

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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



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

LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

**Seventy-First Legislature**

OF THE

**STATE OF MAINE.**

---

1903.

**SENATE.**

Wednesday, February 4th, 1903.

Senate met according to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Livingston of Augusta.

Journal of the previous session read and approved.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Bill, An Act in relation to salaries of justices of the supreme judicial court. This bill came from the House reported from the committee on Salaries that it ought to pass. The report was accepted in concurrence. On motion by Mr. Staples of Knox the bill was tabled.

Bill, An Act authorizing the Great Northern Paper Company to locate, erect and maintain piers and booms in the Kennebec river. This bill came from the House referred to the committee on interior waters, and the Senate concurred in such reference. Subsequently, on motion by Mr. Goodwin of Somerset, the motion whereby the Senate concurred with the House in referring the bill to the committee on interior waters was reconsidered; and on further motion by the same senator the bill was tabled for printing, pending reference in concurrence.

**Read and Assigned.**

An Act to amend Section fifteen of Chapter fifteen of Revised Statutes of Maine, 1883, relating to Burying Grounds.

An Act to amend Section 24 of Chapter 102, Public Laws of 1891 as amended by Chapter 267 Public Laws of 1893, relating to providing for the printing and distributing ballots at the public expense and regulating voting for State and city elections.

An Act to grant additional powers to the Portsmouth, Kittery & York Street Railway.

An Act to amend Section seventeen of Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 261 of the Public Laws of 1885 and by Chapter 61 of the Public Laws of 1891, relating to migratory fish.

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

**Judiciary.**

By Mr. Randall of Cumberland: An Act to amend the Charter of the Maine Historical Society permitting said society to hold real and personal estate to the value of five hundred thousand dollars.

**Legal Affairs.**

By Mr. Maddocks of Lincoln: Bill, An Act to incorporate the Boothbay Harbor Electric Light and Power Company.

**Education.**

By Mr. Pierce of Aroostook: Bill, An Act to amend Chapter 296 of the Public Laws of 1897, relating to the employment of superintendents of schools.

**Railroads, Telegraphs and Expresses.**

By Mr. Randall of Cumberland: Bill, An Act to ratify certain doings of the Eliot Bridge Company.

**Ways and Bridges.**

By Mr. Currier of Franklin, Resolve in favor of the town of New Sharon, with statement of facts.

**Claims.**

By Mr. Stetson of Penobscot, Resolve in favor of Bernhard Pol, of Bangor, to reimburse him for taxes paid through error. With statement of facts.

**Taxation.**

By Mr. Randall of Cumberland: Bill, An Act appropriating one-half of the taxes received from trust and banking companies to the school fund.

**Temperance.**

By Mr. Clark of Hancock: Remonstrance of E. S. Hamor and 45 others, citizens of Eden, against resubmission.

By Mr. Burns of Cumberland: Remonstrance of Arcana Lodge, I. O. G. T., Portland, Me., against resubmission of prohibitory amendment.

By Mr. Stetson of Penobscot, Remonstrance of Willis M. Seavis and 131 others of Bangor against resubmission of the Prohibition Law.

By Mr. Wing of Androscoggin Remonstrance of Rev. Fred M. Preble and 243 others of Auburn against resubmission of the prohibitory law.

By Mr. Staples of Cumberland, Remonstrance of C. C. Whidden and 44 others of Bridgton, against resubmission.

By Mr. Manley of Kennebec, Remonstrance of A. N. Dyer of Sidney and 13 others against resubmission.

By Mr. Bryant of Somerset, Remonstrance of Rev. O. H. Tracy and 281 others of Pittsfield against resubmission.

By Mr. Bryant of Somerset, Remonstrance of Rev. A. E. Morris and 70 others of Pittsfield against resubmission of prohibitory amendment.

Also: Remonstrance of J. S. Haseltine and 34 others of Pittsfield against resubmission of prohibitory amendment.

Also: Remonstrance of Rev. Walter S. Aldrich and 32 others of Cornville against resubmission of prohibitory amendment.

Also, Remonstrance of Mrs. R. E. Lawrence and 50 others of Shawmut against resubmission of prohibitory amendment.

Also, Remonstrance of E. V. Cook and 39 others of Palmyra against resubmission of prohibitory amendment.

By Mr. Titcomb of York, Remonstrance of Rev. Herbert E. Moulton and 37 others of Biddeford against resubmission of the prohibitory amendment.

