

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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



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

Legislative Record

OF THE

Seventy-Fourth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1909

**HOUSE.**

Monday, March 29, 1909.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Mosher of Augusta.

Journal of Saturday read and approved.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

**Senate Bills on First Reading.**

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 128 of the Revised Statutes, in regard to malicious mischief.

An Act to amend Section 11 of Chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes relating to the taking of beaver. (Tabled pending third reading on motion of Mr. Smith of Andover and assigned for tomorrow.)

An Act to amend Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes relating to inspector of factories, workshops, mines and quarries.

An Act to create a State water storage commission.

Resolve in favor of W. G. Fuller.

Resolve in favor of the stenographers to the presiding and recording officers of the Senate and House.

Resolve in favor of L. S. Lippincott.

Resolve in favor of the clerk and stenographer to the committee on railroads and expresses.

Resolve for a memorial in favor of wireless telegraphy on passenger steamships and tugboats on ocean voyages.

Resolve in favor of screening the outlet of China Lake in Kennebec county.

Resolve in favor of a screen at the outlet of Squa Pan Lake, Aroostook county.

Resolve to provide means for examination of claims for State pensions.

Majority and minority reports of the committee on labor, to which was referred An Act to amend Section 56 of Chapter 40 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the hours of labor, the majority reporting "ought to pass," the minority reporting "ought not to pass." (Reports tabled pending the acceptance of either on motion of Mr. Beals of Auburn and assigned for Wednesday.)

An Act to incorporate the Fire Insurance Company of Portland, Maine,

came from the Senate amended by Senate Amendment "A."

On motion of Mr. Davies of Yarmouth, the vote as reconsidered where-by this bill was passed to be engrossed, and pending the adoption of the amendment in concurrence the bill was tabled on motion of the same gentleman.

An Act to amend Section 11 of Chapter 39 of the Revised Statutes relating to the sale of milk, came from the Senate amended by Senate Amendment "A."

On motion of Mr. Cousins of Standish, the votes were reconsidered where the bill was passed to be enacted and passed to be engrossed, and on further motion by the same gentleman the bill was tabled pending concurrent action on the amendment.

**Message from the Executive.**

"State of Maine,

"Executive Department,

"To the Honorable House of Representatives:

I have examined House Resolve No. 550, entitled "Resolve in favor of the town of Old Orchard for a receipt of the State treasurer for the State tax to be given said town on the valuation of \$100,000," and respectfully return the same herewith without my approval. The valuation placed upon the property of Old Orchard by the board of State assessors for the year 1908 is \$1,102,647. The effect of this valuation is to find upon the same property for the purposes of taxation a value of \$100,000 which is less than 10 per cent. of the valuation determined upon by the State board of assessors thus relieving some 90 per cent. from State and county taxation. Should this resolve become a law there is no reason why many other towns in this State should not ask the same favor at the hands of the Legislature. I am of the opinion that this resolve would not only establish an undesirable precedent, but is not in harmony with the fundamental law of the State relating to the collection and apportionment and assessment of taxes. I therefore respectfully decline to sign the same.

"(Signed) BERT M. FERNALD,

"Governor of the State of Maine.

"Dated March 27, 1909."

The SPEAKER: The pending question is, shall this resolve finally pass notwithstanding the objection of the Governor?

On motion of Mr. Sleeper of South Berwick, the consideration of the message was deferred until tomorrow.

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

#### Placed on File.

By Mr. Dunn of Brewer: Petition of John Bryner, President of Central Labor Union of Lewiston, and others in favor of the Dunn bill, so called, relating to the election of Judges by the direct vote of the people; of Edmund Turmene, President of Weaver's Union No. 595, of Lewiston, and others in favor of the Dunn bill, so called, in favor of the law student who is also a laboring man.

#### Orders.

Mr. Duncan of Rockland presented the following order:

Ordered, That E. V. Allen of Jonesboro be excused from further attendance on this session of the Legislature and that his pay be made up to the end of the session. (Referred to the committee on leave of absence).

Mr. Kelley of Boothbay presented the following order:

Ordered, That Frank H. White be excused from further attendance at this session of the Legislature and that the clerk be instructed to make up his pay in full to the end of the session. (Referred to the committee on leave of absence).

Mr. Hall of Caribou presented the following order:

Ordered, The Senate concurring, that a special joint committee of three on the part of the House, with such as the Senate may join, be appointed to investigate the system of committee hearing advertising, and into the amount of compensation received by all State and county officials whose salaries are determinable by the Legislature. Said committee is hereby authorized to sit during any recess and after the adjournment of the present session, with full power to employ a stenographer, summon, administer oaths to and examine witnesses, call for books and papers, and in general to obtain all necessary

information upon which may be based legislative action looking towards equalization of salaries, and systematization of the committee hearing advertising method, and report in writing, which report shall be filed with the clerk of the House not later than December 1, 1910, and be referred to the next Legislature without further action thereon. (Tabled for printing on motion of Mr. Davies of Yarmouth).

#### Reports of Committees.

The committee on leave of absence to which was referred the order relating to C. A. Deble being excused from further attendance at this session reported an accompanying order and that it ought to pass.

The accompanying order received a passage.

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

An Act to incorporate the Cherryfield and Beddington Telephone Company.

An Act to regulate fishing in Chase Brook and tributaries and in a portion of Fish river, in the county of Aroostook.

An Act to authorize the building of a dam at the outlet of Sebec Lake.

An Act in relation to possession under defective proceedings in Eminent Domain.

Resolve in favor of Verdi Ludgate, chairman of the Committee on Education.

Resolve in favor of the Eastern Maine Insane Hospital.

Resolve in favor of payment to the Central Maine Fair Association of the balance appropriated by Chapter 79 of the Resolves of 1907.

Resolve in favor of M. S. Hill, clerk of committee on temperance.

Resolve in favor of L. S. Lippincott, clerk, stenographer and messenger to the committee on sea and shore fisheries.

Resolve in favor of H. R. Thompson for services as clerk and stenographer for the committee on library.

#### Passed To Be Engrossed.

Bill relating to life insurance companies doing industrial business.

Bill relating to duties of commissioner of labor statistics.

Bill to establish a board of police for city of Waterville.

Bill creating a State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

Bill relating to office of State auditor.

Resolve relating to Central Maine Fair Association.

Resolve in favor of messenger to committee on taxation.

Resolve in favor of clerk to committee on taxation.

An Act to regulate the use of nets and seines in the tide waters of Narraguagus river and Narraguagus bay, so called.

