

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Seventy-Fourth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

1909

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 21, 1909.

Senate called to order by the President.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Dunnack of Augusta.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence.

Bill, "An Act to encourage and aid in the building of a railroad through the undeveloped portion of northern Maine," came from the House, by that branch referred to the Committee on Railroads and Expresses.

On motion by Mr. Staples of Knox, the bill was tabled.

Petition of Milliken, Tomlinson & Company of Portland, wholesale grocers, and 49 others, business companies and firms and men of Portland, to encourage and aid in the building of a railroad through the undeveloped portion of northern Maine.

Also: Petition of T. R. Savage & Company and 31 others in favor of same, came from the House referred to the Committee on Railroads and Expresses, by that branch.

On motion by Mr. Staples of Knox, both the foregoing petitions were tabled.

Bill, "An Act to increase the salary of the Judge of the Superior Court of Kennebec County," came from the House, by that branch referred to the Kennebec County delegation.

On motion of Mr. Milliken of Aroostook, the Senate voted to non-concur with the House in its reference; and on further motion by the same senator the bill was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Fees.

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

Judiciary.

By Mr. Staples of Knox: Bill, "An Act to incorporate the Vinalhaven Water Company.

By Mr. Mullen of Penobscot: Bill, An Act to extend the charter of the Matagamun Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. Hastings of Oxford: Bill, An Act in amendment to Section 1 of Chap-

ter 136, relating to sentence in criminal cases.

Also: Bill, An Act to amend Section 41, Chapter 66 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the duties of Executors and Administrators.

Legal Affairs.

By Mr. Hamilton of York: Bill, An Act to provide for attesting of public records, deeds and other instruments.

By Mr. Staples of Knox: Bill, An Act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Maine.

Appropriations and Financial Affairs.

By Mr. Baxter of Cumberland: Petition of Seth L. Larrabee of Portland and others for Resolve in favor of Temperary Home for Women and Children at Portland.

Also: Petition of P. T. Deering of Portland and others for same.

Also: Resolve in favor of Children's Protective Society.

By Mr. Mullen of Penobscot: Petition of F. A. Wilson of Bangor and 43 others for Resolve in favor of Maine State Sanatorium Association.

By Mr. Walker of Hancock: Resolve in favor of Camden and Rockland Water Co. On motion by Mr. Staples of Knox, this bill was tabled pending reference.

By Mr. Osgood of Androscoggin: Petition of Frances Garcelon of Lewiston and 19 others for Resolve in favor of Maine State Sanatorium Association.

By Mr. Colcord of Waldo: Petition of J. W. Black and 105 others of the town of Searsport in the favor of Waldo county hospital.

Education.

By Mr. Hastings of Oxford: Bill, An Act relating to the payment of tuition in secondary schools.

By Mr. Wynman of Washington: Bill, An Act to incorporate the Milbridge Academy.

By Mr. Colcord of Waldo: Resolve in favor of Freedom Academy.

Ways and Bridges.

By Mr. Kellogg of Penobscot: Petition of L. B. Rogers and 21 others of

Patten for bridge across E. Branch, Penobscot river at Medway.

By Mr. Knowlton of Piscataquis: Resolve to aid in the extension of the Kineo road from the Smith farm to the North East Carry.

By Mr. Knowlton of Piscataquis: Petition of E. L. Smart and 13 others of Sebois in favor of the Donigan General Bridge bill. Petition of selectmen and 35 others of Howland in favor of same. Petition of W. G. Love and 25 others of Southport in favor of same. Petition of Howard Thompson and 30 others in favor of same.

Shore Fisheries.

By Mr. Walker of Hancock: Bill, An Act to amend Section 3 of Chapter 41, R. S. 1903, relating to sea and shore fisheries.

Railroads and Expresses.

By Mr. Kellogg of Penobscot: Bill, An Act relating to temporary crossings over railroads for lumbering purposes.

Taxation.

By Mr. Looney of Cumberland: Bill, An Act relating to inheritance, transfer, succession or legacy tax. On motion by Mr. Looney of Cumberland, this bill was tabled for printing pending reference.

Reports of Committees.

Mr. Baxter, for the committee on judiciary, on bill, "An Act to repeal Chapter 92 of the Public Laws of 1905, entitled, "An Act to provide for the better enforcement of the law against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors" reported that same be referred to the committee on temperance. The report was accepted.

