

# ANTRIM REPORTER.

VOL. XXII. NO. 15

ANTRIM, N. H., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1905

3 CENTS A COPY

The Antrim Reporter,  
Published Every Wednesday.

H. W. ELDBEDGE, Editor & Publisher

## Boston & Maine Railroad

CONCORD DIVISION.  
PETERBOROUGH BRANCH

Winter Arrangement, in effect Oct. 10, 1904.

VIA CONCORD.		Leave.	
Arrive.	STATIONS.	a. m.	p. m.
8:01	Keene	6:55	2:39
8:19	Peterboro	7:25	2:10
8:37	Elmwood	7:51	3:22
8:55	Bennington	7:58	3:28
9:13	Antrim	8:05	3:41
9:31	Hillsboro	8:16	3:52
9:49	W. Henniker	8:27	4:05
10:07	Hanniker	8:32	4:08
10:25	W. Hopkinton	8:42	4:18
10:43	Concord	8:49	4:23
11:01	Concord	10:30	4:59
11:19	Boston	12:24	6:53
a. m.	VIA NASHUA.	p. m.	p. m.
Arrive.	STATIONS.	a. m.	p. m.
8:25	Hillsboro	7:20	2:50
8:43	Antrim	7:25	3:03
9:01	Bennington	7:32	3:08
9:19	Peterboro	7:35	3:10
9:37	Elmwood	7:42	3:29
9:55	Nashua	8:59	4:40
10:13	Lowell	9:33	5:22
10:31	Boston	ar. 10:19	6:15

SUNDAYS.		Leave.	
Arrive.	STATIONS.	a. m.	p. m.
8:55	Hillsboro	6:20	
9:13	Antrim	6:32	
9:31	Bennington	6:43	
9:49	Elmwood	6:53	
10:07	Nashua	8:23	
10:25	Lowell	9:13	
10:43	Boston	ar. 10:15	

## Departure & Arrival of Mails

**DEPARTURE.**  
6:25 A. M. For Boston, and intervening points, and all points South and West; via Elmwood.  
7:43 A. M. For Boston, and intervening points and all points South and West; via Concord.  
11:40 A. M. Rural carriers leave to serve routes.  
1:05 P. M. For Boston, and intervening points, and all points South and West; via Elmwood.  
3:37 P. M. For Hillsboro and Concord, and points North and South of Concord.  
4:55 P. M. For Bennington, Peterboro, Hancock, and Keene, and all points South and West.

**ARRIVAL.**  
At 8:15, 10:55, 11:20 A. M.; 5:05 and 6:05 P. M.  
Postoffice will open at 8:55 A. M., and close at 8:00 P. M., except Tuesday evening, when it will close at 7:00.

ALBERT CLEMENT,  
Postmaster.

## Church and Lodge Directory

**Presbyterian Church.** Sunday morning service at 10:45. Week-day meetings Tuesday and Thursday evenings.  
**Baptist Church.** Sunday morning service at 10:45. Week-day meetings Tuesday and Thursday evenings.  
**Methodist Church.** Sunday morning service at 10:45. Week-day meetings Tuesday and Thursday evenings.  
**Congregational Church, at Centre.** Sunday morning service at 10:45. Week-day meetings Tuesday and Thursday evenings.  
**Sunday School** at each of the above churches at 12 o'clock, noon.  
**Waverley Lodge, I. O. O. F.** meets Saturday evenings in Old Fellows block.  
**Hand in Hand Rebekah Lodge** meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month, in above hall.  
**Antrim Grange, P. of H.** meets in their hall, at the Centre, on the first and third Wednesday evenings in each month.  
**Young Men's Republican Club** meets 2nd and 4th Monday evenings, at G. A. R. hall.  
**Officers:** Pres. Chas. F. Butterfield, Sec. C. W. Proutis, Treas. Carl Robinson.  
**Ephraim Weston Post, No. 57, G. A. R.** meets in their hall in Jameson Block, second and fourth Friday evenings of each month.  
**Women's Relief Corps** meets in G. A. R. hall, first and third Friday evenings of each month.  
**George W. Chandler Camp, Sons of Veterans** meet in G. A. R. hall, first and third Monday evenings of each month.

## Agency.

Bundles for Henniker Steam Laundry may be left at Davis-Patterson's store up to Tuesday, and will be returned to the store Friday. All orders called for and delivered.  
Commencing April 1, Family Rates for Ice will be 27c. per hundred pounds.  
G. H. HUTCHINSON,  
Depot St., Antrim, N. H.

## Chas. H. Colgate, Jr., M. D.

Woodbury House, Cor. Main and Summer Streets,  
Antrim, N. H.  
Office hours: Until 8:30 a. m.; 1 to 2:00 p. m.; and Evenings.  
Connected by Local Telephone

## D. W. COOLEY,

Surgeon Dentist  
Office at Residence,

## Fighting Off the "Blues."

It doesn't figure at all as to how and where the blues originate. Most everybody has them some time or other, yet nobody wants them around. Luckily it is easier to get rid of them than to account for them. Work is generally recommended by advice givers, because it is argued that the blues keep away from busy folks. But busy people have much besides mere activity to quicken the pulses, promote circulation and keep tone in the system. They start out with keen interests, happy thoughts. A fit of the blues will banish all capacity for getting results from mere mechanical activity. There must be impulse, fire, energy. Out of door exercise among pleasant scenes combines the work cure with the mind cure and will generally start the blues off at a canter. Getting up a heat of real anger at some cantankerous thing, as a hen that won't "shoo," or a pig that won't "drive," or any square peg that won't fit a round hole, is death to the blues. This is not orthodox morals, but blues always mean misery, and anger is sometimes only an innocent vent for the feelings. People with real troubles and pains seldom if ever yield to the blues. Diseases and injuries that have importance cause at first deep anxiety, and when the crisis is over there comes the feeling of joy and gratitude. Again, it would be unorthodox to recommend breaking an arm or wading in frozen slush just to have an ailment to nurse. But sufferers with broken bones and pneumonia pains honestly acquired may be found to condescend with, and it is tolerably easy to banish imaginary troubles, from one's own mind when face to face with real suffering in the frame of a friend or neighbor. The blues are only a counterfeit; the real thing puts them to shame.

## To Drink or Not to Drink.

The etiquette of drinking or not drinking spirituous beverages on certain occasions varies in different countries and localities and even in different circles of society in the same locality. Toasts to the health of the emperor of Germany drunk in water are permissible, with no implication that his majesty is thereby slighted. The fact that this was not always the case may seem a trivial one to many minds, but a clearly defined code about drinking or letting it alone is perhaps a blessing for general society. It has always been the rule among men of the world to respect the temperance principles of their fellows, and yet there has existed a mild form of coercion, so that the total abstainer at banquets and other merry gatherings felt himself set down as peculiar. One does not like to brave it out and seem to make a merit of abstemiousness when the crowd thinks the other way. Now, there are men found in almost every company of social spirits who drink because the "rest" do and yet would prefer not to drink. Secretly they admire the independence of the man who turns his wheel down at a dinner. If the customs of wine and beer drinking Europe are good on the side of liberality, as is often declared, they ought to be allowed to run the whole length and apply to water as well as to alcohol. Where anything and everything goes with regard to kind and quantity of liquors drunk, water should have the benefit of the license and every man's "poison" be left to his free choice without note or comment. That is liberality working both ways.

## General Grant promptly reinstated

General Lew Wallace in his command after Wallace had been removed by General Halleck in 1864. Wallace fought bravely at Monocacy, Md., but was defeated by superior numbers under General Jubal Early. Early marched to the gates of Washington after he had disposed of Wallace, yet Grant reported that the affair at Monocacy detained the Confederates until Washington was made secure against attack.

## An Overdose.

"Is it true," asked Mr. Quizo, "that your husband ordered Dr. Smoother out of the house?"  
"Yes. Poor Jack had been carrying the baby all night and every night for a week and was run down to a thread. I called the doctor, and he told Jack that he must take exercise."

## He Went to His Station.

The story is told by a former western hotel clerk of the trials of a French head waiter assigned to him for service in the dining room. The youth had been reared on a ranch, but his father and the proprietor of the house were lifelong friends, and, as a favor to the father, the boniface had promised to give the boy a chance. He appeared in abbreviated jeans, and when presented to the full dressed Parisian who presided in the dining room the latter looked him over and, with obvious misgivings, said, "I think he is a little difficult." Nevertheless the recruit was put into the garb of the guild and his zone of activity defined. He was also impressed with the necessity of prompt and unquestioning obedience to orders. The dinner hour arrived, and the direction was given, "Go to your station." Not his to reason why, but blindly to obey, the yokel waiter disappeared. The hour was 1 o'clock, and two and a half hours later he made his reappearance and then explained that he had understood the order, "Go to the station." He had been watching the trains go by and wondered what useful service he was rendering. His connection with the waiter corps was terminated, and he became an assistant baggage wrestler in the porter's room.

## It Was Urgent.

An enthusiastic fisherman left London to fish in Scotland and promised to send a friend the first fruits of his skill. Accordingly a telegram came: Grand fish, just dispatched, caught this morning.  
Next morning a basket was delivered at the friend's house. His surprise and wonder were great when on opening it he found three very fine salmon trout, but his surprise was greater and his wonder less when by the next post he received from a firm of fishmongers in Oban the following note:  
We have been instructed by Mr. —, by a wire from Mall, to forward to your address a seven or eight pound salmon. Unfortunately we have no fish of that size today, but as he says the matter is urgent we have taken the liberty of sending you instead three salmon trout of two and one-half pounds each. Your esteemed commands will always meet with our prompt attention.

## —London Answers.

Some charity can win \$1,000 if its managers will produce a married man who is "perfectly happy." Just why the crank who puts forth this challenge limits the range to benedicts is known only to himself, but he would be safe in leaving it open to all conditions of men. Perfect happiness is a myth, thanks to some wise ordainer of things, and it is a lucky circumstance for the race that it is so. Men may be supremely happy or supremely miserable relatively. The test of happiness is in being ready to cling to or give up what we have. If life presents only a chance at happiness and the holder of that life and that chance has hopes he is happy in his prospect—in what is coming to him. And first or last it comes, if not in meal, then in malt. Absolute felicity is the dream of races which Americans look upon as either primitive or effete.

## President Hall of Clark university

thinks that "college graduates" are dying out. On the contrary, they are multiplying rapidly, although not in the way Professor Hall would like. A race of college bred would not be desirable in any nation, for it surely would die out. Unless a brainy people with brainy people, as a decay of powers. A trade school crossed with a buxom physique will produce a strain of well balanced capacities.

## In taking their dispute about the arbitration

treaties before the people the president and the senators adopt the principle of the referendum, although in this case the people have no chance to record their preferences at the polls.

## Five citizens of the United States

have become British subjects in the Transvaal under the naturalization ordinance adopted in 1902.

## Dr. Dade's Little Liver Pills cure

Liver ills.  
Sold by: W. F. Dickey, Antrim; Pollard & Freeman, Hancock; W. H. Whitney, Henniker.

## A MATTER OF HEALTH



**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

## LIFE INSURANCE

If you want Life Insurance buy the best. Some claim to be as good as the

## WASHINGTON

but none are better.  
Also Agent for The Massachusetts Mutual Accident Association.

## MORTON PAIGE,

ANTRIM,  
Agent for N. H.

If you want to buy or sell Real Estate give him a call.

## SHINGLES.

Anyone intending to use Shingles this Spring will do well to first get our prices before purchasing.  
E. C. & W. L. HOPKINS,  
Greenfield, N. H.

## Apple Barrels

A Few Thousand Apple Barrels for sale at my mill in Hancock.

G. F. DAVIS,  
Hancock, N. H.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The subscriber has been duly appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Hillsborough, administrator of the estate of James Richardson, late of Antrim, in said County, deceased.  
All persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them for adjustment, and all indebted to make payment.  
Antrim, N. H., March 7th, 1905.  
E. W. BAKER, Administrator.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The subscriber has been duly appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Hillsborough, administrator of the estate of Richard J. Cody, late of Bennington, N. H., in said County, deceased, intestate.  
All persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them for adjustment, and all indebted to make payment.  
Bennington, N. H., Feb. 27, 1905.  
HENRY W. WILSON, Administrator.

## EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

The subscriber has been duly appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Hillsborough, executrix of the last will and testament of George Woodbridge, late of Bennington, in said County, deceased, testate.  
All persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them for adjustment, and all indebted to make payment.  
ANNE L. WOODBRIDGE, Executrix.  
Bennington, N. H., March 13, 1905.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The subscriber has been duly appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Hillsborough, administrator of the estate of Phoebe A. Simonds, alias Mrs. E. Simonds, late of Antrim, in said County, deceased, intestate.  
All persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them for adjustment, and all indebted to make payment.  
Antrim, N. H., February 27th, 1905.  
EPHRAIM SIMONDS, Administrator.

Dr. Dade's Little Liver Pills cure Liver ills.  
Sold by: W. F. Dickey, Antrim; Pollard & Freeman, Hancock; W. H. Whitney, Henniker.

## Business Cards

### ACCOMMODATION

To and From Antrim Railroad Station.

Trains leave Antrim Depot as follows:

A. M.		P. M.	
7.33	8.03	3.03	3.41
10.39	11.26	4.48	5.50

Stage leaves Express Office 15 minutes earlier than departure of trains.

Stage will call for passengers if word is left at the Express Office in W. E. Cram's Store.

Leave orders for first train night before

### JOHN G. ABBOTT ESTATE

### Undertaker.

O. W. Brownell, Embalmer.  
CLINTON VILLAGE, Antrim, N. H.  
Slate vaults always on stock.

Connected by Long Distance Telephone  
Calls day or night promptly attended to

### DR. E. M. BOWERS,

### DENTIST.

Antrim Office open from the 9th to 15th and 24th to 30th inclusive.  
Cases requiring much time can address for appointment, Hillsborough Bridge, N. H.

### B. D. PEASLEE M.D.

School Street, Hillsboro Bridge, N. H.  
Special Attention Given Eye, Ear, and Chronic Diseases. Hours, 1 to 3 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 P. M.

### A. A. CHESNUTT, M. D.

Depot Street,  
ANTRIM, N. H.  
Office Hours: 8 to 9 a. m. 1 to 2, and to 8 p. m.

### WILLIAM M. HOLMAN,

### ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Successor to Brooks K. Webber.  
Probate Law a Specialty.  
Long Dist. Tel., Hillsboro Bridge

### S. H. BAKER,

### AUCTIONEER

AND  
Real Estate Broker,  
Hillsboro Bridge, N. H.

Parties can arrange dates and prices by applying at REPORTER Office.

### F. C. PARMENTER,

### THE AUCTIONEER,

ANTRIM, N. H.  
Prices Right!

### W. E. Cram,

### AUCTIONEER.

I wish to announce to the public that I will sell goods at auction for any parties who wish, at reasonable rates. Apply to

W. E. CRAM,  
Antrim, N. H.

### Duncan & Dutton,

### AUCTIONEERS.

Property advertised and sold on Reasonable Terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. H. DUNCAN, C. H. DUTTON,  
Hancock, N. H. Bennington,





# The Antrim Reporter

Published every Wednesday.

H. WEBSTER ELDREDGE,  
Publisher and Proprietor

Subscription Price, - \$1.00 per Year

Notices of concerts, lectures, entertainments, etc., to which an admission fee is charged, or from which a revenue is derived, must be paid for as advertisements by line. Cards of Thanks are charged for at the rate of 50 cents each. Resolutions of ordinary length, 75c.

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 29, 1905.

Entered at the Post-office at Antrim as second-class matter.

"All men have a weak spot but you don't have to bruise it."

The investigation into the accident at Brockton, Mass., is down for this week.

Gov. McLane has appointed as Fast Day, Thursday, April 20; and as Arbor Day, Monday, May 1.

With the Mrs. Chadwick case disposed of, there remains additional interest in the Nan Patterson and Charles Tucker cases.

While wheels are being used generally in the village, we are told that on some of the back roads sleighs run easily. And it's only a very few days later than last year.

March is nearly gone, and the days and nights are about of an equal length. The busy house fly and the persistent mosquito will soon be here to renew the compliments of the summer season.

According to the daily press there seems to be prevalent in some sections, a new disease or distemper, some pronouncing it a kind of "spotted fever," and in some cases proving fatal. Many think it is the old distemper—la grippe—in an aggravated form.

It's a growing custom with local organizations in other places to regularly appoint a committee of one to give out the news that it is desired shall reach the public concerning the organization. It's a good plan. Churches, lodges, schools, and the like, should have a press reporter among their number to see that what is of public interest in connection with their affairs is duly published.

## Sound Talk.

The following isn't original, but was written for a town down in Massachusetts and published in its local papers. It has traveled far and been copied so many times that any newspaper man is now justified in copying it with a change to fit his own town. Everybody should read it once, and chronic kickers should read it twice, then cut it out and stick it on the head-board of their bed to be repeated every night.

The citizens of Antrim are in a way like the stockholders of a great corporation. Everything said against a corporation is a bare argument on the stock and lessens its value. Everything good said about the corporation enhances the value of its stock. If you want to injure the value of your local investment, your stock in the municipal corporation of Antrim, join the men who are continually saying all they can against Antrim. Get all the worst possible advertising you can in the papers about Antrim being poorly governed and all that, and after you have kept it up for awhile figure up the value of your Antrim stock. See what you can get for your real estate. See how hard it will be to get a friend from some other place to come here to live. Antrim is too good a town to turn over to pessimists. Say a good word for Antrim every chance you get and boom the value of your own investment just as much if you are paying house rent as if you are a property owner.

# Ayer's

For hard colds, bronchitis, asthma, and coughs of all kinds, you cannot take anything better than Ayer's

## Cherry Pectoral

Cherry Pectoral. Ask your own doctor if this is not so. He uses it. He understands why it soothes and heals.

"I had a terrible cough for weeks. Then I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and only one bottle completely cured me."  
Mrs. J. B. DANFORTH, St. Joseph, Mich.  
25c. 50c. \$1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass. All drug stores.

## Coughs, Colds

You will hasten recovery by taking one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime.

## Mr. and Mrs. Amos Dodge.

It was implied in last week's REPORTER that some further notice of this estimable couple might be expected. Mr. Dodge's grand-parents, Amos and Lydia (Batchelder) Dodge, lived in Wenham, Mass. His parents, Amos and Patty (White) Dodge came from that town to Antrim. Amos, 2d, and his older brother, Zadok, came here to purchase farms, in 1814. Zadok bought the James Dinsmore farm (next west of the village, now Charles Thompson's) and Amos bought the farm known as "the Capt. Parker Morse place," where he died in 1862. The third Amos, known here for a time as Amos Dodge, Jr., succeeded his father on the "Capt. Morse" homestead, and lived there till about 1880, when he built in the village and moved here. He was a carpenter and builder by trade, a careful and ingenious workman. Was a good man, and had not an enemy in the world. Was a kind man, one whom all the children loved, one who made friends with all. Was quite an extensive reader,—a very quiet but intelligent man. Was for many years a great sufferer from rheumatism, but never was known to murmur. The Bible was his constant companion, and it was said at his funeral that he "was a praying man." An old neighbor said to the minister, "you cannot say any too much in his praise."

He married Mehitable B. Weston April 18, 1844. She was the oldest daughter of Samuel and Mary (Dunlap) Weston, and was born near the old High Range school house May 8, 1824. She united with the Presbyterian church in 1856, and was a devoted and consistent member. She was faithful in the home life and her own children "rose up to call her blessed." She had a long and weary sickness, and passed away from earth Monday, March 20, 1905.

Mr. Dodge died on the day following, and at the funeral March 23d, the two caskets lay side by side. They had lived together more than sixty years. "In death they were not divided," the preacher said. The scene was very touching, sad and beautiful. Their pastor, Rev. Dr. Cochrane, officiated, and old friends came from a distance in tribute of respect.

They are survived by three children, George W. Dodge, Esq., of Antrim, Minnesota, Mrs. Delia J. Flanders of this place, and Mrs. Flora S. Proctor of Albany, N. Y.

## Card of Thanks.

We wish to thank all who assisted during our recent bereavement. To the neighbors and friends, and especially to Sexton and singers, we are particularly grateful.

MRS. DELIA J. FLANDERS,  
MR. AND MRS. W. E. PROCTOR.

## Spoiled Her Beauty

Harriet Howard, of 209 W. 34th St. New York, at one time had her beauty spoiled with skin trouble. She writes: "I had Salt Rheum or Eczema for years, but nothing would cure it, until used Bucklen's Arnica Salve." A quick and sure healer for cuts, burns and sores. 25c at Dickey's Pharmacy.

**Bucky's Kidney Cure**  
makes kidneys and bladder right.

## EAST ANTRIM.

R. F. D. Carrier No. 2, made his first trip on wheels Tuesday; two days later than last year.

Fred Waite of Peterboro was greeting friends at the Coburn auction, last week.

Samuel Dacombe is employed at Maple View Farm, for a season.

Mr and Mrs. A. C. Wade rejoice in the birth of a son. We extend congratulations.

Mrs. W. G. Richardson returned Saturday to her home in Winchester, Mass.

Geo. F. Lowe commenced his duty as selectman last Tuesday.

Mr. Pearsons, who has bought the Clarke place, arrived last week with 17 horses, which he will use in the lumbering business, so it is reported.

A. D. White & Son have 40 sap buckets set, and got a good run three days last week.

r. W. Coburn has been boarding at the Mt. View House since the auction. He is now in Boston on a business trip.

James Greene is painting and papering at the Wilson place.

Lewis Daniels is confined to the house with the prevailing distemper.

Mr. Albert Bickford of Somerville, Mass., was at the Mt. View House last week. R. W. Puffer of Dorchester is also there for a few days.

S. M. Thompson's family are taking possession of their new home.

Miss Florence Kidder returned to her home last week.

Will Clement visited his parents at the "Maples" last week.

Lawson White is still confined to the house.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

W. & T. TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

## ANTRIM CENTRE.

Mrs. Louise Wilkins, who has been stopping with her mother, Mrs. Newman, returned to Boston Monday of this week. Mrs. Newman is getting along comfortably.

Arthur Wilkins, from Boston, was with his mother, Mrs. Louisa Wilkins, over Sunday.

Mrs. Bonner is stopping with Mrs. Newman.

The sap season is on but not much doing in this line.

George Tyrrell is working for Ira Hutchinson.

A few from here will attend the Sunday School convention at Wilton, Thursday of this week.

**Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy**  
CURES ALL KIDNEY, STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.

## HANCOCK.

At the auction sale Saturday last of the Joseph Davis property, the dwelling house in the village was purchased by Freeman Eaton, for the sum of \$1280.

Z. W. Brooks celebrated his 93d birthday anniversary Friday, the 17th. Mrs. C. A. Whitaker's birthday fell upon the same date. Both were very pleasantly remembered by their many friends.

At the annual school meeting, J. B. Adams was elected a member of the school board for three years.

The Sunday school will observe Easter.

Rev. W. A. White will conclude his services here May 1.

Measles have been afflicting several in this place.

## Greatly in Demand

Nothing is more in demand than a medicine which meets modern requirements for a blood and system cleanser such as Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are just what you need to cure stomach and liver troubles. Try them, at Dickey's Drug Store. 25c guaranteed.

**Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy**  
CURES ALL KIDNEY, STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES.

## Are You Interested In Souvenir Postals Or Stationery????

If so, see our show window for the latest Novelties. Photo Postals, 2c each. Aluminum Postals, 5c each. Leather Postals, (something new this week) 10c each. Stationery with 3 views of Antrim in every box, every sheet is a view.

Connected by Local Telephone | Watch Our Show Window

## L. H. CARPENTER,

Jewelry and Medicines,

Jameson Block, Antrim, N. H.

## Shingles! Shingles! Shingles! All Grades.

Car will arrive now in a few days. Now is the time to buy, as the season advances Shingles will be higher. Take them at the car and save 10c a thousand.

