

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Seventy-Fourth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1909

HOUSE.

Tuesday, March 16, 1909.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Clifford of Gardiner.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

**Senate Bills on First Reading.**

An Act to amend Section 63 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes relating to the payment of tuition in secondary schools.

Resolve providing for deficiency in appropriation for expenses of Australian ballot for the year 1903.

Resolve in favor of Harry R. Coolidge.

An Act to regulate fishing in Muddy pond, so-called, in the town of Washington, county of Knox.

An Act to regulate the taking of white perch. (Senate Amendment A adopted in concurrence.)

Majority and minority reports of the committee on legal affairs, to which was referred An Act in relation to exceptions and appeal in criminal cases, came from the Senate with the majority report "ought to pass" accepted in that branch.

On motion of Mr. Coolidge of Lisbon the reports were tabled pending action on either and Thursday assigned for their consideration.

An Act to amend Sections 42 and 44 of Chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 167 of the Public Laws of 1907 relating to the taxation of express companies, came from the Senate recommitted to the committee on taxation.

On motion of Mr. Wing of Kingfield the House concurred with the Senate in its action.

An Act to amend Section 35, 37 and 41 of Chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes relating to the taxation of telephone and telegraph companies, came from the Senate recommitted to the committee on taxation.

On motion of Mr. Wing of Kingfield the House concurred with the Senate in its action.

An Act to extend the open season on deer in the towns of Unity and

Burnham in the county of Waldo, came from the Senate indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Rounds of Portland the House receded and concurred with the Senate in its action.

An Act to amend Section 13 of Chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes relating to the assessment of taxes on logs and lumber, came from the Senate recommitted to the committee on taxation.

On motion of Mr. Wing of Kingfield the House concurred with the Senate in its action.

An Act to incorporate the Maine Boiler Inspection Co. came from the Senate amended by Senate Amendment A.

On motion of Mr. Marshall of Portland the vote was reconsidered by which this bill was passed to be engrossed, Senate Amendment A was adopted in concurrence and the bill was then passed to be engrossed as amended in concurrence.

An Act to incorporate the Brewer Water Co. came back from the Senate amended by Senate Amendments A, B and C.

On motion of Mr. Dunn of Brewer the vote was reconsidered whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed, and on further motion by Mr. Dunn the bill was tabled pending action upon the amendments.

An Act to incorporate the Vinalhaven Water Co. came back from the Senate amended by Senate Amendment A.

On motion of Mr. Duncan of Rockland the votes were reconsidered whereby this bill was passed to be enacted and passed to be engrossed. Senate Amendment A was adopted in concurrence and the bill was then passed to be engrossed as amended in concurrence.

An Act to amend An Act relating to the police court for the city of Rockland, came from the Senate, that branch having recommitted the bill to the committee on legal affairs, the House having non-concurred, and it now comes from the Senate that branch insisting on its action and asking for a committee of conference.

On motion of Mr. Marshall of Portland the House voted to insist and join a committee of conference.

The Chair appointed as the committee on the part of the House Messrs. Marshall of Portland, Burleigh of Augusta and Hersey of Houlton.

Mr. Harriman of Meddybemps presented the following resolve: Resolve authorizing the land agent to make a deed conveying the right of the State of Maine in Spruce island in Meddybemps lake in Washington county to F. L. Chilson of Woonsocket, Rhode Island. (Referred to the committee on State lands and State roads.)

On motion of Mr. Wing of Auburn the rules were suspended and he presented a petition of Mrs. F. H. White of Lewiston and 14 others in favor of the bill establishing juvenile courts. (Referred to the committee on legal affairs.)

#### Reports of Committees.

Mr. Andrews from the committee on the judiciary reported "ought not to pass" on Bill, "An Act to create the office of medical examiner."

Mr. Hersey from same committee reported same on Bill, "An Act to regulate the scale of logs on the Penobscot river."

Mr. Wing from same committee reported same on Bill, "An Act to provide for the admission of evidence in and to authorize the consolidation of actions of libel in certain cases."

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on Bill, "An Act in relation to the appointment of coroners."

Mr. Trickey from the committee on taxation on petition of George T. Osgood and others for an act providing that the State board of assessors be appointed by the Governor and to enlarge their powers, reported that the same be placed on file as the subject matter has already been reported on.

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on remonstrance of E. J. Gerrish and others against a proposed act establishing a tax on land alone.

Same gentleman from same committee reported same on petition of E. E. Gross and others for an increase in the tax rate on steam and electric railroads.

The reports were accepted.

Mr. Peters from the committee on the judiciary reported "ought to pass" on Bill, "An Act to incorporate the Suburban Water District of Farmington, Maine."

Mr. Burleigh from same committee reported "ought to pass in new draft under same title" on Bill, "An Act to extend the charter of the Kittery Electric Light Co."

Report of the committee on the judiciary reporting "ought to pass in new draft under same title" on Resolve in favor of DeForest Keyes.

(Signed) Messrs. HASTINGS,  
LOONEY,  
BAXTER,  
PETERS,  
HERSEY,  
ANDREWS,  
BURLEIGH.

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

#### First Reading of Printed Bills and Resolves.

An Act to incorporate the Belfast and Liberty Electric Railroad Company.

An Act to ratify, confirm and make valid the organization of the Mexico Water Company and authorize it to issue bonds and extend its plant.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the city of Old Town.

An Act to amend the charter of the Messalonskee Electric Company.

An Act additional to chapter 135 of the Revised Statutes, relating to witnesses in criminal proceedings.

An Act to authorize and empower Joseph Dresser to remove the remains of certain deceased persons from his farm in Cape Elizabeth to the public cemetery.

An Act relating to portable or movable saw mills in cities or incorporated towns.

An Act relating to frivolous exceptions.

An Act to regulate the taking of eels in Taunton bay, town of Franklin.

An Act to amend Paragraph V, of Section 30, of Chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes, relating to by-laws of local boards of health.

An Act to regulate fishing in Indian River stream, so-called, in the towns of Jonesport, Addison and Columbia Falls, in the county of Washington.

An Act relating to the catching of smelts in Damariscotta river, bays and tributaries.

