

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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SEVENTH REVISION

THE
REVISED STATUTES

OF THE
STATE OF MAINE

PASSED AUGUST 5, 1930, AND TAKING
EFFECT NOVEMBER 10, 1930



By the Authority of the Legislature

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to be advertised and sold as aforesaid without such notice. Before selling any such livestock, the common carrier holding the same shall give two weeks' notice of the time and place of sale in a newspaper published in the place where said livestock is held, if any; otherwise in a newspaper published at a place nearest thereto. Said notice shall reasonably describe said livestock; and the proceeds of sale, after deducting the amount of freight and charges, including the cost of keeping, and the expenses of advertising and sale, shall be held for the persons entitled thereto.

Sec. 23. All sales shall be recorded. R. S. c. 59, § 21. All sales under the foregoing provisions, shall be recorded in a suitable book, open to the inspection of claimants, in which the articles sold shall be correctly described, and the charges and expenses thereon, and the price at which they were sold, shall be entered.

Transportation of Property in Dispute.

Sec. 24. Transportation of property, when the title is in dispute. R. S. c. 59, § 22. When property is delivered to a common carrier, for transportation, and any person other than the consignor or consignee shall claim the title to such property and shall forbid its transportation, he shall forthwith give written notice to the carrier forbidding its transportation, and thereupon the carrier shall be authorized to delay the transportation for the space of five days, and unless within such five days such claimant shall replevy such property, or if he shall fail to give such written notice, the carrier is authorized to proceed with the transportation of such property and shall not be liable for so transporting.

Supreme judicial court and superior court have concurrent jurisdiction in equity, of bill of interpleader where a common carrier is plaintiff, c. 91, § 36, ¶ viii.

CHAPTER 68.

Telegraph and Telephone Companies, Gas, and Electric Light and Power Companies.

- Sections 1-9 The Organization of Electric and Gas Companies; Their Powers and Restrictions Thereon.
Sections 10-19 Organization of Telephone and Telegraph Companies; Their Powers and Restrictions Thereon.
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The Organization of Electric and Gas Companies; Their Powers and Restrictions Thereon.

Sec. 1. Transmission of electric power beyond limits of state, prohibited. R. S. c. 60, § 1. No corporation, unless expressly authorized so to do by special act of the legislature, shall transmit or convey beyond the confines of the state for the purpose of furnishing power, heat or light, any electric current generated directly or indirectly by any water power in this state; nor sell or furnish, directly or indirectly, to any person, firm or corporation, any electric cur-

rent so generated to be transmitted or conveyed beyond the confines of the state for any of such purposes. Nothing in this section, however, shall prevent any railroad corporation doing business in this state from transmitting electric current, however generated, beyond the confines of the state for the purpose of operating its road between some point in this state and any point or points beyond its confines; nor shall this section apply to any corporation engaged on the third day of July, nineteen hundred nine, in conveying or transmitting electric current beyond the confines of the state, or chartered or empowered so to do, nor affect or impair any contracts then existing for the transmission of electric current beyond the confines of the state.

Sec. 2. Penalty for violation. R. S. c. 60, § 2. Any corporation violating any provision of the preceding section may be dissolved and its franchises forfeited to the state upon proper proceedings to be instituted by the attorney-general whenever directed by the governor.

Sec. 3. Organization of telegraph, telephone, electric and gas companies. R. S. c. 60, § 3. Corporations for the operation of telegraphs or telephones, and corporations for the operation of both telegraphs and telephones, and corporations for the purpose of making, generating, selling, distributing, and supplying gas or electricity, or both, for lighting, heating, manufacturing, or mechanical purposes, in any city or town, or two or more adjoining cities or towns, within the state, or for either or any of such purposes, may be organized under the provisions of sections eight to fourteen inclusive of chapter fifty-six. But no corporation, so organized, person or association shall have authority, without the consent of the public utilities commission to furnish its service in or to any city or town in or to which another corporation, person, or association is furnishing or is authorized to furnish a similar service; provided, however, that any corporation authorized to make, generate, sell, distribute, and supply electricity may sell and distribute electricity to any other corporation similarly authorized, and may sell and distribute electricity to any street railroad company.

*98 Me. 325; *110 Me. 289.

