

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Legislative Record

OF THE

Eighty-Sixth Legislature

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE

Special Session, December 4, 1933

KENNEBEC JOURNAL COMPANY
AUGUSTA, MAINE

HOUSE

Wednesday, December 13, 1933.

The House met according to adjournment and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Milligan of Gardiner.

Journal of the previous session read and approved.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Remonstrance of Robert Page and 23 others of Wiscasset and vicinity against selling intoxicating liquors, also moving picture shows on Sunday. (H. P. 141) (Presented by Mr. Haggett of Wiscasset).

Read and ordered placed on file and sent up for concurrence.

Reports of Committees

Mr. Fenlason from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs reported ought not to pass on bill an act creating a fire insurance fund (H. P. No. 9) (L. D. No. 24).

(Tabled temporarily by Mr. Webber of Auburn, pending acceptance of the report).

Mr. Graves from the Committee on Ways and Bridges reported same on bill an act regulating the wages of employees on State highways (H. P. No. 80) (L. D. No. 86).

The SPEAKER: The Chair notices that this report is on a bill introduced by the gentleman from Biddeford, Mr. Stern, who seems to be absent. The Chair understands that the gentleman from Baring, Mr. Chase, tables this report until later in the morning session.

The report was so tabled.

Mr. Carleton from the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs reported ought to pass on bill an act relating to retirement pension for Howard Wood of Patten (H. P. No. 88).

Report read and accepted and the bill ordered printed under the Joint Rules.

Mr. Osgood from the Committee on Agriculture reported ought to pass on bill an act relating to the licensing of operators of milk gathering stations (H. P. No. 41) (L. D. No. 53).

Mr. Lancaster from the Committee on Public Utilities reported same on bill an act relating to power

service in Lubec, Trescott and Whiting Village (H. P. No. 32) (L. D. No. 47).

Reports read and accepted and the bills having already been printed, were read twice under suspension of the rules and tomorrow assigned.

Mr. Tupper from the committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs on bill an act regulating interest charges on unpaid State taxes (H. P. No. 5) (L. D. No. 20) reported same in a new draft (H. P. No. 142) under title of an act regulating interest charges on unpaid State and County taxes and that it ought to pass.

Report read and accepted and the new draft ordered printed under the Joint Rules.

Orders of the Day

The SPEAKER: The Chair understands that the gentleman from Auburn, Mr. Webber, moves to take from the table the report of the committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs, H. P. 9, L. D. 24 on bill an act creating a fire insurance fund, tabled by that gentleman earlier in the session.

The motion prevailed.

The SPEAKER: Is it now the pleasure of the House to accept the ought not to pass report of the committee?

Mr. FERNALD of Winterport: Mr. Speaker, I move the substitution of the bill for the report,—not that I want to make any extensive argument about a proposition that is not going to pass, but, as one of my colleagues on my left here just said, I want to talk for the purpose of letting the people know back home that perhaps I had a few ideas that would save a few dollars to the State of Maine.

We are over here for the purpose of balancing the budget, but as nearly as I can make out we have been trying to get back home ever since we arrived here. There is nobody in this House with courage enough to let the State of Maine pay his expenses and stay over here and complete his job. Now down in Winterport they say that C. W. A. workers are paid more than they pay us; but probably there will be no one here who will introduce an order that the members of the House of Representatives receive proper living expenses. Instead of that you are going to take the easiest way

out—the cowardly way out—and go home in two or three days.

Getting back to this insurance bill, the State of Maine has insurance policies amounting to about \$13,000,000. For instance, Governor Milliken spent \$250,000 on the Blaine Mansion here. We now have the large sum of \$29,000 insurance on the Blaine Mansion. We are paying in premiums, \$37,000 a year, and on the ten-year period from June 30, 1924 to June 30, 1934, assuming that we had no fire losses between now and June 30, 1934, the total fire loss to the State of Maine has been \$8,000 per year, and we have been paying in premiums an average of \$37,000 for a partial coverage. The theory of the bill that is presented before you today would be that we would take this \$37,000 for the next three years and apply it toward a fund which would amount to about \$112,000, and then stop paying fire insurance premiums. Following the three periods, until the same amounted to \$300,000, we would build up a sinking fund which would eventually pay \$12,000 in interest, figuring the \$300,000 at four per cent. That would mean, with the above set up, that you would be saving to the State of Maine not only \$37,000 but \$12,000 in interest charges, or about \$50,000 a year.