We will also have a full line of Wire Nails and Screws, Strap Hinges, etc., etc.

Garden Hoes, Rakes and Shovels, Poultry Netting, Screen Doors—we will furnish trimmings, and hang them for you.

## C. F. DOWNES,

Jameson Block.

ANTRIM, N. H.

## MERCHANT TAILORING!

Cleaning and Pressing a Specialty.

R. J. FISKE, Antrim,

Jameson Block.

## "WALKOVER" SHOES FOR MEN and WOMEN.



The best advertisement for a Shoe is the testimony of the wearer, and this is what they say of the Walkover Shoe:

They are the best wearing, best fitting, and will keep their shape better than any Shoe on the market at the same price; and they are always up-to-date in style and finish.

All Walkover Shoes, for men and women, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Also, Biltwell and Everyman's Shoes, from \$2.25 to \$3.00.

School Boy's Pride Line, for Little Gents, Boys and Youths, from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Come in and look at the styles.

**Boot, Shoe, and Rubber Repairing A Specialty.**

Chas. H. Boutelle, Agt., Jameson Block Antrim, N. H.

## Local and Personal Mention

**Stroy, the Expert Watchmaker**  
Hillsboro Bridge, N. H.

Will Prescott was in Concord on Friday of last week.

D. W. Cooley has returned from a visit with relatives in Lisbon.

Melvin D. Poor has been restricted to his home by illness for a few days.

Ray Severance has recently been employed at the Antrim railroad station, handling freight.

You will surely read the new adv. of E. V. Goodwin, telling about rubber boots and bargain baskets.

Mrs. S. R. Robinson and son, Don, have returned from a visit with the family of her son, Fred, in West Medford, Mass.

The late rains and melting snow caused the water on the meadows to rise quite high, altho' not so high as in some previous years.

The many friends here of Harry E. Nay are pleased to know that he is recovering from a short illness at his home in Cambridgeport, Mass.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—From Rose Comb R. I. Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks. 75 cents per 18, if taken at farm; \$1.00, if delivered.

M. S. FRENCH, Antrim.

D. P. Hadley, who had household goods in the Downes house on Fairview street, removed them Monday. He will reside in Springfield, Vt., where for several years he previously lived.

It seems hardly necessary to call special attention to the new adv. of Harry Deacon on this page; it contains unusual bargains and will interest the lady buyers as well as the gentlemen.

The Epworth League will hold their annual Sugar Party at the social hall of the Methodist church on Friday evening of the present week. For particulars watch for flyers and read adv. in this paper.

Roy Patterson of Nova Scotia, who has been visiting his brothers, Leander and James Patterson, went to Lowell, Mass., last week to visit his sisters there, and from there he has returned to his home.

Mrs. Arthur H. Ingram is seriously ill at her home on West street, with spinal meningitis, and is under the care of a professional nurse. At this writing the patient is reported as being comfortable and the conditions a bit more favorable.

At the annual meeting of the Presbyterian society recently held, Dr. Morris Christie was chosen moderator and Clark B. Cochrane clerk. It was voted to retain Rev. W. R. Cochrane, D. D., for another year, this making thirty-eight years he has labored among this people here.

Miss Gertrude Bullard is spending vacation at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Barron have removed from Maldep to Worcester, Mass.

Miss Corrine Collier returns Monday next to her school studies in Tilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Story were over from the Bridge Sunday, calling on her mother, Mrs. Ella Woodbury.

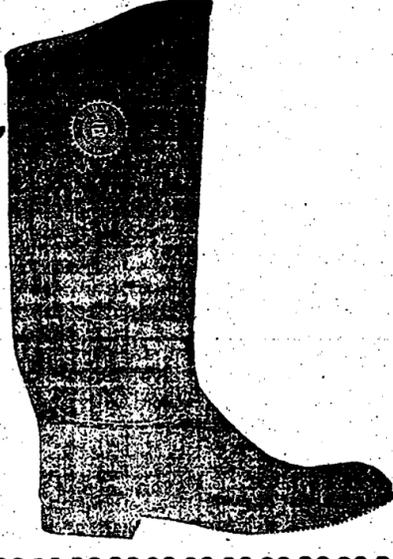
The second and third degrees were worked on three young men from Bennington, by Waverley Lodge, I. O. O. F., on Saturday evening last.

We welcome Charles H. Boutelle to our advertising columns; he has the agency for the "Walk Over" and other first-class makes of shoes. Read his adv. in another column.

A few of the young friends of Miss Jennie Bullard assisted her one evening the past week in celebrating her 17th birthday. Refreshments were served and a most enjoyable evening was passed.

The 39th annual meeting of the Hillsboro County Sunday School Association will be held at Wilton, in the Second Congregational church, on Thursday, March 30. An unusually interesting program has been prepared, and a large attendance is assured.

At the union concert at the Baptist church on Sunday evening last, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., there was a goodly number present. The concert was in charge of Mrs. Clark Cochrane, and the several ministers in town had numbers on the program, Rev. Mr. Lord making the introductory remarks which were very fitting. The other numbers, consisting of singing and recitations, were all well rendered and pleasingly received.



## Rubber Boots!

We carry in stock such brands as Goodyear, Gold Seal, Ball Band, Hood and Old Colony.

Also a complete line of Light Rubbers of all styles, in Goodyear, Gold Seal and Hood.

### Bargain Baskets of Shoes!

These are not a lot that we bought special, to sell at bargains, but broken lots and sizes, and discontinued lines.

No. 1 Basket—Choice for 98c; shoes that formerly sold at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00

No. 2 Basket—Choice for \$1.49; shoes that formerly sold at \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00.

**E. V. GOODWIN, The Shoe Dealer.**

C. F. Downes is confined to his home by illness.

Ed. V. Goodwin was a visitor in Manchester Friday last.

Mrs. Lewis D. Hatch is spending a season with relatives in Marlow.

Mortimer Call went Saturday to Sunapee, to visit with his sister, Mrs. Samuel Worthley.

Mrs. E. D. Putnam and little son have been guests two weeks of relatives in Peterboro.

Mrs. Nathan C. Jameson and daughter, Miss Isabelle, were in Boston the past few days.

The "Greatest Show on Earth" at Town hall last Thursday evening did not draw a very large house.

All the schools in town begin the spring term next Monday, April 3. Same teachers as last winter.

Arthur Ingram and wife of Greenfield are stopping in this village with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ingram.

We have just received our new Spring Line of Ladies'

## Queen Petticoats

Ten different styles and all beauties. Prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.25

## Davis-Patterson Co., Antrim, N. H.

Mark M. Hadley, Esq., of Hillsboro, was in town Tuesday.

The W. C. T. U. meet with Mrs. C. B. Cochrane next Tuesday afternoon, at 8 o'clock.

The obituary notice of the late Mr. and Mrs. Amos Dodge appears on another page.

**Mrs. Annie M. Hadley.**

The death of Mrs. Annie M. Hadley occurred at the home of Charles P. Nay on Friday night last, having suffered a shock a few days previous. Mrs. Hadley was visiting her sister, Mrs. Nay, when she was taken ill. Deceased was born in Milford 71 years ago, and had been a resident of Peterboro the greater part of her life, to which place the remains were taken Saturday. She leaves one son, Arthur Hadley of Taunton, Mass.; two brothers, Theodore W. Crosby of Springfield, Mass., and William Crosby of Taunton, and two sisters, Mrs. Lizzie Nay of Antrim and Mrs. Emma Russell of Holyoke, Mass. Funeral services were held from her late home Sunday, Rev. DeForest Safford of the Baptist church officiating.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—I have a few settings of White Langshan eggs for sale. Apply to  
ROBERT ABBOTT, Clinton Village.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING**—Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, also a few settings of Buff Wyandottes, all thoroughbreds.

WALLACE COOLEY, Antrim.

### DEACON'S STORE, ANTRIM. Extra Inducements Offered This Week on Various Lines!

If you are positively certain that you can buy goods of us as cheaply as elsewhere—why not spend your money at home?

**Laundry Work**—If you'll give us a months trial, we'll guarantee to save you at least 25% wear and breaking of your collars and cuffs. Positively the Finest Laundry in the State.  
HARRY DEACON is Agent.

**FURS**—At Deacon's—Only 6 left. Will you take care of them through the summer if you can save just half price? \$4.89 Furs at \$2.50; \$5.89 at \$3.50; \$8.89 at \$5.50.

**BLANKETS**—At cost price at Deacon's.

**FANCY BELTS**—At Deacon's. 25c Belts for 15c; 50c for 35c.

**NEW MUSLIN CURTAINS**—At Deacon's.

**NEW BLACK PETTICOATS**—At Deacon's. From 69c to \$2.89. Best values you ever saw.

**SHIRT WAIST SUITINGS**—At Deacon's. Exclusive Styles. No two alike.

**Easter Neck Wear**

Beautiful 50c Stocks for 39c—At Deacon's.

**Do You Realize**

How many ways those Sample Laces can be used? You positively get them for less than 25 cents on the dollar.

**Handsome New Gingham**

At Deacon's—This is the greatest season ever known for Gingham Shirt Waist Suits.

Call at Deacon's Store and let us show you our styles.

## I HAVE DECIDED TO STAY IN HILLSBORO!

I wish to say to my many friends and patrons, that for various reasons, which I do not care to discuss in this announcement, I have given up the plan to move my business away from Hillsboro.

For the benefit of the numerous customers who have contemplated purchases at the **COST PRICES** I have been making the past few weeks, I **WILL CONTINUE THESE SPECIAL PRICES UNTIL APRIL 1st**. It will be my constant aim in the future, as in the past, to make this the leading Jewelry Store in this part of the state, both in quality of goods and service rendered. I trust I shall continue to merit your confidence and patronage.

**DELMONT E. GORDON,**  
Jeweler and Optician,  
The White Front, Hillsboro Bridge, N. H.

Carpenter has a new adv.

Miss Vera McClure has been enjoying a part of her vacation with her sister, Mrs. Charles Friend, in Concord.

There will be no meeting at the Presbyterian church next Sunday, morning or evening. Dr. Cochrane takes a vacation of one Sabbath.

Arthur H. Ingram, who has been confined to the house with a severe cold for nearly two weeks, is getting out doors around, and feeling somewhat improved.

### Feminine Folly

Is fully displayed when a wife objects to her husband getting his life insured, particularly when he proposes to take a policy in a safe Company like The **MUTUAL BENEFIT** of Newark. But on the other hand, men who have sense enough to select **MUTUAL BENEFIT** insurance have usually displayed sense in selecting a wife.

W. E. GIBNEY, Agt., Antrim, N. H.

Sugar Party Friday Evening.

Mrs. I. Nason was in Boston the first of the week.

Kirk D. Pierce, Esq., of Hillsboro, was in town Tuesday.

Miss Lena Woodward is visiting relatives in Pepperell, Mass.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. George Whitney were pleased to see them in town last week, if only for a few days.

**Lost**—A street blanket for team horse, with rings and holes for hames, leather bound. Finder leave at Upton's harness shop and get reward, or with J. F. Tenney.

At the Methodist church on Sunday morning next, the pastor will preach a sermon appropriate to the day. In the evening will be the sacrament of the Lord's Supper and the admission to church membership by letter and on probation, and also into full membership from probation.

## Antrim Cash Market.



We carry a very good stock of Beef, Pork and Lamb, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs, Mustard, Ketchup, and nice Pickles.

We have a few cases of fine Naval Oranges Very Cheap!

**Elliott & Sons,**  
Proprietors.

# TRIP

A. A. Jackson, from Newburyport, Mass., has been in town for a week, in the interests of the U. O. A. M., and hopes to inaugurate a lodge here.

Miss Lottie Balch goes to Wilton Thursday to attend the Sunday School Convention, as delegate from the Methodist Sunday School in Antrim.

## DEATH OF ANOTHER AGED RESIDENT.

Mrs. Dorcas Burt Flagg died at the home of Mrs. Wm. H. Darrab Sunday night. She was 90 years, 2 months and 26 days old. She was born Dec. 30, 1814, and married John W. Flagg on April 23, 1858, and since his death, several years ago, has resided with Mrs. Darrab.

## NOTICES POSTED.

The Monadnock Mills have had posted the following notice at each of its entrances:

"Positively no admittance except to employes. This means you, and you will please keep out to avoid being put out. Apply at office on main highway.

(Signed)  
"MONADNOCK PAPER MILLS."

## CARD OF THANKS.

I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to all who in any way assisted during the sickness and death of Miss Emily Whittemore. May God bless you all for your kindness.

ABBIE M. SYMONDS.

Bee's Honey and Tar is different from all other remedies offered for the relief of cough, lung and bronchial troubles. It contains Antiseptic properties that destroy the germs, and solvent properties that cut the phlegm, allowing it to be brown off, moves the bowels gently. Cures Croup, Whooping Cough and Colds in one night.

Sold by: W. F. Dickey, Antrim; Pollard & Freeman, Hancock; W. H. Whitney, Henniker.

## TOWN OF ANTRIM. SCHOOL DISTRICT.

SCHOOL BOARD:  
C. F. BUTTERFIELD, Chairman,  
H. A. HURLIN,  
J. E. PERRINS.

Meets regularly in Town Clerk's Room, in Town hall building, the first Friday evening in each month, from 7 to 9 o'clock, to transact School District business, and to hear all parties concerning School matters.

# Mutual Life Insurance Co., N. Y.

Manage the future, or the future will manage you.  
Young men grow old, and old men grow poor.  
An Endowment or Annuity, established now in four days of strength, will ease you down the corduroy road of old age.

E. W. BAKER, Agent, Antrim, N. H.  
TOWN HALL BLOCK

# HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

A splendid tonic for the hair, makes the hair grow long and heavy. Always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich color of youth. Stops falling hair, also. Sold for fifty years.

## For a Good SPRING TONIC

Take Dickey's BEEF, IRON & WINE.

## ANTRIM PHARMACY.

### Sickening Shivering Fits

of Ague and Malaria, can be relieved and cured with Electric Bitters. This is a pure, tonic medicine; of especial benefit in malaria, for it exerts a true curative influence on the disease, driving it entirely out of the system. It is much to be preferred to Quinine, having none of this drug's bad after-effects. E. S. Munday, of Henrietta, Tex., writes: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. He took Electric Bitters, which saved his life. At Dickey's Drug Store; price 50c, guaranteed.

Pinesalve acts like a poultice.  
Sold by: W. F. Dickey, Antrim; Pollard & Freeman, Hancock; W. H. Whitney, Henniker.

## Sound as a Nut

Great Scrofula Sore Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla and Good Health Completely Restored.

"A bunch appeared on one of my arms, due to enlargement of the bone. It increased in size. I paid out a great deal trying to get it removed but every means failed. At last it broke and became a running sore, and I was told it was scrofula. Medicines did me no good. The sore discharged and was exceedingly disagreeable and I became discouraged. Then I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and after taking one bottle the sore began to look more healthy. I kept on and when I had taken three bottles it was all healed except a very small place. A few more bottles healed that also and left me as sound as a nut and the scrofula has not troubled me since." Capt. WM. S. BARKER, Box 8, Wilson's, N. H.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.  
Hood's Pills are sure, mild, effective. All druggists.

## We Beg

to announce that our facilities for the execution of first-class Job Printing are complete.  
REPORTER OFFICE.

**YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla** if your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like **HOOD'S**.

**Kodol Dyspepsia Cure**  
"Digests what you eat."

The London Outlook publishes a paper on the subject of the "Don Quixote" drama, a student of Spanish literature, says Major Hume:

It is probable that Cervantes stumbled accidentally upon his great discovery of a national allegory for "Don Quixote" was at first intended to be but a short story satirizing the literary taste of the already discredited tales of chivalry. But whether he knew it or not, Cervantes did much more than write a literary satire. He put into deathless prose the truth that was hidden in the "Don Quixote" story—a whole people had been led astray by their leaders and their chivalry and now were all they had to show for a century of heroic sacrifice. Like the true Spaniard that he was, the author laughed with bitter spite at the craze that had made Spain appear great while its strength was ebbing from it. Quixote was self-sacrificing, generous, "magnanimous" through all his aberrations, and so had Spaniards been they had sought sacred personal distinction by useless sacrifices for an abstract ideal, just as Quixote had performed all his derring-do for an idealized Dulcinea, and they had put as much trust as he in the magic aid which had failed them. Prosaic reality was too strong both for the Spanish nation and for Quixote; starvation, depopulation and national defeat and ruin in the one case were as insistent against inflated pretensions as were windmills, cudgels and brute strength in the other. The contrast between the mistaken high aims and the coarse reality was as evident in the case of the deceived nation as in that of the distraught individual.

"Don Quixote" appeared at the beginning of Spanish decadence, when a series of defeats on sea and land had caused widespread distress and humiliation. The national ideals had failed, and the people's disillusionment and mocking scorn were reflected in Cervantes' masterly creations. On the one hand inflated pretensions and on the other the bitter, bitter reality.

The Small Stick and the Naked Fist. A great noise is made nowadays over the "big stick" and the "mallet fist." These terrible things have not landed on anybody's head with annihilating results as yet and probably never will. The mere idea of them serves a purpose. They can be and will be brought down with a vengeance if nothing less drastic is effective to keep nations and individuals in order.

Meanwhile it is useless for any of the common run of men to charge their failures to the want of a magic club or an iron hand. There is a mountain of ordinary work to be done where mammoth implements would be as much out of place as a sledge hammer driving tacks in a picture frame. The frame and all would be smashed.

Average work calls for concentrated energy and persistent application. "Constant dripping wears away the stone," for no good purpose apparently except as an exhibition of the power of trifles. The drops fall continuously in the same spot. One by one they are nothing. Should they fall in incomprehensible numbers all over the stone's surface for millions of years they would barely leave a mark. It is striking always in the same spot that does the business. It gives to the atom the power of a Titan. And this is the lesson for would be doers of great deeds whose tools are merely the small stick or the naked fist. No marvelous power can be evoked at a single blow, only just the power needed for the occasion. A small steel rod will bore a hole through an obstacle where a huge battering ram would smash itself to pieces. Both the drill and the ram are mighty in force, but they can't swap jobs without coming to grief.

Scientists and public spirited men generally have been laying down the law of cause and effect to the people of this country lately about the wanton destruction of forests. But it seems that the American people are not the only offenders in this age. In the middle of the last century India was practically denuded of her heavy forests by the march of a strenuous railroad development. Now a system of foreign regulations are in force, and 9 per cent of the area of the country is set aside as a permanent government reserve, while 11 per cent additional is protected forests. Many of the native states have their own forestry departments.

Wireless telegrams from Great Britain to vessels at sea cost 13 cents a word, the minimum being \$1.60 approximate for each message. The rate for ten words and upward is less than for cablegrams.

Correspondents from the east are still pounding poor Stocessel. Had he succeeded the faults now charged against him would be galvanized into virtues.

Three years ago anarchists and the assassination of rulers were the most abominable things that could curse a nation in the eyes of the people of this country. They hadn't a defender. Because it is some other body's ox that is gored in 1905 there is a condoning of anarchists and their deeds and a smirking approval of the means employed by anarchists to punish hated rulers and governments. If the spirit is kept alive in the world it will strike this country as often as any other. The better the government the more the anarchists hate it.

Designs Upon Him.  
Glady's—He tells me you have designs upon him. Ethel—Did the wretch say that? Glady's—Yes. He said your image was engraved upon his heart.—Judge.

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Designs Upon Him.  
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## Of Headache, Dizziness, and Twisting

Dr. Miles' Nervine Did Relieve and Cure.

The doctor tried but could not relieve me. I was commonly met with in the letter we receive from general patients. The reason is plain. The doctor tries to cure the symptoms and neglects the disease. In all cases of chronic headache, nervousness, weakness, general debility, dizziness, loss of appetite, inability to sleep, lack of energy, loss of flesh, lack of interest, morbid tendencies, hysteria, the disease is a nervous disorder and some means must be taken to strengthen and restore the nervous system. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is performing wonders every day and will cure you as it has thousands of others. Read how quickly it acted in the following case:

"A few years ago I was greatly troubled with nervousness and indigestion. While at work a dizzy spell would come over me and I would be forced to stop and rest. I suffered terribly from headaches and my nervousness was so marked as to cause almost constant twitching of the muscles. My doctor tried but could not relieve me. I finally began the use of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and continued until I have used four bottles, although I have not had a dizzy spell since taking the first dose. I am very thankful for what your medicine has done for me and shall take pleasure in recommending it whenever I can."—FRANK P. BENTLEY, Middlebury, Vt.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

## MONADNOCK Seeds, Plants & Shrubs.

Reliable Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Ornamental Plants, Shrubs and Trees for the lawn. Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, Grapes, Apples, Peaches, Pines and Greenhouse Plants, and in fact, nearly everything in the way of Shrubs, Plants and Seeds for the garden.

Send for a Catalogue. Free for a postal. We are always glad to answer enquiries. Send us a list of what you need for Spring planting and we will gladly quote prices. Choice Cut Flowers and Floral Designs are also a Specialty.

L. P. BUTLER & CO., KEENE, N. H. Monadnock Greenhouses.

## THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm



Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages. Allays inflammation. Heals and protects the membrane. Restores the sense of taste and smell. Large size, 50 cents at druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

## COLD IN HEAD

A new theory that is proving successful in the cure of Coughs, Lung and Bronchial affections is offered in Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar. This remedy cuts the mucus, heals the membranous lining of the throat, lungs and bronchial tubes; wards off Pneumonia and strengthens the system generally. Croup and Whooping Cough disappear before its use as snow before the sunshine of Spring. It's pleasant.

Sold by: W. F. Dickey, Antrim, Pollard & Freeman, Hancock; W. H. Whitney, Henniker.

"Silver, Plate that Wears."  
The trade mark  
**"1847 Rogers Bros."**  
on Spoons, Forks, etc., is a guarantee of quality the world over. The prefix—1847—insures the genuine Rogers quality. For sale by leading dealers everywhere. Send for catalogue No. 5 to International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn.

GOOD NEWS comes from those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, dyspepsia and rheumatism. Reports agree that HOOD'S CURE is



While no woman is entirely free from periodical suffering, it does not seem to be the plan of nature that women should suffer so severely. Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality. If it is painful or irregular something is wrong which should be set right or it will lead to a serious derangement of the whole female organism.

More than fifty thousand women have testified in grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound overcomes painful and irregular menstruation.

It provides a safe and sure way of escape from distressing and dangerous weaknesses and diseases.

The two following letters tell so convincingly what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will do for women, they cannot fail to bring hope to thousands of sufferers.

Miss Nellie Holmes of 540 N. Davidson Street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham—  
Your medicine is indeed an ideal medicine for women. I suffered misery for years with painful periods, headaches, and bearing-down pains. I consulted two different physicians but failed to get any relief. A friend from the East advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, and no longer suffer as I did before. My periods are natural; every ache and pain is gone, and my general health is much improved. I advise all women who suffer to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Tillie Hart, of Larimore, N. D., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham—  
I might have been spared many months of suffering and pain had I only known of the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best Understands a Woman's Ills.

Vegetable Compound sooner, for I have tried so many remedies without help.

"I dreaded the approach of my menstrual period every month, as it meant so much pain and suffering for me, but after I had used the Compound two months I became regular and natural and am now perfectly well and free from pain at my monthly periods. I am very grateful for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound rests upon the well-earned gratitude of American women.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating, (or flatulency), general debility, indigestion and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your sickness you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her advice is free. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address Lynn, Mass.