Sec. 4. Consent to be had only after hearing before the public utilities commission. R. S. c. 60, § 4. No such consent and no license, permit, or franchise shall be granted to any person, association, or corporation to operate, manage or control any public utility of the kind named in the preceding section in any city or town where there is in operation a public utility engaged in similar service or authorized therefor until the public utilities commission has made a declaration after a public hearing of all parties interested that public convenience and necessity require such second public utility.

Sec. 5. Consent only given to corporation organized under laws of Maine. R. S. c. 60, § 5. No such consent to operate, manage, or control any public utility shall be hereafter granted to a corporation unless such corporation is duly organized under the laws of the state of Maine or authorized by such laws to do business in this state.

Sec. 6. Physical connection between lines of corporations authorized under supervision of public utilities commission. R. S. c. 60, § 6. Any corporation organized under the provisions of sections eight to fourteen, both inclusive, of chapter fifty-six, shall have authority to extend its lines to connect with the feed lines of a corporation generating and selling electricity, and such corporation shall be obliged to furnish electricity if requested to the extent of its reasonable capacity and at reasonable rates, provided the public utilities commission shall so order upon application therefor, after public hearing of all parties interested;

and said commission may fix such terms and conditions as shall safeguard the rights and interests of both the generating company and the distributing company. Petition for such public hearing may be made by ten individuals who contemplate the organization of a corporation as above provided and the commission may hold its hearing thereon and make its order, and if the petitioners organize a corporation and begin business within one year said order shall be operative and effective to give authority to said corporation.

Sec. 7. Contents of certificate. R. S. c. 60, § 7. The certificate provided by section ten of chapter fifty-six to be prepared and filed in the secretary of state's office, by such telegraph or telephone company shall set forth, in addition to the statements required by said section, the general route of telegraph or telephone lines proposed to be constructed by such corporation and the points to be connected thereby; and the certificate to be prepared and filed by such gas or electric company shall specify, in addition to the statements required by said section, the city, or town, or the adjoining cities or towns within which said corporation proposes to make, generate, sell, distribute, or supply gas or electricity, or both, for the purposes named in section three of this chapter, and no corporation so organized shall be authorized to make, generate, sell, distribute, or supply gas or electricity, in any city or town not specified in said certificate.

Sec. 8. May hold real estate. R. S. c. 60, § 8. Corporations organized under this chapter may purchase, hold, and convey such real estate and personal property as shall be necessary for the purposes for which they are created.

Sec. 9. Electric power companies may take land for lines by right of eminent domain; land near inhabited dwellings or other lines excepted; public utilities commission must approve. 1929, c. 263. Corporations organized under the provision of section three and corporations chartered by special acts of the legislature for the purpose of making, generating, selling, distributing and supplying electricity for lighting, heating, or other public purposes are hereby authorized and empowered to take and hold by right of eminent domain such lands and easements as may be necessary for the proper location of their transmission lines which are designed to carry voltages of five thousand volts or more and of necessary appurtenances thereto, located within the territory in which said corporations are authorized to do a public utility business, in the same manner and under the same conditions as set forth in chapter sixty-nine, sections eleven to twenty-two, inclusive.

This right shall not apply to lands or easements located within three hundred feet of an inhabited dwelling, nor to lands and easements on or adjacent to any developed or undeveloped water power, nor to lands or easements so closely paralleling existing wire lines of other utility corporations that the proposed transmission lines would substantially interfere with service rendered over said existing lines except with the consent of the owners thereof, nor to lands and easements owned or used by railroad corporations.

Any location to be so taken for such transmission lines shall be approved by the public utilities commission.

Organization of Telephone and Telegraph Companies; Their Powers and Restrictions Thereon.

Sec. 10. Telegraph and telephone companies may pass along highways and across waters on route. R. S. c. 60, § 9. Every corporation organized hereunder for the purpose of operating telegraphs or telephones, may, except as herein limited, construct, maintain, and operate its lines upon and along the

route or routes and between the points stated in its certificate of incorporation; and may, subject to the conditions and under the restrictions provided in this chapter, construct its lines along, over, under and across any of the roads and streets and across or under any of the waters upon and along such route or routes, with all necessary erections and fixtures therefor.