There is nothing new about this proposal. This is a proposition that has been presented to you before. I know that we have an experienced insurance lobby around here and there always has been, and they are not going to stand for any proposition like this even though it would bring this money to the State of Maine; and I do not know as I blame them either.

You know how insurance is sold to the State of Maine. There are twenty-four policies, eight of them lapsing every year. There are eight known as key policies, the Governor allots one each year and each member of his Honorable Council allots one each year. In order to sell any insurance to the State of Maine you have to be in with this close corporation. Now the New York and New Haven Railroad, the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, the General Electric, and other large corporations having property spread out where there is not the remotest possibility that all of their property could be swept out by one fire, insure their property in the same way

as proposed in my bill; but, mindful of the fact that we are not going to seriously consider any bill, I hesitate to go further into the merits of the proposition. But there it is, gentlemen, vote it down.

Mr. FENLASON of Anson: Mr. Speaker, being a life insurance man, I do not come into any of the profits of State insurance. It would seem that there is only one man in the Legislature who has any courage. However, it does not seem to me today, with the condition of the State finances, that it is a good time to set up any insurance fund. He talks about the law of averages and claims, which is probably true, that our average fire expenditures are \$8,000 yearly over a period of years; but assuming that we have a heavy fire during the period set up in the bill, with the State finances as they are today, it occurs to me it would be very dangerous to try it. I have seen no insurance lobby. As a matter of fact I have not talked with one insurance man on this subject; but it occurs to me that this is not the time to do this thing. I hope the gentleman's motion will not prevail.

Mr. PLUMMER of Portland: Mr. Speaker, the amount of insurance carried by the State of Maine, amounts to \$13,680,000. It pays, as the gentleman has stated, \$37,000. Now it is all foolishness to talk or spend any time. I presume all of the members of this Legislature are either business men or business women, and I presume they all carry insurance. Now you can judge insurance by the past. That these buildings have not burned is no guaranty that they will not burn tomorrow. We have right on this one building a million dollars. Now this \$13,000,000 is protected by at least—I have not figured it up but I will guarantee that it is protected by \$100,000,000 in the companies which carry it; so, while there are twenty-four, if the gentleman is correct, key companies, those are reinsured so that practically every large company in the State of Maine is on this list and is protecting you today. When we are giving protection on \$13,000,000 for the small sum of \$37,000, how long would it take us to accumulate enough to protect this State House?

I am just going to make this one statement in closing. This State House is just as likely to burn as any other house or building on here,

and I guarantee if this building should burn today and this insurance was cancelled, we would not have a State House paid for in forty years. You are all business men and you insure your property, and there is no more reason for you to insure your property than there is to insure this.

Mr. FERNALD: Mr. Speaker, I did not intend to say anything more. I am not quite so old as the gentleman from Portland (Mr. Plummer), but if we look back in history, we will recall that portions of this State House were standing in 1819 and are still standing after one hundred and ten years. We have not had any fires here yet, and I assume that possibly the next one hundred and ten years may give us the same record. At least we have a dozen or fifteen deserving Democrats watching the place, so I guess it is in good hands and I doubt if there will be any fire here.

The SPEAKER: The pending question is the motion of the gentleman from Winterport, Mr. Fernald, that the bill be substituted for the ought not to pass report of the committee. All those in favor will say aye, contrary minded no.

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion failed of passage.

The SPEAKER: Is it now the pleasure of the House to accept the report of the committee?

A viva voce vote being taken, the report of the committee was accepted.

The SPEAKER: Under orders of the day, tabled and specially assigned for this morning, the Chair lays before the House H. P. 32, resolution asking the justices of the Supreme and Superior courts to make a voluntary contribution of a percentage of their salaries to the State. The resolution was tabled on December 8 by Mr. Lebel of Brunswick, at which time there was pending in the House, and now to be acted upon, the motion made by the gentleman from Winterport, Mr. Fernald, that the House recede and concur with the Senate in the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Brunswick, Mr. Lebel.