An Act to amend specification 10 of Section 6 of Chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the exemption from taxation of lands set apart for the production of forest trees, as amended by Chapter 169 of the Public Laws of 1907.

An Act to amend Section 13 of Chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes as amended by Chapter 66 of the Public Laws of 1907, relating to the per diem attendance of expert witnesses.

An Act in relation to equity procedure. (Tabled pending first reading on motion of Mr. Andrews of Augusta.)

An Act to amend Section 23 of Chapter 114 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 2 of the Public Laws of 1907, relating to the relief of poor debtors.

An Act relating to the transportation of animals.

An Act to create a cemetery corporation for the city of Rockland.

An Act in addition to Chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes, relating to contagious diseases among cattle.

An Act in relation to political caucuses in the city of Old Town.

An Act establishing rules and regulations for Portland harbor.

An Act amendatory of Section 20 of Chapter 30 of the Revised Statutes, relative to the poisoning of animals.

Resolve, in favor of the county of Penobscot.

Resolve, in favor of town of Dexter.

Resolve, in favor of the town of Nobleboro.

Resolve, in favor of State aid for the support of the Eastport bridge.

Resolve, in favor of the town of Dexter.

Resolve, in favor of the town of Dexter.

Resolve, in favor of the county commissioners of Franklin county for the repair and permanent improvement of the road from Madrid line through let-

ter E. Plantation and Sandy River Plantation.

Resolve, in favor of the town of Dennysville.

Resolve, in favor of the town of Dennysville.

Resolve, in favor of the town of Perham.

Resolve, in favor of the town of Rangeley.

Resolve in favor of Parker Pineo.

#### Passed To Be Engrossed.

An Act to make valid, the doings of the town of Bristol, in the county of Lincoln.

An Act to amend Chapter 249 of the Private and Special Acts of 1907. (Tabled pending third reading on motion of Mr. Hall of Caribou.

An Act to amend Section 25 of Chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the sale or use of cigarettes.

An Act for the encouragement, etc., of Shellfish Industry.

An Act to prohibit the taking of scallops in West Penobscot bay from April first to October first of each year.

An Act to regulate fishing in Bog brook, so-called, and Deer, or Bog pond, so-called, in the township of Lowelltown, in Franklin county.

An Act to amend Chapter 79 of the private and special laws of 1905, relating to fishing in Great Brook and tributaries in Oxford county.

An Act to make valid the organization of the Rice Public Library of Kittery, Maine, organized under Chapter 57 of the Revised Statutes in the year 1903.

An Act to regulate fishing in Parker pond, so-called, and tributaries, in the towns of Mount Vernon, Vienna and Fayette, in Kennebec county, and in the town of Chesterville, in Franklin county.

An Act to provide for a close time on deer on Cross island and on Scotch island, in Washington county.

An Act to make valid the organization of the Monument or Memorial Association in Eliot, Maine, organized under Chapter 57 of the Revised Statutes, Nov. 9th, 1905.

An Act to amend Section 60 of

Chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes relating to dangerous or vicious dogs.

An Act additional to Section forty-two and amendatory Statutes, relating to appropriations in aid of school superintendents.

An Act to amend Section 48 of Chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the expenditures by the Railroad Commissioners.

An Act to regulate the taking of fish in certain waters in Somerset county and in northern part of Franklin county.

An Act to authorize George F. L'Abbee of Eagle Lake Plantation to maintain a dam in Wallagrass river.

An Act to regulate fishing in Taylor pond, Auburn, Androscoggin county.

An Act authorizing the city of Bangor to levy assessments for street improvements. (Recommended to the committee on judiciary on motion of Mr. Strickland of Bangor.)

An Act to regulate fishing in Mousam Long pond, so called, in the towns of Shapleigh and Acton, York county.

An Act authorizing and empowering George F. L'Abbee, of Eagle Lake Plantation, county of Aroostook, to erect and maintain piers, piles and booms in the Fish river.

An Act to incorporate the town of Portage Lake.

An Act to amend Section 89 of Chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes, relating to taking land for certain municipal purposes.

An Act to amend An Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the city of Gardiner."

An Act to authorize the Van Buren Water District to issue bonds.

An Act to amend Section 11 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes relating to the taking of beaver.

An Act to regulate fishing for black bass, white perch and smelts in the Belgrade Chain of Lakes, so-called, in the counties of Kennebec and Somerset.

An Act to extend the rights, powers and privileges of the Milo Water Co.

An Act to amend Section 15 of Chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the election of road commissioner.

An Act to extend the time in which

the Van Buren Sewerage Co. is authorized to organize and commence business.

An Act relating to the Richmond Electric Co.

An Act to amend the charter of the city of Westbrook.

An Act to create a recorder of the Westbrook municipal court.

An Act to amend the charter of the City of Belfast.

An Act to amend the charter of the Municipal Light and Power Company.

An Act to further amend Chapter three hundred fifty-two of the Private and Special Laws of nineteen hundred five, relating to Caribou Municipal Court.

An Act to amend Section 55 of Chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes, relating to Trustee Process.

An Act to authorize the town of Van Buren to issue bonds.

An Act additional to Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes, relating to securities with the treasurer of State by insurance companies.

Resolve, in favor of the town of Old Orchard, for receipt of State Treasurer for State tax, to be given said town on valuation of one hundred thousand dollars.

Resolve, in aid of navigation on Rangeley Lake, Mooselucmeguntic Lake and Cupsuptic Lake.

Resolve, in favor of Aroostook Central Institute.

Resolve, in favor of the town of Weston, Aroostook County.

Resolve, in favor of the town of Rome.

Resolve, in favor of the town of Millinocket.

Resolve, in favor of Robert Palmer of Moro in the County of Aroostook.

Resolve, in favor of the town of Eddington.

Resolve, in favor of the town of Marion.

Resolve, in favor of the town of South Berwick.

Resolve, in favor of Alexis D. Robbins, to reimburse him for expenses incurred in contested election in Fort Kent Class.

Resolve, in favor of Jere Rhoades.

Resolve, in aid of the navigation of the Lower Lakes.

Resolve, in favor of the town of Hodgdon, Aroostook County.

Resolve, in favor of the town of Belmont.

