

In most of the towns and some cities the option is against the agency, but in most of the cities we have the liquor without the option. If this amendment is taken out of the constitution I shall have no fears of the result, but high hopes for a better condition of the cause of temperance. The people of Maine would regulate the liquor business by some system of law. It might be our present system, or the Norwegian system, or it might be the South Carolina system which is soon to be tried in the Sandwich Islands. As President Hyde would say, "The best has its attending evils," and we must admit that our present system has them. Let no one be alarmed at the question of resubmission. Neither let any one say "Do not raise the question now just as we are having an enforcement of the law in some parts of the State." Justice Brewer of the supreme court of the United States in a recent lecture at Yale, in speaking of the present crusade in Kansas, said: "Spasmodic virtue is the poorest that any one can have. It is next door to intentional vice."

Mr Speaker, I desire to see a reform in Maine that shall mean something more than a spasmodic enforcement of our liquor laws. I desire to see temperance meetings held for a better purpose than to vilify the officers and courts. Being dissatisfied with the effect which the

adoption of this amendment has had upon the whole question, and especially upon the cause of temperance, and to the end that we may be free to adopt such a policy as the people of the State think to be for their best interest—that we may discriminate in regard to the quality of liquors—that a better temperance sentiment may be built up by agitation, I shall vote for resubmission. (Applause).

YEA—Bradford, Briggs of Hudson, Carleton, Clark, Cordwell, Cramer, Daigle, Deering, Dillingham, Farnsworth of Beddington, Irving, Kaler, Kelley, Laliberte, Libby of Burnham, Littlehale, Maddocks, McNamara, Parkhurst, Pattangall, Plummer, Powers of Pittston, Randall, Ross, Sabourin, Shaw, Skidmore, Sutherland, Thomas, Thompson of Bristol, Trickey, Vogell, Walls, Williams—34.

NAYS—Adams, Allen of Sanford, Andrews of Norway, Andrews of Rockport, Ballard, Beal, Bennett, Bodwell, Boothby, Brewster, Briggs of Harrison, Cain, Carr, Carson, Chase, Cook, Crosby, Cushman, Dearborn, Dodge, Dudley, Eaton, Farnsworth of Pembroke, Fellows, Foster, Fuller of Auburn, Fuller of Kennebunk, Gammon, Gardner, Gilmore, Gooding, Greene, Hammond, Harris, Harvey, Haskell of Lewiston, Hinkley, Hix, Hodgkins, Hoxie, Hurd, Jackson of Jefferson, Jackson of Monson, Kneeland, Knowlton, Lawrence, Leathers, Libby of Poland, Libbey of South Berwick, Little of Monmouth, Loud, Manley, McDougall, Mead, Minott, Morin, Noyes, Page, Peabody, Pettengill, Pike, Porter, Pratt, Purinton, Putnam of Dixfield, Putnam of Houlton, Russ, Sanborn, Smith, Somes, Sprague, Staples, Stevens, Sturgis, Swett, Thornton, Tornquist, Tufts, Walker, Walter, Weatherbee, Webb, White of East Machias, White of Naples—34.

ABSENT—Boyd, Brackett, Dunn, Farrell, Fay, Hutchings, Low, Merritt, Phoenix, Powers of Fort Fairfield, Sargent—12.

PAIRED—Allen, no Little of Lewiston, yes; Bird, yes, Dobson, no; Burrill, yes, Thompson of China, no; Coffin, yes, Moulton of Bowdoinham, no; Haskell of Windham, no, Moulton of South Portland, yes; Hill of Belfast, no, Hyde, yes; Hill of Exeter, yes, Spofford, no; Scammon, no, Weymouth, yes; Davis, yes, Mayo, no; Frederick, no, Wilson, yes.

So the motion to substitute the minority report for that of the majority was lost.

The question being on the acceptance of the majority report,

The report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. McNamara of Thomaston,

Adjourned.