Mr. Kelley of Boothbay offered House Amendment A by striking out the word "alcohol" in Line 4 of Section 2.

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

#### Passed To Be Enacted.

An Act for the encouragement of the shellfish industry.

An Act to provide for the better collection of inheritance taxes.

An Act to incorporate the Suburban Water District of Farmington, Maine.

An Act in relation to the Limington Public Cemetery Corporation. (Tabled pending passage to be enacted on motion of Mr. Bisbee of Rumford.)

An Act to authorize the city of Portland to retire and pension members of its fire department.

An Act to amend Section 2 of Chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes, in relation to records of proceedings in court.

An Act to enable the town of Camden to sell and convey its interest in school buildings no longer used for school purposes.

An Act to regulate fishing in the Bagaduce river and the tributaries in the towns of Castine, Penobscot and Brooksville in the county of Hancock.

An Act to amend Chapter 42 of the Public Laws of 1907, relating to "Prevention of desertion and non-support of families."

An Act to further amend Chapter 352 of the Private and Special Laws of 1905, relating to Caribou municipal court.

An Act amending Section 1 of Chapter 350 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, relating to the time of service of members of fire department of the city of Portland.

An Act authorizing George R. Ketchum, his heirs and assigns, to erect and maintain a dam across Big Machias stream on lots numbered 55 and 56 in the town of Ashland, and to maintain piers and booms in Big Machias stream in the town of Ashland and in Garfield plantation.

An Act to amend Section 19 of Chapter 57, R. S., relating to towns receiving devices and gifts for public libraries.

An Act to provide for the transfer of patients in insane hospitals to the Maine School for Feeble Minded.

An Act to amend Chapter 401 of the Private and Special Laws of 1889, relating to Waterville Trust Company.

An Act to incorporate the Litchfield Electrical Company.

An Act to amend Section 1 of Chapter 169 of the Special Laws of 1903, relating to the Young Women's Christian Association of Portland, Maine.

An Act to amend Chapter 54 of the Public Laws of 1907 in relation to the salary of the chaplain at the Maine State prison.

An Act relating to holidays.

An Act for the equalization of school privileges.

An Act relating to the scaling of logs.

An Act authorizing the city of Bangor to levy assessments for street improvements.

An Act additional to Chapter 71 of the Public Laws of 1909, entitled "An Act for the improvement of free High schools," approved March 15, 1909.

An Act to authorize the Edwards Manufacturing Co. to procure additional power.

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

An Act to amend Chapter 240 of the Private and Special Laws of 1907, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Stonington Water Co."

An Act to further define and enlarge the duties of the commissioner of the bureau of industrial and labor statistics.

An Act to amend the charter of the city of Augusta with reference to the Augusta municipal court.

An Act to amend Section 13 of Chapter 4, Revised Statutes, relating to the

choice of road commissioner in towns.

An Act amending the charter of the Maine Missionary Society.

An Act to incorporate the Michigan Insurance Co.

An Act to amend Section 13 of Chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes relating to detectives.

An Act relating to inspectors of meters.

An Act to amend Sections 69 and 70 of Chapter 8, Revised Statutes, relating to the taxation of collateral inheritances.

An Act to establish the Old Orchard Park system.

An Act relating to exceptions and appeal in criminal cases.

An Act to incorporate the Shawmut Water Co.

An Act to authorize courts to suspend or continue for sentence on probation and to provide for the appointment of probation officers.

An Act additional to Chapter 135, Revised Statutes, relating to witnesses in criminal proceedings.

An Act to amend Section 38 of Chapter 28, Revised Statutes, relating to buildings.

An Act to amend the Private and Special Laws pertaining to appointments to the police department of the city of Portland.

An Act to amend Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1907, prohibiting publications relating to patent or other medicines in language of immoral tendency or ambiguous character, and protecting the public against the dangers from the indiscriminate distribution of samples of medicine.

An Act in relation to coroners and coroners' inquests.

An Act to change the tenure of office of the city electrician of the city of Portland.

An Act to confer additional powers and privileges upon the People's Ferry Co.

An Act to amend Chapter 140, Revised Statutes, relating to coroners' inquests and the appointment of medical examiners.

An Act to amend Section 55 of Chapter 88 of the Revised Statutes, relating to trustee process. (Tabled pending

passage to be enacted on motion of Mr. Tibbetts of Orrington.)

An Act in relation to the collection of fees by State officials and payment of same to the State treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Burleigh of Augusta, the vote was reconsidered whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed, and on further motion by Mr. Burleigh the bill was tabled pending its passage to be engrossed.

An Act to make uniform the standard relating to the percentage of alcohol in intoxicating liquors. (Tabled pending passage to be enacted on motion of Mr. Rounds of Portland.)

Mr. ALLEN of Jonesboro: Mr. Speaker, this bill relates to making uniform the percentage of alcohol in intoxicating liquors and was reported unanimously by the committee. The purport of the bill is to make the Maine law correspond with the law of the United States. I presume the members of the House may be aware of the fact that there is at the present time no legal standard. The courts have decided that 3 per cent., or liquors containing 3 per cent. of alcohol are intoxicants; but that ruling is without any law and the purpose of this bill is simply to make a standard that should correspond with that of the United States, and it seems to me there is no good reason why this matter should be tabled; and I make the motion that the bill be taken from the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Allen then moved that the bill be passed to be enacted.

Mr. Rounds of Portland moved that the bill be tabled and be taken up tomorrow morning.

Mr. ALLEN: Mr. Speaker, does the motion of the gentleman from Portland have precedence?

The SPEAKER: The motion to postpone to a day certain has precedence over the motion to place the bill upon its passage to be enacted.

Mr. ALLEN: Mr. Speaker, I then call for a division of the House.

The SPEAKER: The gentleman from Portland, Mr. Rounds, moves that further consideration of the bill be postponed till tomorrow. The gentleman from Jonesboro, Mr. Allen, asks for a division upon that question.

A division being had, 49 voted in the affirmative and 37 in the negative.

So the motion to postpone further consideration until tomorrow was carried.

#### Finally Passed.

Resolve, in favor of Herbert L. Kimball.

Resolve, in favor of the town of South Berwick.

Resolve, in favor of the State Board of Veterinary Examiners.

Resolve, for renewal of insurance policies on State property.

Resolve, in favor of repairing the road between Seboomook and Pittston farm.

Resolve, in favor of aiding the building of a bridge in the town of Franklin, Hancock county.

