

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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LEGISLATIVE RECORD

OF THE

Seventy-Second Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

1905.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1904.

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hope of Augusta. Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

House Bills Read and Assigned.

An Act to authorize the town of Sangerville to remove the bodies of deceased persons.

An Act to amend Section 65 of Chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes relating to collection of taxes.

An Act relating to Houlton Electric Light and Power Company.

An Act to extend the charter of the Rangeley Water Company. On motion by Mr. Furbish of Franklin, this bill took its second reading under suspension of the rules, and was passed to be engrossed. House amendment A accepted in concurrence.

An Act to repeal paragraph 26 of Chapter 60 relating to agricultural societies.

An Act to permit the Bridgton Street Railway Company to discontinue the operation of its line during certain months of the year.

Resolve in favor of the Augusta City Hospital.

Resolve in favor of the Saint Elizabeth Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Portland.

An Act to extend the time of the construction of the Boothbay Railroad.

An Act relating to Lincoln Electric Railway Company.

An Act to amend Chapter 51 of the Private and Special Laws of 1903, relating to the Pittsfield Trust Company.

An Act to authorize the Piscataquis Savings Bank of Dover, Maine, to construct and maintain safety deposit boxes.

An Act to amend Section 26 of Chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes relating to responsibility of shareholders in trust and banking companies.

An Act to amend and extend the charter of the Rangeley Trust Company.

An Act to incorporate the Guilford

Trust Company of Guilford, Maine.

Resolve in favor of the dairying interests of the State of Maine.

An Act to amend Chapter 39 of the Revised Statutes in regard to the regulation of the sale of commercial fertilizers.

An Act to regulate the practice of veterinary surgery, medicine and dentistry.

An Act to change the name of Calf Island to Opeechee Island.

An Act to amend paragraph 5, Section 1, Chapter 407, of the Private and Special Laws of 1903 relating to ice fishing in Pease pond, in Wilton, Franklin county.

An Act to prohibit the hunting of duck on that part of upper Kezar pond situated in Stowe and Lovell, Oxford county.

An Act to regulate fishing in West Carry of Somerset county.

An Act to protect fish in Great brook and its tributaries in Lovell and Stoneham, and to repeal the law relating to taking fish in Cold brook, in Lovell and Stoneham, Oxford county.

An Act to regulate fishing in Baskahagan lake and stream, and in Hot brook, a tributary to the stream, and in Schoodic, Grand Lake, North Lake, Brackett lake and Longfellow lake and their tributaries, and the waters between Schoodic Grand lake and Chepentocook lake, situated in the counties of Washington and Aroostook.

An Act to amend Chapter 41 of the Revised Statutes relating to sea and shore fisheries.

Resolve in favor of the town of Phillips.

An Act to fix the salary of the recorder of the Western Hancock municipal court.

The President announced that the order in reference to investigation and report of a joint special committee in regard to the University of Maine, had been returned from the House; and that he would later announce the committee.

The following bills, petitions and resolves were presented and referred:

Mr. TARTRE of York: Mr. President, I move suspension of the rules and

that I be permitted to introduce three private bills, out of order.

Mr. ALLEN of York: Mr. President, I would ask the senator from York if there is any reason why these bills could not have been presented earlier.

Mr. TARTRE: I would say to the senator that on account of sickness it has been impossible to present these bills before this session.

Permission being granted, the following bills were introduced by the senator from York, Mr. Tartre:

Bill, An Act to extend the charter of the Fefferill Trust Co. which was referred to the committee on banks and banking.

Also, bill, An Act to extend the charter of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co., which was referred to the committee on mercantile affairs and insurance.

Also bill, An Act recognizing the Pepperill Manufacturing Company as a corporation legally organized and granting to it additional powers, which was referred to the committee on legal affairs.

By Mr. Potter of Cumberland: Petition of George A. Storer and others of Erunswick in regard to enforcement of the prohibitory law in Cumberland county, which was referred to the committee on legal affairs.

By Mr. Mills of Hancock, Bill, An Act to amend Section 41 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes relating to superintendent of schools, which was referred to the committee on education.

By Mr. Owen of Piscataquis: Petition of American Thread Company and 144 others against An Act to grant exclusive rights to use boats on Sebec river, asked by J. H. Perigo and another, which was referred to the committee on interior waters.

By Mr. Curtis of Cumberland: Petition in favor of home and school for feeble-minded by Sarah E. M. Tate and 34 others, which was referred to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs.

By Mr. Stetson of Penobscot: Bill, An Act to extend the close time on caribou and to amend Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes relating to inland fisheries and game.

Mr. MILLS of Hancock: Mr. Presi-

dent, I move that the rules be suspended and that I have leave to introduce bill, An Act granting permission to John L. Goss to construct and maintain a bridge across Moose island bar in the town of Stonington.