By Mr. Morse of Waldo, Remonstrance of W. T. C. Runnells and 220 others of Searsport against resubmission and for a better enforcement of the present law.

#### Reports of Committees.

Mr. Pierce for the committee on legal affairs, on Bill, An Act to correct an error in Chapter 79 of the Public Acts of 1899 and to amend Section 2 of Section 60 of the Revised Statutes, reported same ought to pass. Report accepted. Bill tabled for printing under the joint rules.

The same senator for the same committee, on Bill, An Act to legalize the acts of St. Francis Plantation, Aroostook County, reported same ought to pass. Report accepted. Bill tabled for printing under the joint rules.

Mr. Dudley, for the committee on State Lands and State Roads on, Resolve in favor of Allagash road, re-

ported same ought to pass. Report accepted. Resolve referred to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs, under the joint rules.

Mr. Burns, for the committee on appropriations and financial affairs on the report of the State Treasurer and the report of the Commission appointed to examine the accounts of the State Treasurer, recommended that the Legislature proceed to the election of State Treasurer. The report was accepted and sent down for concurrence.

Mr. Morse, for the committee on pensions, on Resolve in favor of Matthias Cullman of Belfast, reported same ought not to pass. Report accepted.

The same senator, for the same committee, on Resolve in favor of John Bradbury of Fairfield, reported same in new draft under title Resolve for State pension, and that it ought to pass. Report accepted.

Resolve referred to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs, under the joint rules.

The same senator, for the same committee, on Resolve for State Pension for the years 1903 and 1904, reported same ought to pass. Report accepted. Resolve referred to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs under the joint rules.

#### Passed to be Engrossed.

An Act to increase and fix the salary of the Assistant Librarian.

An Act to authorize the town of Boothbay Harbor to construct a bridge across the harbor in said town.

An Act to incorporate the Auburn and Turner Railroad Company.

An Act to amend the charter of the Maine General Hospital.

An Act in relation to the powers of the Union River Light, Gas and Power Company.

#### Passed to be Enacted.

An Act to authorize the Auburn Savings Bank of Auburn, Maine, to construct and maintain Safety deposit boxes.

An Act to authorize the Old Orchard Electric Light Company to issue bonds and for other purposes.

An Act recognizing Sebasticook Power Company as a corporation legally organized and to grant it additional powers.

An Act to amend Sections 1 and 4 of Chapter 339 of the private and special laws of 1901, being An Act to incorporate the Winthrop Cold Spring Water Company.

An Act to amend Chapter 61 of the private and special laws of 1839, entitled An Act to establish the Bar Harbor municipal Court.

An Act to amend Chapter 372 of the Public Laws of 1885 relating to compensation of the county commissioners for Oxford County.

An Act to amend Section 28 of Chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes relating to conveyances.

An Act authorizing the State Treasurer to purchase unmatured State of Maine bonds.

#### Orders of the Day.

Bill, "An Act to provide in part for the expenditures of government for the year 1903." Tabled by Mr. Staples of Knox and assigned for today, came up for consideration.

That senator moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs, and said:

Mr. President, I desire to say a few words in relation to this bill. I find that it calls for an appropriation of \$1,375,906.55. In view of the large amount of appropriations asked for at this session, it seems to me that there are many things in this bill that might be cut, so that we may appropriate more money for legitimate matters. I am fully aware that it costs a great deal of money to properly run the machinery of a State government. I am also well aware that the people of the State of Maine are looking to this Legislature for economy. I do not believe we should appropriate one dollar at this session not absolutely necessary. There are some things in this bill that are not necessary. This is the highest tribunal of the State. We recognize no binding contracts. This Legislature can make or unmake any law upon the statute book. I am not one of those who believe we should keep a State officer whose business is not beneficial to the State. I desire to call the attention of the Senate at this time to the matter of the lighting and heating of the Maine State prison. I boldly say, now, that in February, 1893, when the Governor and Council made a contract with the Electric Light Co. of Rockland to pay them \$4500 for lighting the Maine State prison, with 175 inmates, it was a most outrageous and rotten affair. That expires upon the 10th day of February, 1903, and the Governor and Council has no authority to make any further contract