...the little lad, I remember, was brought before the police; although he was utterly innocent. "He seemed so plucky as he sat there," said Mr. Thackeray. "The police said his head must be cut off, but he did not say a word. He looked like a small soldier. Ah, my lunettes got quite misty with my tears when I looked at him." And Mr. Thackeray pointed to his spectacles. I did not in the least see the incongruity of the police cutting off Peter's head or of Mr. Thackeray being there to see the little fellow. I was not laughing now. The tears were in my eyes when a hand was put on my shoulder. It was Reine, who had come to fetch me. Other guests were arriving, and all were waiting to be introduced to the illustrious novelist. The sudden termination of the story just at its most agonizing crisis was too much for my thrilled nerves. I lifted up my voice and wept aloud, and I was carried out in Reine's arms and put to bed. As I lay weeping on my pillow, thinking of poor little Peter's fate, of his innocence, of his bravery, a shadow bent over me. It was Mr. Thackeray, who had come in to comfort the weeping child, and he told me that Peter was saved and that he had been adopted by a rich lady and that he rode in a coach to school. I was comforted. I sat up in bed and kissed Mr. Thackeray. When he stole out of the room I fell asleep, to dream of the little red-haired boy whose adventures I had heard.—Alice Cockran in "Outlook."

...the passing of the home is the saddest phenomenon of modern city life. The tenement house, which we seek to disguise under the name of "flat," is a most wretched substitute for the humblest of homes. That our people endure them is an indication of degeneracy, as it will unquestionably be the cause of a more rapid descent. It is morally certain that the vigor of the race can be maintained only by personal contact with the mother earth from which we sprang, which nourishes us to her bosom when we die. Why this is, perhaps no one knows, but it is within the knowledge of all that the vigor of the city is constantly recruited from country life. To deprive children of daily contact with the soil is a sin.

The evil of the tenement house was not realized until it passed from the slums, because few of us know how the other half lives. It is perhaps not so desperate a misfortune to those who live by manual labor, for they get their contact with earth in other ways, and their children, less vexed by the conventions of society, find access to the soil by some means and pass, while still young, to the occupations of their parents. The most terrible effect of the tenement house is in the families of the "salaried" class as distinguished from the "wage earners" and who fit from flat to flat, seldom remaining long enough anywhere for home associations to be formed. There can perhaps be no home associations worthy of the name which are not connected with a piece of open ground in the sole possession of the family. It would seem that in our larger cities this privilege can no longer be enjoyed except by the rich.—San Francisco Chronicle.

**STRENUOUS BALZAC.**

He Lived in a Frenzy of Toil and Died Pleading For More Time.

"To be celebrated and to be loved"—these were Balzac's two supreme and passionate desires," writes Tighe Hopkins, the English author. "He gave the preference to fame and killed himself with work if ever author did. His books—each one of which, when he had settled down to the 'Comedie Humaine,' he proclaimed a masterpiece—were a veritable obsession. We know now with what ceaseless and almost insane toil he brought them forth and can see him wrapped in the monk's robe of white flannel, the big throat laid bare, veins swollen, the great black eyes aflame, agonizing over plot and scene, supplicating and cursing the phrase that would not come, sustaining this through the days and nights of three dreadful weeks at a stretch in the sealed and curtained chamber where the candles were never extinguished. Then, livid, unwashed and half clothed, he would drag himself to the printers'. Thus only in a nation of stylists could the man that never achieved a style make himself the first novelist of his day and a classic.

"Wearing and wasting as this travail was, Balzac's splendid strength of body, the sure and ready return of his inspired and seer-like periods, his quenchless belief in himself and intrepid faith in the future enabled him to continue it, with a minimum of repose, for thirty-one successive years. And what a bulk of work! From 1821 to 1824 he wrote thirty volumes, and in 1824 he was but twenty-five years of age and had not even begun to think of the 'Comedie Humaine.'

"Between 1830 and 1842 seventy-nine novels of the 'Comedie' saw the light, and with all this the great work was never completed. On his deathbed he pleaded with his doctor for six months; six weeks, six days in which to consummate his task and sank into coma while pleading for six hours."

**JAPANESE NEW YEAR'S.**

A Day of Religious Fasts and Specially Prepared Meals.

To a devout Japanese breakfast on New Year's day is a religious rite rather than a vulgar satisfaction of the appetite, says the London Chronicle. No ordinary dishes are consumed at this meal. The tea must be made with water drawn from the well along the first ray of sun strikes it, a beverage of medicinal qualities specified in the law books.

staple dish, while at the finish a measure of special sake from a red lacquer cup must be drained by whosoever desires happiness during the coming year. In the room is placed an "elegant stand," or red lacquer tray, covered with evergreen leaves and bearing a rich dumping, a lobster, oranges, persimmons, chestnuts, dried sardines and herring-roe. All these dishes have a special significance. The names of some are homonymous with words of happy omen; the others have an allegorical meaning. The lobster's curved back and long claws typify life prolonged till the frame is bent and the beard is long; the sardines, which always swim in pairs, express conjugal bliss; the herring is symbolical of a fruitful progeny.

These dishes are not intended for consumption, although in most cases the appetite is fairly keen. The orthodox Japanese not only sees the old year out; he rises at 4 to welcome the newcomer and performs many ceremonies before he breaks his fast.

**No Way to Get Even.**

A New York journalist once went down to Atlanta to interview Joel Chandler Harris, says the Outlook. When he told the creator of Uncle Remus that he was going to "write him up" the kindly southerner was immediately reminded of the experience of his old friend, Simon Sugg.

"Simon Sugg," he said, "was an odd old fellow who used to live down state. I knew him well when I was a boy. One day a friend met him.

"Simon," said he, 'do you remember Jim Hooper, that went to school with us down at Monticello?"

"Jim Hooper?" Of course I remember Jim Hooper. Little slim fellow, wa'n't he?"

"Yass. Well, Jim's gone and novelled you?"

"Novelled me, hes he?" said Simon. "Well, ding his hide!"

**Music as a Profession.**

Unless a man is rich he ought to be regarded as a criminal if he permits his sons or daughters to become musicians. In the musical profession there are a few prizes not of the largest, but for the largest number of interpretative artists the life is one of drudgery—the drudgery of learning, the drudgery of pushing oneself into notice and after all the continual drudgery of playing or singing just the music the public wants. I recommend no one to enter such a profession unless he or she loves music to such a degree that the drudgery is a pleasure.—John F. Runciman in Saturday Review.

**His Reason.**

Write—Brown is very economical, isn't he? Black—Brown? Well, I'll tell you. Brown is the sort of man who, when he wants an awl and hasn't any, instead of buying one will go to work to make one by straightening out a corkerew.

**Not Discouraging.**

"Good evening," said Borem when she came down to him. "I really must apologize for coming so late, but the car—"

"Oh," she interrupted coldly, "I don't mind late comers. It's the late stayers that bother me."—Philadelphia Ledger.

**It Sounded Big.**

"Bragley's a publisher, isn't he?"

"Not at all. What made you think that?"

"He told me he was a disseminator of light literature."

"Ah, he's a bill clerk in the employ of the gas company."—Philadelphia Press.

**Not Discouraging.**

"Good evening," said Borem when she came down to him. "I really must apologize for coming so late, but the car—"

"Oh," she interrupted coldly, "I don't mind late comers. It's the late stayers that bother me."—Philadelphia Ledger.

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**Public Acts and Resolves**

— OF THE —  
**STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

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**Passed January Session, 1905.**

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**STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.**

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OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

Concord, March 10, 1905.

Publishers of weekly newspapers printed and circulated in this state are authorized to publish the public acts and resolves passed January session, 1905. They are requested to publish the same as they appear in The Journal-Transcript of Franklin Falls.

EDWARD N. PEARSON,

Secretary of State.

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## CHAPTER 1.

AN ACT in amendment of Chapter 273 of the Public Statutes relating to Frauds and Embezzlements.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That Section 17 of Chapter 273 of the Public Statutes be amended by adding at the end of said section the following new sentence:

And if any officer, agent, clerk or servant of any incorporated or unincorporated trades union, fraternal or benevolent association, club, society, or other association of persons levying assessments or dues upon its members or supported in whole or in part by their voluntary contributions, shall embezzle, fraudulently convert, or knowingly or voluntarily misapply any money or other effects or property of such association as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of an offense under this section and punished as herein provided, notwithstanding that he may have an interest in said money, effects, or property.

So that said section as amended shall read as follows:

"Sect. 17. If any officer, agent, or servant of a corporation, public or private, or the clerk, servant, or agent of a person, shall embezzle or fraudulently convert to his own use any money, bill, note, or security for money, evidence of debt, or other effects or property whatever of such person or corporation, or in their possession or keeping, or shall knowingly or voluntarily pay or deliver any such money, bill, note, security for money, evidence of debt, or other effects or property to any person or to the order of any person, knowing that such person is not entitled to receive it, and punishment is not otherwise specially provided for the offense, he shall be fined not exceeding two thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both. And if any officer, agent, clerk or servant of any incorporated or unincorporated trades union, fraternal or benevolent association, club, society, or other association of persons levying assessments or dues upon its members or supported in whole or in part by their voluntary contributions, shall embezzle, fraudulently convert, or knowingly or voluntarily misapply any money or other effects or property of such association as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of an offense under this section and punished as herein provided, notwithstanding that he may have an interest in said money, effects, or property."

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 1, 1905.

## CHAPTER 2.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 19, Laws of 1899, entitled An Act to Regulate Sales under Powers of Sale contained in Mortgages of Real Estate.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Amend Chapter 19, Laws of 1899, by inserting after the words "situated" in the thirteenth line of section 3 of said chapter, the words, "and if no newspaper is published in the town in which the registry of deeds for the county is situated, then in any newspaper published in the county where the mortgaged premises or some part thereof is situated," so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

"Sect. 3. Instead of such suit and decree of sale, the mortgagee or person having his estate in the premises, or any person authorized by the power of sale, may, upon breach of the condition, give such notices and do all such acts as are authorized or required by the power; but no sale under and by virtue of a power of sale in a mortgage of real estate shall be valid and effectual to foreclose such mortgage, unless previous to such sale notice thereof has been published once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper, if there is any, published in the city or town where the mortgaged premises or some part thereof

is situated, and if no newspaper is published in such city or town, then in some newspaper published in the town in which the registry of deeds for the county is situated, and if no newspaper is published in the town in which the registry of deeds of the county is situated, then in any newspaper published in the county where the mortgaged premises or some part thereof is situated, the first publication of such notice in either case to be not less than twenty-one days before the day of sale."

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Approved Feb. 1, 1905.

## CHAPTER 3.

AN ACT to provide for the Assessment and Collection of a State Tax for the Year 1905.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. The sum of four hundred twenty-five thousand dollars shall be raised for the use of the state for the year 1905, and the state treasurer is hereby directed seasonably to issue his warrants to the selectmen of the several towns and places and to the assessors of the several cities in this state, according to the apportionment of the public taxes made at the January session of the legislature in 1903; and the selectmen of such towns and places and the assessors of such cities are hereby directed to assess the sums specified in said warrants and cause the same to be paid to said treasurer on or before the first day of December, 1905, and the said treasurer is hereby authorized to issue his extent for all taxes which shall remain unpaid on the date last above mentioned.

Sect. 2. All parts of Section 1 of Chapter 66 of the Laws of 1903, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Assessment and Collection of an Annual State Tax for the Term of Two Years," which are inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sect. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 2, 1905.

## CHAPTER 4.

AN ACT in amendment of Chapter 196, Section 4, Public Statutes of New Hampshire, entitled Relating to Descent, Distribution and Advancement.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That Section 4 Chapter 196 Public Statutes of New Hampshire be amended by adding the words "and her kindred," so that said section shall read:

"Sect. 4. The heirs of a bastard in the ascending and collateral lines; shall be the mother and her heirs; and bastards and their issue shall be heirs of the mother and her kindred."

Approved Feb. 2, 1905.

## CHAPTER 5.

AN ACT to Close Ice Fishing in Lyme or Post Pond in the Town of Lyme.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. If any person shall fish through the ice in Lyme or Post Pond, so called, in the town of Lyme, during the next four years from the passage of this act, he shall be fined twenty dollars for each offense.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Feb. 2, 1905.

## CHAPTER 6.

AN ACT to amend Section 1 of Chapter 64 of the Laws of 1893 relating to the Engrossment of the Bills and Joint Resolutions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Section 1 of Chapter 64 of the Laws of 1893 is hereby amended by inserting after the word "handwriting," in the second sentence thereof, the words "or typewriting as the secretary of state shall determine," so that said section as amended will read as follows:

"Section 1. The secretary of state shall cause to be engrossed all bills and joint resolutions which have passed both branches of the legislature. The same shall be done in plain and legible handwriting or typewriting as the secretary of state shall determine, without erasure or interlineation, upon paper of suitable size, with a margin of not less than an inch and a half on each side; and he shall bind such bills and resolutions as become laws in volumes of convenient size, with titles designating the contents and the legislative year, and in all respects uniform with the manuscript laws now in his office.

After each bill and joint resolution requiring approval has been engrossed, and signed by the speaker of the house and president of the senate, such bills and joint resolutions shall be presented by the secretary of state to the governor for his approval, and in his presence he shall note thereon the hour and day when presented for approval, and shall make a similar entry in the records of his office."

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 8, 1905.

## CHAPTER 7.

AN ACT to Authorize the Superior Court to Change the Name of a Libellant when a Divorce is Decreed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. In proceedings for divorce, when the libellant shall have asked in the libel to have her name changed, the court may, when a divorce is decreed, decree the change of the libellant's name to a name which she bore before her last marriage.

Sect. 2. The clerk of the superior court for each county shall at the end of each term of court holden therein transmit to the register of probate for the county a full and correct list of all changes of names that have been decreed by the superior court under this act; and the register of probate shall return said list of changes of names to the secretary of state who shall cause such list to be published as the lists of names changed by the judges of probate are now published, except that names changed under the provisions of this act shall be designated when published as names changed by the superior court in divorce proceedings.

Sect. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 8, 1905.

## CHAPTER 8.

AN ACT in Amendment of Section 8 of Chapter 182 of the Public Statutes entitled "Judges of Probate and their Jurisdiction."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Section 3 of Chapter 182 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by adding at the end of said section the following words: "or in which the personal representative or kin of such person has a cause of action," so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

"Sect. 3. Probate of the will and granting of administration on the estate of a person deceased shall belong to the judge of probate for the county in which such person was last an inhabitant; but if such person were not an inhabitant of this state, the same shall belong to the judge for any county in which such person had estate, or in which the personal representative or kin of such person has a cause of action."

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 8, 1905.

CHAPTER 9.

AN ACT to Amend the Public Statutes, Section 5 Chapter 87, of the Laws of 1895, Relating to the Fee of Bail Commissioners.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Strike out the words "A fee of one dollar for their services in such cases" so that the amended section shall read as follows:

The Bail Commissioners in such cases shall be entitled to a fee of two dollars when called between the hours of ten o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning; and a fee of one dollar in such cases when called at any time not included within the above space of time.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 8, 1905.

CHAPTER 10.

AN ACT in Amendment of Paragraph XIV Section 10, Chapter 50 of the Public Statutes, relating to the Powers of City Councils.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Section 10, Chapter 50 of the Public Statutes be and the same is hereby amended by inserting after the word "necessary" at the end of paragraph XIV of said section the words "to lay out and establish upon the petition of ten or more legal voters inhabitants of the city, by suitable boundaries such adjacent parts of the city as they may deem convenient for the following purpose: the sprinkling of streets; and like steps shall be taken thereupon as in the establishment of village districts," so that said paragraph, as amended, shall read: XIV. Relative to the grade of streets, and the grade and width of sidewalks; to the laying out and regulating public squares and walks, commons, and other public grounds, public lights and lamps; to trees planted for shade, ornament, convenience, or use, and the fruit of the same; to trespasses committed on public buildings and other public property, and in private yards and gardens; in relation to cemeteries, public burial grounds, the burial of the dead, and the returning and keeping records thereof, and bills of mortality, and the duties of physicians, sextons, and others in relation thereto; relative to public wells, cisterns, pumps, conduits, and reservoirs; the places of military parade and rendezvous, and the marching of military companies with music in the streets of the city; relative to precautions against fire; relative to oaths and bonds of city officers, and penalties upon those elected to such offices refusing to serve; and relative to licensing and regulating butchers, petty grocers or hucksters, peddlers, hawkers, and common victualers; dealers in and keepers of shops for the purchase, sale, or barter of junk, old metals, or second-hand articles, and pawnbrokers; under such limitations and restrictions as to them shall appear necessary: to lay out and establish upon the petition of ten or more legal voters inhabitants of the city, by suitable boundaries such adjacent parts of the city as they may deem convenient for the following purpose: the sprinkling of streets; and like steps shall be taken thereupon as in the establishment of village districts.

Approved Feb. 8, 1905.

CHAPTER 11.

AN ACT relating to Briefs and Costs in the Supreme Court.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Section 14 Chapter 204 of the Public Statutes be and the same is hereby amended by striking out all after the word "relies" in the ninth line of said section to the word "case" in the eleventh line thereof and by inserting the words "but no"

after said word "relies" and by inserting the word "shall" after the word "case" in said eleventh line, so that as amended said section shall read:

"Sect. 14. In a case so reserved upon a statement of facts agreed to by the parties, the plaintiff, and in other cases reserved, and upon a bill of exceptions allowed, the party excepting or moving, shall furnish to the court copies of the case and papers referred to, sufficient for the justices sitting in the case; and each party who desires to be heard shall furnish to each of the justices, to each of the opposing counsel, to the state reporter, and to the state library a brief of the points and authorities upon which he relies, but no case shall be dismissed for want of a brief."

Sec. 2. Section 6 Chapter 257 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by striking out the words "law term of the" in the second line of the section and also by striking out all of the section after the words "state library" in the seventh line thereof and by inserting in the place thereof the following: "within the time limited by the rules of court or any special order made in the case," so that the section when amended will read as follows:

"Sect. 6. The prevailing party in an action transferred to the supreme court shall be entitled to tax and recover of the adverse party, for the brief or nts counsel, a reasonable sum not exceeding fifteen dollars, to be allowed by the court, if a copy of the brief was furnished to each member of the court, each of the counsel of the adverse party, the state reporter, and the state library within the time limited by the rules of court or any special order made in the case."

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 8, 1905.

CHAPTER 12.

AN ACT to Protect the Waters of Alton Bay from Pollution by Sawdust and other Waste.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That no sawdust, shavings, or other waste products of saw mills, planing mills, or other manufactories shall be deposited, dumped, or placed in that part of Lake Winnepesaukee known as Alton Bay, nor shall any sawdust, shavings, or other waste products be allowed to escape into, or be deposited, dumped, or placed in any stream which runs, or empties, into said bay.

Sec. 2. Any person, or any officer of any corporation, violating the provisions of this act shall be fined not exceeding twenty-five dollars for each offense, and each day of a violation of the same shall be deemed a separate offense.

Sec. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect on April 1, 1905.

Approved Feb. 9, 1905.

CHAPTER 13.

AN ACT in Amendment of Section 8, Chapter 177 of the Public Statutes, Allowing Guardians to Lease Ward's Real Estate with the Consent of the Judge of Probate.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Section 8 of Chapter 177 of the Public Statutes, as amended by Chapter 5 of the Session Laws of 1895, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: "The judge may, on the petition of a guardian setting forth a description of the property and after due notice and hearing thereon, if it appears necessary or expedient, authorize such guardian to lease any of the ward's real estate for such term of years, at such rental, and on such conditions as the judge may in his decree direct," so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

"Sect. 8. The judge may authorize the

guardian to sell at auction the real estate of his ward, or any wood or timber growing thereon, whenever it is necessary for the support of the ward or his family, or will be conducive to his or their interests. The judge may, on petition of a guardian, and if after due notice and hearing thereon it appears to be necessary or expedient, authorize such guardian to mortgage any real estate of his ward. The petition shall set forth a description of the estate to be mortgaged, the amount of money necessary to be raised, and the purposes for which such money is required, and the decree of the court upon such petition shall fix the amount for which the mortgage may be given. The judge may, on the petition of a guardian setting forth a description of the property and after due notice and hearing thereon, if it appears necessary or expedient, authorize such guardian to lease any of the ward's real estate for such term of years, at such rental, and on such conditions as the judge may in his decree direct."

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 9, 1905.

CHAPTER 14.

AN ACT in Amendment of Section 1 of Chapter 113 of the Pamphlet Laws of 1901, entitled: "An Act in Amendment and in Addition to Chapter 195 of the Public Statutes entitled The Rights of Husband or Wife Surviving in the Estate of the Deceased Husband or Wife."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Section 1 of Chapter 113 of the Pamphlet Laws of 1901 is hereby amended by striking out the phrase "and if he dies intestate" wherever it occurs in said section. So that Section 10 of Chapter 195 of the Public Statutes as amended shall read as follows:

"Sect. 10. The widow of a person deceased, testate or intestate, by waiving the provisions of his will in her favor, if any, shall be entitled, in addition to her dower and homestead rights, as her distributive share, to the following portion of his personal estate, remaining after the payment of debts and expenses of administration. 1. One-third part thereof, if he leaves issue surviving him. 2. One-half thereof, if he leaves no issue surviving him. Provided, however, that if such remaining portion does not exceed in value the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, then she shall be entitled to the whole thereof; and in case the value thereof exceeds the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, but does not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars, she shall be entitled to the sum of fifteen hundred dollars."

Sec. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 9, 1905.

CHAPTER 15.

AN ACT relating to the Taxation of Portable Mills.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Every portable mill shall be taxed as personal property at its full value in the town where it is on the first day of April, to the owner, if he then resides in such town, otherwise to the owner or person having it in his care or custody on that day; and any person or corporation permitting such property to be deposited on their premises shall be deemed to have the care or custody, and shall have a lien on the same for the payment of said tax; and when any portable mill shall be owned by a person residing out of the town where the same is situated on the first day of April, and is not in the custody of any person residing in such town, the same shall be taxed to the owner thereof; and said town shall have a lien thereon for the payment of the taxes.

Sect. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 9, 1905.

CHAPTER 16.

AN ACT in Amendment of Sections 20 and 21 of Chapter 233 of the Public Statutes relating to Levy of Executions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Section 20 of Chapter 233 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by striking out the words "county or within twenty miles of the property" and inserting in place thereof the words, "state, except as provided in the following section;" so that said section shall read,—

"Sect. 20. Notice of the time and place of sale shall be given to the debtor, or left at his abode if he resides in the state, except as provided in the following section, and a like notice shall be posted at two of the most public places in the town in which the property is situate, thirty days before the sale."

Sect. 2. Section 21 of Chapter 233 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by striking out the words "county or within twenty miles of the property," inserting in place thereof the word "state," and adding at the end of said section the following words,— "If the debtor resides within the state but not in the county or within twenty miles of the property, the notice may be given in hand to the debtor or left at his abode or may be published;" so that said section shall read,—

"Sect. 21. If the debtor does not reside in the state, a like notice shall also be published. If the debtor resides within the state but not in the county or within twenty miles of the property, the notice may be given in hand to the debtor or left at his abode or may be published."

Approved Feb. 9, 1905.

CHAPTER 17.

AN ACT to prevent the Spread of Consumption.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the attending physician or some member of the patient's family or household to report every death from pulmonary consumption, or the removal of a consumptive patient, to the local board of health within one week of said death or removal.

Sect. 2. It shall be the duty of said local board of health, within one week after such notice or such information from any other source, to cause the infected premises to be thoroughly disinfected and cleaned; said work to be carried out by methods endorsed and recommended by the state board of health.

Sect. 3. No apartments which have been occupied by a consumptive shall be re-occupied until thoroughly disinfected and cleaned as provided for in this act.

Sect. 4. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of fifty dollars for each offense.

Sect. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved Feb. 14, 1905.

CHAPTER 18.

AN ACT to enable Towns and Cities to appropriate Money for the Extermination of the Brown-tail Moth and other Insect Pests.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That the several towns and cities of the state are hereby authorized to appropriate and expend money to limit and if possible exterminate the ravages of the brown-tail moth and other insect pests.

This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 15, 1905.

CHAPTER 19.