Mr. Looney of Cumberland presented: Resolve requesting the United States senators and representatives from Maine to assist in the enactment of a law creating a volunteer retired list in the war department and moved its passage.

The Resolve reads: Whereas, it has been the policy of this country from the beginning to maintain a small regular army, and in times of war to rely upon the patriotism of the people to rally as volunteers in defense of the national flag, and

Whereas, it is a recognized fact that the Civil War, 1861 to 1865, forms a most sanguinary chapter in the history of the world, that the regular army during that struggle was maintained at about 25,000 men, while the volunteers numbered more than 2,500,000 of officers and enlisted men, and

Whereas, it is a recognized fact that the union of these states were preserved and the national authority maintained by the patriotism, fortitude and valor of the volunteers to whom this great united people, now enjoying the inestimable blessing of a preserved union, owe a debt of gratitude that can never be paid,

Therefore, Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine that we request the senators and representatives of the 60th Congress from the State of Maine to aid in the prompt enactment of a law in effect creating a volunteer retired list, upon which may be placed with retired pay upon application the surviving volunteer officers of the army, navy and marine of the United States, who served with credit during the Civil War, such survivors now constituting a small remnant of that body of gallant men who led the Union forces to final victory.

Resolved further, that in our opinion, the precedents of congressional legislation fully justify the enactment of this law, namely, the Acts of 1828 and 1832, granting full pay during life to the surviving officers and enlisted men of the army, navy and marines of the Revolution; the Act of 1901, retiring Charles A. Boutelle, a volunteer officer of the Union Navy; the Acts of 1904, 1906 and 1907, granting increased rank and retired pay to the officers of the regular army and navy, based solely on the ground that they did serve with credit during the Civil War; and the Act of 1905 providing for the retirement of two officers and volunteers, namely, Gens. Joseph R. Hawley and P. J. Osterhaus with the rank and pay of brigadier generals, Therefore, it is further Resolved: That in our opinion the surviving officers and volunteers of the army, navy and marine who served with credit in the great war for the

preservation of the Union are entitled to receive from the National Government honors and emoluments equal to those which had heretofore been bestowed upon any officer who served in time of war in defence of the country.

Resolved: That the secretary of State be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of the United States senators from Maine and to each member of the United States House of Representatives from Maine.

Mr. LOONEY of Cumberland: Mr. President: In explanation and support of the Resolutions just read, perhaps it may not be improper for me to submit a few remarks; and I promise the Senate that I will be very brief.

There is pending, before the Congress of the United States, a bill to create in the war department what is termed a Volunteer Retired List and authorizing the placing upon that list with retired pay certain officers who were in the volunteer army during the Civil War.

Approximately about 6800 veteran officers are affected by the bill. The maximum expense will be about \$5,600,000. The Acts of 1828 and 1832, giving pay to the surviving soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War, are referred to as precedents for this bill.

When the bills of 1828 and 1832 were before Congress, Daniel Webster, who was then a member of the United Senate, said in support of the bills that the ground for the enactment of these bills was mixed effect of faith and benevolence, of gratitude and bounty. The country to which these men rendered services is now rich and prosperous. They have lived to see the country glorious. May they not live to see it unkind!

Speaking for myself, Webster said, I can only give, in support of these bills, my vote and my prayers, but those I give with all my heart.

Now, Gentlemen of the Senate, it is not my intention to give in detail my reasons for the adoption of these resolutions; nor do I deem it necessary, because they are written on the hearts and in the consciences of every pa-

triotic American. No human scales can adequately determine the value of the services of the Northern soldier. He lifted four million black men from the grinding mills of servitude to the light of day. He wrote with a pencil of iron upon the brow of the continent that never again should it be trodden by a slave. He cemented the fabric of the Union by his blood. Were it not for him, the Union would today be rent into discordant factions, and the Mississippi would be a second Rhine, with the Blue Watch on one side and the Grey upon the other. He lifted mankind to a higher level than it had ever reached before. Mankind and the Nation owe to him a debt of gratitude that it can never repay. How fittingly, as applied to him, are the words of Duncan to Macbeth: "Thou art so far before that swiftest wing of recompense is slow to overtake thee. Would that thou hadst less deserved that the proportion both of thanks and payment might be mine! Only I have left to say, more is thy due than more than all can pay."