at the expiration of that time without the consent of the Legislature of Maine. The amount raised 10 years ago was so outrageous that the Electric Light Co. of Rockland, listening to the murmurs of the people, less than six months ago, by their own volition were driven to say, in a public document printed in Rockland, that they were receiving too much, and they then cut down the last six months of their term, only \$500. Now the best electricians of the State of Maine tell me today that it can be done for \$1200 and that any company can make a profit of it at that. Why, we pay less than \$3500, which is asked for in this appropriation, for lighting the State House; and everybody knows it costs three or four times as much to light this State House as it does to light the Maine State prison. This same company at Rockland—these same men that came here two years ago—and there are senators here who were here then—they were in favor of the Eastern Telephone Co. that came up here and told us that they were anti-monopolists—these same men that, after the Legislature of Maine extended their charter believing it was for the good of the people, hied down to Rockland and sold out the Legislature of Maine to the New England Telephone Co.—a most outrageous and ungrateful act, when the Legislature of Maine has stood by them—these same men today ask an appropriation of \$3500 for lighting the Maine State prison. Those who have been there know that it is a small institution. We feel as tax-payers that we know more about it down there in Knox county than those who have not been there and do not live in the county. I shall ask that that appropriation be cut down to \$1200.

There is another thing we should economize about. I believe the State printing of the State of Maine which aggregates, with the stitching and binding, the sum of \$70,000. That is a large sum to be appropriated for State printing. I shall, at the proper time, when this bill is recommended—if it is—ask that the good old doctrine that the State printing be put up to the lowest bidder to be invoked, and that the office of the State printer be abolished. It is so in every other transaction. It is right it should be there. Let every man in the State of Maine have a right to bid for the State printing, and not elect a State printer and allow him to charge whatever he pleases to the amount of \$70,000.

Now, there is another matter in this appropriation bill, which is \$2000 for the insurance commissioner for the investigation of fires. If you will look up the statute books of Maine you will find that the duty of the investigation of fires belongs properly and by law to the municipal officers of a town; and when that power is taken away and is given to the insurance commissioner, those municipal officers will not feel like going forth and doing their duty as they would if that office were abolished. The \$2000 is mere

pay for a junketing excursion for the insurance commissioner and his men throughout the State. I do not believe that it has ever done a bit of good. On the other hand, I am told by fair insurance companies that it has done injury—that they are intermeddling with the insurance companies of the State in the investigation of fires and that it has often-times caused trouble, and I do not believe that that \$2000 expenditure is any good to the State of Maine, and I shall ask at the proper time that it be abolished.

Now, I am not opposed to any judicious, legitimate appropriations. I do not want anybody to think I am. I will prove to you before I get through that I am not; but we have offices in the State of Maine that are of no earthly benefit. There is a bill now pending, Mr. President, to abolish the bureau of industrial and labor statistics—costing about \$3500 a year. Do you suppose that that bureau has ever fed a poor child or clothed an orphan? Do you suppose that the people of the State of Maine are any better off today for having that office? It is a sinecure for somebody, and that is all there is to it. That bill is pending now for the abolishment of that office, before the committee on legal affairs. I do not know what the committee may do, but I shall ask the Senate at the proper time to pass upon that matter. Look at the report of the bureau of labor statistics and see, if there is anything that you find in there that you think is of any benefit to the State of Maine. If there is not, then let us abolish it—let us go to our constituents feeling that we have done our duty to the tax payers of Maine.

There is another thing in this bill—the watering of the Maine State prison. Why, the watering of the Maine State prison—the contract made in 1897 for 10 years like the contract for heating the Maine State prison for 10 years, is \$2500. It is upon the tongue of every person who knows anything about that institution—who lives in the vicinity, who knows the people that make the contract, that it was a job, a gigantic one, a rotten one and one that the tax payers of Maine are indignant about today. Eighteen hundred dollars is all the State pays for watering the State House; and I apprehend that the actual cost of watering the State House is as much as that for watering the Maine State prison. I will guarantee to find 25 or 30 men who will give a bond for \$5000, if necessary, who will furnish water for the Maine State prison for \$1200, even if they have to carry it there in buckets; and I shall ask for that appropriation upon that matter.

The senator from Cumberland said, yesterday, that these items were all established by contract or law. I deny that they have a right to make a contract to bind this Legislature; and I say that where the contract was made in 1897 for 10 years for \$2500 a year, it is wrong and should be cut down to \$1200; and they will take it and be glad to take it, or if

they don't take it, why, they may rescind the contract and we will find somebody else to water that little institution down there of 175 people, inmates, upon the average, of that institution.