AN ACT to amend Section 4 of Chapter 96 of the laws of 1901 entitled An Act relating to High Schools, as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 31 of the Laws of 1903.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Section 4 of Chapter 96 of the Session Laws of 1901 as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 31 of the Session Laws of 1903 is hereby amended by striking out the words "one four years' course" after the words "at least" in said Section 4, and inserting in place thereof the words one course of not less than four years so that said section shall read as follows:

Section 4. By the term "high school" or "academy" as used in this act, is understood a school having at least one course of not less than four years, properly equipped and teaching such subjects as are required for admission to college, technical school, and normal school, including reasonable instruction in the Constitution of the United States and in the Constitution of New Hampshire, such high school or academy to be approved by the state superintendent of public instruction as complying with the requirements of this section. And said superintendent is authorized to approve a school maintaining any part of such course for the part so maintained.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 15, 1905.

CHAPTER 20.

AN ACT relating to the discontinuance of High Schools.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. No high school established by a vote of a town shall be discontinued, or the location thereof be changed, except by the superior court, on petition of the school board of the town district in which it is located, after such notice as the court may order, if it shall appear that the educational interests of the town district require such discontinuance or change.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 15, 1905.

CHAPTER 21.

AN ACT to Perfect the Records of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. As soon as practicable after the passage of this act the registrar of vital statistics shall ascertain from what towns and for what years returns of births, marriages, and deaths were not made to the state, or are not to be found among the archives of the department of vital statistics, and shall convey this information to the clerks of such towns, together with suitable blanks upon which to make returns.

Sect. 2. It shall be the duty of the town clerk to transcribe in full upon said blanks all records of births, marriages, and deaths in the possession of the town not already returned, and to transmit the same, properly certified, to the department of vital statistics within such reasonable time as may be allowed by the registrar of vital statistics, and for such service the town clerk shall receive from the town the sum of five cents for each record so transcribed certified and transmitted.

Sect. 3. All records returned to the department of vital statistics shall be so filed and indexed as to be made readily available for reference, and, when required for any legal purpose, the registrar of vital statistics shall furnish a certified copy, under seal of the department, free of expense.

Sect. 4. All acts and parts of acts not consistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 15, 1905.

CHAPTER 22.

AN ACT to Permit Guardians to Resign.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Any guardian may upon his request be allowed to resign his trust, whenever it appears to the judge of probate to be proper to allow him to do so.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 16, 1905.

CHAPTER 23.

AN ACT in amendment of Section 1, Chapter 102, Laws 1901, in relation to the New Hampshire School for Feeble-Minded Children.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Amend section 1, chapter 102, laws 1901, by inserting after the word "institution" in the last line the following: Provision shall also be made for the detention, care and custody of feeble-minded girls, who are inmates of the school, after they reach the age of twenty-one, if in the judgment of the board of trustees their segregation seems to be for the best interests of the community, so that the section as amended shall read:

Section 1. The state shall establish and maintain a school for the care and education of the idiotic and feeble-minded, between three and twenty-one years of age, which shall be known as the New Hampshire School for the Feeble-Minded Children. All children supported by towns or counties in the state, who in the judgment of the selectmen of towns or county commissioners of the county or State Board of Charities are capable of being benefited by school instruction, shall be committed to this institution. Provision shall also be made for the detention, care and custody of feeble-minded girls, who are inmates of the school, after they reach the age of twenty-one, if in the judgment of the board of trustees their segregation seems to be for the best interests of the community.

Sect. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 16, 1905.

CHAPTER 24.

AN ACT disposing of Certain Fines Imposed for Violations of the Provisions of Chapter 267 of the Public Statutes, relating to Cruelty to Animals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. All fines imposed by virtue of the provisions of this chapter shall be for the use of such society, incorporated for the purpose of preventing cruelty to animals, as shall have caused a prosecution to be instituted and paid all costs of such prosecution.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 16, 1905.

CHAPTER 25.

AN ACT to provide for the Taxation of Boats and Launches.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. All boats and launches of every description, whatever the motive power may be, the aggregate value of which exceeds one hundred dollars, shall be taxed to the owner thereof in the town where the

owner resides, if in the state, otherwise where the property is located on the first day of April.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 16, 1905.

CHAPTER 26.

AN ACT in amendment of Sections 3 and 4 of Chapter 162 of the Public Statutes relating to the Board of Bank Commissioners.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Section 3 of said Chapter 162 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word "removed" in the seventh line of said section the following: The chairman of the board shall be appointed and commissioned as such, and the governor, with advice of the council, shall designate one member of the present board who shall be chairman of the board until the expiration of his term; so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

Sect. 3. The members of the board shall be appointed by the governor, with advice of the council; and any member may be removed by the same authority, whenever the public good requires it. One member shall be appointed each year to succeed a member whose term of office expires on the first day of December of that year, and shall hold office for three years from that date, unless sooner removed. The chairman of the board shall be appointed and commissioned as such, and the governor, with advice of the council, shall designate one member of the present board who shall be chairman of the board until the expiration of his term. Whenever a vacancy occurs, an appointment shall be made for the unexpired part of the term. The terms of the present members are extended to the first day of December next following the expirations thereof, as heretofore limited.

Sect. 2. Section 4 of said Chapter 162 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word "law" in the fifth line of said section the following: The board may employ additional expert assistance whenever they deem it necessary, and the expenses incurred by the employment of such additional assistance shall be paid from the treasury of the state; so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

Sect. 4. The annual salary of the members of the board shall be two thousand five hundred dollars each, payable quarterly from the treasury of the state. They shall be allowed in addition their actual traveling expenses incurred while making the examinations required by law. The board may employ additional expert assistance whenever they deem it necessary, and the expenses incurred by the employment of such additional assistance shall be paid from the treasury of the state. Their bills for such expenses shall be audited by the governor and council.

Sect. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 21, 1905.

CHAPTER 27.

AN ACT relative to the Salary of the Register of Probate of Sullivan County.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That the salary of the register of probate of the county of Sullivan shall hereafter be six hundred dollars.

Sect. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 22, 1905.

CHAPTER 28.

AN ACT in relation to Police Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. No police commissioner appointed by the governor and council shall thereby be disqualified from holding any other state, or county office.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved Feb. 22, 1905.

CHAPTER 29.

AN ACT in addition to Chapter 169 of the Public Statutes relating to Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. The insurance commissioner may license suitable persons as insurance brokers to place fire insurance risks with the agents of licensed foreign insurance companies on the payment of a fee of ten dollars, said license to expire on the first day of April next after its issue. Any agent of such foreign insurance companies whose license fees as such agent amount to ten dollars may transact the business of broker without additional payment; any such agent whose license fees so paid are less than ten dollars may be so licensed on the payment of such sum as with the fees already paid will amount to ten dollars.

Sect. 2. Companies issuing policies through their agents on applications from brokers shall be charged with the broker's knowledge of facts to the same extent as if he were their agent.

Sect. 3. No license fee shall be required for salaried office clerks or book-keepers of agents of foreign insurance companies.

Approved Feb. 22, 1905.

CHAPTER 30.

AN ACT in amendment of Sections 1 and 4 of Chapter 166 of the Public Statutes relating to Building and Loan Associations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1 of said Chapter 166 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word "and" in the second line of said section the following: upon approval of the bank commissioners may, so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

Section 1. Twenty-five or more persons of lawful age may associate together by articles of agreement, and, upon approval of the bank commissioners, may form a corporation for the purpose of accumulating the savings of its members, and of loaning the funds so accumulated to them to enable them to purchase homesteads and improve their condition.

Sect. 2. Section 4 of said Chapter 166 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by prefixing to the first line of said section the words after first being approved by the bank commissioners, so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

Sect. 4. After first being approved by the bank commissioners the articles of agreement shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the town in which the business of the corporation is to be carried on, and in that of the secretary of state. When so recorded, the signers thereof and their associates and successors shall become and be a corporation having all the rights and powers, and being subject to all the duties, liabilities, and restrictions of similar corporations, except so far as the same are limited or enlarged by this chapter.

Sect. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 23, 1905.

CHAPTER 31.

AN ACT to amend Section 1. of Chapter 26, of the Laws of 1901, relating to Little

Diamond Pond and Other Ponds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That Section 1, of Chapter 26 of the Laws of 1901 be amended by inserting the words "and Big Diamond pond after the words "Little Diamond pond," and by inserting after word "Stewartstown" the words "and Nathan pond in Dixville so that said section when amended shall read as follows:

Section 1. It shall not be lawful for any person to take from the waters of Little Diamond pond and Big Diamond pond in Stewartstown, and Nathan pond in Dixville and Greenough ponds in Wentworth's Location, and Dublin pond in the town of Dublin, any square-tail trout before the twentieth day of May in any year, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each fish so taken, or had in possession.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 23, 1905.

CHAPTER 32.

AN ACT in amendment of Section 18 of Chapter 165 of the Public Statutes, relating to Savings Banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Section 18 of said Chapter 165 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by adding to said section the following: and the treasurer of every such company or corporation shall give a bond to the savings department of said company or corporation in like manner as is required of treasurers of savings banks; so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

Sect. 18. Trust companies, loan and trust companies, loan and banking companies, and other similar corporations, receiving savings deposits or transacting the business of a savings bank, shall conduct the business as a separate department, and that department shall be amenable to the laws governing savings banks; and the treasurer of every such company or corporation shall give a bond to the savings department of said company or corporation in like manner as is required of treasurers of savings banks.

Sect. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 23, 1905.

CHAPTER 33.

AN ACT for the Better Protection of Owners of Stallions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Colts foaled in this state shall be subject to a lien to secure the payment of the service fee for the stallion, which shall continue in force until the colt is eight (8) months old, and may be enforced by an attachment of such colt at any time after it is four months old; said lien shall take precedence of any other claim.

Sect. 2. Such lien shall not be enforced unless the owner or manager of such stallion shall have complied with the requirements of Chapter 12, of the Public Statutes.

Approved Feb. 23, 1905.

CHAPTER 34.

AN ACT for the Protection of Loons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. No person shall hunt, take, kill or destroy a loon inhabiting any of the fresh waters of this state.

Sect. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be prosecuted by a fine not exceeding ten dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Sect. 3. If any person shall designedly take from the nest and destroy the eggs or

young of loons, he shall be subject to the same penalty as are prescribed in Section 6, of Chapter 132 of the Public Statutes.

Sect. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 23, 1906.

CHAPTER 85.

AN ACT to provide for State Aid and for the Expenditures of other Public Moneys in the Permanent Improvement of Main Highways Throughout the State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. The object of this act is to secure a more uniform system for the improvement of main highways throughout the state, by the co-operation of the municipalities and the state in providing means therefor, and for the more efficient and economical expenditure of the moneys appropriated for highway construction and repair, the primary object being to secure an improvement of the highways within the limits of every town in the state.

Sect. 2. The general supervision, control, and direction of the business to which this act relates, so far as the state is concerned, shall be and hereby are committed to the governor and council, who are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint, employ and fix the compensation of a state engineer, agents, and servants, provide and furnish such office in the city of Concord and such equipment as they may consider necessary, and make such regulations as may be necessary to carry into effect the objects and provisions of this act; and the general supervision, control, and direction of said business, so far as the different municipalities are concerned, shall be and hereby are committed to the selectmen of organized towns, and the mayor and city councils or such other board as has jurisdiction over the highway expenditures of cities; and the commissioners of the counties, within which unincorporated towns or places are located, shall have and are hereby given the control and supervision of the business to which this act relates, so far as it concerns such unincorporated towns or places. The governor and council shall make a biennial report to the General Court of their doings under this act, embodying in such report a statement of their expenditures, and such other information and recommendations as they may consider expedient.

Sect. 3. Each town shall, of the amount of money annually raised and appropriated for the repair of its highways, set apart the following amounts, to be used for the permanent improvement of its main highways, such improvement to be made under the advice of the state engineer.

Towns having a valuation of less than \$2,000,000, \$1 on each \$1,000 of their valuation;

Towns of \$2,000,000 and less than \$3,000,000 valuation, \$0.75 on each \$1,000;

Towns of \$3,000,000 and less than \$5,000,000, \$0.50 on each \$1,000;

Towns of \$5,000,000 and less than \$15,000,000, \$0.33 1/3 on each \$1,000;

And towns of \$15,000,000 and upwards, \$0.25 on each \$1,000.

And the commissioners of each county within which are located unincorporated towns or places shall set apart of the money raised and appropriated for the repair of highways in such unincorporated towns or places, \$1 on each \$1,000 of the valuation of each unincorporated town or place in which there are highways.

Sect. 4. If any city or town, or the county commissioners for any unincorporated town or place desire state aid, as contemplated by this act, for the permanent improvement of the highways within such towns or unincorporated town or place, in addition to the improvements provided for by the amount set apart, as required by Section 3 of this act, such city or town, and the commissioners of the county for such un-

incorporated town or place, shall raise, appropriate, and set apart an additional sum equal to fifty per cent. of the amount required to be set apart for permanent improvements under Section 3 of this act, and all money set apart by any city or town under this section, meaning the additional sum equal to fifty per cent. of the amount required to be set apart under Section 3 of this act, shall be raised, appropriated, and set apart in addition to the amount now required by law to be raised for the maintenance of highways. Application for such state aid, in any year, and notice of the raising, appropriation, and setting apart of such additional sum by any city or town, or by the commissioners of any county entitled to state aid, shall, on or before May 1st of such year, be made and given to the governor and council in the manner provided by the regulations authorized by Section 2 of this act; otherwise they shall not be entitled to such aid for such year.

Sect. 5. The governor and council shall apportion from the amount appropriated under the provisions of this act, to each city, town, and unincorporated town or place which has applied for state aid and has raised, appropriated, and set apart the additional amount provided for in Section 4, entitling it to state aid, for the permanent improvement of its highways, for each dollar so set apart by such city or town, or for such unincorporated town or place under Sections 3 and 4, the following amounts:

Towns and unincorporated towns and places having a valuation of less than \$100,000, \$3 for each \$1 set apart under Sections 3 and 4;

Towns and unincorporated towns and places having a valuation of \$100,000 and less than \$250,000, \$1.25;

Towns and unincorporated towns and places having a valuation of \$250,000 and less than \$500,000, \$0.80;

Towns having a valuation of \$500,000 and less than \$1,000,000, \$0.40;

Cities and towns having a valuation of \$1,000,000 and less than \$3,000,000, \$0.25;

And cities and towns having a valuation of \$3,000,000 and upwards, \$0.20.

Sect. 6. The amount of money set apart by such city or town as applies for state aid, as provided for in Sections 3 and 4, with the amount apportioned by the governor and council, as provided for in Section 5, shall constitute a joint fund for the permanent improvement of such highway or highways within such city or town as the governor and council, and mayor and city councils or such other board as has jurisdiction over highway expenditures of a city, or selectmen of a town, may designate for the permanent improvement of such highways; provided, however, that no part of said joint fund shall be expended on any highway within the compact portion of any city or village, such compact portion to be determined by the governor and council, except in towns of less than 2,500 population; and the money set apart under said Sections 3 and 4 for the improvement of highways within unincorporated towns and places, with the amount apportioned by the governor and council as provided for in Section 5, shall be expended upon such highways within each of such unincorporated towns and places as may be designated by the governor and council and the commissioners of the county in which such unincorporated town or place is located. Such cities and towns as do not apply for state aid under Section 4 of this act may expend the money set apart under Section 3 for permanent improvements upon such highways as the selectmen may designate. Upon the application of any town, the governor and council may furnish to such town free of charge the services of any engineer in the employ of the state under this act for the purpose of consultation and advice concerning the construction, improvement, and repair of the highways in such town. And such unincorporated towns or places as do not, through the county commissioners, apply for state aid, under Section 4 of this act, may expend the money set apart un-

der Section 3 upon permanent improvements upon such highways as the commissioners may designate; and upon the application of any unincorporated place, through the county commissioners, the governor and council may furnish to such unincorporated place free of charge the services of any engineer in the employ of the state under this act for the purpose of consultation and advice concerning the construction, improvement, and repair of the highways in such town.

Any part of said joint fund not expended during the year for which it is set apart and apportioned, may be expended during any succeeding year. If, in the opinion of the governor and council, said joint fund, or any part thereof, for any year cannot be advantageously expended, the same may be expended any succeeding year.

Sect. 7. All work of highway improvement paid for out of said joint funds shall be performed in accordance with specifications provided by the governor and council; and contracts therefor, where the amount involved in any one instance exceeds \$100, shall be awarded and executed by the governor and council or such agent as they shall authorize, and the mayor and city council or such other board as has jurisdiction over highway expenditures in cities, selectmen of towns, and county commissioners of unincorporated places. All contracts shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, and all work and material shall be to the satisfaction of the governor and council. Any town by its selectmen or city by such board as has jurisdiction over highway expenditures may bid for and may execute a contract on behalf of such city or town for such work within its limits, and in that case the governor and council or such agent as they may authorize, alone, shall award the contract.

Sect. 8. All highways within any city or town improved by the expenditure of said joint fund shall thereafter be maintained by the city, town or place within which it is located at the expense of the town, and to the satisfaction of the governor and council, and in case any town or place shall neglect to make repairs ordered by the governor and council, such repairs shall be made under the direction of the governor and council, at the expense of the state, and the cost thereof shall be added to the state tax for that town or place for the next year.

Sect. 9. The governor and council may purchase, take, and hold for the state, such material or land as may be necessary to secure gravel, stone or other material necessary for the improvement of highways under the provisions of this act, the same to be paid for out of any money appropriated under this act, and the governor and council shall charge such part of the cost thereof to such city, town or unincorporated place in which the material so taken is used, as in their opinion is just and equitable, such part so charged to be paid for out of the joint fund provided for the improvement of highways in said city, town or unincorporated place. If the governor and council are unable to purchase such material or land at what they consider a reasonable compensation, the selectmen of the town, the board of mayor and aldermen of a city or the county commissioners of an unincorporated place in which such material or land is located, shall assess the damages sustained by the owner of such land, in the same manner as damages for land taken for highway purposes are assessed, and the parties shall have like remedies as in the appraisal of damages for land taken for highway purposes in towns under existing law. The return of such assessment of damages shall be filed with the town or city clerk in the case of towns and cities, and with the clerk of the court for the county in which an unincorporated place is located, and notice thereof in writing given to the land owner with a tender of the amount of damages, if known and resident in the state, otherwise the amount of damages awarded shall be deposited with the state treasurer for such land owner.

Sect. 10. The sum of one hundred and

twenty-five thousand dollars annually for a period of six years is hereby appropriated for the purpose of securing the permanent improvement of highways in accordance with the provisions of this act, and any unexpended balance of any annual appropriation shall be applied to and be made additional to the appropriation for the succeeding year.

After the state aid shall have been set aside under Section 5 of this act, and after the expenses of the administration of this act shall have been provided for, the remainder of the total sum appropriated by this act, or such part thereof as the governor and council may think necessary, shall be available for the purposes of Section 11 of this act, in such sums and for such state highways as the governor and council shall deem best.

Sect. 11. All state highways shall be constructed and maintained by the state under the direction of the governor and council or some agent or agents appointed by them, and the expense thereof shall be paid out of the money appropriated by the state under this act; and the governor and council are hereby authorized to make such changes in the routes of existing state highways as they shall think expedient. Any taking of lands necessary for the purposes of this section shall be by the same proceedings as are provided for the laying out of highways to public waters.

As much of the Pinkham Notch road, so called, as lies in Pinkham's grant, Green's grant and Martin's Location; all highways in the unorganized town of Dixville, including a proposed new highway to be built from a point in the main highway near the Balsams and extending to the town line of Colebrook to meet the extension of the John Hicks road, so called, in said Colebrook, in accordance with a survey as shown on a plan to be deposited with the secretary of state; so much of the highway leading from Colebrook to Errol as lies in the unorganized town of Millsfield; so much of the Androscoggin river road, so called, leading from Dummer to Errol as lies in the unorganized town of Cambridge; the highway in the towns of Randolph and Gorham which extends from the main highway leading from Jefferson to Gorham to the Pinkham Notch road, so called; so much of the Cherry Mountain road, so called, as lies in the town of Carroll; the new hill road, so called, situate in the town of Errol and leading to the old highway in Wentworth's Location; the highway in the town of Pittsburg which begins at the Farnsworth place, so called, and extends to the Second Lake house; the highway in the town of Stewartstown which begins at a point in the old highway leading to Little Diamond pond and extends to Big Diamond pond; the new Tunnel Stream road, so called, in the town of Benton, beginning at a point near the Parker house and extending to the North and South road, so called, in said town of Benton; and the new Lost River road, so called, in the towns of Easton and Woodstock, beginning at the termination of the old highway in Wildwood and extending to the highway leading from Warren to Woodstock shall be state highways and shall be constructed and maintained by the state, provided that parties over whose unappropriated lands the same may pass, or who have any kind of proprietorship in said roads or highways or any part of them, shall, on terms satisfactory to the governor and council, assign the right of way for said highways to the state, or such rights of way shall be duly appropriated by the state under due procedure in the exercise of the right of eminent domain as provided in this section.

The governor and council shall cause surveys and plans of all state highways to be made and deposited with the secretary of state.

Towns in which highways more than three miles in length have been or shall be taken or appropriated as state highways shall not be entitled to state aid under the provisions of this act.

Sect. 12. The Hurricane Mountain road, so called, leading from Conway to Chat-

ham shall be treated and regarded as a state road for the purpose of maintenance.

Sect. 13. The word "valuation" as used in this act shall be construed to mean the assessed valuation of the previous year.

The governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the payment of any sum or sums of money provided for by this act out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 24, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 36.

AN ACT abolishing the Judicial Districts of Coos County, and establishing terms of court therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. So much of Chapter 21 of the Public Statutes and so much of any other existing act or law as divided the County of Coos into judicial districts is hereby repealed.

Sect. 2. All writs, process, and other court proceedings now pending in the Superior Court for either of the judicial districts as heretofore existing shall be in order and treated as pending at the next term of the Superior Court for the County of Coos at the times and places therefor herein provided, the same as if originally made returnable there and then or previously continued thereto, and after the passage of this act all writs and other process to be entered in said court in said county shall be made returnable at the next term for which due notice or service can be given or made.

Sect. 3. The terms of said court for the county of Coos shall be held as follows, viz:—on the third Tuesday of April at Lancaster; on the first Tuesday of September at Colebrook; on the first Tuesday of December at Berlin. At each term of said court all causes then pending and otherwise in order, shall be in order.

Sect. 4. Grand juries shall be summoned for attendance at each of said terms provided for in this act, unless the court or some justice thereof shall seasonably advise the clerk of court for said county that the summoning of a grand jury for the next term following the date of such advice, is not required.

Sect. 5. Continuances shall be to the next term of the Superior Court, wherever held.

Sect. 6. Jurors summoned for attendance at any of the terms of said court shall be drawn from the body of the county.

Sect. 7. This act shall take effect on its passage and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with its provisions are hereby repealed.

Approved Feb. 23, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 37.

AN ACT in relation to making the discharge of mortgages on real estate and personal property compulsory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. When a mortgage upon real estate or personal property is satisfied, the mortgagee shall give the mortgagor a discharge thereof, and the mortgagor within thirty days after said mortgage is satisfied, shall cause the discharge thereof to be recorded in the registry of deeds or town clerk's office where said mortgage is recorded.

Sect. 2. Any mortgagor violating the provisions of the foregoing section or any mortgagee who after the satisfaction of his mortgage refuses to give a sufficient discharge thereof, shall be fined not exceeding ten dollars.

Sect. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved Feb. 28, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 38.

AN ACT to require non residents to procure a license to hunt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. If any person, not a bona fide resident of this State and actually domiciled therein for a period of six months, shall hunt, pursue or kill, between the first day of October and the fifteenth day of December in any year, within the limits of this state, any wild animals, wild fowl or bird without having first procured of the fish and game commissioners a license to so hunt, pursue or kill, as hereinafter provided, he shall be fined, for each offence, not exceeding fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, together with the costs of prosecution, or both such fine and imprisonment; and the same penalties shall be imposed upon any such person who shall be convicted of so hunting, pursuing or killing such wild animal, wild fowl or bird on a license which has been issued in the name of another person.