Resolve, in favor of the inhabitants of the town of Littleton.

Bill, Authorizing the County Commissioners of Cumberland county to create a sinking fund for paying bonded debt of said county.

Bill, To validate the organization and incorporation of Winslow Cemetery Association.

Bill, To incorporate the Barrows Falls Light and Power Company.

Bill, Relating to the Brunswick Light and Power Company.

Bill, Authorizing location of dam built by Edward S. Marshall.

Bill, To incorporate the Bodwell Power Company.

Bill, To amend the Island Ferry Company charter.

Bill, Relating to the Bodwell Water and Power Company.

Bill, In respect to foreign corporations.

Bill, Relating to excise tax on parlor cars. (Recommended to the Committee on Taxation on motion of Mr. Wing of Kingfield).

Resolve, in favor Henry H. Hastings.

Resolve, For the preservation of the archives of the State of Maine.

#### Passed To Be Enacted.

An Act to define and regulate the practice of optometry.

An Act to amend Section 113 of Chapter 15 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by Chapter 11 of the Public Laws of 1905, relating to the number of trustees of the State Normal school.

An Act to encourage the teaching of normal training, domestic science, and agriculture in academies, and to repeal Chapter 78 of the Public Laws of 1907.

An Act to amend Section 294 of the Private and Special Laws of 1901, relating to a bridge over the tide waters of Boothbay Harbor.

An Act to provide for ice fishing in accordance with the general law of the State in Spectacle, the Stanleys, Trafton and Jay Bird ponds in Oxford County.

An Act to authorize Cora B. Norris to build and maintain wharves and piers in Cochnewagan Lake in Monmouth.

An Act to amend Section 61 of Chapter 41 of the Revised Statutes of 1903, relating to sea and shore fisheries.

An Act relating to the taxation of railroads.

An Act to amend Section 9 of Chapter 55 of the Revised Statutes, relative to telegraph and telephone companies issuing coupon or registered bonds.

An Act to set off a lot of land from Bucksport and annex same to the town of Dedham.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to create a lien on manufactured staves and laths."

An Act to regulate fishing in Pleasant pond, in Somerset county.

An Act to prohibit ice fishing in the Prestile Stream, in Aroostook county.

An Act for the safeguarding of schools against danger from fire.

An Act to incorporate the Aroostook Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

An Act to amend the charter of the Rumford Falls Light and Water Company.

An Act to confirm the title of Ram Island in Hancock county.

An Act creating a lien on shovel handle blocks.

An Act for the protection of deer in York county.

An Act to provide for a bounty on wild cats.

#### Finally Passed.

Resolve in favor of the town of Sebec.

Resolve in favor of Mary A. Goodwin of Kittery.

Resolve in favor of Drew Plantation.

Resolve in favor of the Maine school for feeble minded.

Resolve in favor of the Androscoggin Valley Agricultural Society in the county of Oxford.

Resolve in favor of Stacyville Plantation in Penobscot county.

Resolve in favor of Freeman B. Andrews, late of 27th Unassigned Maine Volunteers.

Resolve in favor of the town of Concord in Somerset county.

Resolve in favor of Donald M. Hastings of Bristol, Maine, Company E, Fourth Maine Infantry, 1861.

Resolve relating to documentary history of Maine.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will lay before the House a bill upon its passage to be enacted, An Act to appropriate money for the protection of trees and shrubs from the introduction and ravages of dangerous insects and diseases. This bill contains an emergency clause and under the constitution, if passed to be enacted, it must receive the affirmative votes of at least two-thirds of all the members elected to this House.

A division was had and 111 voted in the affirmative and 1 in the negative.

So the bill was passed to be enacted.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will lay before the House An Act to appropriate money for the expenditure of government for the year 1909. This bill is now placed upon its passage to be enacted. It contains an emergency clause. Under the constitution, if passed to be enacted, it must receive the affirmative votes of at least two-thirds of all the members elected to this House.

A division was had and 109 voted in the affirmative and none in the negative.

So the bill was passed to be enacted.

#### Orders of the Day.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will lay before the House the unfinished business from yesterday, the motion of the gentleman from Waterville (Mr. Pat-tangall) to take from the table the resolve providing for an amendment to the constitution empowering the Governor to remove sheriffs. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from South Portland to lay on the table the motion to take the resolve from the table.

Mr. SPEAR of South Portland: Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my motion.

Mr. MOORE of Saco: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of parliamentary inquiry. Can a member who has made a motion, and it has been seconded and is before the House, withdraw it without unanimous consent?

The SPEAKER: The Chair will call the attention of the House and the gentleman from Saco to Rule 36:

"After a motion or order is stated or read by the Speaker, and seconded, it shall be regarded as in the possession of the House, and shall be disposed of by vote of the House. But any motion or order may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before a decision or amendment, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn except by consent of the House."

Mr. MOORE: The Chair rules that a motion to lay on the table may be withdrawn by the mover?

The SPEAKER: The Chair has so held.

Mr. MOORE: I shall appeal from the decision of the Chair. I do not think a motion to lay on the table can be withdrawn when it is before the House without the consent of the House; it is a pending motion and should be decided by a vote of the House. It cannot be withdrawn at the mere desire of the member moving it, and it ought not to be. It is a measure before the House and it should be decided by the House, and I do not believe that it can properly be withdrawn at the desire of the member who may make it; and I will appeal from the decision of the Chair, and upon that I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. BURLEIGH of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, if the English language is capable of being stated plainly it seems to me it is in Rule 36 where it says that "any motion or order may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before a decision or amendment, except a motion to reconsider, which shall not be withdrawn except by consent of the House." That Rule is binding on this House. It seems to me there is no need or arguing that proposition.

Mr. BIGELOW of Portland: Mr. Speaker, in Hinds' Digest of Parliamentary Precedents of Congress it states that a member may withdraw or modify his motion at any time before there has been a decision upon it.