Mr. LEBEL: Mr. Speaker and members of the House: I have an amendment to this resolution that I would like to offer. I believe, if

I am right, that the pending motion would come before the introduction of this amendment. Now if we recede and concur with the Senate, of course I will not be able to introduce this amendment. This is something that I think will meet with the approval of nearly everybody in the House, maybe including the gentleman from Winterport (Mr. Fernald). Mr. Speaker, is this the situation? And am I right?

The SPEAKER: The motion before the House is the one to recede and concur with the Senate in the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

Mr. LEBEL: And I cannot introduce any amendment before?

The SPEAKER: No.

Mr. LEBEL: I hope that the pending motion will not prevail.

The SPEAKER: The pending motion is the motion made by the gentleman from Winterport, Mr. Fernald, that the House recede and concur with the Senate in the indefinite postponement of the resolution. Is the House ready for the question?

A viva voce vote being taken, the motion to recede and concur failed of passage.

The SPEAKER: The Chair understands that the gentleman from Brunswick, Mr. Lebel, now moves that the House reconsider under suspension of the rules its action taken on December 8th whereby it adopted the resolution.

Mr. SARGENT of Brewer: Mr. Speaker, I doubt the declaration of the previous motion.

The SPEAKER: The Chair understands that the gentleman from Brewer, Mr. Sargent, doubts the declaration of the result of the vote on the motion of the gentleman from Winterport, Mr. Fernald. All those who are in favor of the motion of the gentleman from Winterport, Mr. Fernald, that the House recede and concur with the Senate in the indefinite postponement of the resolution will rise and stand until counted and the monitors will make and return the count.

A division of the House being had, Forty voting in the affirmative and 60 in the negative, the motion failed of passage.

The SPEAKER: The Chair now understands that the gentleman from Brunswick, Mr. Lebel, moves that the House reconsider its action taken on December 8th whereby this resolution was adopted.

The motion prevailed.

Thereupon Mr. Lebel offered House Amendment A and moved its adoption, as follows:

House Amendment A to H. P. 82, entitled "Resolution asking the Justices of the Supreme and Superior courts to make a voluntary contribution of a percentage of their salaries to the State."

Amend said resolution by striking out the word "Legislature" in the last paragraph of the preamble and substituting in place thereof the word "House"; so that said paragraph as amended shall read:

"Whereas, in justice to all other State officials and employees whose salaries have been reduced, the House deems it proper to take the following action:"

Further amend said resolution by adding after the word "therefore" in the first line of the body of said resolution the words "the House of Representatives" so that said body as amended shall read: "Now, therefore, the House of Representatives of the 86th Legislature respectfully invites the Justices of the Supreme and Superior Courts, both active and retired, to make a voluntary contribution to the State of thirty-five per cent of their salaries until July 1, 1935"

And further amend said resolution by striking out the words "Secretary of State" in the last paragraph of the body and substituting therefor the words "Clerk of the House"; so that said paragraph as amended shall read.

"The Clerk of the House is hereby directed to send to each of the above mentioned justices a certified copy of this resolution."

On motion by Mr. Lebel, the resolution and amendment were tabled pending the adoption of the amendment later in today's session.

The SPEAKER: Are there any other matters to come before the House under orders of the day? There are on the table two other matters tabled and not especially assigned for today, one having to do with the order relative to fountain pens introduced by the gentleman from Fort Fairfield, Mr. Ashby.

On motion by Mr. Farris of Augusta, it was voted to take from the table, House order introduced by the gentleman from Fort Fair-

field, Mr. Ashby, on December 7th, which provided that the Secretary of State be directed to furnish to each member and officer of the House a fountain pen.

Mr. FARRIS: Mr. Speaker, I now move that the order be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. ASHBY: Mr. Speaker, now you know he kind of beat me to it. I was going to make that motion myself and I am sorry he got ahead of me. For once in my life I wanted to get ahead of the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Farris, but he has beat me to it.

The SPEAKER: The Chair understands the gentleman from Augusta, Mr. Farris, withdraws his motion.

Mr. FARRIS: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

On motion by Mr. Ashby, the order was indefinitely postponed.