Mr. MILLS: This bridge was carried away by a storm a short time ago and it has been impossible to have arrangements made for the bridge to be reconstructed until the present time. This bill provides for the rebuilding of that bridge.

The question being put, leave was granted and the bill was presented and referred to the committee on ways and bridges.

Mr. STETSON of Penobscot: I move that the rules be suspended and that I have leave to present Bill, An Act granting additional powers to the Eastern Manufacturing Company. I will state as my reason for making this request the fact that the parties interested in the bill were unable to get together until Saturday. I hoped to get it, yesterday morning, but there was some delay and I did not get it until this morning.

The question being put leave was granted and the bill was presented and referred to the committee on legal affairs.

Mr. GARDNER of Penobscot: Mr. President, I wish to introduce a petition out of order. My only reason is that the petition has just reached me. The petition is: Petition of Lewiston Council, No. 160, N. C. T. of America, in behalf of two cent mileage on Washington County Railway.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair will inform the senator that this petition is not out of order, the matter being already before one of the committees.

The petition was therefore presented and referred to the committee on railroads and expresses.

By Mr. Bartlett of Oxford: Petition of Charles Bisbee and others of Oxford county relating to fishing for salmon and trout. Referred to committee on inland fisheries and game.

By Mr. Bailey of Somerset: Protest of R. H. Reed and 32 others against the passage of any law repealing the law protecting moose and deer in towns and organized plantations. Referred to the

committee on Inland Fisheries and Game.

By Mr. MILLS of Hancock: Petition of A. C. Smith and 24 others of Swans Island, relating to protection of clams. Referred to the committee on Shore Fisheries.

Mr. STAPLES of Knox presented Petition of Robert S. Simmons of Rockport and 40 others praying for a home for feeble-minded; and moved that it be placed on file.

Read and Assigned.

An Act in relation to the original plans of towns in Kennebec county.

Reports of Committees.

Mr. Mills of Hancock for the committee on Legal Affairs on bill, An Act to incorporate the Stonington Trust Co. reported that same be referred to the committee on Banks and Banking. Report accepted.

The Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs, on "Resolve in favor of the re-establishment, when necessary, of the boundaries of the lots reserved for public uses in the several plantations" reported that same be referred to the committee on State Lands and State Roads. Report accepted.

Mr. TARTRE for the committee on Railroads and Expresses, on bill "An Act to incorporate the Bangor and Northern Maine Short Line Railway" reported that the same be reported back to the Senate to be printed. Report accepted.

Mr. Putnam for the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs, on Bond of Oramandal Smith, as Treasurer of State for the years 1905 and 1906, recommend that the same be approved. The Senate thereupon voted to accept the recommendation of the Committee, and that the bond be approved.

Mr. Potter, for the Committee on Judiciary on bill, An Act to amend the charter of the Gardiner Water District" reported that same ought to pass. Report accepted.

Mr. Allen for the Committee on Judiciary on bill "An Act to preserve the purity of the source of water supply for the villages of Livermore Falls and Chisholm and to protest the public health." report that same ought to pass. Report accepted.

Mr. Potter for the committee on Judiciary, on bill "An Act to authorize the city of Bangor to issue new bonds to retire maturing bonds." reported same ought to pass. Report accepted.

Mr. Putnam for the committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on "Resolve in favor of the town of Pittston" reported same ought to pass. Report accepted.

The same senator for the same committee on "Resolve in favor of the Deaconess Home Association of Bangor" reported same in new draft same title, and that it ought to pass. Report accepted.

Mr. Mills, for the committee on Education, on "Resolve in favor of Bates College" reported same in new draft, same title. Report accepted.

The same senator, for the same committee on "Resolve in favor of Madawaska Training School" reported that same ought to pass. Report accepted.

Passed to be Engrossed.

Resolve in favor of the Maine General Hospital.

An Act to amend Section 80 of Chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes relating to cash reserve in trust and banking companies.

An Act granting additional powers, rights and privileges to the Bodwell Water Power Co. of Old Town, Maine.

Orders of the Day.

On motion by Mr. Stetson of Penobscot, the vote whereby "Resolve in favor of R. D. Leavitt of Auburn, Maine, with bill annexed," was referred to the committee on salaries, was reconsidered. On further motion by the same senator the same was referred to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs.

On motion by Mr. Staples of Knox, bill, "An Act for the protection of shore fishing within the limits of the town of Cushing," was taken from the table. On further motion by the same senator, the bill was referred to the committee on shore fisheries in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Shaw of Sagadahoc, report of the committee on judiciary, "ought not to pass" on bill, An Act to extend the charter of the Carratunk Power Company, was taken from the table.