Mr. MOORE: I don't understand that we are running by Reed's Rules or Hinds' Digest. This is a House matter, and when a member makes a motion and it is seconded, it is business before the House, and I do not



see how he can withdraw it without a vote. I don't think that he ought to. If you are going to sustain that position you can go on here forever. A man can make a motion today and tomorrow he can withdraw it, and where are you? There has got to be a vote on it sometime.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will rule—has ruled—that the gentleman from South Portland has a right to withdraw his motion before a decision. From the ruling of the Chair upon that point the gentleman from Saco appeals. The question is, shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House; and upon that question the gentleman from Saco moves that the yeas and nays be called.

The question being, shall the yeas and nays be ordered?

The motion was lost.

The question being, shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

It was agreed to.

Mr. BURLEIGH: Mr. Speaker, I understand that now the motion of the gentleman from South Portland has been withdrawn and that the pending question is upon the motion of the gentleman from Waterville to take the resolve from the table.

The SPEAKER: The Chair so understands the situation.

Mr. BURLEIGH: Mr. Speaker, I will state that I hope the motion of the gentleman from Waterville will prevail, because if the matter is taken from the table I desire to move that its further consideration be postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. MOORE: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Augusta if he has had a response to all those telegrams and if he has consulted the parties interested this morning?

Mr. BURLEIGH: Mr. Speaker, I will state that not having indicted any telegrams I have naturally had no responses.

Mr. MOORE: The gentleman from Augusta has not fully answered my inquiry. Has he had a reply from the parties interested?

Mr. WING of Auburn: Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER: the gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. WING of Auburn: I think this discussion is outside of the question at issue.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will sustain the point of order.

Mr. MOORE: Mr. Speaker, last night the gentleman from Augusta stated that he wanted to confer with the parties interested, and I simply asked him the question whether he had since last night's session conferred with the parties interested in this matter.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will state that the gentleman from Auburn has raised the point of order that debate is not in order on the motion to take the resolve from the table, and the Chair has ruled that debate is not in order upon that motion. The question is upon taking this resolve from the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BURLEIGH: Mr. Speaker, I move that further consideration of the resolve be postponed to Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to.

Special assignment: Resolve in favor of Machiasport bridge.

The resolve was passed to be engrossed.

Special assignment: Report of committee on legal affairs reporting "ought to pass" on bill conferring upon married women the right to enter into into partnership relations with their husbands.

The report was accepted and the bill was tabled for printing under joint rules.

Special assignment: An Act to establish a standard unit of measure and a standard size of can for the sale of milk and cream, and to regulate the sanitary conditions under which milk and cream shall be handled.

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, Section 3 of this bill says:

"Sect. 3. When milk or cream is purchased by measure at wholesale by any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of buying or selling milk or cream or both, the can or other vessel containing such milk or cream shall

hold eight quarts and one pint and no more, and all new cans or other vessels purchased by any wholesale dealer in milk, or cream, to be used for the purpose of receiving such milk or cream by measure purchased by them between the first day of August, 1909, and the time when this act shall go into effect shall contain eight quarts and one pint, and no more, and shall be tried, proved, sealed and marked as herein provided."

Gentlemen, it looks to me kind of funny that money in the whole State of Maine can buy milk only in just an eight-quart and one-pint can. We cannot back that up I think. I don't think the constitution of Maine would allow any such thing, if that should be submitted to the supreme court, that you can say that anybody in the State of Maine could not buy milk only in an eight-quart and one pint can. I think they would say it was all wrong. That is the way I look at it. I am reminded by a gentleman at my right that this bill relates to purchase by wholesale. Where are you going to make a difference between wholesale and retail? It looks to me as though the cans should be of any measure and should be stamped just what they contained, no more and no less, and that they should be bought by that measure and that they should be sealed as this bill provides by the sealer of weights and measures and should be paid for at that amount, not giving a pint of milk to everybody for nothing, but that there should be given just the right measure and no more and no less. Some creameries buy the milk by weight. I know of one concern that buys a carload a day by weight. Now if that concern has got to go out of business and put their milk in eight-quart and one pint cans and haul it through this country so that the transportation companies can get a little more out of it I think it is time that we stopped legislating altogether. I move that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. MOULTON of Cumberland: Mr. Speaker, the section of this bill which is under discussion seems very necessary as it is worded, "All milk and cream bought and sold by the can." All milk and cream which is bought and sold by the can in the State of Maine up to the present time has been bought and

sold in cans that ranged in measure anywhere from eight and one-half to ten quarts and three gills. Now if that milk and cream is going to be bought and sold by the can, there should be some standard size of can for that milk to be bought and sold by in order that the farmer and producer may be protected. There may be other ways of buying and selling milk as the gentleman from Portland has just mentioned. It can be bought and sold by weight, but if so, it is bought and sold by the fat contents of the milk, not by the weight or the amount; the value is reckoned by the fat contents. At the present time there are two sizes of cans, small and large. The small can is from eight and one-half to nine and one-half quarts, the large can is from nine and one-half to ten quarts. Now if the farmer sells a small can of milk for 34 cents, the man to whom he sells it of course does not take any pains to send him an eight and one-half size of can, but he is liable to send him a nine quart can to fill for an eight and one-half quart can, and he is continually filling these cans and has been filling them for the last dozen years, until the cans got so large, the variation from eight and one-half quarts to ten quarts and three gills, that the Cumberland Farmers' Protection Association in their last establishment of the price made a split and decided upon two sizes of cans that the farmer should be paid for, a small can and a large can. Now it seems to me that it would be better to have a standard size of can by which milk and cream shall be sold. It injures no one. The farmer is willing to give eight quarts and one pint for eight quarts and that protects the middle man and it establishes a can which is uniform to every New England State—eight quarts and one pint and no more. There is at the present time from ten to fifteen carloads of milk being shipped out of Maine every day to Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and if this size is adopted it will be a uniform size of can and it would be far better than it is at the present time. I move that the amendment which I understand is pending to this bill be indefinitely postponed, for its effect would be if adopted to kill the bill.

Mr. MOORE of Saco: Mr. Speaker, in seconding the motion of the gentleman from Cumberland to reject the amendment I would say that I think it is an important thing that we establish a uniform size of can. Let it go out from Maine to California that a can contains eight quarts, one pint and no more, without regard to the avoirdupois of the gentleman from Ward Three in Portland. Don't figure on that. Let us stand for a uniform size of can. (Laughter). Since the State was organized, nobody has ever known what the size of a can was until now; let us fix it; and no matter what the gentleman from Portland may say, let us say to the United States that a can shall contain eight quarts, one pint and no more. (Laughter and applause).