Resolve to amend a resolve passed for the purpose of establishing a fish hatchery in Knox county.

Resolve authorizing the State land agent to sell certain lots in the towns of St. Agatha and Madawaska in Aroostook county.

Resolve, in favor of M. H. Hodgkins, clerk and stenographer and messenger to the committee on inland fisheries and game.

Resolve, in favor of the Senate postmaster.

Resolve, in favor of clerk to the joint-special committee on salaries and fees.

Resolve, in favor of screening Biscay pond, so-called, in the town of Bristol, in Lincoln county.

Resolve, in favor of the committee on bills in second reading for clerical assistance.

Resolve, in favor of F. H. Hoar, special messenger to the Speaker of the House.

Resolve, in favor of the clerk, the stenographer, and the messenger to the judiciary committee.

Resolve, to aid in the extension of the Kineo road from the Smith farm to the North East Carry.

Resolve, in favor of Susan Baker.

Resolve, in favor of Jefferson C. Smith of Waterville, Me., State secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Resolve, in favor of Parker Pineo.

#### Orders of the Day.

On motion of Mr. Tibbetts of Orrington An Act to amend Section 55 of Chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes relating to trustee process, was taken from the table.

Mr. Tibbetts moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SMITH of Berwick: Mr. Speaker, I am surprised at the action of the gentleman from Orrington. This matter was up for consideration Friday afternoon, its merits and demerits were discussed and it was passed to be engrossed without a dissenting voice. To take the matter up now would seem to cast reflection on the action of the House. I oppose, and I trust that every friend of labor in the House will oppose, the motion to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. TIBBETTS: Mr. Speaker, this bill has merits and it has demerits. This bill which would exempt \$10 from trustee process practically prevents any man who is a trader from collecting one dollar from the laboring man. The average laboring man gets perhaps \$10.50 or \$12 a week from his labor, and under this bill if he is shrewd enough to collect his pay every Saturday night and if he is so disposed he can avoid paying his just bills. I don't know how it is in Berwick but I know that in our section we have men who are honest when they are compelled to be honest. A large part of the population are honest because they wish to be honest but a certain proportion of them are honest when they are compelled to be. Let this bill pass and they will beat the grocer and the tailor and the shoemaker and the physician and every other man that they can because that is their disposition. I never have resorted to the trustee process myself but once but it has been the means of collecting a great many dollars from people who would avoid paying their bills. If this bill goes into effect one-half of the small traders in country towns will have to shut up shop or go on a cash basis, and that would be a hardship to a poor man who was sick, while under the present law his trader will trust him for \$10 or \$20 until he gets well. If this law goes into effect

the trader, if he has any suspicion that a man will not pay, will say to him, "I will give you the goods if you will give me an order from the selectmen of your town." This bill will help the man who is disposed to be dishonest, it will help him to be dishonest; the man who is honest and unfortunate it will help such a one to become a town pauper. I do not believe it is a just bill and I believe it should be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. DUNCAN of Rockland: Mr. Speaker, I have had some experience with this trustee business as I have hired lots of men and have seen the results of the trustee measure in a great variety of cases. I consider that this trustee bill does not affect the honest man, and I am opposed to this bill as it is now.

Mr. SMITH of Berwick: Mr. Speaker, I don't think it is necessary to take up very much of the time of this House in regard to this matter. It is perhaps unfortunate that a great many of the people of the State of Maine are laboring people, and they have no business official on the floor of this House to represent them. I do not represent any labor organization. I did not draw this bill at the suggestion of any labor organization; I did it because I have seen in my practice in the western part of this State a great abuse of the trustee process. The gentleman from Orrington stated that he had been in business quite a number of years and had not trusteeed anybody. That is because he has had the personal confidence of the laboring men. We all know that it is the policy of this Legislature to legislate for the best interests of the greatest number. Now, isn't it for the best interests of the greatest number that the laboring men should be allowed the privilege of drawing their wages. These men may have from three to four thousand dollars worth of property which is absolutely exempted from attachment and trustee process. They may have \$500 worth of real estate and they may have a span of horses, cattle, cows, sheep, pigs, and hens, they may also own a pew in the church; and these men say that the laborers shall not

have \$10 that he knew was his own and knew that he could have it. Is that proper treatment of the laboring class? I come from a laboring class, and I think most of the members of this House do also. Shall they not be allowed to have a single dollar upon which they can place their hands and say "This is mine." They have some rights which even this Legislature is bound to respect. They are entitled to something. This House has shown that it respected their rights in the vote of last Friday, and I trust they will show it in their vote of today.

Mr. PATTANGALL of Waterville: Mr. Speaker, I would suggest to the members of the House that this is not a radical bill at all. It has been the law of Massachusetts for over 25 years, and traders are going on and doing business in Massachusetts still, and nobody has ever suggested the repeal of that statute. It strikes me that the poor man must assign his wages. I was before the legal affairs committee at the time this bill was heard, and became interested in the hearing. The committee reported un-  
 unanimously upon it and I was glad they did, for the reason that I think the bill is all right. It looked to me not so much a bill in favor of the laboring man as a bill carrying out the general requirements of the Maine statutes by which certain things are exempted; for instance, the tools of an artisan or mechanic, and they are exempted because the law says he must have them for his living, livestock to a certain extent is also exempted; a home may be exempted under the homestead law. The man who works, whether a mechanic in a factory or a bookkeeper or whatever he may be, depending solely upon his weekly wages has no exemption, and I sincerely hope that the motion to indefinitely postpone will not prevail.

Mr. COUSINS of Standish. Mr. Speaker, when this bill was first brought up it struck me very favorably. This morning before I left home my attention was called to the matter by a milkman who has been delivering the milk a year or more, coming through all kinds of weather, rain and shine, and in one case he has delivered milk to a man and has trusted him when the man has been out of work.



He has a bill of about \$3. This man can pay his bills if he wants to. He is taking boarders and makes \$16 a week, but he refuses to pay the bill. He asked me in regard to the trustee law and I told him there was one before this Legislature fixing the limit at \$10, and he told me that he should have to trust this man a little more before he would be allowed the opportunity of putting on a trustee. That is the condition in a great many cases. I believe men should be made to pay their bills, their reasonable bills. I never trusted anybody, and I have lost considerable by not doing it. I hope this bill will not have a passage for I think it is an unjust act.