Now, on account of the infirmities of age, business reverses and the misfortunes which brave, generous, frank and noble natures sometimes meet when coming in contact with the material, calculating world, these men are, many of them, in a destitute condition and sadly in need of the stipend and the compensation which this bill will give.

The states of Wyoming, Colorado, Illinois, Ohio and New York, through their Legislatures, have passed resolutions similar to this. Surely the Legislature of Maine will not be less considerate, less humane or less generous than the Legislatures of our sister states.

These resolutions, senators, are in harmony and consistent with the glorious and historic past of Maine. Seventy-two thousands of her sons wore the Blue. There is not a battlefield of the Civil War from Bull Run to Appomattox which has not been illustrated by their valor and consecrated by their blood. Our great commanders, Berry, Howard, Chamberlain, Dow, Fessenden and Connor will forever

gild the pages of history and will be written in imperishable characters high upon the scroll of immortal fame.

Mr. STAPLES of Knox: Mr. President, I have been asked to second the resolve of the distinguished senator from Cumberland. It gives me great pleasure upon this occasion to say a few words in behalf of that resolve. This grand country of ours, with the privileges that we enjoy, is indebted to the patriotism of the American people. There is something touching in the suggestion in the resolve offered by the distinguished senator from Cumberland; and it deserves at our hands today something more than a passing notice. We all admire this government; and I am glad, when we come to a question like this, that partisanship is laid one side and that we can all stand together in cheering the flag and promoting the patriotism of the American people. We have passed through a crucial test, the formation and perpetuation of this government by those scar-worn veterans who fought that we might live—a government to be perpetuated for all time and to live forever. Patriotism has been fostered for a great many years in this country and it should be in order to keep up that degree of patriotism which is the bulwark of American liberty of our forefathers. No child can read history and not be thrilled with the love of human liberty and with the flag of our country. No one can stand under that grand shaft, the Washington monument, without thinking of the sacrifice it means and that made it possible for us to have a grand government such as the world never knew. That was erected as an object lesson to the youth of this country and it has proved a noble thing. When our forefathers in '76 fought, as they fought for human liberty against oppression, that sentiment reared that grand monument as an object lesson to us to go forward in the perpetuation of human liberty and human rights. In the War of 1861 we passed through a crucial test. The history of the world did not show anything paralleling it in the manner in which Southern friends were restored

to the old flag. It was that love for the old flag that redeemed them so quickly; and we join hands today in thanking God that the North and the South are a united nation and we believe in the flag and the patriotism of the American people. For that reason, when you put your flag over the red school house it is an incentive and an object lesson to the youth of America that we still live by the patriotism of the people. I would give more for the patriotism of the American people than I would for all your navies and standing armies. We can protect ourselves today from enemies within and foes without because, by one bugle blast, because of the patriotism so implanted in the breast of the American people, they will come forth strong to defend the American flag and the Declaration of Independence. You cannot do too much to foster it. Let us imbue the child at its mother's knee with the grand thing, patriotism—love of flag and country.

Those old men racked with disease communicated to them in the service we cannot do too much for. Let their pathway as they go down the declivity of life be strewn with flowers and themselves surrounded with all the luxuries of life to show to them that the American people have not forgotten and never will forget their grand deeds and their heroism to the end that we might live to enjoy the blessings that we enjoy. I am heartily in favor of that resolve. We shall not have them with us for a great while. Disease is preying upon them and I am glad that even, although 40 years have passed away, the American people of today are just as willing and as generous to provide for their wants as they were 25 years ago. We may differ politically, but there is one thing about the American citizen, no matter where he is, he will join hands in the defence of those old heroes who fought that we might live.

As we stand today we need no standing army. If any nation or any combination of nations should attack the United States, listening to the call of patriotism that is in the breast of every human being in America, her citi-

zens would come forward as one man to fight against any intrusion upon our liberties or our flag. Let us do our duty to these old men as they go down the declivities of life. Let us solace them with the thought that the American people have not forgotten them.

I second the resolve, Mr. Chairman, and am very glad to do so.

Mr. WARREN of Cumberland: Mr. President: Strange as it may seem, I desire to enter a mild protest against the passage of this memorial. In doing this I want to say that I am not speaking for any organization whatever, but for myself alone; not knowing until recently that a memorial of this kind was to be presented here.