On motion by Mr. Chase of Barre it was voted to take from the table the report of the committee on Ways and Bridges reporting ought not to pass on the act regulating the wages of employes on state highways, L. D. 86.

Mr. STERN of Biddeford: Mr. Speaker and members of the House: I know the condition of the State and I realize that we are not here to stay all winter. I waited until I saw that there were all kinds of bills coming in here and then I put in a measure which I thought of great importance. I think that the committee on Ways and Bridges has not considered and not paid full attention to the aim of this matter. What I asked was this: That the State should at least pay the same wages which they are paying under the N. R. A. or the C. W. A. and not twenty-five cents or twenty cents an hour. I say that this is not only wrong to the laboring men but entirely wrong to the entire State. I say that we are paying high wages and high salaries to everybody connected with the State and we are not creating anything for the men who are working with the shovel and who have to make a living and support a family. We should not ask them to work for the State at twenty-five cents an hour or less. I say that it is a crime. I say that we should at least give these men the same wages that they are getting under the Federal Public Works. If the Ways and Bridges committee find it necessary to cut them down, I

say it is a very bad example for private enterprise. I say that a man cannot live on such wages. They are not working nine hours a day. They are working thirty hours a week, and I leave it to you if that is justice. I am not going to make a fight but I wish to express my protest in the name of those people who are working for the State and ask the Legislature to at least give them a decent living. I will say this: that I will accept that report but I am doing it under protest for the reason I do not believe the public will stand for twenty-five cents an hour for this work. I move to accept the report.

The SPEAKER: The Chair understands that the gentleman from Biddeford, Mr. Stern, moves that the House accept the ought not to pass report of the committee.

The motion prevailed.

The SPEAKER: From now on it will probably be impossible to prepare a House Calendar for the session. The situation will be as it was this morning,—reports coming in from the committees without any notice on a calendar or advance journal. This means that there is no way that the members can be informed of reports other than by being constantly present in their seats in the House. The Chair found it necessary this morning to table two measures on which committees had reported because of the absence of the proponents of the bills, and, of course, the Chair was very glad to do this in order that no matter should be discussed while the proponent or any known opponent is out of the hall. But may the Chair urge upon you the necessity of being constantly within sound of the bell and in your seats when there is a session, so that no matter in which you are interested may be disposed of in your absence.

On motion by Mr. Tillson of Belgrade,

The House recessed until 11 a. m.

After Recess

Mr. WEBBER of Auburn: Mr. Speaker, it seems to me the House should give a vote of thanks to Senator Towle of Winthrop for the gift of the apples that were placed on your desks yesterday.

Thereupon the House acknowledged the gift of the apples by a rising vote.

The Chair lays before the House H. P. 39, resolve relating to fishing for salmon in the Penobscot River, being the second recalled matter on the calendar.

Mr. Devereaux of Penobscot was granted unanimous consent to withdraw the same, and it was sent up for concurrence.

The following report was taken up out of order under suspension of the rules:

Mr. Eldridge from the Committee on Judiciary reported ought to pass on bill an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate Dexter P. Cooper, Inc. for the purpose of developing and utilizing the power of the tides in the Bay of Fundy and waters adjacent thereto (H. P. No. 14) (L. D. No. 29).

Report read and accepted and the bill was given its three several readings under suspension of the rules, passed to be engrossed, and sent up for concurrence.

Paper from the Senate, out of order and under suspension of the rules:

Ordered, that the Director of Institutional Service and the State Purchasing Agent be and hereby are directed to cause wood to be used for heating purposes in all State institutions, unless permission shall be given by the Governor and Council to do otherwise.

Comes from the Senate, read and passed as amended by Senate Amendment A, as follows:

“Amend order by adding after the word ‘Ordered’ ‘the House concurring’.”