94 Me. 214.

Sec. 11. Gas and electric companies may pass along highways. R. S. c. 60, § 10. Every corporation organized hereunder for the purpose of making, generating, selling, distributing, and supplying gas or electricity for the purposes named in this chapter, may lay its pipes and wires and construct and maintain its lines in, upon, along, over, across and under the roads and streets in any city or town in which it is authorized to supply gas or electricity, or both, subject, however, to the conditions and under the restrictions provided in this chapter.

Sec. 12. Location and property of one corporation cannot be taken by another without consent, or act of legislature. R. S. c. 60, § 11. No corporation organized hereunder shall have authority, except by special act of the legislature, to take, appropriate or use, the location, pipes, lines, land or other property of any other corporation, person, or firm, doing or authorized to do a similar business, without consent of such other corporation, person or firm.

Sec. 13. Before laying pipes and wires, corporation to obtain permit of municipal officers. R. S. c. 60, § 12. No such corporation shall lay its pipes or place its wires under the surface of any road or street, or dig up or open the ground in any road or street, until it shall have obtained as prescribed in the following section a permit in writing from the municipal officers of the city or town in which such road or street is located, which permit shall be signed by such municipal officers, and shall specify the roads and streets and the location therein in which such pipes or wires shall be laid; but such permit shall not affect the right of any party or parties to recover damages for any injury to persons or property by the doings of any such corporation.

Sec. 14. Telegraph, telephone, light, heat, and power corporations authorized to place wires and cables under surface of streets, subject to permit from municipal officers. R. S. c. 60, § 13. Telegraph, telephone, gas, electric light, heat, or power companies chartered by special act of legislature or organized under the general laws of the state, and all such companies, wherever chartered or organized, engaged in the business of transmitting intelligence, heat, light, or power by electricity, or of furnishing gas for light, heat, or power, may, in any city or town, place their pipes, wires and cables and all conduits and other structures for conducting and maintaining such wires and cables under the surface of those streets and highways in which such companies are empowered to obtain locations for their pipes, poles, and wires; subject, however, to the written permit therefor of the municipal officers of such city or town, and subject also to such rules and regulations as to location and construction as such municipal officers may designate in their permit. Proceedings for obtaining such permit shall be had in accordance with the provisions of sections twenty-seven to thirty-three, both inclusive, of this chapter relating to the location of posts and wires in public ways. But permits to open streets and highways for the purpose of relaying or repairing such pipes, wires, cables, conduits, and other structures may be granted without notice.

See c. 27, §§ 118-127.

Sec. 15. Public travel not to be obstructed in opening streets. R. S. c. 60, § 14. Any such corporation digging up and opening such roads and streets, shall

do so in such a manner as to cause the least possible interference with public travel, and shall put all such highways, roads, and streets which it shall dig into and open, into as good repair as they were before they were dug into and opened; and on failure to do so within a reasonable time, such corporation shall be deemed guilty of causing a public nuisance, and shall be liable to the city or town for all expenses incurred in making such repairs.

Sec. 16. Poles, lines, and fixtures to be so constructed as not to incommode public travel, or interfere with ornamental trees. R. S. c. 60, § 15. Every such corporation shall so construct and maintain its poles, lines, fixtures, and appliances in, along, over, under and across the roads and streets, in which it may obtain locations, and across or under any of the waters upon and along its route or routes, as not to incommode the use of such roads and streets for public travel, or interrupt the navigation of such waters; and provided, further, that no such corporation shall injure, cut down or destroy any fruit tree, or any tree or shrub standing and growing for the purposes of shade or ornament; but this chapter shall not be so construed as to authorize the construction of any bridge across any of the waters of the state.

See c. 5, § 118.

Sec. 17. Liability for damages. R. S. c. 60, § 16. Every corporation organized under the provisions of this chapter shall be liable in all cases, to repay any city or town all sums of money that said city or town may be obliged to pay on any judgment recovered against it for damages occasioned by any obstruction, digging up or displacement of any way or street by said corporation, together with counsel fees and expenses necessarily incurred in defending said town in actions therefor; provided, however, that said corporation shall have notice of the commencement of any and all suits for such damage, and such corporation shall have the right to defend any such action at its own expense.