My reasons for making this objection are two: First, I do not think—I have never thought that there ought to be any wide difference between the pensions paid commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Civil War. I cannot, at this time make a comparison between the officers of the volunteer service and that of the regular service, as to why the regular officers should receive pensions in the way that they do. When the war began the volunteer troops were officered by the arbitrary appointments of the governors of the states from a long list of candidates for those positions that came forward. Appointments were made, the principal condition being that those men should have had some knowledge of military tactics. There was, however, a large opportunity for patriotism, and there was a great deal of luck and chance about the matter. In the service, as those posts were vacated by resignation, by promotion or by death, the places were filled largely by men who came up from the ranks, non-commissioned officers, and those changes were on the whole good for the service, for there was a betterment in the officers as well as the men during the entire war. If there had not been we would not have been successful; and this process was not complete when the war closed, and there were behind the men who then held commissions other men just as good to come forward and take their places.

It was, in measure, a matter of chance that a man held a commission, or did not hold a commission, while in the service the officers met the same dangers and shared the same hardships as enlisted men, and no more, they could more easily get a furlough to go home if they wanted to; or, if they found the service too hot or too hard, they could resign, which the enlisted men could not do. To their credit be it said that not many of them did this; but they remained and took their chances with the men. They were, on the whole, better protected. The service was not more severe for them. They were on the average somewhat older than the enlisted men. I think that, as we have already heard, these men have largely passed away—the older officers, those holding higher rank—but few of them remain; and they, oftentimes, have special pensions that have been granted to them. This memorial, this bill, if it passes, will affect largely the captains and lieutenants of the Civil War; and I do not think that, at this time, forty years after the war has closed, that it is a time for the passage of this memorial.

There is another reason. It may be urged that this bill, if it passes, will be followed by another in favor of the enlisted men; and very possibly this may be true, and that gap between the two will again be closed with higher pensions for both. And this brings to me my second objection to the passage of this memorial, namely: that I think that the pensions now being paid are, on the whole, as large as they ought to be; and that there ought not to be much extension of pension, either in the amount paid to the beneficiaries or in the arranging of pensions for any time on those who are included; and that the pension list ought to lessen as the Civil War veterans pass from the stage of action.

One reason for this is one that may not appear to you here, but it does, and always has, to me. When the war closed, the soldiers of the South went to their ruined homes. They had fought bravely for a losing cause; but, on the whole, they were as sincere as the

people of the North. The North gained a victory by force of arms, by reason of its larger resources and, I believe, of its more settled purpose due to a stronger conviction of the justice of their cause. It was a physical victory which we gained over the South. That victory will never be complete until thy are with us in heart and mind. As they went to their homes, they were without money, without resources, without the help of their former slaves, and having the added burden of an almost equal volume of human wreckage left by the war which they must maintain, and which is forever debarred from having any share in the federal help.

Under those circumstances they began the slow process of recuperation. How well they succeeded it is not for me to say at this time; but I do not feel that we—and I do not give this as a reason why pensions should not be paid to those who were impaired by their service in the Civil War. Pensions should be paid, just, reasonable pensions; but it is a reason why we should not be extravagant in this matter of pensions; and it is a reason why the pensions granted should need be such as would commend themselves to the reasonable people of the South.

As a matter of fact, I have never heard any protest come up from the South against the pension. I have little doubt but that protests have been made. Indeed I do not see how it could well be otherwise under the circumstances; and I much fear that the Republican party throughout the South stands to them largely as a party of pensions.

Now I am anxious, for one, that the Republican party to which I have always belonged, and of whose past record I am proud, and of whose future I am hopeful, should have some adherents in the South among the white men. I do not believe it can ever do its duty to the black men of the South, for it has a duty to them, until it has adherents among the white people of the South as well. They can only reach them in that way. Otherwise their help must be extended at arm's length through the National Congress; and I

fear that the Republican party can never hope to be the great national party it ought to be until it has its adherents among the white men of the South; and that it is not a good thing for our country that we should have a "solid South." I feel that one way of expressing this will be in the way of being very reasonable in this matter of pensions.