Mr. COUSINS of Standish: Mr. Speaker: As chairman on the part of the House of the committee on agriculture I desire to say that this matter was brought to our attention and very carefully considered. All parties were represented and had a fair hearing and we considered this matter of considerable importance as the dairy interests of this State are of great importance. It seems that there was a contract made some two years ago in regard to cans, that the farmer should furnish a nine and one-half quart can for the sum of 40 cents; and as time went along it came about that two cans were being made containing over nine quarts and a half and they kept increasing in size until they contained over 10 quarts. They had filled them right along and it became so objectionable that they came before this Legislature and asked that there be some uniform can made. One great objection by the milk dealers of Portland was that they had to throw away their old cans and that it would be a great loss to them; but it was shown that nearly half of the old cans that they had were these eight quart and one pint cans, and that quite a lot of the cans had been used some time and the loss of them would be a comparatively small matter, that they could sell these cans for from 60 to 75 cents apiece for other purposes and therefore the loss would be very small in that respect; and we

fixed a date, a year from this next April, when this law should take effect so as to relieve them from any great burden of loss of cans; and after giving this matter careful consideration, in view of the fact that the standard milk cans of the adjoining states to which we are shipping quite a large amount were eight quarts and a pint, and they have to comply with that, we thought it would be no burden to them to comply with this law, and we considered that the farmers should know just what they were going to furnish, how much they had got to put in, and that there would be no trouble between the producer and consumer or middlemen. Under this old system you did not know whether they were putting in nine and one-half quarts or ten and one-half quarts. I understand that the dealers are the only parties that have any objection to this particularly. They had about 11 or 12 quarts out of a nine and one-half quart can that they were buying and I don't blame them for objecting to this matter. The fact was brought out before the committee that the farmers were contributing too much milk for what they were getting and they asked for a uniform size of can, and we reported unanimously that the bill ought to pass, and I cannot see where anybody is being wronged or any injustice is being done to any one in this matter.

Mr. ROUNDS: Mr. Speaker: It looks to me that this bill provides that a quart is not a quart. I used to sell milk years ago. We had to give a quart of milk then, and the matter came to the Legislature with the result that they got about three-fourths of a quart for a quart by milk measure. Now they come down here and ask us to help the railroads out and give them an eight and one-half quart can. A statement has been made that there was one size of can in all the New England States. I want to say that milk is sold in Massachusetts in two sizes of cans and at two different prices. If this law passes it will impose a tribute of another cent on every poor person in the State of Maine as well as on the rich—another cent on one quart—or in the city of Portland \$160 a day. Do you want to legislate

so that the poor people in the cities have got to pay \$160 a day in the case of one city alone for every day in the year? I say that this is something for the House to consider, and while I have heard the remarks of the gentlemen who have spoken, they are interested on the other side; and of course I am interested, I come from a place where they are interested in what they have to pay. Therefore I move the indefinite postponement of the bill.

The SPEAKER: The calendar does not state the true parliamentary situation in relation to this bill. There is pending an amendment offered by the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Rounds) and the question is upon the adoption of that amendment.

Mr. BLANCHARD of Wilton: Mr. Speaker: I have considered this section very carefully, and if it is in order I would move the indefinite postponement of the amendment at this time.

The SPEAKER: The Chair would state that the motion is out of order. The question is upon the adoption of the amendment. The motion to amend has precedence over the motion to indefinitely postpone; and the motion to indefinitely postpone the amendment is not in order.

Mr. ROUNDS: Then I move the adoption of the amendment.

The SPEAKER: The amendment is as follows: "House Document No. 220 is hereby amended by striking out the word "hold" in the fourth line of Section 2, and all lines there following in said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words: "be plainly stamped agreeably to the standard mentioned in Section 2 of said bill, with figures indicating the quantity which such measures, cans or other vessels hold," so that said section when amended shall read as follows:

"Section 3. When milk or cream is purchased by measure at wholesale by any person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of buying or selling milk or cream or both, the can or other vessel containing such milk or cream shall be plainly stamped agreeably to the standard mentioned in Section 2 of said bill, with figures indicat-

ing the quantity which such measures, cans or other vessels hold."

The question being on the adoption of the amendment—

The amendment was lost.

Special assignment: Bill empowering the Governor to remove county attorneys.

The bill received its third reading and was passed to be engrossed.

Special assignment: Motion of Mr. Hersey to reconsider passage to be engrossed of resolve authorizing the State land agent to sell certain lots in towns of St. Agatha and Madawaska.

The question being on the motion to reconsider the passage to be engrossed—

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Hersey the resolve was then indefinitely postponed.

#### Auditor of State Printing.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will lay before the House, bill, An Act to consolidate and revise the laws relating to State printing and binding, specially assigned for today upon motion of Mr. Pattangall of Waterville.

Mr. PATTANGALL: Mr. Speaker, if the House will bear with me a moment I would like to explain as briefly as the matter will permit the motion which I am about to make with regard to this bill. In the first place, I hesitate, as everybody does, to oppose the unanimous report of a committee and in unanimously reporting this bill to the House from the committee on legal affairs the impression would necessarily be prevalent that the bill was worthy of a passage. I shall move to indefinitely postpone the bill, and in order that that motion may have some weight with some of the members of the House at least, I will briefly explain the situation.