Mr. MAYERS of Hallowell: Mr. Speaker, this order in a different form passed in our regular session, coming from the Senate into the House, and asking the Governor and Council to investigate the feasibility of burning wood in the various State institutions. We asked the Controller to give us some figures, those of us who were proponents of this order last winter, and he did so. We found that about \$170,000 had been spent for coal for the various State institutions. Those who were proponents of this order felt that the farmers in the State of Maine should be given an opportunity, if possible, to sell some wood here, rather than to go down into Pennsylvania and out into Kentucky and buy coal and pay the railroads for its transportation

here; but it seems that when the Governor and Council had this order brought to them, the man who has charge of buying this fuel said that the various institutions could not burn wood. One of the committees which I happened to have the pleasure to serve on, found out that four of the institutions were willing to burn wood and two of them had already burned wood, namely, the Boys School over to South Portland and the Reformatory at South Windham. Mrs. Kelley, at the Woman's Reformatory at Skowhegan, told us that she was willing to try to burn wood and she believed that she could do it, and that wood could be obtained at this particular time at a very low price. The State School down here at Hallowell, while they are not set up to burn wood, felt that if the authorities gave them permission to burn wood they were willing to try it. It seems to me that at this time, when the farmers are having such hard work to pay their taxes they should be given an opportunity to earn a little money from the sale of wood to the State institutions, and that if the institutions can save money by burning wood, we kill two birds with one stone.

Senator Seavey informed me—he was working on this last winter—thru up to Fryeburg Academy they have burned wood for two years and have cut their fuel bill right in half.

I hope that this House will give favorable consideration to this order, and if any of the members would like to know something about the amount of coal used at the various institutions and the prices of it I have obtained those figures from the Controller.

Mr. OSGOOD of Fryeburg: Mr. Speaker, I would like to go on record as favoring this motion. At Fryeburg, although the academy is not a State institution, I am told that they have been burning wood two or three years and I know they have saved money by doing it. This gives the farmers in that section an opportunity to haul in four or five hundred cords of wood a year. It makes business for the community as well as being a saving to the institution. I believe it could be carried out in some State institutions just as well as in private schools.

Mr. ROUNDS of Portland: Mr. Speaker, I want to say here that

we are quite a consumer of wood in Portland but a State institution does not burn wood. This year we have bought 1500 cords for the city and the State has not had one although we have two institutions. There are one or two in Portland and one in Cape Elizabeth but they are burning coal. I think we ought to stand behind this order and have the wood. I know where I can buy at the present time two or three thousand cords of dry wood.

The SPEAKER: The pending question is the adoption of Senate Amendment A in concurrence.

Senate Amendment A was adopted by a viva voce vote and the order as amended was passed in concurrence.

Papers from the Senate, out of order, disposed of in concurrence.

Senate Bills in First Reading

S. P. 8: Resolve in favor of Charles W. Brown.

S. P. 60: An act relating to admittance of patients to State Sanatoriums.

Mr. Lebel of Brunswick presented the following resolution, out of order, and moved its adoption:

WHEREAS, the State is having difficulty in balancing its budget and is faced with the problem of finding additional sources of economy as well as revising its present sources of revenue; and

WHEREAS, practically all the State employees and officials have had their salaries and wages reduced in an effort to help the State meet the problems of the current economic depression; and

WHEREAS, the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme and Superior courts have not had any salary reductions, and

WHEREAS, said Justices of the Supreme and Superior courts have not so far voluntarily returned any part of their salaries to the State treasury, and

WHEREAS, resolutions of this nature have been passed in many other states where the Constitution prevents revision of such salaries during terms of office; and

WHEREAS such resolution have have brought about the desired effect through favorable public opinion; and

WHEREAS in justice to all other

State officials and employees whose salaries have been reduced, the House deems it proper to take the following action:

Now, therefore, the House of Representatives of the Eighty-sixth Legislature respectfully invites the Justices of the Supreme and the Superior Courts, both active and retired, to make a voluntary contribution to the State of thirty-five per cent of their salaries until July 1, 1935.

The Clerk of the House is hereby directed to send to each of the above mentioned Justices a certified copy of this resolution.

The SPEAKER: The members will notice that the gentleman from Brunswick, Mr. Lebel, is offering this resolution, which is a House resolution in substitution for the other resolution of similar design which was introduced by him some time ago and which was in the form of a joint resolution and is now on the table, having come back from the Senate indefinitely postponed in non-concurrence. Does the gentleman from Brunswick, Mr. Lebel desire to speak on the adoption of this resolution?