Mr. SHAW: Mr. President: I wish to state that I make this motion by request; and I am also requested to move that this report and the accompanying bill be returned to the committee on judiciary; as the report is not, in terms, as intended by that committee, the intention being that the bill "ought to pass." I therefore move that the bill be recommitted to the committee on judiciary.

The motion prevailed, and the bill was recommitted.

On motion by Mr. Clark of Hancock, bill "An Act to abolish the office of inspector of factories, workshops and mines," was taken from the table. On further motion by the same senator, the same was referred to the committee on labor.

On motion by Mr. Clark of Hancock, bill "An Act to provide revenues for State purposes" was taken from the table. On further motion by the same senator, the same was referred to the committee on taxation.

On motion by Mr. Putnam of Aroostook, Senate Document No. 10, report of the committee on appropriations and financial affairs, referring to the next Legislature the bill to provide for the care of feeble-minded children, was taken from the table.

Mr. PUTNAM: I now move that the report of the committee be accepted; and I ask that when the vote is taken, it be by yeas and nays.

Mr. STAPLES of Knox: I desire, Mr. President, to speak upon that measure before the vote is taken.

The PRESIDENT: The senator from Aroostook, Mr. Putnam, moves that the report of the committee, which was: That the bill and petition be referred to the next Legislature, be accepted.

Mr. STAPLES of Knox: Mr. President: The matter of a home for the feeble-minded of the State of Maine. Is one of great importance to the taxpayers of the State, and it is important to the moral welfare of the State. It has been my good fortune in the last two years to be upon the committee for the investigation of the matter with a view to establishing a home

for the feeble-minded of the State.

I admit that I was somewhat surprised, in that investigation, to find that there were some 2000 incapables in the State of Maine of all ages and both sexes eligible to a home of this kind. I further found that the feeble-minded of this State were retarding the moral welfare of the whole State. I furthermore found that the tax-payers of the State of Maine are perfectly willing—or at least nine-tenths of them—when they understand this problem, to vote in favor of establishing a home for the feeble-minded children of Maine.

It has been my experience that the taxpayers of the State are willing to be taxed when they believe that tax is for the up lifting and up-building of the people of the State.

Two years ago 8000 people of the State petitioned this Legislature to establish a Home for feeble-minded. This year there are 3000 more names upon the petition, comprising those of the best people of the State. I say right here that the ladies of the Women's Council of the City of Portland, whether this bill passes, or not, are entitled to the greatest credit for their voluntary efforts. They have spent their time and their money for the advancement of that unfortunate class that we have among us. The time has come. We are behind every other State in this Union in caring for these unfortunates. They pollute society in every State in this Union where these unfortunate people are not restrained and guided.

There are 20 institutions of this kind in this country, and five private institutions doing a wonderful amount of good, in guarding society against the pollution that accrues from the feeble-minded.

From an economical standpoint we cannot afford to go without an institution of this kind. For the last 15 years—I don't know but longer—we have paid Massachusetts \$3000, for the support of the feeble-minded. In the last ten years we have thus spent more than is asked for an institution of this kind. Already we have spent \$57,000, paid to other States for the taking care of this unfortunate class.

There is no town in any county in the State of Maine but has one or more of this class. From the investigation of the overseers of the poor I obtain results from every county except Androscoggin and I will give you a statement of the cost in the various counties for the support, yearly, of the feeble-minded.

Aroostook Co.	\$1627
Cumberland Co.	2511
Franklin Co.	440
Hancock Co.	1237
Knox Co.	1975
Kennebec Co.	1763
Oxford Co.	1415
Penobscot Co.	6415
Piscataquis Co.	1115
Somerset Co.	1174
Sagadahoc Co.	2598
Waldo Co.	830
Washington Co.	1966
York Co.	975

Making in the aggregate \$27,850 which it costs the tax payers of Maine, yearly, to support the feeble-minded.

From an economical point of view that is a small matter. It is not a matter of dollars and cents. It is something that the State should have for the benefit of society, and the uplifting and upbuilding of that class.

Waverly, Mass., was the first institution formed in this country. If all the senators could see the thorough manner in which Dr. Fernald, whom I see here, today, manages that institution, they would not hesitate in voting some sum for the feeble-minded.

It is enough to draw tears from the eyes of anybody to go through that institution and see those little feeble-minded children. But they are brought up to a higher point of manhood and womanhood. If you could see the paraphernalia of that institution. If you could see them guarded and taken care of! Many of them are made self-sustaining by the tuition they receive. It is a wonderful institution. It has now some 800 inmates. The generosity of Massachusetts in this regard surpasses that of any state in the Union. I am informed that they cannot build cottages fast enough in Waverley—not so fast as Massachusetts appropriates money for the purpose. People there understand the great need of an insti-

tution of this kind. It is just what we want in Maine.

In New Hampshire, three years ago, they raised \$40,000 for such an institution, which I had the pleasure of visiting.