Sect. 2. For the purposes of this act any resident of another State who owns real estate situated within this State which is assessed for taxation at a value of not less than five hundred dollars, shall have the right to hunt without a license.

Sect. 3. The fish and game commissioners may, upon application therefor, issue a license to a non-resident which shall entitle such person to the same privileges enjoyed by residents of this State as to the hunting and killing of all wild animals, wild fowl or birds. Such license shall be recorded in detail in books kept for that purpose, shall not be transferable nor available to any person other than the one named therein, shall be valid and in force only during the calendar year in which it is issued and dated, and shall entitle the licensee to hunt and kill only during the respective periods of the year when it is lawful for residents to so hunt and kill. Such license shall contain the name, age, color of hair and eyes and residence of the applicant.

Sect. 4. No license shall be valid unless the signature of the person to whom it is issued is written thereon, and every such person shall at all times when hunting carry his license on his person, and shall at all reasonable times and as often as requested produce and show such license to any person requesting him so to do, and if he fails or refuses to do so he shall forfeit such license and be deemed to be hunting in violation of the provisions of this act.

Sect. 5. Each license shall be provided with two coupons, which shall each permit the transportation of the carcass of one deer, or parts thereof, and shall be divided into two sections each, lettered A, 1 and A, 2 and B, 1 and B, 2 respectively, and shall be called deer coupons.

Sect. 6. The purchaser of a non-resident hunting license shall be entitled to offer for transportation and have transported, within or without this State, by any common carrier, the carcass, or parts of the carcass, of one deer for each of the coupons attached to said license by presenting to the common carrier or any agent thereof his license with the coupons attached when he shall offer the same for shipment. If only one deer is offered for shipment, the common carrier or agent receiving the carcass or parts thereof shall detach section A, 1 from the coupon, cancel the same by writing or stamping thereon the date and place of shipment, together with his own name, and forward the same, forthwith to the fish and game commissioner who issued the license. Section A, 2 of said coupon shall also be cancelled in like manner and attached to the carcass of the deer or parts thereof which shall be offered for shipment and shall remain attached to the same during transportation within this state.

If a second deer or parts thereof shall be offered for shipment, the common carrier or agent thereof receiving the same shall detach section B, 1, cancel and forward the same to the commissioner as above provided, and cancel section B, 2, and attach the same to the carcass of the deer or

parts thereof which shall be offered for shipment and it shall remain so attached during transportation within this State.

Sect. 7. Any common carrier, or any agent, servant or employee of any common carrier, who shall receive for shipment, or transport, or have in his possession with intent to ship or transport, any carcass of a deer or part of the same, for a non-resident, except as herein provided, except heads for mounting, or who shall refuse or neglect to detach the sections of the coupons as herein provided, or who shall neglect to forward to the commissioner the sections of coupons by him detached, as herein provided, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution for each offense.

Sect. 8. Each non-resident hunting license shall entitle the purchaser thereof to carry from the State not more than twelve wild fowl or birds of all kinds, the exportation of which are prohibited by law in any one calendar year; provided the owner thereof shall carry them open to view for inspection, shall present his license for inspection upon demand, and shall have informed, by letter or otherwise, the commissioner who issued the license as to the number and kinds of wild fowl or birds which he intends to carry from the State. If any person shall violate the provisions of this section, or any part thereof, he shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days, together with the costs of prosecution or both such fine and imprisonment.

Sect. 9. The fish and game commissioners and the detectives in their employ shall have the right, after demand and refusal or failure to exhibit such license, to arrest without warrant any non-resident person or persons found hunting, pursuing or killing any wild animal, wild fowl or bird, and for the purpose of this arrest any person who shall refuse to state his name and place of residence on demand of such officer shall be deemed a non-resident.

Sect. 10. The fee for the license provided for in the preceding sections of this act shall be ten dollars, the money received by the commissioners for the issuance thereof shall be turned over to the state treasurer, who shall credit the same to the detective fund, so called, to be expended as otherwise provided for by law and under the same supervision as any other moneys belonging to the said fund.

Sect. 11. Nothing in this act shall be construed to repeal or affect existing legislation relating to the Blue Mountain Forest Association; (and this act shall take effect upon its passage.)

Sect. 12. Chapter 87 of the Laws of 1903, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 1, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 39.

AN ACT in amendment of Section 1, Chapter 92 Laws of 1903, relating to fixing office hours of State Offices.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Amend said section 1, by adding after the word "State" in the first line of said section, the words and county so that said section as amended shall read as follows:

Section 1. All state and county offices and departments may be closed on legal holidays and on Saturday afternoons throughout the year, if not incompatible with public business.

All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 1, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 40.

AN ACT imposing a tax on collateral legacies and successions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House

of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. All property within the jurisdiction of the state, real or personal, and any interest therein, whether belonging to inhabitants of the state or not, which shall pass by will, or by the laws regulating intestate succession, or by deed, grant, sale or gift, made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantor, to any person, absolutely or in trust, except to or for the use of the father, mother, husband, wife, lineal descendant, brother, sister, adopted child, the lineal descendant of any adopted child, the wife or widow of a son, or the husband of a daughter, of a decedent, or to or for the use of charitable, educational or religious societies or institutions in this state the property of which is by law exempt from taxation, or to a city or town in this state for public purposes, shall be subject to a tax of five per cent of its value, for the use of the state; and administrators, executors and trustees, and any such grantees under a conveyance made during the grantor's life, shall be liable for such taxes, with interest, until the same have been paid.

Sect. 2. If a person bequeathes or devises property to or for the use of a father, mother, husband, wife, lineal descendant, brother, sister, an adopted child, the lineal descendant of an adopted child, the wife or widow of a son, or the husband of a daughter, for life or for a term of years, with the remainder to a collateral heir or to a stranger to the blood, the value of such particular estate shall, within three months after the appointment of the executor, administrator or trustee, be appraised in the manner provided in section sixteen and deducted from the appraised value of such property, and the remainder shall be subject to a tax of five per cent of its value.

Sect. 3. If a testator gives, bequeathes or devises to his executors or trustees any property otherwise liable to said tax, in lieu of their compensation, the value thereof in excess of reasonable compensation, as determined by the probate court upon the application of any interested party or the state treasurer, shall nevertheless be subject to the provisions of this chapter.

Sect. 4. Taxes imposed by the provisions of this chapter shall be payable to the state treasurer by the executors, administrators or trustees, at the expiration of two years after the date of their giving bond; but if legacies or distributive shares are paid within the two years, the taxes thereon shall be payable at the same time. If the probate court has ordered the executor or administrator to retain funds to satisfy a claim of a creditor, the payment of the tax may be suspended by the court to await the disposition of such claim. If the taxes are not paid when due, interest at the rate of ten per cent shall be charged and collected from the time the same became payable; and said taxes and interest shall be and remain a lien on the property subject to the taxes until the same are paid.

Sect. 5. An executor, administrator or trustee holding property subject to said tax shall deduct the tax therefrom or collect it from the legatee or person entitled to said property, and he shall not deliver property or a specific legacy subject to said tax until he has collected the tax thereon. An executor or administrator shall collect taxes due upon land which is subject to tax under the provisions hereof from the heirs or devisees entitled thereto, and he may be authorized to sell said land according to the provisions of section eight if they refuse or neglect to pay said tax.

Sect. 6. If a legacy subject to said tax is charged upon or payable out of real estate, the heir or devisee, before paying it, shall deduct said tax therefrom and pay it to the executor, administrator or trustee, and the tax shall remain a charge upon said real estate until it is paid. Payment thereof may be enforced by the executor, administrator or trustee in the same manner as the payment of the legacy itself could be enforced.

Sect. 7. If a pecuniary legacy is given

to any person for a limited period, the executor, administrator or trustee shall retain the tax or the whole amount; but if it is not in money, he shall apply to the probate court having jurisdiction of his accounts to make an apportionment, if the case requires it, of the sum to be paid into his hands by such legatee on account of said tax, and for such further orders as the case may require.

Sect. 8. The probate court may authorize executors, administrators and trustees to sell the real estate of a decedent for the payment of said tax in the same manner as it may authorize them to sell real estate for the payment of debts.

Sect. 9. An inventory of every estate, any part of which may be subject to a tax under the provisions of this chapter, shall be filed by the executor, administrator or trustee within three months after his appointment. If he neglects or refuses to file such inventory, he shall be liable to a penalty of not more than one thousand dollars, which shall be recovered by the state treasurer; and the register of probate shall notify the state treasurer of any such neglect or refusal within thirty days after the expiration of the said three months.

Sect. 10. A copy of the inventory and appraisal of every estate, any part of which is subject to a tax under the provisions of this chapter or, if the estate can be conveniently separated, a copy of the inventory and appraisal of such part, shall within thirty days after it has been filed be sent by the register of probate, by mail, to the state treasurer. The fee for such copy shall be paid by the state treasurer. A refusal or neglect by the register of probate so to send a copy of such inventory and appraisal shall be a breach of his official bond.

Sect. 11. If real estate of a decedent so passes to another person as to become subject to said tax, his executor, administrator or trustee shall inform the state treasurer thereof within six months after his appointment, or if the fact is not known to him within that time, then within one month after the fact becomes known to him.

Sect. 12. If a person who has paid such tax afterwards refunds a portion of the property on which it was paid or if it is judicially determined that the whole or any part of such tax ought not to have been paid, said tax, or the due proportion thereof, shall be repaid to him by the executor, administrator or trustee.

Sect. 13. Said tax shall be assessed upon the actual value of said property as found by the probate court. Upon the application of the state treasurer or of any party interested in the succession, the probate court shall appoint three disinterested appraisers who, first being sworn, shall appraise such property at its actual market value and shall make return thereof to said court. Such return, when accepted by said court, shall be final. The fees of said appraisers, as determined by the judge of said court, shall be paid by the party applying for such appraisal. The value of an annuity or life estate shall be determined by the "ACTUARIES' COMPILED EXPERIENCE TABLES," at four per cent compound interest.

Sect. 14. The probate court having jurisdiction of the settlement of the estate of the decedent shall, subject to appeal as in other cases, hear and determine all questions relative to said tax affecting any devise, legacy or inheritance, and the state treasurer shall represent the state in any such proceedings.

Sect. 15. If, upon the decease of a person leaving an estate liable to a tax under the provisions of this chapter, a will disposing of such estate is not offered for probate or an application for administration made within four months after such decease, the proper probate court, upon application by the state treasurer, shall appoint an administrator.

Sect. 16. No final account of an executor, administrator or trustee shall be allowed by the probate court unless such account shows, and the judge of said court finds, that all taxes imposed by the provis-

sons of this chapter upon any property or interest therein belonging to the estate to be settled by said account have been paid; and the receipt of the state treasurer for such tax shall be the proper voucher for such payment.

Sect. 17. The state treasurer shall commence an action for the recovery of any of said taxes within six months after they same become payable; and also whenever the judge of a probate court certifies to him that the final account of an executor, administrator or trustee has been filed in such court and that the settlement of the estate is delayed because of the non-payment of said tax. The probate court shall so certify upon the application of any heir, legatee or other person interested therein, and may extend the time of payment of said tax whenever the circumstances of the case require.

Sect. 18. If a foreign executor, administrator or trustee assigns or transfers any stock or obligation in any national bank located in this state or in any corporation organized under the laws of this state, owned by a deceased non-resident at the date of his death and liable to a tax under the provisions of this chapter, the tax shall be paid to the state treasurer at the time of such assignment or transfer, and if it is not paid when due, such executor, administrator or trustee shall be personally liable therefor until it is paid. A bank located in this state or a corporation organized under the laws of this state which shall record a transfer of any share of its stock or of its obligations made by a foreign executor, administrator or trustee, or issue a new certificate for a share of its stock or of the transfer of an obligation at the instance of a foreign executor, administrator or trustee, before all taxes imposed thereon by the provisions of this chapter have been paid, shall be liable for such tax in an action brought by the state treasurer.

Sect. 19. Securities or assets belonging to the estate of a deceased non-resident shall not be delivered or transferred to a foreign executor, administrator or legal representative of said decedent, unless such executor, administrator or legal representative has been licensed to receive such securities or assets by the probate court without serving notice upon the state treasurer of the time and place of such intended delivery or transfer seven days at least before the time of such delivery or transfer. The state treasurer, either personally or by representative, may examine such securities or assets at the time of such delivery or transfer. Failure to serve such notice or to allow such examination shall render the person or corporation making the delivery or transfer liable in an action brought by the state treasurer to the payment of the tax due upon said securities or assets.

Sect. 20. The state treasurer shall be made a party to all petitions by foreign executors, administrators or trustees brought under the provisions of this act, and no decree shall be made upon any such petition unless it appears that notice of such petition has been served on the state treasurer fourteen days at least before the return day of such petition.

Sect. 21. The state treasurer shall provide the judges and registers of probate of the state with such books and blanks as are requisite for the execution of this act.

Sect. 22. The expenses for the execution of this act shall be paid by the state treasurer and the bills therefor shall be submitted to the Governor and Council for their approval.

Sect. 23. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 8, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 41.

AN ACT to amend Section 10 of Chapter 141 of the Public Statutes, entitled "Liens of Mechanics and others."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Amend section 10 of chapter 141 of the Public Statutes by striking

out the word "thereon", in the fifth line of said section, and inserting in place thereof the words on any materials so furnished, and on said house or other building or appurtenances, so that said section as amended shall read: Sect. 10. If any person shall, by himself or others, perform labor or furnish materials to the amount of fifteen dollars or more, for erecting, altering, or repairing a house or other building or appurtenances, by virtue of a contract with the owner thereof, he shall have a lien on any materials so furnished, and on said house or other building or appurtenances and on any right of the owner to the lot of land on which the house, building or appurtenances stand.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 8, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 42.

AN ACT relating to the taxation of electric power and light plants owned by persons and private corporations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Lands, dams, canals water power, buildings, structures, machinery, dynamos, apparatus, poles, wires, fixtures of all kinds and descriptions owned, operated and employed by any private corporation or person not a municipal corporation in generating, producing, supplying and distributing electric power or light, shall be taxed as real estate in the town or towns in which said property or any part of it is situated.

Sect. 2. If the property described in section 1 of this act shall be situated in or extend into more than one town, said property shall be taxed in each town according to the value of that part and proportion of the same lying within its limits.

Sect. 3. The property described in section one of this act shall be classified for purposes of taxation with that described in section 3 of chapter 55 of the Public Statutes.

Sect. 4. Nothing in this act shall be construed as in any way changing or affecting the existing laws relating to the taxation or non-taxation of public utilities and other property owned by municipal corporations.

Sect. 5. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 8, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 43.

AN ACT in amendment of chapter 220 of the Public Statutes of New Hampshire relating to the attachment of bulky articles.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That the whole of section 16 of chapter 220, of the Public Statutes of the State of New Hampshire is hereby stricken out and in lieu of the same there shall be inserted the following:—Sect.

16. The officer attaching grain unthreshed, hay, potatoes, leaf tobacco, lumber, bark, wood or other fuel, bricks, stone, lime, gypsum, ore, manufacturing or other machinery, hides in the process of tanning, any building situate on land not belonging to the owner of the building, portable engines, portable saw-mills, automobiles, doors, blinds, window sash, lumber in the process of manufacture, pianos, organs, such hotel furniture and household goods as are not exempt from attachment or levy on execution, railroad cars in progress of building, cattle, sheep, horses, and other live animals which are subject to attachment, flax in the raw state, or in process of curing or manufacturing, tobacco in process of curing, starch, flour, sugar, cotton in bales or process of manufacturing, hops, saw-logs, ashes, stone, bark, hives of bees, hay scales, corn on the cob, corn-stalks, corn in the husk, staves or shooks,

derricks and the tackle and appendages connected therewith, utensils and apparatus kept on a farm for the manufacture of maple sugar, pig iron, bloomed iron, scrap iron, railroad iron, railroad ties, fence posts or rails, iron and steel safes, horse power and other threshing machines, stone channeling or cutting machines, drilling and marble boring machines, boats, launches, and all other articles which by reason of their size, situation, fluidity, explosive or inflammable qualities, are incapable of being conveniently taken into actual possession, may within forty-eight hours thereafter, leave an attested copy of the writ and of his return of such attachment thereon as in the attachment of real estate; and in such cases the attachment shall not be dissolved or defeated by any neglect of the officer to retain actual possession of the property. Service may be made on the defendant, before or after leaving the attested copy of the writ as aforesaid.

Sect. 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed to require the officer's return to be filed in the office of the register of deeds of any county in the state.

Sect. 3. Any person who shall waste, destroy, or diminish in quantity any of the property attached in the manner set forth in the preceding section shall be liable to a fine of double the value of the property so wasted, destroyed, or diminished in quantity, or shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than one year.

Sect. 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 8, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 44.

AN ACT in relation to the bounty on hedgehogs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Chapter 62 of the Laws of 1903 entitled, "An act to provide for a bounty on hedgehogs" is hereby repealed.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 8, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 45.

AN ACT for the protection of Savings Banks and other Savings Institutions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Whenever the deposit book of a depositor in a savings bank, or savings institution, is alleged to be lost or destroyed, and the depositor shall request such bank or institution to issue to him a duplicate thereof, he shall, if such bank or institution so requires, advertise such loss or destruction by publishing a notice thereof containing a description of such book by its date and number, together with the name of the bank or institution which issued the same three weeks successively in two newspapers, one published in the vicinity of the residence of the depositor, and the other in the vicinity of the place of business of such bank or institution, and by posting a like notice at the office of such bank or institution.

Sect. 2. If no other person shall make claim to such book or to the deposit thereunder within three months after such publication and notice, such savings bank or savings institution shall issue to the depositor a duplicate of such book which shall contain a complete statement of the depositor's account, and shall state that it is issued in lieu of the one alleged to have been lost or destroyed; and such savings bank or savings institution shall not be liable thereafter on account of such original book.

Sect. 3. If any adverse claim shall be made to such original book or deposit before a duplicate book has been issued, or if such savings bank or savings institution shall refuse to issue a duplicate thereof, such claimant or depositor may petition

the superior court for relief and such court may after due notice and hearing, make such orders and decrees in the premises as justice shall require.

Sect. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 8, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 46.

AN ACT in amendment of Section 1 of Chapter 122 of the Laws of 1903 entitled "An Act to amend Chapters 2 and 112 of the Public Statutes and to provide for the better enforcement of the liquor law."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Amend section 1 chapter 122 of the Laws of 1903 by striking out all of said section and inserting in place thereof the following: Section 1. Amend section 15 of chapter 112 of the Public Statutes by striking out all of said section and inserting in place thereof the following: Sect. 15. If any person, not being an agent of a town for the purpose of selling spirit shall sell or keep for sale any spirituous liquor in any quantity, he shall be fined not less than \$25, or more than \$100, and also shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days or more than sixty days. And for any subsequent offense he shall be fined not less than \$100, or more than \$200, and imprisoned not less than two months or more than twelve months.

Approved March 8, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 47.

AN ACT in amendment of Section 1, Chapter 221 of the Public Statutes in relation to exemptions from arrest.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Amend Sec. 1, Chap. 221 of the Public Statutes by adding the following words at the end of the section:—nor upon any action founded upon a conditional sale of clothing by lease or otherwise. So the said section shall read as follows: Section 1. No female shall be arrested upon a writ in an action founded on contract, nor upon any action founded upon a conditional sale of clothing by lease or otherwise.

Approved March 8, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 48.

AN ACT to amend Section 1, Chapter 88, Public Statutes (as amended by Chapter 82, Session, Laws of 1901), entitled "School Money."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That section 1, chapter 88, Public Statutes, (as amended by chapter 82, session Laws of 1901) be amended by striking out the words "six hundred" between the words "of" and "dollars" and substituting therefor the words seven hundred and fifty, so that the section as amended shall read as follows:—Section 1.—The selectmen in each town shall assess annually, upon the polls and taxable estate taxable therein, a sum to be computed at the rate of seven hundred and fifty dollars for every dollar of the public taxes apportioned to such town, and so for a greater or less sum.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 8, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 49.

AN ACT in amendment of Chapter 85, Laws of 1903, entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquor."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Amend section 1 by inserting after the word "liquors," in the third line, the words: and any beverage which contains more than one per cent. of alcohol,

so that said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. The term "liquor" as used in this act includes and means all distilled and rectified spirits, wines, fermented and malt liquors and any beverage which contains more than one per cent of alcohol; and the word "person" shall include firms, associations, co-partnerships and corporations.

Sect. 2. Amend section 5 by adding the words: Said special agents in the performance of their duties shall have the powers of constables in criminal cases within the limits of the state, and section 20, chapter 212 of the Public Statutes shall not apply to them when acting as constables under this section; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Sect. 5. Said board of license commissioners, with the approval of the governor and council, may appoint one or more special agents and fix their compensation. It shall be the duty of said special agents, under the direction of the board of license commissioners, to investigate all matters relating to the collection of license fees or penalties under this act, and in relation to compliance with law by persons holding licenses under the terms of this act. Said special agents may be removed by the board of license commissioners. Any commissioner or special agent may enter any place where liquor is sold, at any time, and may examine any license certificate issued or purporting to have been issued under the terms of this act. He may investigate any other matters in connection with the sale of liquor, and shall make complaints for violations of this act. Said special agents in the performance of their duties shall have the powers of constables in criminal cases within the limits of the state, and section 20, chapter 212 of the Public Statutes shall not apply to them when acting as constables under this section.

Sect. 3. Amend section 6 by striking out the whole of said section and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sect. 6. Licenses shall be of the following classes:

First class.—To sell liquor of any kind, to be drunk on the premises, to be issued only to innholders.

Second class.—To sell liquor of any kind in quantities less than five gallons to one person at one time.

Third class.—To sell liquor of any kind not to be drunk on the premises.

Fourth class.—To sell malt liquors, cider or light wines, containing not more than fifteen per cent of alcohol, to be drunk on the premises.

Fifth class.—For retail druggists and apothecaries to sell liquor of any kind for medicinal, mechanical, chemical and sacramental purposes only, and for dealers in hardware, paints and decorating materials to sell alcohol for mechanical and chemical uses only, the same to be sold in accordance with the provisions of this act. Any druggist, not a registered pharmacist, who shall have been continually in active business as a druggist from January 1, 1903, and who employs a registered pharmacist, shall be entitled to a license in his own name under this sub-division, provided he be otherwise qualified.

Sixth class.—To sell malt liquor, cider or light wines to the traveling public, en route, only, to be issued only to keepers of railroad restaurants, under such regulations as the state board of license commissioners shall prescribe.

Seventh class.—To sell liquor of any kind to be drunk on the premises, to be issued only to duly incorporated associations, as provided in sub-division 7 of section 8, in the discretion of the board of license commissioners.

Eighth class.—To distillers and brewers to sell their product in packages for shipment or distribution to the trade.

Ninth class.—To sell liquor of any kind to be drunk on the premises, to be issued to common victuallers only in cities or towns which have a population of six thousand or more, provided, however, that no bar shall be kept under this class. Subject to these restrictions, the state board of license commissioners may issue licenses of the ninth class to such persons and in

such locations as in their judgment will not be detrimental to the public welfare.

No licensee of any class, other than of the third class, shall bottle malt liquors.

No licensee of the first class shall serve any liquor at a table or tables in any room where the exclusive or principal business carried on is the sale of liquor. No licensee of the second or fourth class shall serve any liquor at a table or tables. Each license of the first four classes shall specify the room or rooms in which liquor shall be kept or sold, and no liquor shall be kept or sold in any room or part of a building not so specified.