Mr. LEBEL: Mr. Speaker and members of the House: This is merely transferring the resolution from a joint resolution to a House resolution as the Speaker has explained, and, if it is passed, of course the other resolution will be postponed and the matter will be attended to. I hope you will vote for the new resolution.

Mr. FARRIS: Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the passage of this resolution for the reason that it is most ridiculous for the House of Representatives to come here and pass orders and resolutions that have no binding force in law. We are here as a law-making body and we should so conduct ourselves. A resolution has been put in here once which went to the Senate and was indefinitely postponed, came back here and is on the table. Now this is another overture on the part of the Democrats to show up, perhaps, the court. I do not say it is, but you noticed they all voted the other day for it in a body and I hope you will have common sense enough, without considering the merits of the question as to whether the judges should contribute or should not to vote against the adoption of this resolution. We have no power to

make them return any part of their salary and the Constitution so provides and restricts us from passing any legislation such as this. The author of this new resolution must think the Judges are deaf, dumb and blind if they do not know what has been going on on the floor of this House relative to this resolution. I hope the members of this House will vote to kill this resolution.

Mr. BELANGER of Winslow: Mr. Speaker, I resent the statement of the gentleman from Augusta, (Mr. Farris) that it is a Democratic move. I, as a Democrat, am opposed to it. I cannot see why we should endeavor to force an order through the House that has been killed in the Senate. I hope that it will not pass the House.

The SPEAKER: The pending question is the motion of the gentleman from Brunswick, Mr. Lebel, that this resolution be adopted. All those in favor of the motion will say aye, those opposed no.

A viva voce vote being doubted,

A division of the House was had. Fifteen voting in the affirmative and 74 in the negative, the resolution failed of adoption.

The SPEAKER: The Chair understands now that the gentleman from Brunswick, Mr. Lebel, moves to take from the table H. P. 82, resolution asking the Justices of the Supreme and Superior courts to make a voluntary contribution of the percentage of their salaries to the State, which resolution was tabled by that gentleman earlier in today's session. At the time the resolution was tabled, the pending question was the adoption of House Amendment A, which was offered by the gentleman from Brunswick, Mr. Lebel. Is it the pleasure of the House that this resolution be taken from the table?

The motion prevailed.

Mr. LEBEL: Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of House Amendment A.

The SPEAKER: The Chair will rule that the motion is not in order, the amendment which was offered, being in effect an attempt to change a joint order into a House order. That ruling is subject to appeal if anybody cares to raise the point.

On motion by Mr. Farris of Augusta, by a viva voce vote, the House voted to recede and concur

with the Senate in the indefinite postponement of this resolution.

Mr. Ashby of Fort Fairfield presented the following order, out of order, under suspension of the rules, and moved its passage:

Ordered, the Senate concurring, that the Treasurer of State be and hereby is directed to pay to each member of this Legislature, apart from his or her fixed compensation, actual expenses incurred by him or her in attendance upon this special session of the legislature, not to exceed, however, the sum of three dollars (\$3.00) per legislative day; and it is further

Ordered, the Senate concurring, that each member of the legislature before receiving the above money for expenses shall file with the Treasurer of State an itemized account of expenses covering the legislative days in question.

Mr. ASHBY: Mr. Speaker and members of the Legislature: I have just talked with the Attorney General and he tells me that, while no decision has been ever handed down in this State, in three other states, with a Constitution identically like ours, it was entirely constitutional. He further stated that there was nothing in it that would

in any way imperil the treasurer's bond.

I introduced this order because I felt a little ashamed of myself to be down here on a salary of two dollars a day when the town paupers up home are receiving \$2.40 a day for a six hour day. I felt as though some of our town paupers should be down here instead of me because they are evidently worth more. I do not think there is anything unreasonable in this order, and I do not think the people at home would object to it. We are all willing to give the State our time but we would like to make our expenses here. Therefore, I hope this order will have a passage.

Mr. FARRIS of Augusta: Mr. Speaker, I move that the order lie on the table and be especially assigned for tomorrow morning.

A viva voce vote being doubted,

A division of the House was had. Fifty-five voting in the affirmative and 12 in the negative, the motion prevailed, and the order was tabled and specially assigned for tomorrow morning.

On motion by Mr. McKinney of Bridgton,

Adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow morning.