The question being on the indefinite postponement of the bill, Mr. Pattangall of Waterville moved that the yeas and nays be called.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER: The question is upon the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill. All those in favor of the indefinite postponement, when their names are called, will answer yes; all those opposed will answer no. The clerk will call the roll.

YEA:—Bartlett of Eliot, Bartlett of Stoneham, Bearce of Eddington, Bemis, Bigelow, Bisbee, Blake, Blanchard, Buswell, Campbell of Cherryfield, Campbell of Kingman, Chase of Sebec, Chase of York, Conners, Cook, Cousins, Davies, Dorr, Duncan, Gilbert, Harriman, Harris, Hersey, Higgins, Hodgkins of Temple, Holt, Hyde, Jordan, Kavanough, Lane, Lord, Merrifield, Merrill of Bluchill, Millett, Montgomery, Nickerson, Orff, Patten, Patterson, Paul, Perry, Pinkham, Porter, Pressley, Ross, Rounds, Sanborn, Smith of Andover, Snow of Brunswick, Stetson, Stover, Strickland, Thurlough, Tibbetts, Trafton, True, Varney, Whitehouse, Whitney—59.

NAY:—Additon, Allen of Jonesboro, Andrews, Beals, Bigney, Bourassa, Bowley, Bragdon, Burleigh, Colby, Cole, Dunn, Ferguson, Frost, Grant, Hannafor, Harmon, Harrington, Havey, Joy, Kelley, Libby, Miller, Moore, Morse, Pattangall, Pelletier, Peters, Putnam, Richardson, Silsby, Sleeper, Smith of Berwick, Smith of Biddeford, Spear of Warren, Stackpole, Wing of Auburn—36.

ABSENT:—Allen of Richmond, Beyer, Bogue, Bradford, Burse of Pittsfield, Bussell, Charles, Clark, Coolidge, Couture, Cummings, Day, Doble, Donnell, Drake, Dufour, Edwards, Emery, Farnham, Fortier, Hall, Hamlin, Hanson, Hill, Hines, Hodgkins of Damariscotta, Hussey, Jones, Lambert, Lombard, Ludgate, Mace, Marshall, McLain, Mercier, Merrill of Durham, Moulton, Nelson, Packard, Pike, Quinn, Redlon, Robbins, Sawyer, Snow of Scarboro, Spear of South Portland, Stan-

ley, Thompson, Trickey, Trimble, Weld, White of Columbia, White of Wayne, Wing of Kingfield—55.

So the motion to indefinitely postpone the bill was carried.

On motion by Mr. Davies of Yarmouth, the House took a recess until 7.45 this evening.

### Evening Session.

(Mr. Peters of Ellsworth in the Chair.)

Special assignment: Bill relating to election of road commissioner.

Mr. Burleigh offered House Amendment A which was adopted, and the bill was then passed to be engrossed as amended.

Special assignment: Bill for the better collection of taxes.

Mr. Rounds offered House Amendment A by adding the following, "Provided, however, that any city on recommendation of its collector of taxes and by vote of its city council may exempt itself in whole or in part from the provisions of this act in respect to printing a list of delinquent tax payers.

Mr. ROUNDS: Mr. Speaker, this amendment is offered so that cities, if they see fit, can do away with publishing a tax list. In our own city there are some over 12,000 poll tax payers that would come under this list. I will withdraw the amendment offered by me Saturday.

Mr. HERSEY of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, I cannot understand why one city should be exempt from this very good law. Delinquent tax payers are published in the annual reports of the city or town and the fact that they are published is a great incentive to pay their taxes, and I cannot understand why the tax payers of Portland should want their names suppressed while the tax payers of every other city and town should be published.

Mr. ROUNDS: Mr. Speaker, this is a matter not only concerning Portland but every other city, that the city government may do this if it sees fit; and I think it is better that the cities themselves should decide which know their own conditions, than that it should be decided for them by outsiders, and if a city government sees fit that they should do away with this

I think they should be permitted to do so because I think they are the ones to best judge the wants of the people at home.

Mr. MARSHALL of Portland: Mr. Speaker, the city treasurer of Portland handed me a statement which I will read:

"On January 1 of each year there would be on the collector's book, taxes estimated as follows:

"At least 12,000 delinquents.

"This would represent approximately from \$115,000 to \$120,000 in unpaid taxes.

"It would cover a period of 10 years, because the present collector assumes all unpaid taxes of his predecessors.

"It would average about four years to each person; this would necessitate the typewriting of 12,000 names and about 48,000 separate amounts. It would take one clerk at least a month to make this record, or eight stenographers four (4) days each, at an expense of nearly \$60. The latter would have to be done in the case of the city of Portland, because the treasurer's office could not spare one clerk for one month's continuous work on the report.

It would make an addition of at least 250 pages to the present auditor's report. The city collects nearly 97 per cent. of the current year's taxes each year, without resorting to the work of constables.

"It would seem a needless expense and work to make this report."

As I understand it this amendment is drawn so that the city council of any city upon the recommendation of the collector of taxes may be exempt in whole or in part from the provisions of this act. I think it is a matter that could well be referred to the city council.

Mr. HERSEY: Mr. Speaker, my point is this, that if this is a good amendment it should apply to all cities and towns; if it is bad it should not apply to any of them. This amendment really means that any city through its city council may vote to disregard this law; the vote of the city council annuls the law as far as the city is concerned. If the law is bad, repeal it; if it is good, let it apply to the whole State.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment, a division was had and the amendment was lost by a vote of 12 in the affirmative to 46 in the negative.

The bill was then passed to be engrossed.

Special assignment: Resolve in favor of Ray P. Eaton.

Mr. Davies of Yarmouth moved that the resolve receive its second reading.

Mr. MONTGOMERY of Camden: Mr. Speaker, I think that resolve came before the judiciary committee two years ago and they reported that it ought not to pass.

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, we had a hearing on this resolve before the Cumberland county delegation and there was no one who opposed its passage. The delegation reported that it ought to pass in justice to the man. He was elected for four years. During his term of office his compensation was changed by act of the Legislature, and it was cut down and now he asks to be reimbursed for the difference between what he supposed he would get when he was elected and what he did receive. The fees he received he turned over to the county treasury and he did his work and paid money from his own pocket for doing the work and now he would like to get back the pay for what he did and what was justly due him and what the people who came before us at the hearing thought he ought to have.