The great trouble to society is in their reproduction. There is a town in one county where there are 90, falling through three generations, that are feeble-minded. They marry among themselves—reproduce and generate paupers and feeble-minded, yet continue to exist and that town had to give up its charter and revert to a plantation on account of the impoverished condition of the town and its feeble-minded. It is an evil that pollutes society in every town.

If you should visit Waverley and examine that institution you would not hesitate for a moment. It is an object of such a school to put a stop to such reproduction in the towns of the State. There is not a town in a county of this State free of these unfortunates and they are, today, a drain upon the taxpayers of the State, \$27,000 in 10 years—some years more, some years less.

There are many families today in the State of Maine having one or two children—skeletons in the closets of such households. Sometimes they are in the best families of the State. If such a child is taken care of by such an institution it has better care than can be given even by the mother or anyone in its home, and this you would agree to if you could see the contentment of the little ones at Waverley. If left to the care of their homes they do not develop. The mind, even of this class, needs food just as much as the body. The weaker the mind the more deen of proper food.

These little minds at Waverley by culture and discipline have been fitted when they have arrived at the age of manhood to become self-sustaining. Young men in that institution have been taught the use of tools and have thus become self-sustaining. Talk about dollars and cents! Is it possible that the tax payers of the State of Maine are not willing that those unfortunates should be taken care of?

Se the incumbrance they are in their homes to other members of their fam-

illies. In the schools they are a detriment to other pupils. I cannot conceive of the agony and distress of the parent who has an unfortunate child of this kind. They can be better taken care of in institutions of the kind sought. It is time we did something. Maine is behind other states in her charitable institutions. It is not a matter of dollars and cents. Give this matter to the people, today—let them understand it from investigation and do you doubt what the result will be? They will vote four to one and it would be the grandest thing that ever happened to the State of Maine. If we can take that class and put it in an institution where it can be self-sustaining is it not our duty to do it? Is it not our duty to mankind—our duty to these unfortunates as well? It is our duty to start an institution of this kind in the State of Maine.

I asked myself the question; whether these little ones taken from their homes and their mothers were contented, for I thought to myself it is a hardship. I found everyone of them pleased with their surroundings—Everyone of them trying to do his best. The little minds under competent teachers were growing stronger and stronger. The mind needs discipline as much as the body. The weaker it is the more it needs the discipline educated as they may be in an institution of this character five out of every ten may become self-sustaining.

I find no fault with the committee on appropriations and financial affairs. They have, I apprehend done what they considered to be their duty; but they have not voiced the sentiment of the State of Maine, which I believe is to take care of these unfortunate ones, and rid society of the pest. And if we have a duty under Heaven it is towards these same unfortunates.

In New Hampshire, after years of solicitation, the Legislature raised—I think—\$40,000, and they started with 40 pupils, today they have 80 pupils.

When Senator Morse and myself visited that institution we were as cordially received there as by Dr. Fernald at Waverley. We were shown over the institution. The same course is adopted

there as at Waverley. I was surprised when Dr. Nichols told me, pointing out this young man and that young woman, how much they had improved, and how they had become self-supporting. You will recollect that when these people arrive at 14, 15, 16 or 17 years of age they can perform a great deal of labor if they are under proper restraint. But their minds are not strong enough if left to themselves. They must be under restraint. The people of New Hampshire are gratified at the results obtained, because it leads a way out of the workshops and jails for these unfortunates and their families, and places them in position where they can make good of the most that is in them.

The petitioners have not asked a large sum. Since the report of the committee that this order be referred to the next Legislature they have said: "Give us something." They have no personal interest in it, except the interest for humanity. Some of these petitioners have spent hundreds of dollars without any expectation of reward. They do it because they believe they are doing God's service to that unfortunate class; and because the people, the tax payers are demanding it. The tax payers will be dissatisfied if you do not give them an institution of this kind. If you think the \$40,000 asked for is too large, commence in a smaller way. Give us something so that we may form an institution of this kind. I am agreeable after talking with Mrs. Weston who sits there, who has spent years and hundreds dollars for the furtherance of this matter if you give us \$25,000. It is to be invested in lands. The State is not going to loose it. You will own that land. Upon that land erect buildings so that you can commence in a small way, if you please, to gather in some of the unfortunates in the surrounding towns and in the State of Maine.

After discussing this matter with the friends of the bill I am going to ask this Senate to do this I do not want the Finance Committee to think that I am saying one word against their judgment. I want them not to feel that if the Senate appropriate \$25,000, it is anything against that committee. I think that, when the people of this State

have paid \$57,000 into Massachusetts for the taking care of this class, and with the fact staring us in the face that the towns spend \$27,000 yearly for these people, it is time we did something.