Now, there is one other matter in here which I wish to call attention to. It seems a large sum for the State of Maine to appropriate and to be to the expense of—\$17,000 for the Maine cattle commission; contagious diseases \$10,000 and a deficit of \$7000, making \$17,000 that the cattle commission ask this year for contagious diseases and to make up the deficiencies within the last two years. I apprehend that that covers it, am I right? May I ask the senator from Cumberland?

Mr. BURNS of Cumberland: I think so.

Mr. STAPLES: That would be \$20,000, saying nothing about the deficiency for the State cattle commission. That is a large sum. I believe that a fair appropriation for that matter for the benefit of the farmers of the State of Maine would be legitimate; but when the cattle commission asks for \$20,000 of the tax payers of Maine for that thing, I say it is too much, and I cannot allow it without entering my protest.

Now, here is another thing. There is a bill before this Legislature for \$3000 to allow the committee of agriculture to employ dairy experts. I am something of a farmer myself. I don't want to say any thing against the farmers or do anything against their interests; but I was somewhat amused when I read the bill. I apprehend that the commissioner of agriculture will employ an expert to go around over the State of Maine to teach the good old housewives how to skim milk and how to wash the churn. Three thousand dollars has been appropriated by that commission. Now, it is an experiment and we all admit that it was an experiment. Whether it will do any good to the farmers of the State of Maine and whether the dairy interests can receive any benefit from this experiment we do not know. I should be glad to support it. It is an experiment. I apprehend that if we raise \$1500 under the expenditure of the commissioner of agriculture who, I have no doubt, Mr. President and Gentlemen, will expend it judiciously, and if we find that they make better butter than our good old mothers did, why we will double the appropriation two years from now. But I trust that \$1500 of the \$3000 appropriation will be cut off.

Now, we have an eminent and distinguished adjutant general of Maine, whose honesty and integrity, whose patriotism for the good old State of Maine no one will question, one for whom I have the most profound respect. I know that he will perform his duty ably and well, but in this country of ours and in this State of ours when we appropriate \$35,222.88, making for the two years \$70,445.76, it is a good deal of money; and while I appreciate the militia of the State, I am of those that do not believe it is good policy to maintain a large militia force in the State of Maine. The patriotism of the peo-

ple of Maine is too well known. The patriotism of this country has been demonstrated time and time again. When the war broke out in 1861 it was not the militia that we relied upon; it was the boys coming up from the field, from the shop, from college, that saved the Union and made it possible that we might be present today, here in this Senate. Therefore, while I believe in a fair appropriation, I leave it to you senators—that everyone must vote according to the dictates of his own conscience, being responsible to no one but his constituents—whether the sum of \$30,000 would not be a liberal appropriation.

There are two other matters to which I wish to call your attention. We are living in a day of great prohibition excitement. We hear from the grand old state of Vermont that today she has high license. She has given a black eye to prohibition in the State of Maine. I am not able to say, today, whether I am in favor of prohibition or high license. If I believed that the liquor law of the State of Maine would be enforced by prohibitory law I would say Amen to it, today, but I do not believe that the spasmodic enforcement of the liquor law of the State of Maine is going to be perpetual. I am a temperance man. I believe in temperance. I do not believe that we need any liquor in the State of Maine for medicines, mechanical purposes or for beverages. If I had my way about it I would annihilate every drop of liquor from God's green earth and I believe we could get along better without it. It has caused more scalding tears and aching hearts, more misery in the home than any other thing upon our statute books. I could not help thinking when I saw the remonstrances coming in here against resubmission in the State of Maine that we had in this appropriation something inconsistent with those remonstrances, that is, the State liquor commissioner. I do not believe that we need him for mechanical or medicinal purposes. I say that the State rum shop of the State commissioner is the worst rum shop in the State of Maine. I would abolish it. It is inconsistent, and if a man believes with me in the prohibitory law I want him to act with me to abolish it, and then you will be acting consistently in the matter—and that is \$1500 saved. In the State of Maine where the court and everybody, today, say we are going to enforce the prohibitory law—what does it mean? It means that we don't want any liquor in the State of Maine; and still that same State appoints a State liquor commission where a man can, if he has any stomach ache at all, get all the rum he wants.

