

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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FIFTH REVISION.

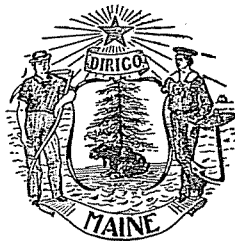
THE
REVISED STATUTES

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

PASSED SEPTEMBER 1, 1903, AND TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1904.

BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE.



AUGUSTA :
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT,
1904.

CHAPTER 37.

PAWNBROKERS AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

PAWNBROKERS.

SEC. 1. The municipal officers of any town may grant licenses to persons of good moral character to be pawnbrokers therein for one year, unless sooner removed by said officers for violation of law; whoever carries on said business without a license, forfeits not exceeding one hundred dollars.

License and removal of pawnbrokers.
R. S., c. 35, § 1.

—penalty.

SEC. 2. Every pawnbroker shall keep a book, in which he shall enter the date, duration, amount and rate of interest of every loan made by him; an accurate account and description of the property pawned, and the name and residence of the pawner, and, at the same time, shall deliver to said pawner a written memorandum signed by him, containing the substance of the above entry, and, at all reasonable times, shall submit said book to the inspection of any of the officers aforesaid; and for every violation of this section he forfeits twenty dollars.

To keep an account of all business done.
R. S., c. 35, § 2.

—penalty.

SEC. 3. No pawnbroker shall directly or indirectly receive a rate of interest greater than twenty-five per cent a year on a loan not exceeding twenty-five dollars, nor more than six per cent on a larger loan made upon property pawned, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each offense.

Rates of interest fixed.
R. S., c. 35, § 3.
See c. 46, § 2.

—penalty.

SEC. 4. No pawnbroker shall sell any property pawned, until it has remained in his possession for three months after the expiration of the time for which it was pawned; all such sales shall be at public auction by a licensed auctioneer, after notice of the time and place of sale, the name of the auctioneer, and a description of the property to be sold has been published in a newspaper in the town, where the property is pawned, if any, and if not, after such notice has been posted in two public places therein at least two weeks before the sale; all sales of such property otherwise made, are void, and the pawnbroker, undertaking to make them, forfeits twenty dollars for every such offense.

Time and mode of selling pawned property, and notice thereof, fixed under a penalty.
R. S., c. 35, § 4.

—penalty.

SEC. 5. After deducting from the proceeds of any sale as aforesaid the amount of the loan, the interest then due, and the proportional part of the expenses of sale, such pawnbroker shall pay the balance to the person who would have been entitled to redeem such property if no sale had been made; and if not so paid on demand, the broker forfeits double the amount so retained, half to the pawner, and half to the state.

Penalty for not paying over proceeds, etc.
R. S., c. 35, § 5.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

SEC. 6. The municipal officers of any town may, on payment of the sum of five dollars each into the town treasury, grant licenses to suitable persons for one year, unless sooner revoked after notice and for cause, to keep offices for the purposes of obtaining employment for domestics, servants or other laborers, except seamen, or of giving information relating thereto, or of doing the usual business of intelligence offices; whoever keeps such an office, without a license, forfeits not exceeding fifty dollars for every day that it is so kept. The keeper of an intelligence office shall not retain any sum of money received from any person seeking employment through the agency of such intelligence office, unless employment of the kind sought for is actually furnished. No license shall be granted

Municipal officers may license intelligence offices.
1899, c. 3.
1903, c. 114.

CHAP. 38.

to a person who is directly or indirectly engaged in or interested in the sale of intoxicating liquors. The keeper of a licensed intelligence office shall cause two copies of this section, printed in type of sufficient size to be legible and easily read, to be conspicuously posted in each room used or occupied for the purposes of such intelligence office. Whoever violates any provision of this section shall have the license revoked, and shall be punished by fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each offense.

Fines, how
disposed of.
R. S., c. 35, § 7.

SEC. 7. The penalties provided in this chapter may be recovered by complaint or indictment, for the state, when not otherwise appropriated.

CHAPTER 38.

PILOTS AND SHIP OWNERS, WRECKS AND SHIPWRECKED GOODS, LIGHTERS
AND HARBORS. PORT WARDENS.

PILOTS.

Appointment
and bond
of pilots.
R. S., c. 36, § 1.
See Const. of
Me., Art. ix,
§ 1.

SEC. 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may appoint pilots for any port, in which a majority of the ship owners and masters apply in writing therefor and recommend suitable persons; and shall give to each of them branches or warrants for the execution of the duties of his office; and such pilots shall, before entering upon said duties, give bond to the treasurer of state in the sum of five thousand dollars for the faithful performance thereof.

Their duty.
R. S., c. 36, § 2.

SEC. 2. Such pilots shall take charge of all vessels, drawing nine feet of water and upwards, bound into, and of all such vessels, except coasting and fishing vessels, bound to sea out of any of said ports, and shall pilot them into or out of the port assigned them, first showing to the master thereof their branch and informing him of their fees; but any master may pilot his own vessel without being subject to pay therefor.

—master may
pilot his own
vessel.

Governor and
council to fix
fees, hear
complaints,
and suspend
or remove.
R. S., c. 36, § 3.

SEC. 3. The governor and council may fix the fees of pilotage; specify the same in the branch of each pilot; transmit to each collector of customs in said ports a schedule thereof, to be hung up by him for public inspection; hear and determine all complaints against such pilots for misconduct, and suspend or remove them and appoint others in their places.

Liability for
damage
caused by
their fault.
R. S., c. 36, § 4.

SEC. 4. If any vessel, while under the charge of such pilot, is lost, run aground, or cast away, through his fault, he is liable to pay the owner or insurer a just compensation for any damage thereby sustained.

SHIP OWNERS.

Ship owners'
liability to
freighters.
R. S., c. 35, § 5.
65 Me., 545.

SEC. 5. No ship owner is answerable beyond the amount of his interest in the vessel and freight, for the embezzlement, loss or destruction, by the master and mariners, of any property put on board of such vessel; nor for any act of theirs without his privity or knowledge; but if several owners of property on the same voyage suffer damage as aforesaid, and the whole vessel and her freight for the voyage are not sufficient to compensate each of them, they shall be compensated by the owner of the vessel in proportion to their respective losses, and for that purpose, they or the owner of the vessel, or any of them, may prosecute a bill in equity for discovery and payment of the sum, for which said owner is liable to the parties entitled thereto.

Charterer
deemed the
owner, and

SEC. 6. For the purposes of the preceding section the charterer of any vessel, navigating the same at his own expense, shall be deemed the owner;