Sec. 18. Telegraph or telephone companies may connect with other lines; may take land as for public uses. R. S. c. 60, § 17. 1921, c. 49. Every corporation operating a telegraph or telephone line in the state may connect its line or lines with those of any other like corporation, and may sell or lease its lines and property, in whole or in part, to any other like corporation, and may purchase or lease the line, or lines, and property, in whole or in part, of any like corporation, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties, subject, however, to the control of the public utilities commission; and may purchase, or take and hold as for public uses, land necessary for the construction and operation of its lines. Land may be so taken and damages therefor may be estimated, secured, determined and paid as provided by sections twelve to twenty-two inclusive of chapter sixty-nine.

*106 Me. 368.

Sec. 19. Gas companies authorized to furnish gas for power. R. S. c. 60, § 18. All corporations in the state which are authorized to furnish gas for lighting may furnish gas for heating and for power, and proper appliances therefor, under the same conditions and with the same rights as they now furnish gas for lighting purposes.

Inspection of Meters.

Sec. 20. All meters furnished to consumers must be inspected and sealed. R. S. c. 60, § 19. No corporation, municipality, district, or person shall furnish for use any gas, electric, or water-meter in any city or town, in which there shall be a duly appointed and qualified inspector of meters, unless such meter shall have been first inspected, approved, marked, and sealed by such inspector.

Every corporation, municipality, or district or person furnishing gas, water, or electric current to consumers, shall provide and keep in and upon its premises a suitable and proper apparatus, to be approved and stamped by the inspector of meters for such city or town, for testing and proving the accuracy of all water, gas, and electric meters, by which apparatus every meter furnished to a consumer shall be tested.

Sec. 21. Inspectors of meters, appointment. R. S. c. 60, § 20. The municipal officers of cities and towns may annually appoint an inspector of meters who shall serve for one year or until another is qualified in his stead, at such salary as the municipal officers shall determine. The said inspector shall have charge of the inspection of all water, gas, and electric meters furnished for use in the city or town.

Sec. 22. Duties. R. S. c. 60, § 21. He shall, upon application in writing as provided in the following section, by any consumer of gas, water, or electric current in said city or town, inspect, examine, prove, and ascertain the accuracy of any gas, water, or electric meter of which complaint is made, and when the said meter shall be found, or made, to be correct, the inspector shall stamp or mark such meter with some suitable device, which device shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the city or town where he was appointed.

Sec. 23. Application for inspection; removal of faulty meter; expense of inspection. R. S. c. 60, § 22. If any consumer, to whom a meter has been furnished, shall apply in writing to the city or town clerk for the inspection of such meter, and shall deposit with the clerk the fee fixed by the municipal officers for said service, the inspector shall inspect and test said meter and, if said meter on being so tested, shall be found to be incorrect to the extent of four per cent, if an electric meter, or two per cent, if a gas or water-meter, to the prejudice of such consumer, the inspector shall order the corporation, district, municipality, or person furnishing said meter forthwith to remove the same and to install in place thereof a meter which has been tested, approved, marked, and sealed by an inspector of meters; and the inspector shall thereupon give a certificate to the consumer, showing the result of said test; upon presenting said certificate to the city or town clerk the consumer shall receive the fee deposited with said clerk; and in such case the corporation, district, municipality, or person shall bear the expense of such inspection and shall pay to the treasurer of the city or town the fee required of the consumer; but such consumer shall not be entitled to recover back in whole or in part from such corporation, municipality, district, or person any sums paid for service prior to the filing of his application for inspection. All fees collected by the city or town clerk or treasurer shall be placed to the credit of the city or town to be used for municipal purposes.

Duties of Telegraph Companies.

Sec. 24. Telegraph companies required to maintain offices in certain places. R. S. c. 60, § 23. Every corporation doing business in the state as a telegraph company, shall maintain an office in every city or town containing twelve thousand inhabitants or more, where, under any circumstances, it undertakes to serve, in any way, the citizens of said town; such office shall be located in the business portion of every such town and easy of access to the public, and shall be open for the reception and transmission of messages from eight o'clock in the forenoon to eight o'clock in the afternoon in every secular day. The delivery of messages shall be without cost to the party to whom they are addressed when delivered within a radius of one mile from said office.