I am never in favor of large appropriations. In the three terms that I have been in this body, you, Mr. President, and others who have dealt with me, will agree that I have not been extravagant in regard to appropriations. In fact, I do not believe in an appropriation unless the appropriation inures to the benefit of the State; but you never knew me, Mr. President, and you never will, while I occupy a seat in this Senate, know me to object to any appropriation that is for the amelioration of the evils of the people. Shall we go back to our homes and say to our constituents that we gave so many thousands of dollars to this hospital and so many to that—Why! I saw an appropriation—I did not lift my voice against it—of \$15,000 for a Maine sanitarium. Now, nobody has any greater pity than I for that unfortunate class and I have always been taught that consumption is incurable. I did not raise my voice against it, because, if we can relieve that unfortunate class in their distress, I am willing to pay my part of it. Let us be consistent. I was thinking of the contrast in this committee's report and what happened two years ago. You will recollect I was opposed to it at that time—the raising of \$40,000 to build a log cabin at St. Louis. Is there a person within the sound of my voice that can see that one cent of benefit was derived from that appropriation? That was appropriated, and when we came to ask for an appropriation at the same session for the protection of society, for good morals, for the uplifting of humanity, you say the proposed legislation is inexpedient. Is not the time ripe for it? Are not the people clamoring for it, today. Mothers are shedding tears of agony and distress over these unfortunate children and crying out to us that they may be put into some institution where they will be cared for when the mother will no longer care for them.

Is it not a matter of Christian duty that we owe these unfortunates? I have become interested in it, Mr. Chairman, because I have seen it in these institutions. I have seen them become self-sustaining, and as Dr. Fernald said to me, many of those boys will go out into the world with the moral and physical training that knowledge of the arts and sciences which will enable them to become forces in society.

Talk about dollars and cents! It is an insult to the Women's Council. It is an insult to the integrity of the people. It is an insult to everything that we should cower and cater to a few dollars, when the mass of the people in the State of Maine are becoming polluted by this class of unfortunates that permeate society. Thirty per cent. of the crimes in the State of Maine are committed by the feeble-minded, as appears by the statistics. The great object of this bill is to put these children in a home where they will be surrounded by moral influences, and subject to restraint—where they will not be permitted to reproduce their like and make paupers, as they have done in the very county where I live.

Today, in Kennebec county, in one town, you know where they are, the statistics show the fact, I think there are some 82 from one branch of a family. I am very glad to say that there are some very clear-minded men in Kennebec; but I apprehend they have that unfortunate class with them that we do down in Knox county. The counties are all alike in that respect. Down in a town where one of the committee on finance is concerned, a lady told me there was more of this class of feeble-minded than in any town in the State of Maine. But we are all alike. This operates as an insurance company. If it should be my misfortune to have a feeble-minded child in my family, and you have this institution, I have a home for that child, and if I am paying my taxes, I know there is a home for that child in the future. How it would relieve the anxiety of the mother as she goes down the de-

clivity of life, as she reaches the river which divides the mortal from the immortal, if she knows, as she passes over the river, that there is a home provided for her child; because the mother's heart is just as strong for the unfortunate as for the fortunate.

I am going to ask this Senate not to refer this to the next Legislature—not to accept the report of the committee; but to recommit it with the recommendation that we raise the sum of \$25,000 to start the institution.

You must recollect that a great many in the State who have feeble-minded children are willing to contribute to pay expenses. In Massachusetts I think it costs \$3.00 per capita for the children in that institution. In many other states in the country it costs upon the average \$1.12. They will be protected. Many can be self-sustained.

I thank you for the time I have taken; and hope you will vote the sum of \$25,000 to start this institution; and you will carry joy and gladness into every town in the good old State of Maine.

Mr. MORSE of Waldo: Mr. President: The Senator from Knox, I think has pretty generally gone over the situation, yet there are some matters that I would like to touch upon in relation to this matter to make my position sure.

As he has already stated this committee was appointed two years ago by the Legislature to investigate this matter and to report to the present Legislature. Perhaps it would not be improper for me to remark that this work has fallen very largely upon the Senator from Knox and upon myself. If it had been otherwise we could have hoped, at least for a unanimous report from this committee whereas, now we are divided upon this question.