I do not know how much of a gap this will make, if the bill finally passes, between the enlisted men and commissioned officers; but I imagine that it will be quite a gap. Now I know that this is only a memorial. It gives an opportunity for the patriotic remarks of the gentlemen from both parties that have preceded me. With the sentiment of those remarks I am in full accord; but I believe there may be an expression of patriotism otherwise than in an enlargement of pensions to the officers and men of the Civil War. We have an indication here already, in this Legislature, that the Aroostook War may live longer on the pension list than it will in history. Now I do not believe that will be the case in regard to the Civil War. It seems like a nice and gracious act for us to vote for this memorial, but as representatives of the State of Maine, here in our Legislature, I do not, for one, feel like voting other than the way I would vote if I were a member of the National Legislature and had a direct vote in regard to this matter—in regard to this bill; and I therefore make my protest against the passage of the memorial.

Mr. STAPLES of Knox: Mr. President, I move that when the votes be taken, it be by the yeas and nays.

Mr. MILLIKEN of Aroostook: Mr. President, I would like to inquire whether the question is on the passage of the resolve or its reference to committee.

The PRESIDENT: The question arises on the motion of Mr. Looney of Cumberland that this resolve shall be passed.

Mr. MILLIKEN of Aroostook: Mr. President, I have no feeling of hostility against the measure and I do not wish to make a motion regarding it, as

I am not especially concerned with it. I understand that in the ordinary course of business this resolve should go to the committee on Federal Relations, the committee to which such matters in the past have been referred.

Mr. BAXTER of Cumberland: Mr. President, this matter is of a great deal of importance. I do not feel myself prepared to intelligently vote upon it, and I move that this memorial be referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

The question being put upon the motion of Senator Baxter that the resolve be referred to the committee on Federal Relations, the motion prevailed.

Subsequently Mr. LOONEY of Cumberland said:

Mr. President, I do not know but it is too late, but I intended to vote against the reference of the memorial to the committee on Federal Relations. With the permission of the Senate I would like to have my negative entered upon the record showing that I am against such reference. Every man knows, who has given this matter any serious consideration, that even if the committee on Federal Relations should report in favor of it, that it has lost its significance and will not have the effect that the veteran officers of the Civil War intended it should have. It has lost its spontaneity. For that reason I wish to enter my protest against the reference.

Mr. STAPLES of Knox: I would suggest to the senator from Cumberland that he move to reconsider.

Mr. Looney of Cumberland thereupon moved to reconsider the vote whereby the memorial presented by him was referred to the committee on Federal Relations. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Looney of Cumberland thereupon moved the adoption of the resolutions and called for the yeas and nays. A sufficient number having voted, the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MILLIKEN of Aroostook: Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. I think there is some misunderstanding as to whether the question is upon the motion of Senator Baxter of Cum-

berland referring the matter to a committee.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair rules that the question submitted is upon Senator Looney's motion that the resolution be given a passage.

A ye and nay vote being taken upon the motion of Mr. Looney of Cumberland, that the resolution be adopted, resulted as follows: Those voting ye were Messrs. Boynton, Colcord, Donigan, Emery, Gowell, Hastings, Howes, Knowlton, Looney, Lowe, Osgood, Staples, Walker. (13) Those voting nay were Messrs. Baxter, Eaton, Hamilton, Irving, Kellogg, Macomber, Milliken, Minott, Mullen, Reynolds, Shaw, Smith, Theriault, Warren, Wheeler, Wyman. (16) and the motion was lost.

Mr. MACOMBER of Kennebec: Mr. President, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the speeches of the gentlemen on this matter. They have been very interesting, but I think they have lost track of this fact; that this Senate has no power to give pensions to anybody. The real question before the Senate is whether we, before we are fairly warm in our seats, are prepared to instruct the delegation in Congress from this State. I think the thing is ill-timed and ill-advised. I do not believe we ought to do it. They know better about it than we do. I move that the matter be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. STAPLES of Knox: Mr. President, I am sorry to hear the remarks of the senator from Kennebec. A great many states of this Union have memorialized their senators and representatives in Congress to do that which is one of the most humane things that the American people can do. It is an insult upon the volunteers of our country, and I do not want to go upon record, in view of the memories of the hardships of '61 to '65 that these men went through, as begrudging them a small pittance for their declining years. I think that we should memorialize Congress after the 44 years that these men have suffered and I desire to put myself on record as in favor of this resolve.