Sec. 25. Liability of owners of telegraphs for errors or delays in sending dispatches; penalty for falsifying or divulging contents of dispatch. R. S. c. 60, § 24. A person or company owning or using a line of telegraph, wholly or partly in the state, for any error or unnecessary delay in writing out, transmitting or delivering a dispatch within its delivery limits, making it less valuable to the person interested therein, is liable for the whole amount paid on such dispatch; all dispatches shall be transmitted in the order in which they are received, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by the person whose dispatch is wilfully postponed; an operator or agent who designedly falsifies a dispatch, forfeits not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt; and in case of his avoidance or inability to pay such judgment, the person or company employing him forfeits a like sum; and if such operator or agent wilfully divulges any part of the contents of a private dispatch entrusted to him for transmission or delivery, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than three months.

*60 Me. 29, 33.

Sec. 26. Officers responsible for frauds, and company subject to common law liabilities. R. S. c. 60, § 25. Nothing herein exonerates telegraph operators, agents, clerks or other officers, from liability for fraud committed or attempted by means of telegraphic communication; or the company from any liability existing at common law for the neglect or wrong-doing of such company or its agents.

43 Me. 495; 60 Me. 29.

Regulation of Posts and Wires.

Sec. 27. Companies subject to duties and liabilities prescribed herein. R. S. c. 60, § 26. Every company incorporated for the transmission of intelligence, heat, light, or power by electricity, and all persons and associations engaged in such business, shall be subject to the duties, restrictions and liabilities prescribed in the following sections.

86 Me. 237; *98 Me. 325; 110 Me. 294.

Sec. 28. Permit to construct lines must be had from municipal officers or county commissioners; lines so erected are legal structures; proceedings and right of appeal. R. S. c. 60, § 27. No such company, person, or association shall construct lines upon and along highways and public roads, without first obtaining a written permit, signed by the mayor and aldermen in case of cities, the selectmen in case of towns, and the county commissioners in case of plantations and unorganized townships, specifying the kind of posts, where and how they shall be located and set, and the height of the wire above the ground; and if the line specified in the permit is a telephone line and is not constructed and public telephone service established in connection therewith within eighteen months from the time the decision is filed, the permit shall be void. Before granting such permit, fourteen days' public notice thereof shall be given, and residents and owners of property upon the highways to be affected thereby shall have full opportunity to show cause why such permit should not be granted. Such public notice shall be given by publication in a county newspaper when the county commissioners are to act, and in some newspaper printed in such city or town, if any, the last publication to be fourteen days before said hearing; if in a town and no newspaper is printed therein, then by posting the same in some public and conspicuous place therein fourteen days before said hearing. When the application for such permit is filed, personal notice, if deemed necessary,

may be ordered by such officers and shall be given by such company, persons or association to the residents and owners of property to be affected thereby. At the hearing such company, persons or associations, before proceeding, shall first prove that such order of notice has been complied with and public notice given as hereinbefore required, and the adjudication of the mayor and aldermen, selectmen or county commissioners that such personal and public notice has been given shall be final and conclusive. If from any cause the notice given appears to have been defective, said officers may order new notice, not exceeding seven days, and adjourn said hearing to a time named in said new order of notice. After the erection of the lines, having first given all persons interested an opportunity to be heard, such officers may direct any alteration in the original permit. Such permits, specifications, and decisions shall be recorded in the records of the city, town, or county commissioners. Posts and wires erected and maintained in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be deemed legal structures and the party maintaining the same shall be liable on account thereof only for carelessness or negligence in the erection or maintenance of the same. In case of plantations and unorganized townships any person or corporation interested may appeal from the decision of the county commissioners to the superior court in the manner provided in sections sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three and sixty-four of chapter twenty-seven, relating to highways, and in case of cities and towns as follows: the decision of the mayor and aldermen or the selectmen shall be filed with the clerk of the city or town within one week from their final hearing; and within two weeks from such filing any person or corporation interested may appeal from their decision by filing notice of appeal with a copy of the original petition and adjudication with the clerk of the city or town and with the clerk of the board of county commissioners; the commissioners shall immediately entertain such appeal and give two weeks' public notice in a county newspaper of the time and place of hearing, which time shall be within thirty days from the time such appeal is filed; such hearing may be adjourned from time to time, not exceeding thirty days in all, and the commissioners shall file their decision within thirty days from the time the hearing is closed, and transmit a copy of the same to the clerk of the city or town, who shall forthwith record it.