Mr. PATFANGALL of Waterville: Mr. Speaker, as I understand this matter, up to July 1, 1905, the register of deeds for Cumberland county was entitled to fees. At that time the law was changed and after that time he was entitled to a salary fixed by the Legislature. That salary did not come to as much as the amount which came to him by fees amounted to, and this bill would make his last 18 months' salary equal to that which would have been received if the law had not been changed. It seems to me to be a rather dangerous precedent. We changed the compensation of a lot of officers all over the State. I never before knew of a case where an officer came up and claimed to be entitled to the old sal-

ary because he did not like the salary fixed by law. At the time the change was made Cumberland county had a sheriff by the name of Pierson. They elected him in the fall when the emoluments of the office were from \$10,000 to \$100,000 a year according to the way the sheriff conducted himself; and notwithstanding Mr. Pierson had been elected with that rich prospect before him, in the following year the Cumberland delegation brought in a bill to give him a salary of \$3500. I don't know whether his heirs would have a just claim to come in here for the difference or not but I would as readily vote to give it to them as I would vote for this measure. I move that it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. MARSHALL: Mr. Speaker, this was the only case that the salary of an official in 1905 was reduced in the middle of his term. The committee provided in other cases that the readjustment of salaries should not take place until the expiration of their then term of office, and by inadvertence this matter in respect to the register of deeds of Cumberland county was overlooked. Once in 10 years it is necessary to bring up the index of the register of deeds to date. That fell to the lot of Mr. Eaton during the latter part of his term. It is a large work to re-index and bring up to date the 10 years' volumes in that office and it involves much clerk hire which the register of deeds paid for out of his own pocket. That amount certainly seems justly due him. The delegation believed that it was a just claim. It seems to me the House would be doing an injustice to deny it to him.

Mr. MONTGOMERY: Mr. Speaker, this claim of Mr. Eaton was referred two years ago to the judiciary committee and there was a very extended hearing. The committee unanimously reported that it ought not to be allowed him. I think when a committee has passed upon a question that that should be the end of it.

Mr. MOULTON of Cumberland: Mr. Speaker, I claim the distinction of being one of the delegates from Cumberland county and I am bitterly opposed to refunding him the amount asked for.

Mr. MARSHALL: I would ask the gentleman from Cumberland if he would be

opposed to allowing him the amount actually paid out by him for the work done?

Mr. MOULTON: I think he obtained all that was due him for the work he did.

Mr. BIGELOW of Portland: Mr. Speaker, Ray P. Eaton is a veteran of the Civil War and at the battle of Pittsburg lost an arm. When he came before the people of Cumberland as a candidate for register of deeds they appreciated his patriotism enough to elect him largely because of his patriotic services to the country. In the middle of his term of office the fee system was changed to a salary basis. At the hearing it was stated by a member of that committee that it was the intent of the committee that the act should not affect any official whose term of office did not expire before the act took effect. Major Eaton was required to expend a large sum of money for doing work required by law and he made a claim to be reimbursed for the difference between the amount he received as salary and what his fees would have amounted to. The Cumberland county delegation gave a long hearing upon this matter and discussed it thoroughly and it was the unanimous verdict of the delegation that this sum of money was due to Major Eaton for his services. I hope the motion to indefinitely postpone will not prevail.

Mr. BEYER of Portland: Mr. Speaker, all this House is asked to do is that it shall not allow Mr. Eaton to suffer for a clerical error which the Legislature of 1905 inadvertently made. That committee admit that it was simply through a mistake of theirs that the change in this man's salary took effect during his term of office. I move the previous question.

Mr. PATTANGALL: Mr. Speaker, I would ask the gentleman if he knows of any instance where the State ever paid a dollar of the salary of a county official.

Mr. BEYER: Mr. Speaker, this is the only way whereby that man can receive back this money. It seems to me only just and fair that the Legislature should by its own act correct an inadvertence of a previous Legislature.

Mr. PATTANGALL: Mr. Speaker, I would suggest that there might be a way out of that. If the county of Cumberland desires to reimburse him out of charity and kindness, this act could be

so amended as to authorize the county commissioners of Cumberland county to pay him the amount of money which the Cumberland delegation say is due him; then the money would be paid by the party who would have paid him if the mistake had not been made.

The question being on the motion to demand the previous question—

It was agreed to.

The question being, shall the main question be now put?

It was agreed to.

The question being on the motion to indefinitely postpone the resolve, a division was called for.

Mr. Moulton of Cumberland moved that the yeas and nays be ordered.

The motion was lost.

A division was had and 52 voted in the affirmative and 21 in the negative.

So the motion prevailed.

Special assignment: Bill to license dogs and protect sheep.

Mr. Blake of Monmouth that the pending amendment be adopted.

Mr. MOORE of Saco: Mr. Speaker, the amendment provides that a dog can roam as much as he wants to when the snow is on the ground, but in the summer time he has got to stay at home. I don't understand it and I cannot see the purpose of it. About the whole bill there seems to me to be many things that are wrong. In Section 3 one provision is this, "and shall pay to said clerk for a license the sum of \$1.15 for each male dog and for each female dog incapable of producing young so kept, and \$5.15 for each female dog capable of producing young," a provision which places a fine upon the sacred duty of maternity. (Laughter). I believe with Theodore Roosevelt that anything which encourages race suicide is unjust. I don't like that bill but I am going to defer to the better knowledge of the dog fanciers and simply ask that the House refuse to adopt this amendment. If our dogs have got to be kept in doors except when the snow is on the ground, what are we going to do when we have an open winter?

The question being on the adoption of House Amendment A—

The amendment was lost.

The bill then received its two readings and was assigned for tomorrow morning for its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Hersey bill relating to payment of damage done to growing crops by deer, was taken from the table.

Mr. HERSEY: Mr. Speaker, this bill limits the amount of damage in any case to \$50. As the law is now the State pays for damages that are proved to be done. This bill says that no matter how much damage is sustained, the damage is limited to \$50. As the farmers have not had an opportunity to be heard in this matter, and it is a public measure, I move that it be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Pattangall bill relating to lunch wagons, was taken from the table.

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

On motion of Mr. Davies of Yarmouth majority and minority reports of committee on legal affairs to which was referred the bill to regulate the employment of the legislative lobby counsel and agents, majority reporting "ought not to pass," minority reporting "ought to pass," was taken from the table.

Mr. PIKE of Eastport: Mr. Speaker. I move the substitution of the minority for the majority report. I have for a long time felt the necessity of some remedial legislation along the lines of renovating the lobby. I don't know that this bill is an idea one but I believe that it is now time we should begin to take up this matter and discuss it. Several Legislatures have passed such law, and I think if there is any state in need of such a law it is Maine.