Now, there is another thing that is inconsistent, and that is the matter of the State assayer. What is his duty? To go round to the different agencies of the State and see if the liquor is of good quality or not. And we are paying him at the rate of \$1500 a year. I shall put a bill into this Senate to abolish both of these offices. I believe it would be better for the

people. I believe we don't need them. I can get along without it, and what a Democrat can get along without most anybody else can. I am speaking of this from a temperance standpoint. I would to God there was not a man, woman or child in the State of Maine that had any use for it. Let us be consistent, and if we strike out these two items from this bill I tell you the people of the State of Maine will say Amen to it.

These are my views upon these matters, and they are important when we come to the appropriation of over a million dollars at one time. A large part of that bill is legitimate. I believe that we agree that we should be economical and that we should cut off all that we can, and, Mr. President, I move that this matter be re-committed to the finance committee, that you and I, fellow senators, may go before that committee having an eye to the interests of the tax payers of the State of Maine and the interest of all concerned and commune together and see if we cannot cut down here and there and save the State a large amount of money. I thank you for your attention.

Mr. BURNS of Cumberland: Mr. President, I think those who were members of the Senate two years ago will give the senator from Knox all due credit for a good memory, as he has made use of the same speech which at that time he made on the same subject. The only trouble with the senator from Knox is that he is getting at the matter in the wrong manner. If he believes that any of the items are wrong he should put in bills and have such laws as he deems wrong repealed and perhaps he can accomplish something in that way. I do not believe there is a member present who wishes the State to violate its promises or break its contracts. The contract with the State prison does not expire until June 12th. If we appropriate this money now and the State—

Mr. STAPLES: Will the senator allow me to correct him? I understand the law expires February 15th.

Mr. BURNS: It is not the law that you go by. The contract is of June 12th, 1903. Now, if the State makes a more favorable contract than you now have this money will remain in the treasury so that we will be no poorer. Not a dollar can be drawn from the treasury but by warrant signed by the Governor and Council.

The State printing is nothing that we have anything to do with unless we repeal the law. The prices for this work, the lowest at which it has ever been done in the history of the State, are fully, definitely and absolutely fixed by the provisions of the statute. The Governor and Council and heads of departments might possibly reduce the number of volumes or their size—that would save some money.

In the matter of the investigation of fires the same rule applies. Statistics show that there has been a very material lessening of incendiary fires since investigation has been carried on by the in-

insurance commissioner. The same rule applies to electric lighting and it also applies to the water contract. That is a contract that runs some three or five years longer, and I think there is no one here who wants the State to break and violate that contract.

As to the cattle commission, we all know that is fixed by law. The cattle commissioners have no discretion whatever. If they find a diseased animal it is their duty to kill it, the animal is appraised and the State has got to pay the bill, so that we can do all the fighting we choose; it won't change the matter at all. I presume the State of Maine is obliged to pay all its obligations.

The matter of the militia is also fixed by law. If we increase in value—if our State becomes more prosperous and increases in value, it will have a larger amount to expend for the militia. If you want to repeal the law, do so; but we cannot do it here. What is true of that is true of nearly every item on this bill. It is fixed either by law or by contract; and as I have said, the only way to change it is to repeal it. And I hope the motion of the senator from Knox will not prevail.

Mr. STAPLES: Does the senator from Cumberland mean to say that the Governor and Council can make a contract for lighting the Maine State prison without authority from this Legislature?

Mr. BURNS: I mean to say that the contract has been made and does not expire until the 12th of June, 1903. It has been done whether with or without authority.

Mr. STAPLES of Knox: Yes, Mr. President, and your appropriation calls for \$3500 for 1903 and 1904.

Mr. BURNS: Well, if you make a better contract of course that money remains in the treasury. Suppose you make it for a thousand dollars—the other \$500 will remain in the treasury.

Mr. MORSE of Waldo: Mr. President, I wish to say just a word in relation to two matters in connection with this appropriation. One it seems may be reached very soon, and that is the appropriation in regard to lighting the State prison. The other is in relation to furnishing water.