What few remarks I may make in regard to this question will not be any reflection upon the report of this committee, because I feel that they have acted up to their highest conceptions of the matter from information in their hands in so short a time as they must have had in which to consider the proposition. I want to make this statement which I feel very positive about, name-

ly: that the average tax payer of the State of Maine pays his tax is willing to pay it and is willing it should go out to those dependents of one's within the State for their up-lifting and for the betterment of society in general. I want to refer, for just a moment to Senate Document No. 6, we obtain very readily from the census the fact that there were about 200 feeble-minded persons in the State that would naturally come under the supervision of a home like this should one be established. That was not positive enough for your committee, and to make it more positive and more satisfactory we caused circulars to be printed and sent out to the assessors of every town in the State of Maine, with a single exception, that of Androscoggin, which, in the allotment of the different counties to the several members of the committee was unfortunately omitted. So we come to you here with the best information we could obtain from a diligent inquiry and from time spent in this matter, and we believe a better report, perhaps, than has ever been obtained in relation to those that would seem to be crying for protection at our hands and we give to you the account which the senator from Knox has read. It was our privilege to visit the homes at Massachusetts and we were very nicely treated there, very well treated with that public spirit which seems to come from a philanthropic heart, that influence from Massachusetts, that state which was the first in our Union to start this grand work.

In 1846, Dr. Howe of Massachusetts, undertook this work, and from that stepping stone, and from this great philanthropist, this work has spread out until 20 states have already established homes, or now have them in course of construction. It is not for me to seek to impress upon the minds of this Senate that such a thing is necessary in this State. Let me read just a word from this report of that great philanthropist, Dr. Howe, made in 1846. It was as true then as now, and it is as true now as then. He says:

"Idiocy is a fact in our history of momentous import. It is one of the many proofs of the immense space through which society has yet to ad-

vance, before it ever approaches to the perfection of civilization which is attainable. Idiots form one rank of that fearful host which is ever pressing upon society with its suffering, its miseries and its crimes; and which society is ever trying to hold off at arm's length to keep in quarantine, to shut up in jails and almshouses, or at least to treat as a pariah caste, but all in vain."

We find this upon every hand. Go into your State schools for boys, if you please, you will find them there. Go into your Girl's school at Hallowell. They are crying as loudly for something of that kind at the Hallowell school, as at any place in the State of Maine. Go into your insane hospital. The papers have quoted Dr. Sanborn as saying that he had in his institution 200. I understand that is denied, but let me say that after our visits here to the hospital at Augusta and at Bangor yesterday upon close questioning, we did come to the conclusion, or at least I did that there are inmates there who have no business there and ought not to be there, and who should be in a home of this kind. They should be weeded out from those who have once been in possession of full mind, and should be placed by themselves, and should not be in our institutions of correction. There is no question about this. Gentlemen, this is a matter that must come sooner or later; and while I do not attempt to make any motion that will interfere with this committee's report, I feel that it would be unjust to me and to those who know and are interested in this matter, who were called away on a committee hearing, if I let this matter pass without some mention. It is a subject well worthy of our attention; and while it has been proposed and has been postponed, it is a matter that is coming, and we must make way for it. It is with us, and it will soon be here.

Mr. PUTNAM of Aroostook: Mr. President: In discussing this question of a school for the feeble-minded, I wish to assert that I yield to no man in sympathy for the sick, infirm and unfortunate in our State; and

I willingly, here or elsewhere, in the committee or in this Senate, would do all I can, so far as may be consistent with the financial interests of our commonwealth, to aid this class in their unfortunate and pitiable condition; and, Sir, I feel that every member of the committee on financial affairs, of which committee I have the honor to be a member, have the same feeling and disposition towards this unfortunate class of people. Two weeks ago, we gave a whole afternoon to hearing on this matter; and then listened to the eloquent remarks of the senator from Knox and to those who represented the delegation of the women of our State. We paid full and careful attention to the report of the commission of which these two senators, the senator from Knox and the senator from Waldo, are members; and I must confess I was impressed by the strength of the claims which they urged in favor of the feeble-minded. I was impressed, and I believe every member of that committee was impressed with the demand made upon this State by the feeble-minded. But, Sir, while we would do everything possible, consistent with the interests of this commonwealth, to take care of this class of unfortunates, and to build a school for them, if possible, we were also impressed with the magnitude of this undertaking, after a hearing of three hour's length, considering that it would not take two, or three or five or even ten thousand dollars, but forty or fifty thousand to even start it; and we decided to refer this matter to the next Legislature. I wish to call your attention to the fact that in the state of Massachusetts their school for the feeble-minded requires an appropriation of over \$150,000 a year to pay running expenses, which would be a serious expenditure for the State of Maine. In the state of New Hampshire, the first appropriation of \$30,000 was found inadequate. The institution for New Hampshire had only 60 pupils a year. This report submitted by the senators from Knox and Waldo clearly states that the first appropriation was not adequate to take care of the small number that entered that institution.

Now, it seems to me that this committee, in view of all the evidence had a wish if they had to do their duty in this matter, to allow a small appropriation for this school of five, or even 10 thousand dollars for the next two years had they not believed it unnecessary to give a larger appropriation. I believe. Mr. President, from the evidence that came before the committee, that if this school were started, on meritorious grounds, you would have in a few years an institution equal in size and next in magnitude in every respect to the Insane Asylum across the river and the Insane Asylum at Bangor. For these reasons, because we feel that at the present time, the appropriations and amounts asked for exceed the total resources of the State by \$300,000 for the year 1905, we feel justified, and felt it to be our duty to report this bill as referred to the next Legislature; and I will say this Legislature, so far, has not been perurious—has not been over-economical in reporting resolutions in favor of charitable institutions, over \$175,000 having been reported for hospitals and charitable institutions in the State of Maine.