Mr. DAVIES: Mr. Speaker: I desire to submit to the House just one or two considerations touching the matter of lobbying as a business. My mind has not resisted the impression for some little time that it is a business which this House should recognize and take some cognizance of. It cannot be denied but that the lobby is a very important part in our legislation. It attracts to its forces men of a good deal of influence, both so-

cially and politically; and I think too that it cannot be denied that it is a good deal of an influence in shaping our legislation. As soon as a measure of great importance happens to pass the Senate and is sent into this House for consideration and we do not concur in the action of the Senate, there immediately descends from all points of the city of Augusta various gentlemen who are employed in the interests of the measure. Now I think there should be some restriction. I think that the members of this House are entitled to know who the gentlemen are that appear in favor or against a certain measure pending here for legislation; therefore it has been provided in this bill that there shall be kept with the secretary of State two books in which there shall be registered, first, the names of the people who appear here before the committees in the interests of various measures, and second, a docket shall be kept by the secretary of State in which there shall be registered the names of individuals who appear here to work from day to day in the lobby. Now there shall be recorded in those books kept in the secretary of State's office the names of the people who employ them.

Now it seems to me that that is information which the House is entitled to and to which no reasonable man could really object. It is provided further that after the services of the various individuals have ceased, whether they appear before committees or whether they work in the lobby, they shall record with the secretary of State a statement of their financial expenses. I do not see as there is anything objectionable about that. We must remember that the members of the House and Senate are obliged to conform to very strict regulations and very strict rules. Why not put the third House under some kind of a rule? It is also true that we are restricted in certain other things, but there is a certain power and a certain looseness in the transaction of the business in the lobby, or in the third house, which it seems to me should have some regulation, something should be done which will give us some knowledge as to just who happens to be employed on a cer-

tain proposition, and also I think we should know at the end of the session the amount of money which has been expended and for what purposes. Those are the only three points which this bill covers, and it is a bill which has been written into the statutes of most of the states on the Eastern coast. Massachusetts has such a bill; Vermont has written into its statutes at the last Legislature such a bill; New Hampshire has such an act which passed its Senate with only one dissenting vote; the State of New York has such a bill; the State of New Jersey has such a bill; and by far a majority of the Eastern states. Now our system on the floor of the House of Representatives is extremely loose. I doubt if there is any other state where there is so little in the way of restriction on the floor of the House of Representatives as in the State of Maine. It is even true that if a member has to leave his seat for the purpose of addressing the House—and I have known it to be true—before he could get back to his seat he has found somebody working in the lobby who is occupying his seat and interviewing his seat-mate.

Now several of the gentlemen of the House have said a good deal in the interests of this bill incidentally. The gentleman from Houlton had something to say about the railroad lobby. The gentleman from Waterville (Mr. Pattangall) had quite a little to say about the wild land lobby. Various gentlemen in the House have from time to time taken occasion to say something about the lobby, and it seemed to me that the note in the voice which perhaps might not be perfectly apparent or distinctly expressed was a note of condemnation. I offer to the House this bill for the purpose of regulating that great work and I sincerely hope that the minority report will be substituted for the report of the majority and that then the bill will have a passage for I believe it is legislation in the right line. Eventually it will come to it; why not now?

Mr. PATTANGALL of Waterville: Mr. Speaker, I feel like trespassing upon the time of this House for just a moment to say a word upon this mat-

ter. I suppose that nobody thinks under our present system of legislation a lobby can be entirely eliminated in this way, so long as men come before the various committees just the same as counsel appear before committees and argue cases; and I say that as long as technical matters are legislated upon that counsel must come before the committees, in the case of divided reports, and prove their case, and in that way more or less aid the members of the House. I have always understood that the Legislature was a legitimate place, just the same as it is perfectly legitimate for counsel to appear in cases in court and argue their cases and when the work is performed I think no man of common sense will find any fault with it. Of course there is a line beyond which the legitimate work ought not to go, and beyond which such work cannot go legitimately, but beyond which it is sometimes carried. If it goes beyond that line then it is a detriment to legislation and it is as much our fault as that of the lobby, because the members of this House are supposed to have minds of their own strong enough so that we may go along by ourselves, even though lobbyists should come here for the purpose of leading us to do that which may be wrong.

I never especially cared for that part of the prayer which we all learned in our childhood days, "Lead us not into temptations;" I never was very much afraid of that sort of thing myself, but I see in this bill an attempt made to keep the lobby, or to keep counsel who appear here for parties within proper limits. I somewhat doubt the practical effect of the law being that which we might wish. I think a statute almost like that exists in Massachusetts, and there it does not have the effect that one could wish. But it is not exactly a good excuse to fail to enact a law, and a good law, because it may not work perfectly.

Now, there is in this bill another feature which the gentleman neglected to mention which especially appeals to me, and it is found in Section 3. And the provision is this: "No person shall be employed as a legislative counsel or agent for a compensation dependent

in any manner upon the passage or defeat of any proposed legislation, or upon any other contingency connected with the action of the Legislature, or of either branch thereof, or of any committee thereof." I think it would be a step in the right direction, a long step in a very right direction to have the matter of contingency fees of the lobbyists cut out. In regard to that point I have in mind a recent case which occurred before this House, and I also speak upon that point not entirely in the interest of good legislation but also in the interest of my friends the lobbyists; because I don't want to see them compelled to work upon contingency fees. They occupy the same position that an attorney does who goes before the court, and it is understood that they should be paid, and they should not assemble here in a horde with a demand against the treasury of our State which they are going to divide among themselves if it goes through. I don't see anything radical about the bill. I don't see anything about it that is unreasonable. It has been talked about more or less, and I will admit that I have been guilty of talking about it more or less. But, speaking seriously, there is nothing in that bill that any legitimate attorney or corporation or any legitimate business enterprise should complain about. I think we all realize that the railroad interests of this State and the telephone and telegraph and wild land interests and all the varied interests must have some rights before the Legislature, and must have some rights before the committees, just the same as the labor interests have, and that it seems to me is legitimate. I know that I get a good deal of information from the opinions expressed by these men who come here in that capacity, and it seems to me that the bill is simply an effort to keep that business as legitimate as possible; and it is, as the gentleman from Yarmouth says, in the line of progressive legislation in practically all of the Eastern states. I hope the minority report will be accepted.

The pending question being on the adoption of the minority report, "ought to pass," the report was adopted.