82 Me. 471; *95 Me. 290; 101 Me. 379; 113 Me. 49; 118 Me. 416.

Sec. 29. Determination of damages; recovery of award and costs. R. S. c. 60, § 28. An owner of land near to or adjoining a highway or road along which lines shall hereafter be constructed, erected, or altered in location or construction by any company, person or association, if said owner's property is any way injuriously affected or lessened in value, whether by occupation of the ground, or air, or otherwise by such construction, alteration or location of any such line, whether such owner is also the owner of the fee in such way or not, may within six months after such construction, alteration or location apply to the mayor and aldermen, or selectmen, to assess and appraise the damage. Before entering upon the service, they shall severally be sworn to faithfully and impartially perform the duties required of them by this section. They shall on view make a just appraisal in writing of the loss or damage, if any, to the applicant, sign duplicates thereof, and on demand deliver one copy to the applicant, and the other to the company or its agent. If damages are assessed, the company shall pay the same, with the costs of the appraisers. If the appraisers award that the applicant has suffered no damage, he shall pay the costs of the appraisers. The award and costs may be recovered in an action of debt, if not paid in thirty days after written demand therefor served upon the company or

any of its agents; the superior court for the county shall have jurisdiction thereof, and full costs shall be allowed. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties under this section, such municipal officers may require the applicant to advance to them their fees for one day and from day to day thereafter.

Sec. 30. Party aggrieved by assessment of damages, may appeal; determination. R. S. c. 60, § 29. Either party aggrieved by the assessment of damages, may, within twenty days after the award, file in the office of the clerk of courts for the county, a copy of the award, with reasons of appeal, a copy of which papers, attested by the clerk, shall be served on the adverse party at least fourteen days before the term of the superior court for that county, to be holden next after the expiration of said fourteen days. After entry, the matter shall be determined by a jury, or by the court by agreement of parties, in the same manner as other civil causes. If the company is the appellant, and the award is not decreased, the costs shall be paid by the company; if the applicant appeals, and the award is not increased, the costs shall be paid by the applicant.

Sec. 31. Fees of municipal officers. R. S. c. 60, § 30. The mayor and aldermen and selectmen shall each receive, for services performed under this chapter, two dollars a day.

Sec. 32. Permits required to move buildings, cut wires and remove poles; expenses; damages; penalties. R. S. c. 60, § 31. 1919, c. 152. No person without first making written application to the municipal officers of the towns in which changes or alterations of wires or poles are desired, or in which a building is to be moved, and receiving from such officers a written permit therefor, shall cut, disconnect, or remove the wires or poles of a telegraph, telephone, electric light, or street railroad company, in order to move a building, alter, repair, or improve a street, bridge or way, or for any other purpose.

Upon receipt of such application the municipal officers shall fix a time and place for hearing thereon, and give reasonable notice thereof including actual notice to any utility whose service may be interrupted or property interfered with.

Upon hearing the municipal officers may grant a permit on such terms and conditions and make such apportionment of the expenses as they deem best.

Provided, however, that unless the utility and the person or corporation desiring to cut, disconnect, or remove any wires or poles owned or used under contract by such utility for transmitting train orders or operating block-signals, first agree upon the terms thereof, no such wire or wires, pole or poles, shall be cut, disconnected, or removed, until after a permit therefor has been granted by the public utilities commission, upon application therefor to said public utilities commission, and actual notice to the utility owning or using such wire or poles, and hearing thereon. At such hearing said commission may grant such permit on such terms and conditions, and make such apportionment of the expense arising thereunder as it deems best. Whoever disconnects or removes such wires or poles or moves any building on or over a public way without first obtaining such permit, or violates any of the conditions of said permit, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than three years.

In case any way or bridge is damaged by reason of the moving of a building, the municipal officers shall determine what proportion of such damage shall be paid by the owner of said building, and the same may be recovered by the town in an action of debt against the owner of said building.