For these reasons, and because the committee feel that at the present time the State of Maine cannot afford to support an institution of this magnitude, we ask that the report of the committee be accepted, and that the matter be referred to the next Legislature.

Mr. PHILLOON of Androscoggin: Mr. President: We have listened to the able, and I believe not in any instance, illogical argument in favor of an appropriation for a home for the feeble-minded. This suggests itself to me: We are proud of the founders of our State. We are sufficiently satisfied of the necessity of public education that they incorporated in our institutions and their requirement that the State shall from time to time, as they see fit, appropriate aid to our academies, colleges, etc. It was a wise provision. Perhaps they did not have in mind at that time that there was a large class of feeble-minded children born to the parents of Maine. It seems to me that it is time that we took some steps to-

wards providing not wholly for those who are seeking the higher education and technical training in our institutions, paying liberally as we do for their opportunities, but that we should take into consideration the needs of this other class, an opposite class, the feeble-minded, and give them an opportunity. I do not think it is inconsistent with the economical sentiment of the committee on financial affairs that they should recommend the sum suggested by the senator from Knox, of \$25,000, as a nucleus for the establishment of possibly and probably a great institution which would be of great value to the State.

Mr. STAPLES: Mr. President: In justice to the honored senator from Cumberland, I will say that I received this slip of paper from Senator Randall, who is sick, this morning, and unable to be here. He asks me to inform you that he desired the hearing continued. I simply refer to it in justice to the senator from Cumberland.

Now, just one word. I am so anxious that the ladies of Maine, and not only the ladies, but also those who have been so instrumental in working for this institution, need not become disheartened in this matter, or that they have gone the length of the rope, and that there is no prospect ahead for their effort; I am willing to amend the motion I made, Mr. President, and ask that \$20,000 be allowed to start with, to give renewed courage to those we are working for.

Mr. SIMPSON of York: Mr. President, as a member of the committee on financial affairs, I should like to make a few remarks. I wish to say that that committee had this resolve under consideration and gave it a fair and impartial hearing and voted as a unit to refer the matter to the next Legislature, not because it was an unworthy object of sympathy, but because we thought it would cost the State more money than we could appropriate at this session. They asked for the sum of \$40,000, and by a statement made by one of the speakers who appeared in favor of the resolve, that amount would be necessary to start with. I think his statement is correct. I will refer you to the institution that was started at Bangor with a capacity of 195. They are now taking care of 260. The amount expended on this institution has already been \$650,000 or more, and they are now asking for \$290,000 more; and do I make a rash statement when I say that in 10 years this in-

stitution for the feeble-minded will cost the State \$1,000,000--

Here are a few facts that we have planned out that we will have to do with reference to different appropriations that have been presented to this Legislature, keeping the State tax at the same rate. Estimated receipts for 1903, \$2,249,707; cash on hand at the beginning of this year, \$245,139, making a total of \$2,494,846. The first appropriation bill that has passed this House a few days ago amounts to \$1,596,140. Taking that from the full amount leaves \$598,702. Fixed charges not in the first appropriation bill, such as salary, etc., amount to \$150,000; Passamaquoddy Indians, etc., \$18,000; pay-roll of the House and Senate, expenses of this session, \$100,000, making a total of \$268,000; and leaving out \$630,702, amount now pending, \$723,545.23, amount that has been reported by the different committees, \$107,000, making a total of \$830,545.23. Now, gentlemen, we have got \$630,702 and the next Legislature is asking \$830,545.23; and I hope the motion of the senator from Aroostook will prevail.

Mr. MORSE: Mr. President, just one moment. I wish to bring out what it seems must be already established, and that is the position of the committee on appropriations and financial affairs. These facts that have been stated here are simply to express to the people of Maine what is being done and what seems ought to be done, if not now, then in the future; and when the gentleman from York states that they are afraid that there will be a million dollars involved here very soon he virtually confesses the necessity of such an institution, and so he is with us, and I am glad. We feel that we can proclaim to the people of Maine that there is a crying need for this institution, and when the financial condition of the State shall warrant it we shall have it.

I have been glancing over the report here of this great philanthropist and I find that after much bickering in the State of Massachusetts, and entirely against public opinion, this eminent man, this man of great ideas and great soul, concluded to take a few of these poor, foolish children and see if he could make any advancement in their education; and from that seed that grand work has spread out all over this country--that same spirit which I know is here in Maine as much as in Massachusetts. So do not be faint-hearted, ladies. Do not weary in well-doing, gentlemen. We will get all we are waiting for of financial aid. It will come. We shall have it.