Mr. WING of Auburn: Mr. Speaker, I rise to inquire if the bill is now in an amendable form?

The SPEAKER: The Chair understands it is.

Mr. WING: I wish to offer an amendment, by adding Section 8: "The provisions of this Act shall apply to trustees of State institutions." And I wish to say, Mr. Speaker, that I have been somewhat in accord with the remarks of the gentleman from Yarmouth and the gentleman from Waterville, but I submit there is one thing which is lacking from the bill, and that was something to stop the work which I think the various trustees of the various State institutions of this State who have been coming to this State House and lobbying and pushing the measures in which their institutions are interested through this Legislature. Now, I have sat here in this chair I think at every session of this House, and at times I have been somewhat uneasy and have often turned around and "rubbered," and as I have stated I have sat here and seen in the chairs of members of this House the trustees of the various State institutions, officials of State institutions sitting in the chairs of members of the House and directing them, and aiding and abetting the legislation in which they are specially interested; and it seems to me that it is in poor taste and does not compare with the work which my brothers the gentleman from Yarmouth and the gentleman from Waterville have described; and I sincerely trust that we the members of this House will have the interests of the State and the institutions at heart, and shall decide that these trustees shall appear here under the same restrictions as the other men who are here in that capacity, and I move the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. DAVIES: Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that the amendment offered in such good faith by the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Wing, will not prevail. The bill does not aim to reach the trustees of our various State institutions. If the people who are appointed the trustees of the various State institutions were not perfectly qualified for the duties which they are to perform we would then take

it for granted that the executive department would not appoint them. They are supposed to be men of great wisdom in the particular lines in which they are concerned, and they are supposed also, I think, to be men who would not care to do anything that would infringe upon the dignity of the positions which they hold; and I think that this House can afford to take, and should take, the first step in the matter of regulating the lobby without pretending or attempting to regulate the work of the trustees of these various State institutions; and I sincerely hope that the amendment will not be adopted.

Mr. MONTGOMERY of Camden: Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Wing, if he does not think the bill would include the class of people that he has mentioned in his amendment?

Mr. WING: I don't think it does, and it is for that reason that I have offered the amendment, because I have witnessed here in this House the very thing which I have offered that amendment to cover; and, so far as I know, I can see no distinction between the trustees of our State institutions and the attorneys for the holders of wild lands, the railroads or the State Grange.

Mr. DUNN of Brewer: Mr. Speaker, I had no intention to make any remarks upon this subject, and yet I will say with regard to this bill that it strikes me that it is a move in the right direction, but the amendment which has been offered by the gentleman from Auburn (Mr. Wing) sort of touched me a little and made me think that perhaps that might be a step in the wrong direction, if it were to be adopted by this House, and for this reason: Once in a while an accident happens and a man gets elected to represent his people in this Legislature, and it is by accident, I say. He may be an ignorant man; he may be interested in some of the State institutions or in something of importance which may come before the Legislature, and that interest may be a deep one, and perhaps it may be just on account of that interest that he has been so elected by his people, and, so far as I am concerned, I can see no error in the man assuming the position if he is so elected; but not being very well versed in

the rules of the House, I don't know as it is any very great error or harm to have a man of intelligence whom the State has honored and entrusted him with the care of some of its institutions—I cannot see the harm of having such a man sit beside a member of this House and instruct him in the way in which he may wish in order to put whatever measure may come before the House to a proper solution; and I sincerely hope that the amendment will not be accepted.

Mr. HERSEY of Houlton: Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that it would not be in good taste for a Legislature of the State of Maine to place in the lobby their officials who are not paid for lobbying. The trustees of the State institutions are the officers of the State, just the same as the members of this House and the members of the Senate are officers of the State for the time being, doing the State business and engaged in the business of the State. They may have a salary just the same as the members of this House have a compensation, but that salary would never be diminished or increased by anything which they may do in looking after the duties connected with their work. I apprehend that the trustees of our State institutions may come to this Legislature and that they are better qualified to give us information in regard to the details connected with that institution and what we ought to do for it than somebody else. He is not a paid attorney; it is not a lobby in the true sense of the word; it simply is an officer of the State giving you or I information in regard to the office of the institution with which he may be connected. I can't see that it comes under the head of a lobby. I hope that this House will not be adopting such an amendment as that reflect upon its own officials that it has selected and put into office to do the work of the State.

Mr. HAVEY of Sullivan: Mr. Speaker: I wish that the gentleman from Yarmouth (Mr. Davies) or someone who is more familiar with the provisions of this bill than I am would inform me just what provision there is in that bill that would lead anyone to believe from reading the bill that there was intended to be a discrimi-

nation between the citizens of the State of Maine? I confess I cannot see it from reading the bill, and I most assuredly would be of the opinion that the bill as drawn up would apply to the trustees of the State institutions as well as to other individuals of the State.

Mr. PATTANGALL: Mr. Speaker: I would not favor any amendment which would injure this bill. It seems to me that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Auburn out of good faith may have some merit. I have learned with some surprise since I came here this winter from a member of the last Governor's Council that the last Council authorized the payment of two bills presented by the trustee of a State institution, and for fear the Lewiston Journal might make a mistake about it I will say that it was not the University of Maine. That claim of two bills was for services which were rendered in procuring an appropriation before the Legislature. Now, I say I learned that with considerable surprise, and I learned it from a man who has been so long in the employ of the State in public service and who is of such high character that I accepted it as true, and I believe it to be true, although I have not made an examination of the bill. I do not understand that that amendment would prevent trustees from appearing here, sitting in our seats where they would certainly up in this vicinity I am sure be welcome; simply that when they did appear for pay, no matter who they charged their pay to, that that fact should appear upon our docket which is kept in the office of the secretary of State, as it ought to be, and so that the public could have full knowledge of it.

Now, if I thought that the gentleman from Auburn intended his amendment to injure the bill I am sure I should not support it; if I thought he intended it as a reflection upon all the trustees of the State institutions I should not support it, but think as I do that he intended it to meet one or two exceptional cases where trustees have gone beyond their duties as public officials it seems to me it is right.



Mr. WING: Mr. Speaker: The gentleman from Waterville has stated the fact in regard to the matter and which I knew, and I dare say the source of his information is that same as that from which I received my information, and I offer this amendment to cover that case exactly, so that if the State of Maine has to pay the trustees of her State institutions for legislative work that they should be registered the same as everybody else. I do not offer it in any way to injure the bill or in any way to cause any reflection upon any of the trustees of our State institutions; but knowing the facts, as the gentleman from Waterville has stated, I do not feel that if the trustees of our State institutions were to be paid for their services as lawyers and other men are paid, then that they should register in this State House with the rest. I sincerely trust that this amendment which I have offered in the greatest of good faith will be adopted.