Sec. 33. Enjoyment of right to attach wire, etc., to any building, limited. R. S. c. 60, § 32. No enjoyment by any company, person or association, for any length of time, of the privilege of having or maintaining posts, wires or apparatus, in, upon, over or attached to any building or land of other persons shall give a legal right to the continued use of such enjoyment, or raise any presumption of a grant thereof.

95 Me. 291.

Sec. 34. Revocation of location; new location to be granted; joint use of poles may be ordered; apportionment of expenses; orders and decisions in writing; long distance telephone lines excepted. R. S. c. 60, § 33. Whenever the municipal officers of any city or town having a population of more than forty thousand inhabitants, in which any person, firm, or corporation maintains wires attached to poles, located in any public street or way, for conveying electric current or for the transmission of telephone or telegraph messages, determine, after notice and hearing, that public safety and the public welfare require the revocation of any location for poles already erected in any public street or way, they may revoke any such location and order such poles removed, which shall be done within a reasonable time by the person, firm, or corporation owning said poles; provided, however, that other suitable locations, or the right to use other poles jointly, shall be granted by the municipal officers to such person, firm, or corporation. The municipal officers of such cities and towns may, after notice and hearing, order the wires of any person, firm, or corporation, used for conveying electric current or the transmission of telephone or telegraph messages and attached to poles, located in any public street or way of such city or town, to be removed and attached to such other poles, however owned and controlled, legally located in the public streets or ways, as said municipal officers may designate; provided, that in their judgment such change is practicable and can be made without unreasonably interfering with the business of any person, firm or corporation. Before revoking any such location or ordering the removal of any poles or wires, public notice of the hearing shall be given to all persons interested by publication in some newspaper printed in said city or town, if any, the last publication to be fourteen days before the hearing; if no newspaper is printed in said city or town, said publication shall be in some newspaper printed in the county; personal notice shall be given to the owners of said poles and wires fourteen days before the hearing. The municipal officers may establish such regulations as they deem necessary for the joint use of such poles, and in case the several parties so using such poles, cannot agree as to the proportionate share each shall bear of the original cost and of the expense of maintaining such poles, or a proper annual rental for the use of the same, the municipal officers may, after hearing the parties, determine the proportionate part of such expense each party shall justly bear, or a proper rental therefor; personal notice shall be given to each party fourteen days before the hearing; and the owner of such poles may recover, in an action of assumpsit, of each party so using such poles, his share of such cost and expense, or the rental as determined by the municipal officers. All orders and decisions of the municipal officers under this section shall be in writing, and a record thereof shall be made by the city or town clerk, and the service of a copy thereof, attested by the clerk, upon the parties affected thereby shall be sufficient notice to the party so affected to render compliance obligatory. Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to long distance telephone wires, or lines of poles used for the support thereof; and for the purpose hereof no wire shall be deemed to be a long distance telephone wire which does not extend twenty miles at least in a direct line from a central office.

Sec. 35. Party aggrieved may appeal to the superior court; appointment of committee, and proceedings at hearing; acceptance of report. R. S. c. 60, § 34. Any party aggrieved by any order or decision of the municipal officers relating to the joint use or occupation of poles or by any of the regulations established by the municipal officers of said city or town relating to the joint use of poles, or by their decision as to his proportionate share of the original cost, or the cost of maintaining any joint poles, or the annual rental for the use of the same, may appeal from such orders, decisions or regulations of the municipal officers at any time, within ten days after service of notice of the same, to the next term of the superior court to be held in the county more than thirty days after service of such notice, excluding the first day of the session. The appellant shall serve written notice of such appeal upon the opposite party fourteen days at least before the session of said court, and shall at the first term file a complaint setting forth substantially the facts of the case, and the orders, decisions or regulations of the municipal officers from which he appeals and in what respect he is aggrieved thereby. The presiding justice at the first term of said court shall appoint three disinterested persons, not residents of the city or town named in the complaint, who shall, within thirty days after their appointment, after due notice and hearing, affirm the orders and decisions of the municipal officers, or amend or modify the same, or make new and further orders, decisions, and regulations governing such joint use of such poles by any of the parties to the proceedings, or in relation to the proportionate share of the expense to be borne by each party using such joint poles, or the just and fair rental therefor; and their report, which shall be filed with the clerk of said court, upon being accepted by any justice of the superior court in term time or in vacation, shall be final and binding on all parties to the proceedings, except that questions of law arising under such proceedings may be reserved for decision by the law court. Any person affected by any order or decision of the municipal officers, who is not joined in the original complaint, may, on petition to the superior court, be joined therein at any time before hearing by the committee appointed under this section.