Mr. STAPLES: Mr. President, I do not think it is fair for the financial committee to compare the Eastern Insane Asylum which cost \$650,000 with this matter. We all know that it never cost any such sum. We all know that the State paid it. I am going one better in my notices. Give us \$20,000 for a nucleus. This committee appropriated \$2000 for a cattle show down at Waterville, but not one dollar for the feeble-minded.

Mr. PUTNAM: Not my committee.

Mr. STAPLES: Well, some committee. Two thousand dollars for a general admission society.

Mr. PIKE of Washington: Mr. President, as a member of the financial committee I wish to say that I am thoroughly in accord with the remarks made by our chairman; and also with the remarks of Senator Simpson. I wish to take up for a moment a remark of the senator from Knox. His statement that Maine is behind the other states of the Union in our appropriations for charitable institutions. This I wish to resent, as I think it is an imputation. I thoroughly believe that instead of Maine's being behind the other states she really leads them in appropriations for charitable institutions. The senator from Knox in his reference to the different counties of the State, as regards the number of feeble-minded in the different counties, while he was not specific as to the county, yet his manner of stating it that someone had told him that one county had a much larger proportion of feeble-minded than any other--his remarks were addressed in such a pointed manner to me that the members of the Senate would get the impression that he meant Washington county. I wish to say to the senator from Knox as representing a part of Washington county, that I resent the insinuation; and I claim that Washington county has no more feeble-minded in proportion to population than any other county in the State. I will further state that of the larger appropriations for charitable institutions in the State, Washington county does not get one because they are so feeble-minded down there that they are able to take care of their people without asking appropriations from the State. The appropriation for a sanitarium has been mentioned and commented on. I wish to say, in justice to the committee on appropriations and financial affairs, that there is a marked difference in the two propositions. The sanitarium for consumptives is a going institution. It is already built and equipped and has several farms. It is quite different from the expense involved in starting an entirely new institution. That was started without appropriation from the State; and referring to the report of Dr. Howe in 1886 in which the matter was taken up, we were told before our committee when the parties appeared before us in favor of appropriation for the feeble-minded that it did not cover that ground at all. So I think Dr. Howe's reference to that matter would have no effect whatever. I wish to say that I hope the report of the committee on financial affairs will be sustained.

The question being put upon the acceptance of the report, the yeas and nays were called for and ordered, and the vote being had the vote was declared as follows:

Those voting yea were Messrs. Allen, Ayer, Bailey, Brown, Clark, Furbish, Gardner, Heselton, Irving, Knowlton, Morse, Owen, Pierce, Pike, Plummer, Potter, Putnam, Shackford, Shaw, Simpson, Stetson, Sturgis, Tartre and Tupper (24). Those voting nay were Messrs. Bartlett, Curtis, Mills, Philoon and Staples (5).

So the motion prevailed.

On motion by Mr. Putnam of Aroostook, report of committee on appropriations and financial affairs on Resolve in aid of home

and school for feeble-minded children was taken from the table; and on further motion by the same senator the same was accepted in concurrence.

The same disposition was made of Senate document No. 7, relating to the same matter.

On motion by Mr. Clark of Hancock, House document No. 70, Bill, An Act to divide the town of Fremont and incorporate the town of Southwest Harbor, was taken from the table. Senate amendment A was adopted, as follows: Amend Section 3 by adding the following words: before the figures 1904 in the sixth line "and adding to the valuation of Southwest Harbor the sum of \$15,000."

On further motion by the same senator Senate amendment B was adopted as follows: Amend Section 3 by adding the following words: after valuation in the third line as aforesaid.

The bill then took its second reading and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Gardner of Penobscot, Bill, "An Act to authorize the Northern Telegraph Company to extend its line across Northern Maine Seaport Railroad" was taken from the table. On further motion by the same senator the bill was passed to be enacted.

Mr. PHILOON of Androscoggin: Mr. President, I have here a petition which refers to an amendment to the charter of the city of Auburn, relating to the election of superintendent of school committee and board of education. I am in such a peculiar position that I do not know whether to damn it with feeble praise or praise it with condemnation attached. I am not personally in favor of the measure. I question whether the citizens of Auburn will favor it; but I appreciate somewhat the situation, and waiving my prejudices I move suspension of the rules, and that the bill receive its first reading. The motion prevailed.

Bill, An Act to amend Chapter 173 of the Private and Special Laws of 1883 entitled "An Act to amend the charter of the city of Auburn," having had its first reading, on motion by the same senator took its second reading under suspension of the rules and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Brown of Kennebec, the Senate adjourned to meet on Thursday, Feb. 16, 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.