No license shall be required for the sale of cider in greater quantities than ten gallons, or by the manufacturer at the press or in an unfermented state.

All licenses granted under this act shall expire on the thirtieth day of April next following, and all licensees shall pay for the time from date of issue to the first day of the May following.

Sect. 4. Amend section 7 by inserting in the ninth line thereof, after the word, "licensee," the words: in a no-license city or town.

Further amend said section 7 by adding after the word, "year," in the forty-fifth line thereof, the following words: when liquor of any kind is sold only upon a physician's prescription. If sold otherwise, as provided by law, then the license fee shall be not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the state board of license commissioners.

Further amend said section 7 by adding to said section, at the end thereof, the following sub-division:

Ninth class.—Not more than twelve hundred dollars nor less than three hundred dollars, and the state board of license commissioners may fix the fee, and restrict, define and limit each license under this class in their discretion; so that said section 7, as amended, shall read as follows:

Sect. 7. Fees for licenses shall be as follows:

First class.—Not more than \$1,000 nor less than \$25 per year, and the state board of license commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to fix the fee and restrict, define and limit each license of the first class in their discretion, provided, however, no licensee of the first class, in a no-license city or town, shall sell or serve liquor except to bona fide registered guests who have resorted to his hotel for food or lodging. Such licensee, in a no-license city or town, shall not sell liquor to any resident of the city or town in which his hotel is situated, neither shall he maintain or keep a bar room or bar at which liquor is sold.

Second class.—In cities having a population of forty thousand or over, twelve hundred dollars.

In cities having a population of from eighteen thousand to forty thousand, eight hundred dollars.

In cities having a population of from ten thousand to eighteen thousand, six hundred dollars.

In cities having a population of under ten thousand, four hundred dollars.

In towns whose population exceeds twenty-five hundred, three hundred dollars.

In all other towns, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Third class.—In cities of over forty thousand people, eight hundred dollars.

In cities having between eighteen thousand and forty thousand people, six hundred dollars.

In cities having between ten and eighteen thousand people, three hundred dollars.

In cities having a population of less than ten thousand, two hundred dollars.

In towns whose population exceeds twenty-five hundred, one hundred and fifty dollars.

In all other towns, one hundred dollars.

Fourth class.—In cities of over forty thousand people, six hundred dollars.

In cities of from eighteen thousand to forty thousand, five hundred dollars.

In cities of from ten thousand to eighteen thousand people, four hundred dollars.

In cities having less than ten thousand people, two hundred and fifty dollars.

In towns whose population exceeds twenty-five hundred, two hundred dollars.

In all other towns, one hundred and fifty dollars.

Fifth class.—Ten dollars per year when liquor of any kind is sold only upon a physician's prescription. If sold otherwise, as provided by law, then the license fee shall be not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, in the discretion of the state board of license commissioners, provided that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to change the existing law relating to the license fee to be paid by dealers in hardware, paints and decorating materials to sell alcohol for mechanical and chemical uses only.

Sixth class.—Not more than two hundred nor less than fifty dollars per year, and the state board of license commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to fix the fee for each license of the sixth class in their discretion.

Seventh class.—Not more than three hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars per year, and the state board of license commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to fix the fee for each license of the seventh class in their discretion.

Eighth class.—Not more than \$2,000 nor less than \$300 per year, and the state board of license commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to fix the fee for each license of the eighth class, in their discretion, having regard to the quantity of product.

Ninth class.—Not more than twelve hundred dollars nor less than three hundred dollars, and the state board of license commissioners may fix the fee, and restrict, define and limit each license under this class in their discretion.

Sec. 5. Amend sub-division 2, section 8, by adding the following words: provided, however, that any pharmacist duly registered in this state, who is twenty-one years of age and otherwise a qualified person under the requirements of this act, may receive a license of the fifth class.

Amend sub-division 6, section 8, by striking out the words: "a resident of this state and a citizen of the United States," at the end of said sub-division, and by inserting instead thereof the words: a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New Hampshire and shall have been a resident of the town or city or an adjoining town or city within which he desires to carry on the liquor business for one year last prior to the filing of his application.

Amend sub-division 9, section 8, by adding after the word "person" in the seventh line thereof, the words: shall be given a license.

Further amend said sub-division by striking out the words: "county solicitors upon complaint of said board, shall be given such license" at the end of said sub-division, and inserting in place thereof the words: the attorney-general upon notice from said board; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Sec. 8. No person shall receive a license under the provisions of this act

1. Who has been or shall be convicted of a felony, or knowingly has in his employ a person who has been so convicted;

2. Who is under the age of twenty-five years, provided, however, that any pharmacist, duly registered in this state, who is twenty-one years of age and otherwise a qualified person under the requirements of this act, may receive a license of the fifth class;

3. Who is not a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the state of New Hampshire and of the town or city or the adjoining town or city within which he desires to carry on the liquor business, for one year last prior to the filing of his application;

4. Who shall be convicted of a violation of this act, until three years from the date of such conviction;

5. Whose agent or employee shall be twice convicted of a violation of this act, until five years from the date of the second conviction;

6. No co-partnership, unless one or more of the members of such co-partnership, own-

ing at least one half interest in the business thereof, shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state of New Hampshire, and shall have been a resident of the town or city or an adjoining town or city within which he desires to carry on the liquor business, for one year last prior to the filing of his application;

7. No corporation or association hereafter organized under chapter 147, Public Statutes, and the acts amendatory thereof, unless the same shall be equipped to furnish food and lodging to its members;

8. No person who, as owner or agent, shall suffer or permit any gambling to be done in the place designated by the license as that in which the traffic in liquor is to be carried on, or in any other place appertaining thereto or connected therewith, or suffer or permit such premises to become disorderly, or carry on or permit to be carried on, or is interested in any traffic, business or occupation, the carrying on of which is a violation of law.

9. All applicants for a license in classes in which the fee is definite in this act shall deposit with said board the full amount of the license fee with the application and in classes in which said board has a discretion as to the amount of the fee such sum as said board shall direct. In case the license is denied the amount so paid shall be refunded. All applications shall be in form prescribed by said board. No person shall be given a license who shall not, within ten days from the receipt of notice from said board of the granting of his application for a license, file with said board a bond in the sum of double the amount of the license fee paid by him, provided, however, no bond shall be accepted for a less amount than five hundred dollars, satisfactory to said board, conditioned upon constant adherence to the terms of said license and the provisions of this act, and recoverable in an action of debt to be brought by the attorney-general upon notice from said board.

Sec. 6. Amend section 9 by inserting after the word "building" in the second line of said section, the following: or room which does not have its entrance for customers and patrons upon a public highway or

Further amend said section by striking out all of said section after the word "on," in the eighth line thereof, and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: provided, however, that a license of the third class may, in the discretion of the board of license commissioners, be granted where the entrance to said building or room (said building or room not being within two hundred feet of a church or schoolhouse) is upon a private way or private property, and provided, further, that the restrictions contained in this section shall not apply to any hotel or drug store used as such prior to January 1, 1903, nor to any building owned, occupied and used solely by any incorporated club prior to January 1, 1903, and continuously thereafter; and provided, further, that the restrictions contained in this section shall not apply to any building or room where any license has been exercised prior to January 1, 1905, and shall be continuously thereafter exercised; and no license shall be granted for traffic in liquor in any location where it shall be deemed by said board of license commissioners to be detrimental to the public welfare; so that said section 9, as amended, shall read as follows:

Sec. 9. No license shall be granted for the traffic in liquor in any building or room which does not have its entrance for customers and patrons upon a public highway or which shall be on the same street or avenue within two hundred feet of a building occupied exclusively as a church or a schoolhouse, the measurements to be taken in a straight line from the center of the nearest entrance to the building used for such church or school to the center of the nearest entrance to the place in which the traffic in liquor is desired to be carried on, provided, however, that a license of the third class may, in the discretion of the board of license commissioners, be granted where the entrance to said building or room, said building or room not being within two hundred feet of a church

or schoolhouse) is upon a private way or private property, and provided, further, that the restrictions contained in this section shall not apply to any hotel or drug store used as such prior to January 1, 1903; nor to any building owned, occupied and used solely by any incorporated club prior to January 1, 1903, and continuously thereafter; and no license shall be granted for traffic in liquor in any location where it shall be deemed by said board of license commissioners to be detrimental to the public welfare.

Sec. 7. Amend section 10 by inserting after the word "salaries" in the fifteenth line thereof, the words: the cost of printing their annual reports, so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Sec. 10. The clerk of the state board of license commissioners shall be also the treasurer of the board, and as such treasurer he shall file with the secretary of state a bond of an indemnity company licensed to do business in this state in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, the cost of which shall be chargeable to the expense of maintaining the office of the board, and conditioned for the faithful accounting of fees collected and forfeitures incurred under the provisions of this act. All such fees and forfeitures shall be paid to the treasurer of said board, who shall, annually, in the month of July, pay one half of the sum so received to the treasurer of the said city or town where the license was granted, and one half to the treasurer of the county in which said city or town is located, first, however, deducting the entire cost of maintaining the office of said board, including all salaries, the cost of printing their annual report and all expenses attaching to the performance of their duties; also the sum of one thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be needed to pay the necessary expenses of the state laboratory of hygiene incurred under the provisions of this act, and all expenditures shall be audited by the governor and council. All moneys derived from fees and forfeitures in places where no town organization exists shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which such place is located. The annual report of said board shall contain a statement by the treasurer of the board of the source from which all moneys received by him were derived, the names of licensees and the classes of licenses, and the street and number in each city or town, when possible, where the licenses are exercised. The records of the state board of license commissioners and all applications for licenses shall be open at all times to the inspection of selectmen, mayors, police officers, prosecuting officers, sheriffs and overseers of the poor. The accounts of the treasurer of the board shall be audited at such times and by such persons as the governor and council may direct, and the expense of such auditing shall be chargeable to the expense of maintaining the office of the license commissioners.

Sec. 8. Amend section 13 by inserting after the word, "administrators," in the second line thereof the following words: may sell such license to any person qualified to hold the same upon the executing of the transfer in this act provided for, or: and by adding at the end of said section the following words: If there is not sufficient money in the hands of the treasurer of said board to pay the rebate due upon such surrendered license, said treasurer shall demand in writing of the town or city treasurer where said license was granted, and the treasurer of the county in which said town or city is located, their proportionate shares of the amount of said rebate, and the same shall be refunded by said town or city and county within thirty days from the receipt of said demand; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Sec. 13. If a person holding a license under the provisions of this act shall die, his heirs, executors or administrators may sell such license to any person qualified to hold the same upon the executing of the transfer in this act provided for, or may surrender said license to said board, provided that said license shall have at least one month to run, computed from the first day of the month following such surrender;

and said license commissioners shall thereupon compute the amount of rebate then due upon such surrendered license for the unexpired term thereof, and the treasurer of said board shall immediately pay back said sum to the person authorized to receive it, and shall credit himself with the amount so paid back. If there is not sufficient money in the hands of the treasurer of said board to pay the rebate due upon such surrendered license, said treasurer shall demand in writing of the town or city treasurer where said license was granted, and the treasurer of the county in which said town or city is located, their proportionate shares of the amount of said rebate, and the same shall be refunded by said town or city and county within thirty days from the receipt of said demand.

Sect. 9. Amend sub-division 4, section 15, by striking out all of said sub-division after the word "given," in the first line of said sub-division, and by inserting in place thereof the words: in accordance with the provisions of section 27 of this chapter, forbidding sale or delivery to such person; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Sect. 15. No person shall sell, deliver, or give away, or cause or permit or procure to be sold, delivered or given away, any liquor

First, to a minor, nor to a minor for any other person;

Second, to an intoxicated person;

Third, to an habitual drunkard;

Fourth, to any person where notice in writing has been given, in accordance with the provisions of section 27 of this chapter, forbidding sale or delivery to such person.

Sect. 10. Amend section 16 by striking out the word "fifth," in the second line thereof; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Sect. 16. No licensee, except the holder of a license of the first or seventh class, shall sell, furnish, or expose for sale, or give away any liquor

First, on Sunday

Second, on any other day except between the hours of six in the morning and ten at night; unless the town or board of mayor and aldermen of the city where such licensee carries on business shall extend the hours not later than eleven o'clock at night, which such town or board of mayor and aldermen is hereby authorized to do;

Third, on the day of any general or city election or town meeting;

Fourth, on a state or national legal holiday.

Sect. 11. Amend sub-division 2, section 17, by adding the words: or to permit any male person under the age of twenty-one years to sell or serve any liquor on the premises, except to bona fide registered guests in their rooms, and in dining rooms with meals, under licenses of the first class.

Amend sub-division 4, section 17, by striking out the word, "section," in the fourteenth line of said sub-division, and by inserting instead thereof the word, sub-division.

Amend section 17 by adding the following sub-division:

5. To grant any license of the second, third, fourth or eighth class to be exercised in connection with a grocery or other store; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Sect. 17. It shall not be lawful

1. To sell or expose for sale, or to have on the premises where liquor is sold, any liquor which is adulterated with any deleterious drug, substance or liquid which is poisonous or injurious to the health.

2. To permit any girl or woman, or knowingly permit any person known to have been convicted of a felony, to sell or serve any liquor on the premises; or to permit any male person under the age of twenty-one years to sell or serve any liquor on the premises, except to bona fide registered guests in their rooms and in dining rooms with meals under licenses of the first class.

3. To have opened or unlocked any door or entrance from the yard, street, alley, hallway, room, or adjoining premises where

the liquor is sold or kept for sale during the hours when the sale of liquor is forbidden, except for the egress or ingress of the holder of the license, his agents and servants, when necessary, for purposes not forbidden by this act; or to admit to such room or rooms any other persons during the hours when the sale of liquor is forbidden.

4. To have any screens or blinds, any curtains, or anything covering any part of any window, or to have in any part of any window or door any opaque or colored glass that obstructs or in any way prevents a person passing from having a full view from the sidewalk, alley, or road in front of the bar, or room in such building where liquor is sold or kept for sale; or to traffic in liquor in any interior room or place not having in the principal door or entrance to such room or place, a section of such door filled with clear glass so that a clear and unobstructed view of the bar and room where the liquor is sold and kept for sale can be had. And it shall be unlawful to have at any time in the room or place where liquor is sold, any inclosed box or stall, or any obstruction which prevents a full view of the entire room by every person therein. The provisions of this sub-division shall not apply to licenses under the first and fifth and seventh classes.

5. To grant any license of the second, third, fourth or eighth class to be exercised in connection with a grocery or other store.

Sect. 12. Amend section 22, by striking out the last sentence of said section, to wit, the following: "Druggists holding a license of the fifth class may make application for a license of the third class, and may hold such license if granted, in any city or town where this act is in force;" so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Sect. 22. Retail druggists and apothecaries shall not sell liquor for medicinal, mechanical, chemical or sacramental purposes except upon the certificate of the purchaser, which shall state the use for which it is wanted, and which shall be immediately cancelled at the time of the sale in such a manner as to show the date of the cancellation. They shall not, when making such sales, upon the prescription of a physician, be subject to the provisions of section 16 of this act.

Sect. 13. Amend section 23 by inserting the word, kind, before the word, "quantity," in the third line thereof; by striking out the word, "the," before the word "price," in the fourth line thereof; by inserting the words; shall be a part of said book and shall not be detached therefrom and, after the word, "certificate," in the twelfth line thereof; and by adding to said section the following sub-division:

Every dealer in hardware, paints and decorating materials to whom a license of the fifth class is granted, shall keep a book in which he shall enter at the time of every sale of alcohol, the date thereof, the name and residence of the purchaser, his residence by street and number, if there be such, the quantity and price of the alcohol sold, and the purpose for which it is to be used. Said book shall be in form substantially as follows:

Date.	Name of purchaser.	Residence, giving street and number, if there be such.	Quantity.	Price.	Purpose of use.

so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Sect. 23. Every retail druggist and apothecary shall keep a book in which he shall enter at the time of every such sale, the date thereof, the name of the purchaser, the kind, quantity and price of said liquor, the purpose for which it was sold, and the residence by street and number, if such there be, of said purchaser. If such sale is made upon the prescription of a physician, the book shall also state the name of the physician, and shall state the use for which said liquor was prescribed and the quantity to be used for such purpose, and shall be cancelled in like manner as the certificate hereinbefore mentioned. Said book shall be in form substantially as follows:

Date.	Name of purchaser.	Residence.	Kind and quantity.	Purpose of use.	Price.	Name of physician.

The certificate shall be a part of said book and shall not be detached therefrom, and shall be in form substantially as follows:

**CERTIFICATE.**

I wish to purchase \_\_\_\_\_ and I certify that I am not a minor and that the same is to be used for medicinal mechanical chemical or sacramental purposes. (Draw a line through the words which do not indicate the purpose of the purchase.)

\_\_\_\_\_ Date of sale and cancellation.

\_\_\_\_\_ Signature of purchaser.

Every dealer in hardware, paints and decorating materials, to whom a license of the fifth class is granted, shall keep a book in which he shall enter at the time of every sale of alcohol, the date thereof, the name and residence of the purchaser, his residence by street and number, if there be such, the quantity and price of the alcohol sold, and the purpose for which it is to be used. Said book shall be in form substantially as follows:

Date.	Name of purchaser.	Residence giving street and number, if there be such.	Quantity.	Price.	Purpose of use.

Sect. 14. Amend section 24 by striking out the word, "book," in the first line of said section, and by inserting instead thereof the word, books; by striking out the words, "and the book provided for in the same section," in the second and third lines of said section; by striking out the word, "and," in the sixth line of said section, and by adding the words, and prosecuting agents, at the end of said section, so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Sect. 24. The books, certificates and prescriptions provided for in the preceding section shall be at all times open to the inspection of the commissioners and special agents hereinbefore mentioned, the mayor and aldermen, selectmen, overseers of the poor, sheriffs, constables, police officers and prosecuting agents.

Sect. 15. Amend section 25 by adding at the end of said section the following: and

for any subsequent offense he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and imprisonment for not more than sixty days, so that the section, as amended, shall read:

Sect. 25. Whoever makes or issues a false or fraudulent certificate or prescription referred to in section 23 shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars, and for any subsequent offense he shall be punished by a fine, not exceeding fifty dollars, and imprisonment for not more than sixty days.

Sect. 16. Amend section 27 by striking out the whole of said section and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sect. 27. The husband, wife, parent, son or daughter of lawful age, guardian or employer of a person who has the habit of drinking intoxicating liquor to excess, or the mayor, chief of police or city marshal of the city, or one of the selectmen of the town, or an overseer of the poor of the town or city in which such person lives, or any prosecuting attorney or any county commissioner may give notice in writing, signed by him or her, to any person requesting him not to sell or deliver such liquor to the person having such habit. The notice provided for in this section may be served by any officer duly qualified to serve process or by any individual of lawful age. Such officer or individual shall make return of service of said notice to the clerk of the city or town in which such service is made, giving the name of the party on whom served, the location by street and number, if any, of the place of business of the licensee on whom service is made, and the date and hour of service. An officer making service of such notice shall make his return thereon as upon civil process. An individual making service of such notice shall sign and make oath to the return thereon. The clerk of the city or town in which such service is made shall receive, file and preserve a copy of such notice and return without charge therefor. If the person so notified, at any time within twelve months thereafter, sells or delivers any liquor to the person having such a habit, or permits him to loiter on his premises, the person giving the notice may, in an action of tort, recover of the person notified, not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, as may be assessed as damages; but an employer who gives such notice shall not recover unless he is injured in his person or property, and a druggist or apothecary shall not be liable hereunder for a sale made upon the prescription of a physician. A married woman may bring such action in her own name, and all damages recovered by her shall inure to her separate use. A mayor or selectman may bring such an action in his own name for the benefit, at his election, of either the husband, wife, child, parent or guardian of the person having such habit. Upon the death of either party or of the person beneficially interested in the action, the action and right of action shall survive for the benefit of his executor or administrator.

Sect. 17. Amend section 28 by inserting after the word, "first," at the end of the third line of said section, the words: sixth, seventh and ninth; and by striking out the word, "class," in the fourth line of said section, and by inserting instead thereof the word classes; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Sect. 28. The state board of license commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe regulations for the conduct of the traffic in liquor under any license of the first, sixth, seventh and ninth classes, as they may see fit, and whoever violates any such regulation, or any provision of this act or of his license, whatever its class, shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, be punished by a fine of one hundred dollars, the forfeiture of his license and the bond thereon, and by imprisonment for not more than sixty days. Such licensee shall be disqualified to hold a license for three years after his conviction, and if he is the owner of the licensed premises no license shall be issued to be exercised on the premises described in the li-

cense during the residue of the term thereof.

Sect. 18. Amend section 33 by inserting after the word, "act," in the third line thereof, the words: or whoever, in such city or town, shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, liquor to any person to whom the sale or delivery is forbidden by sections 15 and 27 of this chapter, so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Sect. 33. Whoever, in a city or town wherein the provisions of this act are in force, shall sell, or keep for sale, liquor contrary to the provisions of this act, or whoever, in such city or town, shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, liquor to any person to whom the sale or delivery is forbidden by sections 15 and 27 of this chapter, shall be punished by a fine of two hundred dollars and by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two years.

Sect. 19. Amend said chapter by adding the following section:

Sect. 35. Any commissioner may summon or cause to be summoned witnesses to appear before said board of license commissioners to testify at hearings before them. If a witness so summoned fails to appear or to give testimony in accordance with the summons, any justice of the superior court, in term time or vacation, upon application of said board, shall compel the witness to attend before said board and testify, as if he had been duly summoned to testify before said court in an action there pending. The fees of witnesses so summoned shall be the same as of witnesses before the superior court and shall be paid by the treasurer of said board.

Sect. 20. This act shall take effect May 1, 1905, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 50.

AN ACT relating to the Inspection and Licensing of Boats, and the Examination and Licensing of their Captains, Masters, Engineers, and Pilots.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. For the purposes of this act the State of New Hampshire shall be, and hereby is, divided into three (3) districts. District number one shall comprise the counties of Rockingham, Strafford, Merrimack, Hillsborough, Cheshire and Sullivan. District number two shall comprise Carroll County and the town of Alton in Belknap County. District number three shall comprise all that portion of the state not included in the aforesaid district number one and district number two.

Sect. 2. The governor with the advice of the council shall appoint for each of the three districts aforesaid one inspector of electric, naphtha, gasoline, or steam boats, whose duty it shall be to inspect all such boats, and the boilers and engines thereof, used for the carriage of passengers or freight for hire on any lake, river, or pond in their respective districts not subject to the authority in this respect of the United States inspection laws, or where inspections under such laws are not regularly made. The inspectors so appointed shall hold office for the term of two years.

Sect. 3. Whenever a boat used as aforesaid plies the waters of two inspection districts, it shall be inspected by the inspector of the district in which its home port is situated; provided, that in case of a boat owned by a stock company and plying the waters of two districts as aforesaid, the directors of such company shall determine by vote, duly recorded and certified, to which of the two districts it shall be held to belong for the purposes of supervision and inspection. A boat licensed as heretofore provided in this section shall be under the supervision and control of the inspector issuing the certificate, whether plying the waters of his district, or of another district.

Sect. 4. The board of railroad commissioners shall prescribe rules and regulations

governing the inspection and licensing of all boats referred to in this act and the equipment and operation thereof, copies of which shall be furnished to the owners or lessees and by them posted in conspicuous places on such boats.

Sect. 5. The owners or lessees of every electric, naphtha, gasoline, or steam boat used for the carriage of passengers or freight for hire, as provided in section two, shall cause it to be inspected by the district inspector in all its parts, its engines and its boilers, annually, within thirty (30) days prior to its engaging in the carriage of passengers or freight.

Sect. 6. If upon such inspection the inspector finds the boat, its boilers and engines, to be safe and sufficient for the carriage of passengers and freight, he shall prescribe the maximum number of passengers the boat may carry at any one time, and he shall give the owners or lessees a certificate and license accordingly.