In 1905 an investigation of the State printing occurred here which resulted in the passage of a law creating the office of auditor of State printing. There was then no such office in this state as State auditor, and the auditing of all bills of the State was done by the Governor and Council by committees, excepting that of the printing matter, without any particular statute

authorizing it but as a matter of convenience to the Governor and Council, with the assistance of a practical man when they needed that assistance. The office of auditor of State printing was created, I say, in 1905. The Legislature then deemed it necessary to have the printing bills audited through some regular channel. In 1907 the Legislature created the office of State auditor, and since that time the anomalous condition has existed of having all the bills of every department audited through Auditor Hatch's office, but the printing bills, the one department for which an auditing system had been arranged before Auditor Hatch's office was created, had to go through the separate department also. That matter seemed to some of us who knew something of the State printing business unnecessary, and I introduced a bill early in the session, not with any personal purpose in it for I have nothing but the kindest feelings towards Mr. Carver, and I am not engaged in the printing business or connected in any way with a newspaper nor have I been for nearly three months—I introduced a bill to abolish the office of auditor of State printing simply because by the institution of the State auditing system the State had outgrown the need of a special State auditor of printing. That bill the committee on legal affairs looked on with favor and reported "ought to pass" and that bill has passed; the office of auditor of State printing has been abolished, but the committee also has reported "ought to pass" on House Document No. 546, a copy of which I have in my hands, which creates the office of superintendent of public printing, by Section 7. The bill if one read the whole of it and did not read the rest of the statute would appear to fill a much needed want for it regulates competitive bids among printers and all that sort of thing, and so much of the bill as relates to anything excepting the creation of this office and the defining of the duties of the office, is law now, that is to say, the system of competitive bids is established by law. The arrangement for the number of copies which each department may order is left with the Governor and Council,

and everything in regard to the State printing business is still covered by the existing statutes excepting the part of this bill which occurs after Section 7, wherein it is stated as follows: "To carry out the provisions of this act, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, shall appoint a superintendent of public printing, to serve during their pleasure; he shall be an experienced practical printer. He shall have an office at the seat of government properly provided with necessary furniture, equipment and stationery, and such clerical assistance as the Governor and Council may deem necessary. He shall receive an annual salary of \$1500."

Now, the effect of this bill if passed would be to create a new bureau, a bureau in which would be involved some expense and which could serve no purpose excepting to check the printing that was done by the different State printers for the State. I have no question, knowing something about the business because for two years I was connected with the Sentinel Publishing Co. which did printing for the State and did business for the different departments and with the auditor of State printing, Mr. Carver—I have no question but that in Auditor Hatch's office, under the instruction of the Governor and Council or a printer employed by the Governor and Council, when bids are to be made at a total expense for both your clerical assistance and your practical printer, the sum of four or five hundred dollars a year would cover every useful purpose that this bill covers. Now, I know that the impression was made upon the members of the committee on legal affairs who took this matter up, undoubtedly with care, and reported what in their best judgment seemed to be right—an impression was made upon them by the present auditor of State printing that thousands of dollars had been saved to the State by his personal work, and therefore to abolish his office, which they did do, and not give him another, which they are attempting to do, would cause a very large loss to the State. That was not quite the true position. If any money has been saved to the State of late years in its printing busi-

ness it has been because of the new system of bids, and not by the personal work of the auditor or any other man. I question a little about whether the State has saved anywhere near the large amount of money that is claimed by putting in the competitive bid system, but they have saved something, and whatever the State has saved has been saved because of the system. Nobody is asking to have that system abolished, no printing firm and no man is coming here and asking to have any curtailment of the State printing. Everybody is willing to bid and have the bids put into the Governor and Council and have them accepted and the work checked.

My objection to the matter is not from any other standpoint than that of a somewhat practical man who is somewhat familiar with the working of the business, and I know without any question that any argument of creating an expensive bureau with the head of it on a salary of \$1500 a year with all the necessary clerical assistance and all the printing that would go with such a department, and which grows from year to year, that you can get rid of all this for five or six hundred dollars a year, by leaving it where the law would leave it, if you indefinitely postpone this bill, and that would be in the hands of the Governor and Council. If your Governor and Council with the aid of a practical printer and with the opportunity to go out and get the advice of other printers whenever they need one, cannot handle the work of State printing, then you are expecting too much of them to expect them to govern the rest of your State, because that is just one little item of the State's business.

The bill now before the House was prepared by the present auditor of State printing. I believe him to be an honest and conscientious man, zealous of course in his work, and a man who has given faithful service to the State. I have observed it, and he should have continued to be a necessary officer of the State excepting for the change in the law which occurred two years ago, when you put Mr. Hatch's office into existence and decided to spend instead

of four or five hundred dollars a year for doing the auditing of the State printing, \$25,000 or \$30,000 a year for doing everything. I believe that was a wise move. Now, I say to indefinitely postpone this bill would leave every bill that came from any printer to be audited through Mr. Hatch's department, would leave your Governor and Council free to employ a practical man whenever they wanted to, to arrange their system of bids once in two years. I hope the House will not, even with the advice of the legal affairs committee, create this new, expensive and unnecessary bureau.

Mr. MARSHALL of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I will only take a few moments of the time of the House in explaining the attitude of the committee on legal affairs in respect to this bill. As the gentleman from Waterville (Mr. Pattangall) stated, he presented a bill to abolish the office of auditor of State printing. Upon that bill the committee has acted favorable and has voted to abolish it. With that bill goes this one which you are now considering, making the work heretofore done by the State auditor, casting it rather upon the superintendent of State printing. The use of the word "auditor" I will say in the first place is unfortunate. That is not the true office of the present incumbent; it is not the true title of the occupant of that office. He is in fact a superintendent. An auditor, as I understand it, is one who merely goes over work and checks it off after it is done and sees that it is properly put in and all those details are attended to after the work is done. In the present instance the work of the State auditor, if we may so term it at the present time, or the term of the State superintendent of printing, begins at the very time of the purchase of the stock or the selecting of the stock upon which the printing is to be done. His attention should be given to the work right straight down through the line to and including the work of printing and binding.

Now, for the purpose of saving time and for the sake of accuracy I will go over some of the minutes taken at

the time of the hearing. It was seen in the first place that the office of State auditor was created in 1895, some 14 years ago. However, as I understand it, as early as 1880 and possibly earlier than that there has always been in the employ of the Governor and Council an experienced printer. In the year 1905, as the gentleman from Waterville has stated, an investigation was made by the committee on State printing. I have before me the report of that committee, and I refer to page seven of that report, which reads as follows: "We deem it to be in the interest of the State to repeal the existing law creating the office of public printer, and to authorize the Governor and Council to contract for the State printing on the basis of competitive bids, and we so recommend. The office of State auditor, however, should not be abolished, and the act of abolishing the office of State printer should give that official reasonable time to complete work not on hand and adjust his business to the change. We suggest that he will be afforded such reasonable time, if the repealing act takes effect January first, 1906. The existing law was enacted in 1895, and took effect Jan. 1, 1897."