Sec. 36. Power and authority conferred are additional. R. S. c. 60, § 35. The power and authority conferred on municipal officers under section thirty-four are in addition to those vested in municipal officers under the provisions of sections twenty-seven to thirty-three, both inclusive, of this chapter; and nothing contained in the two preceding sections shall be construed as giving to any party the right of appeal from any of the decisions, specifications, orders, or permits, or alterations thereof, of the municipal officers under the provisions of this chapter, except as provided in the preceding section.

Sec. 37. Penalty for affixing wire to building, etc., without consent of owner. R. S. c. 60, § 36. Every company, association, or person maintaining or operating a telephone or other electrical line, or any one who in any manner affixes or causes to be affixed to the buildings or building of another any structure, fixture, wire, or other apparatus, or enters upon the property of another for the purpose of affixing the same, in either case without the consent of the owner or lawful agent of the owner of such property shall, on complaint of such owner, or his tenant, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

101 Me. 379.

Sec. 38. Lines may be constructed along any railroad, by written permit; if parties cannot agree, either may apply to public utilities commission. R. S. c. 60, § 37. Such company, person, or association may construct a line upon or along any railroad by the written permit of the person or corporation operating

such railroad, but in case such company cannot agree with the parties operating such railroad, as to constructing lines along the same, or as to the manner in which lines may be constructed upon, along or across the same, either party may apply to the public utilities commission, who, after notice to those interested, shall hear and determine the matter and make their award in relation thereto, which shall be binding upon the parties. The expenses of the hearing shall be paid by the company, person or association seeking to construct lines on the railroad, except that if the public utilities commission shall find that parties operating the railroad, have unreasonably refused their consent, said parties shall pay the expenses.

*106 Me. 365.

Provisions for weekly payment of wages apply to telegraph and telephone companies, c. 54, § 39.

Limitation of proceedings for damage for land taken by right of eminent domain, c. 95, § 112.

Penalty for improper use of telephones, c. 129, § 22; for unlawful combination against gas and electrical companies, c. 134, § 14; for malicious injuries to fixtures of electric power line, c. 139, §§ 11-12.

CHAPTER 69.

Aqueducts and Water Companies.

Proceedings For Exercise of Right of Eminent Domain.

Sections 1-10 Aqueducts and Water Companies.

Sections 11-22 The Location of Property Taken for Public Uses, and the Assessment of Damages Therefor.

Sections 23-27 Condemnation Proceedings by Water Districts.

Aqueducts and Water Companies.

Sec. 1. Meetings of proprietors for incorporation, how called. R. S. c. 61, §

1. Any persons associated by agreement in writing as proprietors of an aqueduct, for conveying fresh water into or within any town, or as proprietors of funds for establishing such aqueduct, may apply, in writing, to some justice of the peace for the county in which any portion thereof is situated, or is proposed to be made, stating the name and style of their association, and the objects of their proposed meeting, and requesting such justice to issue his warrant to some one of the persons applying, directing him to call such meeting; and such justice may thereupon issue his warrant accordingly, stating therein the time, place, and object of such meeting; and the proprietor, to whom the warrant is directed, shall notify such meeting by posting the substance of the warrant, with his notice annexed thereto, seven days at least before the meeting, in some public place in every town in which any portion of the aqueduct is, or is proposed to be made.

Sec. 2. Proceedings at meeting. R. S. c. 61, § 2. The proprietors assembled under such warrant, and their successors and assigns, shall be a corporation by the name stated in their application; and may at any legal meeting, agree on the manner of calling future meetings; choose any number of directors and other officers to manage their business, and a clerk who shall be sworn, and shall record all by-laws, votes, and other proceedings of the corporation, in books provided and kept by him therefor, open to the inspection of any person appointed by the legislature for that purpose.