Mr. MILLIKEN of Aroostook: Mr. President, it seems to me that the

question before the Senate is a question of whether or not we shall proceed in this matter in accordance with the regular order of business, and no other question. I do not wish to be understood, having just voted "no" on the proposition of the senator from Cumberland that this matter should be passed without reference to a committee, as being opposed to the matter itself. I do wish to be understood as believing that this should go to a committee in the regular order of business, as every matter of that kind, so far as I know, has always gone. Since I have been in the Legislature, when a matter of that sort has come up, it has been referred as a matter of course to the committee on Federal Relations. I do not believe that this Senate is prepared this morning to vote on the merits of this measure. I do not believe, even if we were prepared, that it is a proper precedent to take this matter up and pass it without reference to a committee. I do not agree therefore with the senator from Cumberland and cannot find myself in agreement with the senator from Kennebec that this should be taken up and postponed without reference. And I, therefore move that the matter be referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

The PRESIDENT: The senator from Aroostook, Mr. Milliken, moves that this memorial be referred to the committee on Federal Relations and as a motion to commit takes precedence over a motion to indefinitely postpone, the motion to commit is now before the Senate.

Mr. KNOWLTON of Piscataquis: Mr. President, if it is in order, I would like to say a word before I vote. I fully agree with the honorable senator from Cumberland that we have taken the best out of this when we refer it to a committee.

Those gentlemen in this House today that lived, as I did, in '64, when the land was full of wailing, when destruction looked us in the face, when at every station the old mother bid goodbye to her boys—those of us that saw those things do not stand here today to vote to commit this to a com-

mittee. It is a spontaneous emotion of the human soul that the gentleman from Cumberland was looking to when he presented this resolution. I shall vote "yes" on this motion before the House because it is the best I can do, and yet I do it under protest.

Mr. Looney of Cumberland thereupon called for the yeas and nays, and a sufficient number having voted therefor, the yeas and nays were ordered and had and the vote resulted as follows: Those voting yea were Messrs. Baxter, Donigan, Eaton, Emery, Gowell, Hamilton, Hastings, Irving, Kellogg, Knowlton, Lowe, Macomber, Milliken, Minott, Mullen, Osgood, Reynolds, Shaw, Smith, Staples, Theriault, Walker, Warren, Wheeler, Wyman (25). Those voting nay were Messrs. Boynton, Colcord, Howes, Looney (4), so the motion prevailed.

Orders.

On motion by Mr. Irving of Aroostook it was—

Ordered: The House concurring, that when the Senate and House adjourn, they adjourn to meet on Friday, the 22d day of January, 1909, at 9 o'clock A. M. This order was subsequently returned from the House, that branch concurring in its passage.

Orders of the Day.

On motion by Mr. Milliken of Aroostook, Senate Doc. No. 43, "An Act authorizing the Governor to issue his proclamation to prevent the use of firearms in the forests during a dangerously dry time," was taken from the table; and on further motion by the same senator, the bill was referred to the committee on Forest Preservation and Water Supply, in concurrence.

On motion by the same senator, Senate Doc. No. 39, "An Act regulating the duties of the commissioner of Agriculture in relation to the manufacture, transportation and sale of dairy products and their imitation," was taken from the table; and on further motion by the same senator was referred to the committee on Agriculture, in concurrence.

On motion by the same senator, Senate Doc. No. 38, "Resolve to amend

Section 1 of Article 2 of the Constitution of the State of Maine," was taken from the table and on further motion by the same senator was referred to the committee on judiciary, in concurrence.

On motion by the same senator, Senate Doc. No. 37, "An Act for the Better Enforcement of Collection of the Collateral Inheritance Tax," was taken from the table; and on further motion by the same senator, was referred to the committee on Taxation, in concurrence.

On motion by the same senator, Senate Doc. No. 34, "An Act for the better observance of Sunday," was taken from the table; and on further motion by the same senator, was referred to the committee on Legal Affairs, in concurrence.

On motion by the same senator, Senate Doc. No. 32, "An Act to improve the Public Highways of Maine by Regulating the Width of Tires Upon Wagons Made for Carrying Heavy Loads," was taken from the table; and on further motion by the same senator, was referred to the committee on State Lands and State Roads, in concurrence.

On motion by the same senator, Senate Doc. No. 31, "An Act relating to the Issuance of Mileage Books by Railroad Corporations," was taken from the table; and on further motion by the same senator, was referred to the committee on Railroads and Expresses, in concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Milliken of Aroostook, the Senate adjourned to meet on Friday, Jan. 22, 1909, at 9 o'clock A. M.