That was in 1905. Now, pursuant to the act which abolished the office of State printer and created the office of State auditor, or the office of auditor of State printing, Governor Cobb in 1906 appointed the present incumbent, Mr. Carver, who set about preparing contracts. The supervision of the State printing under the direction of the Governor and Council began for the first time in a real effective manner. Now, what are some of the results as shown and as claimed by the State auditor, and I believe he enumerates them correctly during the first two years 1906 and 1907, the total printing under contracts cost \$80,458. It would have cost under the law prior to 1906 \$104,000, making a total saving of \$24,000. Now deduct the salary and office expenses of the State auditor for printing \$3616, and there is a net saving of \$20,000. At this point I will call the attention of the House to the fact that the total expense of

maintaining this office is about \$1800 per year, that is \$3600 for the two years. Certainly that office is conducted economically. I will not take the time of the House to go over the various items wherein it is demonstrated that a large saving has occurred. Perhaps I will read from item number three, State assessors' report for 1908. By the re-arrangement of type under the direction of the auditor of State printing the valuation list was reduced from 307 pages to 192 pages, resulting in a better appearing page and a saving in cost of \$736. Take one other instance, and one that is right before each member of this House every day. Take any of these printed bills: The few lines on the back of each bill, as I understand it, entitled the printer to a full page. Under this eight point type as formerly set up the State printer was entitled to \$1.39 for the page. The State auditor changed that to 10 point type, which is the same size as the type on the body of the bill, instead of the eight point, and what is the result? It carries down the cost of the back page there to 89 cents, making a total saving of \$500 in printing during this session. These are some of the instances.

Now, the gentleman from Waterville (Mr. Pattangall) did not stay through the hearing which was held before the committee on legal affairs. Possibly if he had stayed he would have received some information upon the subject. The State auditor was before that committee and it was his opinion that the office of State auditor of printing should not be done away with; that is to say, he should be still continued as a superintendent of State printing. The State auditor, as I understand it, says that in his judgment the office cannot be more economically done under his particularly head. It is not an independent bureau. He simply acts under the Governor and Council and serves during their pleasure. We believe that the office is now where it should be and that it should be continued, and that to abolish it would be only a step backward. I hope the motion of the gentleman from Waterville will not prevail.

Mr. COOLIDGE of Lisbon: Mr. Speak-

er, as a member of the committee on legal affairs, and the one who introduced this bill, I wish to call the attention of the House to just one thing. It has been stated by the gentleman from Waterville (Mr. Pattangall) that the use of the State superintendent of printing, if I understood him correctly, is to look out simply for the competitive bids. We all know there is hardly a day goes by without some printed matter coming in here from the State printers, and somebody should be here to look after it and see that it is printed as the contract calls for, and further to see if any improvement can be made in the matter of type or the matter of paper or the printing in the way of making this matter better and at the same time furnish better printing or as good printing as we have now. I don't see how that could be possible by simply calling in a printer once in a while to see about the competitive bids. It seems to me, and it seemed to the members of the committee on legal affairs, every one of them, it made no difference whether he was Republican or Democrat, that this man or some other man of equal ability should be present and supervise the work from day to day. You know and we all know that the work calls for something like \$80,000 for two years. I would like to know if any corporation or any firm would take the business of the State printing and call in once in a while or once in two years a man to see whether or not the work was going along as it should. It is an absurd proposition for an individual, and if it is absurd for an individual then it is absurd for the State of Maine. Again, we were told by the State auditor at the time he came into his office as part of his work that he would have to handle a vast mass of printed matter; in other words, he would have to audit his own bill.

I believe this bill should pass. I believe there should be a superintendent of State printing, and every member of the legal affairs committee believed the same, and therefore with whatever force a unanimous report of the committee, after a hearing lasting for hours, and a hearing all sides upon the matter, I hope that the recommendations of the committee on legal affairs will have some weight

and that this matter will not be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SMITH of Berwick: Mr. Speaker, as a member of the committee on legal affairs I wish to add my word to what has been said by the gentleman from Portland and also the gentleman from Lisbon. It has been stated that creating the office of superintendent of State printing would create a new bureau. That I think the gentlemen of the House can determine for themselves by reading the bill. It simply creates a clerk under the Governor and Council. There is no new department created. The auditor of State printing does not audit his own accounts. The bill for printing comes before the auditor, as we call him now, or the superintendent, and he measures it up, sees that the proof is correct and that the proper number of ems is all correct and that the mechanical work of the printer is correct in form and that the paper conforms to the requirements of the contract, and he then O K's the bill and it goes to the State auditor for his approval.

With reference to the compilation the committee would say that this present House Document No. 546 is practically a compilation of the present laws which are upon the statute books, and specifically repeals various sections of the statute which are hereby consolidated.

With reference to the question of saving, it has been suggested that the saving has been largely made by the fact of the competitive bids. Take up any of these reports—for instance, take up the bank examiner's report. You will find a great amount of this cross-section work. That is expensive printing and there is a good deal of it in that report, because there is a great deal of waste space that is not taken up by type. That is called "fat." This other work is up and down work the same as any ordinary printing which is all solid work, and more matter can be placed upon a page and at less cost in that manner because the cross-section printing is much more expensive. And it has been by reason of the efficient service rendered by the present incumbent, Mr. Carver, that a large portion of the cross-section work has been placed in the regular form of printing, which is much more convenient for printing as



well as for reading and is less expensive.

Another matter which has been brought before you by the efficient service of Mr. Carver is in the duplicate work. For instance, take the report of the State assessors. The Board of State Assessors have, if I am not mistaken, required nine different copies of the same work for their various compilations in which it is incorporated. Before the present incumbent took charge of the matter there was one copy printed for one demand. When the next demand came the State was charged for a new set, and when the next one came another new set of type. By an arrangement made with the printer Mr. Carver when the first set was printed informed the printer that this might be used again and it was laid away so that when it is required the next time there is no new setting, which has all been paid for in the expense of compiling and binding, thereby saving a large amount of expense. I should say in these two channels alone the State every year has been enabled to save more than the entire cost of the department; and I trust that the motion of the gentleman from Waterville to indefinitely postpone the matter will not prevail.