It would seem to every candid-minded man that a contract carrying with it for a series of years \$3500 for lighting the State prison was exorbitant. I want to cite to you, gentlemen, to a matter that came under my observation as one of the trustees of the Reform school. A few years ago our school was lighted with kerosene lamps. It occurred to the trustees that it was unsafe, and consequently we entered into an agreement to have a power house. We came here to the Legislature and got an appropriation to build our power house. We already had had some talk with an electric light company about lighting our school and the first figure that they gave us for lighting the school was \$2500 a year. We thought that an exorbitant price. A little later, on the

company's changing hands, they finally made us a second offer of \$1475. We went on with the construction of our power house and in that power house we made a room suitable to run a dynamo of our own and had our own lighting for the Reform school. What was the result of it? Listen and let me tell you. Our room is empty, today. We have power in an adjoining room to propel our dynamo whenever we see fit to do it, and what do you suppose we are getting that institution lighted for, today? Let me tell you. They are lighting that institution, the main building, two cottages, our stable, for \$600 a year. What is the cause of all this? This price has fallen off from \$2500 a year to \$600 a year. Why? Simply because the State of Maine has the matter in its own hands. It can do its own lighting. Now, I would suggest to the gentlemen who are to make the new contract for lighting the State prison that they put in a plant there to enable them to manufacture their own light and instead of paying \$3500 a year for light they will get it for what it is actually worth to the institution.

If that is not a satisfactory explanation for the State's exorbitant price for lighting the State prison, tell me where to look for it. I want to be fair and right and do justice by all these parties who have anything to do with State matters; but on the other hand I do not want them to have two or three times as much as the job is actually worth. The senator from Knox observed that it was thirty to one here the other day; but I want to tell you here, gentlemen, that in matters of that kind it will be twenty-nine to two.

Let us glance a moment at the water bill—\$2500 for water. I am not exactly certain as to the number of inmates there at the State prison at the present time.

Mr. STAPLES of Knox: One hundred and seventy-five.

Mr. MORSE: Let me show you the difference in the matter of water for the State prison and for the Reform school. We have about 150 boys at the school there to furnish water for; and water is used freely at the Reform school, and no doubt it is at the State prison. Instead of this amount carried out here for water for the State prison, \$2500, the State of Maine pays \$600 for water at the Reform school. What do you think of that? How do the figures compare? What can you say in justification for these figures and for light? Is there anything to be said? If there is, I should be glad to listen to any gentleman who will explain to you or to me why there should be this wide difference between water in Portland and lights and in Portland and water in Thomaston and lights in Thomaston. Now, whenever this matter can be gotten at from a fair standpoint and can be remedied, in my opinion in should be; and I shall be glad to be one to help bring about such a result.

Mr. BURNS of Cumberland: Mr. President, I presume the senator from Waldo understands that the State has entered



into these contracts. One expires the 12th day of June and the other does not expire for several years, so that really we have nothing to do with the matter. When these contracts expire if the State can make contracts more advantageous, it will be its duty to do so. I do not understand that the gentleman from Waldo would have us break contracts the State has already made.

Mr. MORSE of Waldo: Mr. President, I simply throw this out as a sort of an eye opener for what may come whenever this contract is entered into again, so that it may be known what other institutions are paying for water and light and thus be benefitted by it.

The pending question on the motion of the senator from Knox that the matter be re-committed to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs, being put, the motion was lost.

On motion by Mr. Burns of Cumberland, the bill was passed to be engrossed, in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Staples of Knox, Senate document No. 24, An Act relating to the election of a road commissioner in the town of Boothbay Harbor, was taken from the table, and on further motion by the same senator, the same was referred to the committee on judiciary.

The following communication was received from the secretary of State:

To the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House:

I have the honor herewith to transmit the annual report of the bank examiner.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

BYRON BOYD,  
Secretary of State.

which was referred to the committee on banks and banking.

On motion by Mr. Alden of Kennebec, it was

Ordered, That a message be sent to the House of Representatives proposing a convention of the two branches of the Legislature forthwith in the hall of the House, for the purpose of electing a treasurer of State for the years 1903 and 1904.

The secretary was instructed to convey the message to the House.

Subsequently a message was received from the House informing the Senate of the concurrence of the House in the foregoing order.

The session of the Senate was suspended during the joint convention.

(For joint proceedings see House report.)

At the close of the proceedings of the joint convention, the Senate resumed its session, the President in the chair.

The following message was received from the office of the State treasurer:

Augusta, February 4, 1903.

To the President of the Senate:

Having been elected to the office of State treasurer for the current political years 1903 and 1904, I have the honor to transmit herewith my official bond for consideration and approval of the Legisla-

ture in accordance with the constitution and laws of the State.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

ORAMANDAL SMITH.

which was referred to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs.

On motion by Mr. Wilson of Washington, the Senate adjourned to meet on Thursday, Feb. 5, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.