Sect. 7. An inspector shall examine such boat, its boilers and engines, at other times as he shall deem the public interest and safety require, not exceeding twice in any year, to see if the provisions of law and the rules and regulations established by the board of railroad commissioners have been complied with.

Sect. 8. If any boat licensed as aforesaid shall, during the period of its license, be deemed by an inspector unsafe in its hull, or defective in its engine, boilers or machinery, or if its owners or lessees shall have failed to comply with the rules and regulations prescribed as aforesaid, he shall have power to revoke its license and stop and detain the boat until the necessary repairs have been made, or until the rules and regulations have been complied with, and shall then issue a new certificate or license.

Sect. 9. If the owners or lessees of boats inspected as aforesaid are not satisfied with an inspector's decision as to the licensing of such boat, they may appeal therefrom to the board of railroad commissioners, who after due notice and hearing shall determine the matters in controversy and their decision shall be final.

Sect. 10. The owners or lessees of any boat licensed to carry passengers or freight for hire as provided in this chapter shall not employ any captain, master, engineer or pilot upon said boat unless such captain, master, engineer or pilot has been examined by an inspector of boats and has a certificate from him as to his competency. Certificates of captains, masters, engineers and pilots shall be of two classes. A general certificate shall give the holder thereof the right to act on such a number, and such classes, of boats as the inspector issuing the same may designate in such general certificate. A certificate shall give the holder thereof the right to act on the boat specified by name in said certificate.

Sect. 11. All captains, masters, engineers and pilots shall be examined by the inspectors as to their competency under oath, and power to administer oaths in such cases is hereby granted to inspectors.

Sect. 12. If any person shall use any such boat for the carriage of passengers or freight for hire, which, with its boilers and engines, has not been inspected and licensed, as provided in this chapter, or shall employ upon any such boat any captain, master, engineer or pilot who has not been examined and licensed as required by the preceding sections, he shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both.

Sect. 13. If the owners or lessees of a boat licensed as aforesaid shall carry more passengers than its certificate allows, they shall be fined twenty-five dollars for each passenger carried in excess of the number so allowed.

Sect. 14. If any person shall act as captain, master, engineer or pilot on any boat without the certificate herein required, or if any captain, master, engineer or pilot shall, during the period for which he is licensed, neglect his duties or be of intemperate habits, or violate any of the rules and regulations established by the railroad commissioners; or if any engineer shall carry more steam than the certificate for his boat allows, or shall in any way or manner

interfere with the locked safety valve of the boiler, after the same has been set by the inspector, so as to allow greater pressure in the boiler than the amount specified by the certificate, his license shall be suspended or revoked by the inspector, and he may be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sect. 15. If any person is not satisfied with the decision of an inspector in the matter of licensing a captain, master, engineer or pilot, or of revoking a license as aforesaid, he may appeal therefrom to the board of railroad commissioners, who after due notice and hearing shall determine the matters in controversy and their decision shall be final.

Sect. 16. The owners or lessees of any private steam, electric, naphtha, or gasoline launches or boats not running for hire, shall carry signal lights from sunset to sunrise, and in every way comply with the rules and regulations for the government of captains, masters, engineers and pilots on boats navigating the inland waters of New Hampshire.

Sect. 17. If any party shall violate the provisions of section 16, he shall be fined not less than ten dollars for each offence, or imprisoned for not less than thirty days, or both.

Sect. 18. If any inspector of boats upon any pretense, receives any fee or reward for his services except what is allowed to him by law, he shall forfeit his office, and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both.

Sect. 19. Inspectors shall be allowed six cents a mile travel by the most direct route to and from any boat inspected or examined; five dollars for each boat inspected and certified or examined, and one dollar for each certificate of a captain, master, engineer or pilot, all of which shall be paid by the owners or lessees of such boats. Inspectors shall be allowed three dollars for each general certificate of a captain, master, engineer or pilot, which shall be paid by the person in whose name such certificate is issued.

Sect. 20. For attendance upon hearings before the railroad commissioners, inspectors shall be paid three dollars per day and actual expenses. Fees for occasional examinations, as required by section seven of this chapter and amounts due for attendance upon hearings before the railroad commissioners, shall be paid from the state treasury upon warrant of the governor. All bills for such fees shall be subject to revision by the governor and council in case of any complaint.

Sect. 21. Chapter 119 of the Public Statutes and all amendments thereof, and chapter 82, laws of 1899, are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 51.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 59, Laws of 1895, as amended by Chapter 25, Laws of 1901, and Chapters 69 and 135, Laws of 1903, Relating to the Militia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Amend chapter 59, Laws of 1895, as amended by chapter 25, Laws of 1901, and chapter 135, Laws of 1903, as follows: by striking out section 37, and substituting therefor the following:

Sect. 37. On a peace footing, to each troop of cavalry there shall be one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, one stable sergeant, five sergeants, five corporals, two trumpeters, and not more than fifty nor less than thirty privates. To each company of infantry there shall be one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, four sergeants, not to exceed six corporals, two musicians, and not more than forty-four nor less than twenty privates. To each four-gun battery there shall be one captain, one senior first

lieutenant, one junior first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, one stable sergeant, five sergeants, eight corporals, two artificers, two trumpeters, and not more than fifty-seven nor less than thirty-six privates. To the signal corps there shall be one sergeant and not more than eight privates; and to the hospital corps, one hospital steward, and not less than eight nor more than twelve privates. The commander-in-chief may, at his discretion, authorize the enlistment of not more than two cooks to each organization. In actual service, when the exigency of the case requires it, the commander-in-chief may by proclamation authorize enlistments to the maximum standard of similar organizations in the army of the United States, and when the exigency ceases, he shall by proclamation order the reduction of such organizations, in the most expedient way, to the limit on a peace footing.

Sect. 2. By striking out section 38, and substituting the following: Sect. 38. To each regiment of infantry there shall be one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major for each four companies, and a regimental staff to be appointed by the colonel and removable at his pleasure, to consist of one surgeon with the rank of captain, both of whom shall be graduates of some incorporated school of medicine and shall be practicing physicians, one paymaster who shall be the mustering officer and who shall give the bond required in section 21, one chaplain, one adjutant, one quartermaster, who shall act as paymaster when the office of paymaster is vacant, one commissary, and one inspector of rifle practice, each with the rank of captain; and a non-commissioned staff, to consist of one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one commissary sergeant, one hospital steward, who shall be a registered pharmacist, and one chief trumpeter, who shall be reguaily enlisted.

Sect. 3. By striking out section 41, and substituting therefor the following: Sect. 41. The instruction in rifle practice shall be in conformity to the usages and practices of the army of the United States, under the direction of the brigade and regimental inspectors of rifle practice. The brigade commander may cause to be issued such orders as may be necessary for practice and instruction, each season subject to the approval of the commander-in-chief. The inspector shall, within thirty days of the completion of the practice season, report the result of the same to the brigade commander, who shall, within the next ten days thereafter, forward such report to the adjutant-general. He shall also forward to the adjutant-general, through the brigade commander, within thirty days after the close of the season of rifle practice, a list of all commissioned officers and enlisted men who have qualified or requalified in the several classes as marksmen or sharpshooters.

Sect. 4. By striking out section 43 and substituting therefor the following: Sect. 43. When a petition for raising a company has been signed by not less than seventy-five citizens of the town whose organization is to be raised, and when it shall appear that suitable armory accommodations can be secured, the order for raising the same may be issued, and the adjutant-general, on application therefor, shall furnish the petitioners with a descriptive book and enlistment papers.

Sect. 5. By striking out section 44, and substituting therefor the following: Sect. 44. The descriptive book and enlistment papers shall conform to those in use in the United States army.

Sect. 6. By striking out section 45, and substituting therefor the following: Sect. 45. Signing the enlistment paper and taking the required oath shall constitute a valid enlistment for three years into the company mentioned therein, and no person shall be considered enlisted, or entitled to pay or compensation, until he is so enlisted.

Sect. 7. By striking out section 50, and substituting therefor the following: Sect. 50. The date of the organization shall be the day of the meeting first held under an

order for the nomination of its officers. The organization shall be designated by alphabetical letters, and have seniority according to the dates of the commissions of the commanding officers. As soon as any organization is perfected in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, the commanding officer, after having copied the enlistment papers of the company in the descriptive book, shall forward them at once to the adjutant-general.

Sect. 8. By striking out section 51, and substituting therefor the following: Sect. 51. Whenever new enlistments are made in any existing organization, the commanding officer shall forward the enlistment papers of men so enlisted to the adjutant-general.

Sect. 9. By striking out section 52, and substituting therefor the following: Sect. 52. The colonel of each regiment may raise by enlistment a band not exceeding twenty-five musicians, including one chief musician, one principal musician, and one drummer, to be attached to his regiment, and may issue his warrant to the same; provided, that the members of such band shall furnish their own instruments. The state uniform shall not be worn except when the band is ordered out by the commander of the regiment, or by his permission.

Sect. 10. By striking out section 72, and substituting therefor the following: Sect. 72. When a company has provided a suitable armory, upon filing in the office of the adjutant-general satisfactory evidence thereof, with the enlistment papers of the company, the commander-in-chief may issue his orders for the delivery to its commanding officer of the necessary uniforms, arms, and equipments. Upon receiving the same, such officer shall receipt therefor to the adjutant-general, and file in his office a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, with sufficient sureties to hold the same for the use of his company, to keep them in good order, and to return or transfer them according to any legal order thereof. Any other officer receiving and responsible for the military property of the state shall file a similar bond in such sum as may be required by the adjutant-general.

Sect. 11. By striking out section 75, and substituting therefor the following: Sect. 75. Each company of the New Hampshire National Guard shall drill at least twenty-four times in each year, each drill to be not less than one and a half hours long; provided, that the commanding officer may order drills more frequently.

Sect. 12. By striking out section 77, and substituting therefor the following: Sect. 77. There shall be such competitions in rifle practice during each season, and such buttons, badges, bars, and trophies, awarded to officers, men, and organizations qualifying in the several classes, or winning the same, as the commander-in-chief may direct.

Sect. 13. By striking out section 93, and substituting therefor the following: Sect. 93. Such non-commissioned officers shall warn every person whose name is so inserted, except as provided in the preceding section, by delivering to him in person, or mailing to his last known address, or leaving at his abode, the written order at least four days previous to the time of parade. They shall receive one dollar each for making such service. The non-commissioned officers delivering such warnings shall within four days make a return thereof containing the names of the persons warned and the time, place, and manner of warning.

Sect. 14. By striking out section 101, and substituting therefor the following: Sect. 101. The inspector of rifle practice shall receive the pay of his rank when necessarily on duty in imparting instructions or attending competitions, together with his necessary expenses, but the total amount for pay and expenses shall not exceed three hundred dollars per annum.

Sect. 15. By striking out section 103, and substituting therefor the following: Sect. 103. Officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates shall be paid for attendance and performance of duty at the several rifle and revolver competitions when ordered by the commander-in-chief, the same pay and allowance as when ordered to attend encampments, and fifty cents each for duty at the annual inspection, but no compensation shall be allowed for any other company parade or drill.

Sect. 16. By striking out section 180, and substituting therefor the following: Sect. 180. The commander-in-chief is hereby authorized to confer upon such citizens of this state as shall have faithfully served as commissioned officers in the New Hampshire National Guard continuously for the term of fifteen years, a brevet rank of not more than one grade higher than the highest grade held by them during their term of service. Any commissioned officer who shall have been a member of the New Hampshire National Guard continuously for a period of not less than ten years, may at his own request, or upon his honorable discharge from the service of the state, be placed upon the retired list, to be kept hereafter in the office of the adjutant-general. Officers so retired shall receive no pay or allowance, but shall retain their rank and are permitted to wear the uniform of their grade upon all public occasions.

Sect. 18. By adding the following sections: Sect. 135. The commander-in-chief may at his discretion appoint in each town or city where military companies are located, a practicing physician who shall be a graduate of some incorporated school of medicine, who shall make the medical examination of recruits required by law, and who shall receive as compensation the sum of fifty cents for each examination made. The physician appointed under this section shall furnish captains with a certificate of each examination made and shall forward to the adjutant-general monthly a report of all examinations.

Sect. 19. Chapter 138. The commander-in-chief may, in his discretion, appoint an acting assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant, who shall be a graduate of some incorporated school of medicine and a practicing physician, for duty as medical officer of the troop of cavalry, and when on duty under proper authority he shall be entitled to the pay of a first lieutenant mounted.

Sect. 20. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 52.

AN ACT to amend Chapters 26, 212, and 287 of the Public Statutes, striking out the words "coroner" and "coroners," wherever they appear in said chapters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Section 1 of chapter 26 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by striking out the words "and coroners" in the third line and inserting the word and after the word "deeds" and before the word "registers" in the second line; so that said section, as amended shall read as follows: Section 1. Before performing any official act, sheriffs, county solicitors, county treasurers, registers of deeds and registers of probate shall give bond to the county, with sufficient sureties, and with a condition in substance as follows: The condition of this obligation is that if said—who has been elected to (or appointed to, as the case may be) the office of—for said county of—for the term beginning—shall faithfully perform all the duties of said office, and shall discharge and satisfy all the liabilities for which he is by law officially answerable, this obligation shall be void. In the bonds of sheriffs, registers of deeds and registers of probate, after the word "answerable" there shall be inserted the words including his liability for the official conduct, neglects and misdoings of his deputies.

Sect. 2. Amend the title of chapter 212 of the Public Statutes by striking out the word "coroners" and inserting in place thereof the words: medical referees; so that said title, as amended, shall read as follows: Sheriffs, medical referees and constables.

Amend sections 4, 6 and 16 of said chapter 212 by striking out the word "coroner" wherever it appears in said sections and inserting in place thereof the words med-

ical referee, so that said sections, as amended, shall read as follows:—Sect. 4. When the sheriff is a party, or related to either party, or interested in the suit, the writ shall be directed to and served by a medical referee; and on the trial of the suit the medical referee shall return talesmen and attend the jury, and shall have the powers and be subject to the liabilities, in relation thereto, of the sheriff in like cases.

Sect. 6. No sheriff, deputy sheriff, medical referee or constable is disqualified to serve a writ or other precept in which a town or other corporation is a party by reason of his being a citizen of the town or a member of the corporation.

Sect. 16. Any sheriff, deputy sheriff, medical referee or constable who refuses or neglects, on demand, to pay to an execution creditor any money received by him on the execution for the creditor, shall pay five times the lawful interest thereon for the time he detains it after demand.

Sect. 3. Amend section 13 of chapter 287 of the Public Statutes by striking out the word "coroners" in the fourth line thereof and inserting in place thereof the words medical referees; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:—The fees of witnesses shall be, for each day's attendance at the supreme and probate courts, and before auditors and referees, one dollar and twenty-five cents; for each day's attendance before justices, police courts, and medical referees, sixty-five cents; for each mile's travel to and from the place of testifying, six cents. Amend section 19 of said chapter 287 by striking out the word "coroners" in the first line thereof, and inserting in place thereof the words medical referees; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows: Sect. 19. Medical referees and constables shall be entitled to the same fees as sheriffs in like cases.

Sect. 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 53.

AN ACT to amend Section 7 of Chapter 32 of the Public Statutes relating to Supervisors of the Check List, and the Check List.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Amend section 7 of chapter 32 of the Public Statutes by striking out all of section seven and inserting in its place the following: Sect. 7. The supervisors shall hear all applications for a correction of the check-list, and the evidence submitted thereon and shall correct it according to their best knowledge, so that it shall contain the names of those persons only who are legal voters in the town. They may administer oaths to persons who appear to testify before them. The qualifications of an applicant shall be determined by the supervisors, who shall examine him under oath relative thereto, and shall, unless he is prevented by physical disability, or unless he had the right to vote, or was sixty years of age or upwards, on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and four, require him to write and to read in such manner as to show that he is not being assisted in so doing and is not reciting from memory. Supervisors shall be provided by the secretary of state with a copy of the constitution of the state printed on uniform paste board slips, each containing five lines of the constitution, printed in double small pica type and suitable writing books in which to write. The supervisors shall place said slips in a box provided by the secretary of state, which shall be so constructed as to conceal them from view. Each applicant shall be required to draw one of said slips from the box and read aloud the five lines printed thereon and to write one line printed on said slip and sign his name thereon. In full view and hearing of the supervisors, each slip shall be returned to the box immediately after the test is finished, and the contents of the box shall be shaken up by a supervisor before another drawing is made. No person failing to read the constitution as print-

ed on the slip thus drawn, and to write as aforesaid, shall be registered as a voter. The supervisors shall keep said slips in said box at all times. The secretary of state shall upon request provide new slips and writing books to replace those used up, worn out, or lost.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after the first day of May next.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 54.

AN ACT to amend Section 11 of Chapter 141 of the Public Statutes relating to the lien upon brick.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Amend section 11 of chapter 141 of the Public Statutes by striking out said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:—Sect. 11. If a person shall perform labor or furnish materials or fuel to the amount of fifteen dollars or more for the making of brick, by virtue of a contract with the owner thereof, he shall have a lien upon said materials and fuel and upon the brick with the kiln containing said brick, for such labor, materials or fuel. Said lien shall continue for ninety days after said brick are burned, and may be secured by attachment as provided in section seventeen of chapter 141 of the Public Statutes.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 55.

AN ACT in amendment of Section 15 of Chapter 162 of the Public Statutes, relating to the appointment of an assignee of a bank.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That section 15 of chapter 162 of the Public Statutes be amended by striking out the word "supreme" in the first line of said section, and inserting in place thereof the word superior and by striking out the word "assignee" in the second and fourth lines of said section, and inserting in place thereof the word receiver, so that said section as amended shall read, as follows: Sect. 15. In either of such cases they may apply to the superior court or a justice thereof to appoint a receiver of the property and effects of the institution. The court or justice may appoint a receiver and prescribe orders and rules by which he shall be governed.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 56.

AN ACT Prohibiting Treasurers of Savings Banks and Savings Departments of Banking and Trust Companies, from Retaining Custody of Individual Deposit Books of Their Depositors

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for the treasurer of any savings bank, trust company, loan and trust company, loan and banking company, and other similar corporations receiving savings deposits or transacting the business of a savings bank, to retain in his custody for more than ten days at a time, any savings bank book belonging to a depositor of said company or corporation except when held by the bank as collateral security.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 57.

AN ACT in Amendment of Section 4 of Chapter 246 of the Public Statutes, Relating to Actions against Tenants.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Amend section 4 of chapter 246 of the Public Statutes by adding to said section at the end thereof the following: Where, to constitute a forfeiture for a violation of the condition of a written lease a demand of rent is required, such demand may be made in writing of the lessee in person, wherever he may be found, or by leaving said demand at the usual place of abode of the lessee. And such demand may be made when the rent is due or while it is in arrears, but the lessor shall not demand a greater sum than the whole rent in arrears when demand is made. No forfeiture shall be incurred for non-payment of rent if the lessee before the expiration of the notice shall pay or tender to the lessor all rent in arrears, together with the sum of five dollars as damages and costs occasioned by his default.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905

CHAPTER 58.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 94 of the Public Statutes Relating to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Amend chapter 94 of the Public Statutes by adding the following section: Sec. 11. The traveling expenses necessarily incurred by the superintendent of public instruction in the performance of the regular duties of his office shall be paid as audited and allowed by the governor and council, not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) in any one year.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

CHAPTER 59.

AN ACT to amend Sections 3 and 4 of Chapter 92 of the Public Statutes, Relating to School Board, Teachers, and Truant Officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Sections 3 and 4 of chapter 92 of the Public Statutes are hereby repealed and the following inserted in their place

Sec. 3. They may dismiss any teacher found by them to be immoral or incompetent or who shall not conform to the regulations prescribed; provided, however, that no teacher shall be so dismissed before the expiration of the period for which said teacher was engaged without having previously been notified of the cause of such dismissal, and provided, further, that no teacher shall be so dismissed without having previously been granted a full and fair hearing.

Sec. 4. The district shall be liable in the action of contract to any teacher dismissed in violation of the provisions of the preceding section to the extent of the full salary for the period for which such teacher was engaged.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

CHAPTER 60.

AN ACT amending Chapter 134 of the Session Laws of 1903, Entitled "An Act Establishing the Office of Medical Referee and Amending Chapter 262 of the Public Statutes Relating to Coroner's Inquest."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Amend section 2 of chapter 134 of the Laws of 1903 by striking out all of the same after the word "each" in the fifth line thereof, and inserting in place thereof the following:—and whenever, from ill health or other cause, such referee cannot be obtained within a reasonable time, the county solicitor may appoint a competent physician to act on the particular case, who shall be sworn to the faithful performance

of his duty in accordance with the provisions of this chapter; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:—Sect. 2. The number of medical referees, appointed as provided in the preceding section, shall be as follows: For the counties of Merrimack, Cheshire, Sullivan, Belknap, Carroll and Strafford, one each. For Rockingham and Coos, two each, and for Grafton, and Hillsborough, three each, and whenever, from ill health or other cause, such referee cannot be obtained within a reasonable time, the county solicitor may appoint a competent physician to act on the particular case, who shall be sworn to the faithful performance of his duty in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 2. Strike out all of section 5 of said chapter and insert in place thereof the following:—Sect. 5. It shall be the duty of anyone finding the body of any person who is supposed to have come to his death by violence or unlawful act to immediately notify the medical referee and the county solicitor for the county wherein the body is found. When the medical referee has notice that there has been found or is lying within his county, the body of a person who is supposed to have come to his or her death by violence or unlawful act, he shall forthwith repair to the place where such body lies and take charge of the same and before said body is removed he shall reduce or cause to be reduced to writing a description of the location and position of the body and any and all facts connected with said body and its surroundings that may be important in determining the cause of death, and if on view thereof and personal inquiry into the cause and manner of death he deems a further examination necessary, he shall at once notify the county solicitor of such county, and upon being authorized or directed by said solicitor he shall make an autopsy in the presence of a physician and one other discreet person. He may compel the assistance of such persons and witnesses by subpoena, if necessary, and he shall then and there at the time of said autopsy reduce or cause to be reduced to writing every fact and circumstance disclosed by such autopsy tending to show the manner and cause of death, which report shall be signed by himself and the witnesses whom he has summoned, who shall, in addition to their names, subscribe their address and place of residence.

Sec. 3. Amend section 7 of said chapter by striking out all of said section after the words "criminally implicated" in the third line thereof and inserting in place thereof the following:—may, when deemed necessary, authorize the medical referee to take an inquest upon the view of the dead body of a person whose death is supposed to have been occasioned unlawfully, and said medical referee shall thereupon summon to appear before him such witnesses as the attorney general or county solicitor may direct, who shall be examined under oath by said attorney general or county solicitor. The testimony of each witness shall be reduced to writing, either by the medical referee or by a stenographer or other competent person appointed by him, and shall be signed by the witness and sworn to. The medical referee who shall preside at such inquest shall report in writing his conclusions, when, where, and by what means the person came to his death, to the superior court of the county, and furnish a copy to the attorney general and county solicitor, and, if it appears to him that it was a case of homicide, he shall state the name of the person who contributed to such death, if known to him. The attorney general and county solicitor shall then proceed to execute the laws of the state governing the office which they hold, and may direct the holding of witnesses as they shall deem necessary; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:—Sect. 7. The attorney general or county solicitor on receiving the report of the medical referee and finding some person or persons are probably implicated, may, when deemed necessary, authorize the medical referee to take an inquest upon the view of the dead body of a person whose death is supposed to have been occasioned unlawfully, and said medical referee shall thereupon summon to appear before him such witnesses as the attorney

general or county solicitor may direct, who shall be examined under oath by said attorney general or county solicitor. The testimony of each witness shall be reduced to writing, either by the medical referee or by a stenographer appointed by him, and shall be signed by the witness and sworn to. The medical referee who shall preside at such inquest shall report in writing his conclusions, when, where, and by what means the person came to his death, to the superior court of the county, and furnish a copy to the attorney general or county solicitor, and, if it appears to him that it was a case of homicide, he shall state the name of the person who contributed to such death, if known to him. The attorney general and county solicitor shall then proceed to execute the laws of the state governing the office which they hold, and may direct the holding of witnesses as they shall deem necessary.