Mr. PATTANGALL: Mr. Speaker, just one word. If the committee on legal affairs reported this bill under the impression that argument which they have made here were based upon real facts, then I don't wonder at their report. The auditor of State printing went into office in 1905. There has been no change after the first competitive bid was made. It is based upon the knowledge of the printers. There has been no change in the methods of the printing. In reply to my friend from Berwick (Mr. Smith) I will say that the idea of changing over the printing from the manner in which it was formerly printed in the cross-section as he mentioned, which cost a great deal of money, the printing had been arranged to go the other way and could be done much cheaper. The thing is arranged by the needs of the people and not by the needs of the State auditor. Take the State Assessors' report, which I have picked up at random, and I find there the value of live stock carried out in five or six columns as it has to be.

Those things arrange themselves, and the State auditor or the superintendent of printing doesn't order it. The heads of the different departments order that printing, and it is ordered in accordance with the requirements of the different departments. Take the highway commissioner's report, the State assessors' report or the railroad commissioners' report, and it is the same. Whoever prints them has to print them in accordance with their order and by page in accordance with their bid.

Of course it might be necessary for the Governor and Council to consult printers from time to time with regard to their bids and perhaps in regard to some other matters, although not often and not at great expense. Nobody ever conceived that it would be necessary if a responsible concern had bid on printing a book of a certain kind and quality, and with everything arranged in the specifications, to employ a man at an annual salary to oversee that work especially or in any other line of business, when doing business in a business way, and the State in doing this business is contracting in a business way.

Just one more point. The committee were impressed with the idea that the matter of constructive printing, evidently from the remarks of the gentleman from Berwick (Mr. Smith), that is, to set up books and leave the type and when you print it the second time to charge for it again. That is not so. That was done away with because of the investigation after it was found out that the State had paid out considerable money that way. The first contract which was made stated that there should be nothing allowed for constructive printing. Those things have been accomplished by the competitive system. My idea is that if you should pass this, which I don't think you should, that you ought to leave it in the simple form in which it was instead of elaborating it into a bureau and which will add an expense. There is no requirement for the application of this measure. In the committee both Democrats and Republicans voted against it and a good many of the representatives sympathized with my position in the matter. I consulted

with the members of the Governor's Council here, men who are familiar with the matter, and I don't think it would be proper for me to name them here, and in their absence I will not do so, but I consulted with responsible members of the last Council and with several of the members of the present Council, and they were just as firmly of the opinion that this thing was an unnecessary movement as I am. I have gone into the matter pretty carefully. I don't know but what Auditor Hatch may have stated—and if the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Marshall) says he so stated to him of course I should know it was the truth—I don't know but he may have stated this work could not be done cheaper, but if he so stated I think he is acting under a misapprehension too, and I should question it, for I have talked over the matter carefully with various men who know a good deal about State affairs, and I have so far heard but one opinion from men who know about this matter—and my talk has been wholly with Republicans because no Democrat has had anything to do with State government for a good many years and perhaps never will again—and I have heard but one opinion expressed by the men familiar with the matter, and that is that the office is entirely and absolutely unnecessary, and that the Governor and Council are able to handle the matter in their own way with the opportunity of going outside when they need to and seeking the advice of practical printers and pay them for their services.

Mr. MARSHALL of Portland: Mr. Speaker, if I recall correctly, Mr. Hatch came before our committee and stated the substance of the remarks which I have quoted, that he believed the bureau was a proper one, and he did not see how he in his department could handle the work more effectively, and he stated that the matter was going along in the right way.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Pattangall, of Waterville, that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Marshall moved that the yeas and nays be ordered.

The motion was lost.

A division being had, 78 voted in the affirmative and 31 in the negative.

So the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill was carried.

On motion of Mr. Miller of Lincolnville the vote was reconsidered whereby the House indefinitely postponed in concurrence with the Senate the bill, An Act to extend the open season on deer in the towns of Unity and Burnham in the county of Waldo, and on further motion by Mr. Miller the bill was tabled pending concurrent action with the Senate.

Mr. MILLER: Mr. Speaker, I wish to say in explanation of my motion that while this is something of a trifling matter, it was introduced by a member of the House who is now absent on account of sickness and I am not fully acquainted with just what his desires are in this matter, but I presume he has some wish in regard to it and as a matter of courtesy to him I have taken this stand. I will state that I will confer with him at his earliest convenience and the matter shall go along.

On motion of Mr. Kavanough of Portland the vote was reconsidered whereby the House accepted in concurrence the report of the committee on salaries and fees on bill, An Act to increase the salary of the justice of the superior court for the county of Cumberland, and on further motion by Mr. Kavanough the report and accompanying bill were returned to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Lambert of Orono the vote was reconsidered whereby the House passed to be engrossed the bill, An Act to revise and consolidate the laws relating to the collection, examination and inspection and analysis of agricultural seeds, concentrated commercial feeding stuffs, commercial fertilizers and foods and drugs, and on further motion by Mr. Lambert the bill was tabled pending its passage to be enacted.

Mr. Redlon of Portland moved that the vote be reconsidered whereby the House passed to be enacted the bill, An Act to amend Chapter 8 of the Re-

vised Statutes relating to board of State assessors, and further moved that the consideration of his motion to reconsider be assigned for tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Campbell of Cherryfield the rules were suspended and he introduced An Act to incorporate the Steuben Railroad Co. (Referred to the committee on judiciary.)

On motion of Mr. Wing of Kingfield House Doc. No. 450, An Act organizing the Oquossoc Railway Co. was taken from the table, and on further motion by Mr. Wing it was referred to the committee on railroads and expresses.

On motion of Mr. Bigelow of Portland the report of the committee on inland fisheries and game reporting "ought to pass" on bill, to open the lakes and ponds in Kennebec county to ice fishing one day in each week was taken from the table and on further motion by Mr. Bigelow the report was accepted.

Mr. Bigelow offered House Amendment A.

The bill was then laid on the table for printing pending the adoption of the amendment.

On motion of Mr. Stover of Brunswick,  
Adjourned.