Mr. DAVIES: Mr. Speaker, if the House will permit me just one word more. I am very glad indeed that the gentleman from Waterville (Mr. Pattangall) made the statements that he did about the trustees of some of our State institutions appearing here in the interest of that institution and spending various sums of money which afterwards had to be accounted for; and I am very glad that the gentleman from Auburn (Mr. Wing) was able to confirm that statement. I know of no better arguments in favor of the bill than those two.

Now, as to the amendment. I am inclined to agree with the gentleman from Houlton (Mr. Hersey). It seems to me that the adoption of that amendment is some little reflection at least upon the trustees of our State institutions, and I feel as if the amendment was going to injure the provisions of the bill. Let us take this one step first. If we should find out at the next session of the Legislature, or at some future time, that it is necessary or expedient to adopt an amendment similar to the one which has been offered here, then law at that time can be amended or added to to cover the provisions which have been suggested; but it seems to me for the present the

bill as it is framed will be sufficient to give us the regulation and the information that we desire.

Mr. BIGELOW of Portland: Mr. Speaker, it is a little early in the session for a mock session yet, but I hope this amendment will prevail, because it is in keeping with the rest of the bluff contained in the rest of the bill. It seems to me the amendment ought to prevail because it is going to add a great deal to our enjoyment to see some of the distinguished men of the State coming down here with a badge on their back marked "I am a lobbyist for the Home for Feeble Minded," or to see them down here with another label saying "I represent the crazy house over in Bangor." Now, gentlemen of the House, if we don't pass that amendment we are going to miss a great many interesting spectacles, provided any of us get back here, and I doubt if some of us ever do; and I am sure the amendment is offered in good faith, and I believe it will materially add the enjoyment of the next legislative session. I hope the amendment will prevail.

Mr. TIBBETTS of Orrington: Mr. Speaker: I think Mr. Bigelow hit it right. It would be an edifying spectacle to see our venerable ex-Governor Robie, who comes here once in a while and sits beside the Speaker, with a badge on him "I am a bug-house man, I came here to influence the Speaker that he would legislate in favor of the insane asylums because I am the chairman of the trustees of the insane hospitals." Then it would be very edifying if Mrs. Cony should come here with her badge typifying her position that she was a lobbyist. It is all very well to speak of lobbyists but when we consider that it seems as though one particular institution had been singled out for the shafts of satire from the gentleman from Auburn, it ought to be remembered who the people are that constitute the trustees of the Insane asylum. Ex-Governor Robie is the chairman, and all of them too high-minded and honorable people to be singled out and slurred against in this House and referred to as "vultures perching around on the window sills seeking their prey." Is that decent language to us towards our venerable ex-Governor and those who are asso-

ciated with him simply because they come here to do their duty? I believe those people should have the same consideration on the floor of this House that each one of us have and that they should not be referred to in a slighting or slurring manner by any gentleman of this House. (Applause).

Mr. COUSINS of Standish: It is a question with me where you should draw the line as to lobbyists. When a hearing is had before a committee I believe that committee should deliberate and report to this House and I do not believe that members should stay around here and take each member of this House by the coat-sleeve and whisper in his ear during the session. These matters have a hearing which is open to the public. Then I believe they should go home and attend to their business and let this House and Senate attend to their business. I do not believe you want the trustees of any institution here lobbying after a committee hearing and receiving money for doing their work, because if the members are not capable of drawing their conclusions after the committee hearings they are not capable of being members of the Legislature. I believe this matter should be reached in some way to prevent the class which is all the time hanging around here and attempting to influence the members. I think the line should be drawn somewhere.

Mr. HERSEY: Mr. Speaker: I think when an officer of a State institution, a trustee, leaves his business and goes to work as a lobbyist for pay that he becomes a lobbyist under this bill; and when he puts in a bill for those services he pleads guilty to being a lobbyist and should be punished accordingly.

Mr. Allen of Jonesboro moved the previous question.

The motion was agreed to.

The question being, shall the main question be now put?

The motion was agreed to.

The question being on the adoption of House Amendment A—

Mr. Wing of Auburn called for a division.

A division was had and 23 voted in the affirmative and 61 in the negative.

So the amendment was lost.

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

Mr. ALLEN of Jonesboro: Mr. Speaker: I move to reconsider the vote whereby this bill was passed to be engrossed, and I hope that the House will refuse to reconsider.

The motion was lost.

On motion by Mr. Burleigh of Augusta, the rules were suspended and that gentleman introduced out of order bill, An Act to correct certain clerical errors in An Act to amend An Act entitled "An Act to create a lien on manufactured staves and laths."

On further motion by Mr. Burleigh, the bill received its three readings and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland, order, in relation to changing the present laws relating to the organization of corporations, was taken from the table.

On further motion by Mr. Rounds, the order was given a passage in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland, bill, An Act authorizing the county commissioners of Cumberland county to erect a county building in Portland, was taken from the table.

On further motion by Mr. Rounds, the bill received its second reading and was assigned for tomorrow.

On motion by Mr. Beyer of Portland, the report of the judiciary committee on bill, An Act amending the Constitution providing for a net indebtedness of 5 per cent., was taken from the table, and on further motion by Mr. Beyer, the report was accepted.

On motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland, bill An Act to amend Section 17 of Chapter 30 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the sale of poisons, was taken from the table, and on further motion by Mr. Rounds the bill received its third reading and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Rounds of Portland, Bill, An Act to amend Chapter

30 of the Revised Statutes, relating to apothecaries and the sale of poisons, was taken from the table, and on further motion by Mr. Rounds the bill received its third reading and was passed to be engrossed.

On motion by Mr. Campbell of Kingman, bill, An Act relating to motor vehicles was taken from the table.

Mr. Campbell offered House Amendment A by striking out in the 6th, 7th and 8th lines of Section 1, relating to front lights.

Mr. Bartlett of Eliot moved that the

bill and amendment be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Hersey of Houlton moved that the bill with the amendment lie on the table.

The question being on the motion to lay the bill and amendment on the table, the motion was lost.

The SPEAKER: The question recurs upon the motion that the bill and amendment be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Rounds of Portland,

Adjourned.