Sec. 4. Amend section 8 of said chapter by striking out the words "state's attorney" in the second line of said section and inserting in place thereof the following words: attorney general; so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:—Sect. 8. If a medical referee reports that a death was not caused by violence, or unlawful act and the attorney general or county solicitor is of a contrary opinion, nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent either of these officers directing an inquest in accordance with this act.

Sec. 5. Strike out all of section 12 of said chapter, and insert in place thereof the following:—Sect. 12. Every medical referee shall render an account of the expenses of each case, including his fees, to the county solicitor, who shall audit and approve the same before it is paid by the county treasurer, and the fees allowed the medical referee shall not exceed the following, viz: for a view and inquiry without an autopsy, five dollars; for a view and autopsy, twenty-five dollars; for an inquest, ten dollars per day for the time actually spent in holding such inquest; and for all necessary travel at the rate of six cents a mile. Witnesses summoned to testify at such inquest shall be allowed the same fees now allowed in justice courts.

Sec. 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905

CHAPTER 61.

AN ACT Authorizing Corporations to Include its Franchises in Any Mortgages That the Corporation may Lawfully Make.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. A corporation which may lawfully mortgage its property may also include its franchises in such mortgage.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, March 9, 1905.

CHAPTER 62.

AN ACT in Aid of and for the Relief of Depositories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Whenever in any action, bill in equity, petition, or other process, directed against any person or persons, corporation, warehouse-company, depository, savings bank, or finder, it shall appear that the defendant has no title to or claim against the property, chattel, money, goods or deposit, sought to be recovered by such action, bill, petition or other process, otherwise than by lien, and that some person or persons, other than the plaintiff, does, or may claim the same, or may be entitled thereto, it shall be the duty of the court wherein such proceeding is pending, to summons such other party or parties by *scire facias* if they are known, and if not known, then by publication.

Sec. 2. Prior to the issuing of such notice, the court shall receive the custody of

the property, chattel, money, goods or deposit, and may make such order or orders for the holding of the same, pending the determination of the right of the claimant or claimants thereto as justice may require.

Sect. 3. After such summons whether personal or by publication any claimant or claimants may appear upon such terms and by giving such security for costs as to the court may seem just, and if no claimant appears, judgment may be given for the plaintiff by default, as in other cases. Provided, however, that where notice is given by publication, the plaintiff shall give bond satisfactory to the court, conditioned to appear and defend the title to said property, chattel, money, goods or deposit and to abide by the order of the court therein, if at any time within one year from the date of judgment, any claimant or claimants shall appear and claim the property, after which period of time all other rights shall be barred.

Sect. 4. The amount of the lien, if any, of the original defendant, shall be determined by the court, and shall be paid by the person in whose favor judgment is rendered, before final judgment shall be granted. The costs of publication shall be borne by the parties in whose favor judgment is rendered; and a lien upon the property in question is given for such charges, services and expenses as are necessary for the keeping of the same, pending litigation.

Sect. 5. If it shall be made to appear, by the plea, answer, disclaimer or deposition of the original defendant filed within the first thirty days of the term at which such action, bill or petition shall be entered or returnable, that such defendant has no title to or claim against such property, chattel, money, goods or deposit, otherwise than by lien, then such defendant shall, upon delivering the subject matter of the suit in accordance with the order of the court, be discharged from further liability, and shall be entitled to costs in such sum as the court may deem just, and thereafter said proceeding shall be deemed a proceeding in rem.

Sect. 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 63.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 84 of the Session Laws of 1901, Entitled "An Act in Relation to the Public Printing."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Chapter 84 of the session laws of 1901 is hereby amended by the addition of the following section: Sect. 8. The public printing commission may decrease the number of copies of any state publication to be hereafter issued, from the number now provided for by law, after due notice to the department affected and hearing thereon. Said commission shall be allowed necessary clerical assistance at compensation to be fixed by the governor with advice of the council.

Sect. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 64.

AN ACT to Enable the County of Coos to Take a Lot for the Erection of a Court-house in Berlin in said County, by Eminent Domain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That if the County of Coos, through its agents duly authorized by its county delegation to procure a lot and erect a court-house in Berlin in said county, shall be unable to make satisfactory terms with

the owner or owners of such lot for the purchase thereof, said lot may be taken by the exercise of the right of eminent domain by such proceedings as are provided for the laying out of highways to public waters.

Sect. 2. The action of the Coos county convention in relation to the appointment of a committee to procure a lot and erect said court-house in said Berlin is hereby ratified and legalized.

Sect. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 65.

AN ACT to Prevent the Placing of Explosives on the Tracks of Street and Electric Railroads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Any person, except an employee in the regular discharge of his duty, who shall place explosive torpedoes, or other thing of an explosive nature, on the rails of any street or electric railroad, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars, or by imprisonment not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 66.

AN ACT Relating to the Emergency Rights of Firemen while Performing the duties of their Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. The officers and men of the fire department of any city or town, with the engines and apparatus thereof, shall have the right of way while going to a fire or responding to an alarm through any street, lane or alley in said city or town, subject to such rules and regulations as the city council or selectmen may prescribe. Whoever willfully and maliciously obstructs or retards the passage of an engine or other apparatus of a fire department, while so going to a fire, shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars or by imprisonment for not more than three months.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 67.

AN ACT in amendment of Chapter 58 of the Laws of 1901, entitled "An Act relative to sentences to State Prison."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Strike out all of section 2 of said chapter following the words "his sentence" in the twelfth line thereof. Strike out the figure "3" in the third section and insert in place thereof the figure 7. Strike out the figure "4" in the fourth section and insert in place thereof the figure 8. Strike out the figure "5" in the fifth section and insert in place thereof the figure 9.

Sect. 2. Insert after section 2 the following sections:

Sect. 3. Any convict released from the state prison on a permit from the governor and council under the provisions of section two of this chapter, violating the terms of his permit, may be arrested on the warrant of any magistrate bearing the indorsement of the county solicitor and taken before a justice of the superior court in term time or vacation. Said convict may be remanded to jail to await the determination of the proceedings.

Sect. 4. If said justice upon hearing finds that said permit has been violated, the same shall be certified to the governor and council, who shall revoke the permit, and the sheriff upon receiving notice of said revocation shall recommit said convict to the state prison.

Sect. 5. A convict so recommitted shall serve the remainder of his maximum sentence and in computing the period of his confinement the time between his release upon permit and the time of his return to prison shall not be considered as any part of the term of his original sentence.

Sect. 6. Two days at least prior to the release of a convict on parole, it shall be the duty of the warden of the state prison to notify by mail the county solicitors of the several counties and the police departments of the several cities of such proposed release, the name of the convict, the crime for which he was committed, the terms of his sentence, and condition of his release.

Sect. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 68.

AN ACT to amend Section 1 of Chapter 125 of the Laws of 1903, entitled "An Act to Define the Duties of the State Treasurer with Reference to Public Funds."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Amend section 1 of chapter 125 of the Laws of 1903 by striking out all of that part of said section which follows the words "daily balances" in the eleventh line of said section and inserting in place thereof the following, all interest received on such deposits shall be paid into the treasury of the state, and all interest so received, which is now in said treasury and not distributed to the towns and cities of the state, shall remain in said treasury for the use of the state, so that said section as amended shall read as follows: Section 1. The treasurer may deposit any portion of the public moneys, in his possession, in such national banks within the state, or the state of Massachusetts, or any such trust company, incorporated under the laws of, or doing business within, the state, or the state of Massachusetts, as shall be approved, at least once in six (6) months by the governor and council, but the amount deposited in any one bank or trust company shall not at any one time exceed forty per cent of its paid up capital and surplus. Other things being equal, those banks or trust companies shall receive preference which shall allow interest on daily balances. All interest received on such deposits shall be paid into the treasury of the state, and all interest so received, which is now in said treasury and not distributed to the towns and cities of the state, shall remain in said treasury for the use of the state.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 69.

AN ACT in relation to the Pinkham Notch Road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. The selectmen of the town of Jackson and the county commissioners of the county of Coos, whenever by their joint action they shall deem it expedient, are hereby authorized and empowered to close the Pinkham Notch road, so called, situated in Mattin's Location, Green's Grant, Pinkham's Grant and the town of Jackson, or so much thereof as they shall deem necessary, during such part of the winter season as said road shall be covered by deep snows.

Sect. 2. Any person, persons or corporation aggrieved by such action shall have the right of appeal from such decision to the superior court.

Sect. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 70.

AN ACT in amendment of Chapter 147 of

the Public Statutes, relating to the Formation of Voluntary Corporations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. The provisions of chapter 147 of the Public Statutes relating to voluntary corporations shall not be held to authorize the formation of what is known as a trading stamp corporation, or of companies engaged in the business of issuing, selling or redeeming trading stamps, coupons, tickets or other similar devices.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 71.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 46 Session Laws of 1899 regarding the fishing in the waters of Sunapee Lake.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Strike out the whole of section 1 of said chapter and substitute therefor the following: Section 1. It shall not be lawful for any person to use or have in use, in fishing from the waters of Sunapee lake, more than two lines, under a penalty of ten dollars for each line, in excess of said number, so used.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 72.

AN ACT for the Maintenance of High Schools.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of any town in which there is a high school established by vote of the town, to raise and appropriate each year sufficient money, to properly maintain such school.

Sect. 2. This bill shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 73.

AN ACT to Prohibit the Deposit of Sawdust and Other Saw-mill Refuse, and Other Waste, in Swift River and Its Tributaries, in the Town of Tamworth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Any person who shall deposit, dump, place, or cause to be deposited, dumped, or placed any sawdust or other saw-mill refuse, rubbish or other waste, in Swift river and its tributaries, in the town of Tamworth, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 74.

AN ACT to Protect Mink Brook from Pollution by Sawdust and Other Waste.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. No person or corporation shall put or place or cause or allow to be put or placed any sawdust, shavings, edgings, chips, bark or other waste from woodwork establishments, into Mink brook in the town of Hanover.

Sect. 2. Any person or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each offense, and every day that they violate the same shall be deemed a separate offense.

Sect. 3. This act shall take effect June 1, 1905.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 75.

AN ACT in amendment of Clause 18 Section 1, Chapter 114 of the Laws of 1901 relating to the investments of Savings Banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Clause eighteen of section one of chapter 114 of the Laws of 1901 entitled "An act to regulate and limit the investments of Savings Banks" is amended by striking out the words "In the New England States," so that when amended the clause shall read (18) In the stock of any railroad corporation, exclusive of street railways, located in any part of the United States or territories, that has earned and paid regular dividends of not less than four per cent per annum on its capital stock for five years next preceding such investment; provided, such capital stock on which it pays dividends equals in amount one third of the entire bonded indebtedness of said corporation; or in the stock of any other railroad corporation whose railroad and railroad property are leased to such railroad upon an annual rental of not less than four per cent per annum upon the capital stock of the leased railroad; provided, said leased railroad shall have earned dividends of not less than three per cent upon its capital stock for a period of three years immediately preceding said lease; but not exceeding twenty-five per cent of the deposits shall be so invested.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 76.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 124 of the Public Statutes Relating to Dealers in Old Metals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That section 1 of chapter 124 of the Public Statutes be and hereby is amended as follows:—By striking out said section and inserting in place thereof the following:—Section 1. The mayor and aldermen of a city, or the selectmen of a town, may license persons, deemed by them to be suitable, to be dealers in, and keepers of shops for the purchase and sale or barter of, old junk, old metals, old or second hand bottles, second hand articles, cotton or woolen mill waste, unfinished cloth, and cotton or woolen mill yarns in an unfinished state, not of family manufacture, within their respective cities or towns, and may determine and designate the place where the business is to be carried on under a license.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 77.

AN ACT in Relation to the Trial of Causes in Rockingham County.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Whenever the parties to an action pending in the superior court of said county, so request, said action shall be tried in Derry in said county. The town of Derry to furnish a suitable place for holding said court without expense to the county.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 78.

AN ACT in Relation to the Services and expenses of State Officers and employes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. No bill of a state officer or employe for services or expenses, except salaries provided by statute, shall be approved by the governor and council or paid by the state treasurer unless it is accom-

panied by a certificate under oath of said officer or employe that the service has been actually performed and the expenses actually incurred. In case of the death of a state officer or employe prior to the filing of his account it may be paid by the state treasurer if the governor and council are satisfied that the service was performed and the expenses incurred.

This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 79.

AN ACT to Repeal Section 1, Chapter 98, Laws of 1903, Relating to the Notices of Intention of Marriage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That section 1, chapter 98, Laws of 1903 be and is hereby repealed.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 80.

AN ACT to Change the Name of "Shaw's Pond," in the Towns of Pittsfield and Barnstead, to That of Lily Lake.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That the name of "Shaw's Pond" situate in the towns of Pittsfield and Barnstead be and hereby is changed to Lily Lake.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 81.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 114 of the Laws of 1901 Entitled "An Act to Regulate and Limit the Investments of Savings Banks."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That section 1 of chapter 114 of the Laws of 1901 be and the same is hereby amended by striking out of paragraph (b) thereof the following words and figures therein: "And provided, further, that the bonds of any such county, city, town, school district, or other municipal corporation, of any state or territory, except in the states named in paragraph 8 of section 1 of this act, which does not have a constitutional provision limiting the indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, school districts, or other municipal corporations therein shall not be legal investments;" so that said paragraph (b) as amended shall read as follows: (b) In the authorized bonds of any county, city, town, school district, or other municipal corporation of any other of the United States or territories whose net indebtedness at the time of such investment does not exceed five per cent of the last preceding valuation of the property therein for taxation; and in the authorized bonds of any city of one hundred thousand inhabitants of any of said states whose net indebtedness does not exceed seven per cent of the last preceding valuation of the property therein for taxation. The term "net indebtedness" shall be construed to denote the indebtedness of any city, town, or other municipal corporation, omitting the debt created for supplying the inhabitants with water and deducting the amount of any sinking fund available for the payment of the municipal indebtedness. Provided, however, that such bonds shall not have been issued in aid of railroads or for special assessment purposes. Provided, also, that the bonds of any county, city, or town of less than ten thousand inhabitants, or of any school district or other municipal corporation of less than two thousand inhabitants, in any state or territory other than those named in paragraph 8 of section 1 of this act, shall not be authorized investments. Provided, further, that such bonds

are issued by municipalities that are permitted by law to levy taxes sufficient to pay the interest and to provide sinking funds for their debt; otherwise, such bonds shall not be authorized investments. But not exceeding fifty per cent of the deposits shall be so invested.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905.

CHAPTER 82.

AN ACT to Amend Chapter 10 of the Public Statutes, entitled "The State Treasurer and Auditing Committee."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Strike out all of section 6 and insert in place thereof the following:—Sect. 6. If money due from the state is demanded, and there are no sufficient funds in the treasury available for the payment of the same, the treasurer, under the direction of the governor and council, is hereby authorized to borrow, on the state's credit, for a period of not more than five years, at the lowest rate of interest obtainable, not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sums as may be necessary; but the entire indebtedness incurred under this authority shall not exceed the sum of three hundred thousand dollars per annum.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 9, 1905

CHAPTER 83.

AN ACT Relating to Trading Stamp Companies, Trading Stamps and Other Similar Devices.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. No corporation engaged in the business of selling, issuing, exchanging or redeeming stamps, known as trading stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices, not organized under the laws of this state, shall do business within this state, unless it has obtained a license authorizing it so to do, as herein provided.

Sect. 2. Application for such license shall be made to the governor and council, and with the application the corporation applying for a license shall file a certified copy of its charter and by-laws and a full statement under the oath of its president and secretary, showing the amount of its capital stock, the number of shares and their par value, its assets, liabilities and surplus, and the dividends paid or declared in each year since its organization. It shall also file a complete list of the articles kept or furnished by it that are customarily given or offered in exchange for trading stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices, issued or sold by it to associations, corporations or individuals, showing the cost price of every such article, and the price placed upon every such article when given, offered or taken in exchange for such trading stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices, and also the gross and net profit upon every such article so given or offered, or taken in exchange for such trading stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices. It shall also, at the hearing upon the application for a license, furnish to the governor and council, through its authorized representatives, complete evidence, under oath, as to its methods of doing business, including the prices at which its stamps are sold or furnished to associations, corporations or individuals, and the advertised or alleged value of such stamps when given, or offered by such associations, corporations or individuals engaged in trade, in connection with the sale of articles, entitling the holders to receive articles other than the articles so sold, and any other information that the governor and council may desire, to enable them to determine whether the business of such corporation is legitimate, and does not involve any element of fraud, deception or imposition upon individuals or the general public.

Sect. 3. If the foregoing provisions are complied with and the governor and council are satisfied that such corporation ap-

plying for a license is a safe and reliable company, and entitled to public confidence, and that its business methods are trustworthy and involve no element of fraud, deception or imposition upon individuals or the general public, they may grant to such corporation a license to do business by its authorized agents within this state, subject to the laws of the state, until the first day of July thereafter, and annually thereafter, upon the first day of July, such license may be renewed, so long as such corporation shall comply with the law and the governor and council regard it as safe and reliable and entitled to confidence, and that its business, or its business methods, are not detrimental to the general mercantile, commercial and business interests of the state. Such license may be revoked at any time by the governor and council, upon reasonable notice to such corporation, or its authorized agents, when the governor and council are satisfied that its methods of doing business are not such as entitle it to public confidence, or involve an element of fraud, deception or imposition upon the public or individuals. Every such corporation shall pay to the state treasurer a license fee of not less than two hundred fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, to be determined by the governor and council.

Sect. 4. Any officer or agent of any such foreign corporation which shall undertake to do business within this state, such corporation not having complied with the provisions of this act, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both. And any individual, firm or corporation that offers or delivers trading stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices of such foreign corporation, in connection with the sale of goods, wares or merchandise, shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed the agent of such corporation.

Sect. 5. No individual, firm or corporation organized under the laws of this state shall engage in the business of selling, issuing, exchanging or redeeming stamps, known as trading stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices, unless such individual, firm or corporation has obtained a license authorizing him, or it, to do so, as herein provided. Application for such license shall be made to the governor and council and, if by a corporation organized under the laws of this state, there shall be filed with the application a certified copy of its charter and by-laws and a full statement, under the oath of its president and secretary, showing the amount of its capital stock, the number of shares, and their par value, its assets, liabilities and surplus, and the dividends paid, or declared, in each year since its organization. If said application is made by an individual or firm, he, or it, shall file with the application a full statement, under oath, showing the amount of the capital employed by such individual or firm in his, or its, business, also the assets and liabilities of such individual or firm. Every individual, firm or domestic corporation making application for such license shall also file a complete list of the articles kept or furnished by him, or it, that are customarily given or offered in exchange for trading stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices issued or sold by him, or it, to associations, corporations or individuals, showing the cost price of every such article, and the price placed upon every such article when given, offered or taken in exchange for such trading stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices, also the gross and net profits upon every such article so given or offered or taken in exchange for such trading stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices. He, or it, shall also, at the hearing upon the application for a license, furnish to the governor and council complete evidence, under oath, as to his, or its, method of doing business, including the prices at which his, or its, stamps are sold or furnished to associations, corporations or individuals, and the advertised or alleged value of such stamps when given or offered by such associations, corporations or individuals engaged in trade in connection with the sale of articles entitling the holders to receive articles other than the articles so sold, and any other information that the governor and council may desire to enable them to determine

whether the business of such individuals, firms or corporations, is legitimate and does not involve any element of fraud, deception or imposition upon individuals or the general public.

If the foregoing provisions are complied with and the governor and council are satisfied that such individual, firm or corporation, applying for a license, is reliable and entitled to public confidence, and that his, or its, business methods are trustworthy and involve no element of fraud, deception or imposition upon individuals or the general public, they may grant such individual, firm or corporation a license to do business within this state, subject to the laws of the state, until the first day of July thereafter, and annually thereafter, upon the first day of July, such license may be renewed, so long as such individual, firm or corporation, shall comply with the law and the governor and council regard him, or it, as entitled to confidence, and that his, or its, business or business methods, are not detrimental to the general mercantile, commercial and business interests of the state. Such license may be revoked at any time by the governor and council, upon reasonable notice to such individual, firm or corporation, or its authorized agents, when the governor and council are satisfied that his, or its, of doing business are not such as entitle him, or it, to public confidence or involve an element of fraud, deception or imposition upon the public or individuals. Every such individual, firm or corporation shall pay to the state treasurer a license fee of not less than two hundred fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, to be determined by the governor and council.

Sect. 6. All trading stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices, sold or delivered to any person, firm or corporation, to be sold, given or delivered in connection with the sale of articles, entitling the holders to receive articles other than the articles so sold, shall have legibly, plainly, clearly and distinctly printed across the middle of the face thereof, in letters or figures not less than one-sixteenth of an inch in length, the alleged or advertised value of the same, or the value of the personal property for which they may be exchanged or redeemed, and said value shall not be less than one cent. Every person, firm or corporation who shall sell or issue any such trading stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices, to any association, corporation or individual engaged in any trade or business, with the promise or assurance, express or implied, that they, or he, will give or deliver to any person presenting said trading stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices, money or goods, wares or merchandise therefor, shall redeem said trading stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices at their face value, when presented in lots or numbers aggregating at their face money value not less than five cents, either in cash, good and lawful money of the United States of America, or in goods, wares or merchandise, at the option of the holder. In case such holder elects to receive goods, wares or merchandise, the same may be selected by him.

Sect. 7. Any association, corporation or individual engaged in any trade or business, who shall distribute, deliver or present to any person dealing with it, or him, any stamp known as a trading stamp, check, coupon or other similar device issued by or procured from any association, corporation or individual dealing in the same, as mentioned in the preceding section, in consideration of any article or thing purchased, shall, upon the failure of said association, corporation or individual named in the preceding section, to redeem said trading stamps, checks, coupons, or other similar devices, in the manner prescribed in said section, be liable to the holder of any of said stamps to their alleged, advertised, stipulated or face value, when presented in lots or numbers aggregating at their face money value not less than five cents, and shall redeem the same in goods, wares and merchandise, or in lawful money of the United States, at the option of the holder thereof, at the value in lawful money printed upon the face thereof; and any association, corporation or individual being the holder of any of said stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices may recover

the advertised, alleged, stipulated or face value thereof from either of the aforesaid associations, corporations or individuals, in an action upon contract.

Sect. 8. Any individual, association or corporation, and the agent, officer or employee of any corporation violating any of the provisions of this act, for which a different penalty is not herein provided, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

Sect. 9. Every person, firm or corporation giving or delivering trading stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices, in connection with the sale of articles, entitling the holders to receive articles other than the articles so sold, shall pay an excise tax for carrying on such business, equivalent to three per cent. of the gross receipts by such person, firm or corporation from the sale of the articles so sold.

Sect. 10. Every person, firm or corporation carrying on the business specified in the preceding section shall, on the first day of April in each year, make a return in writing, under oath, to the treasurer of the city or town in which such business is carried on, stating the number of trading stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices, given or delivered in connection with the sale of articles, and the gross receipts from the sales made in connection with the issuing or giving of such trading stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices, during the previous year. Thereupon the treasurer of such city or town shall compute the amount of such tax due from such person, firm or corporation, and shall issue his warrant for the collection thereof, to the collector of taxes in such city or town, who shall collect the same for the use of said city or town, in the manner prescribed by the Public Statutes of the state relative to the collection of taxes.

Sect. 11. Whoever omits to make the return required by the preceding section, shall forfeit not less than five dollars, nor more than ten dollars for each day for fifteen days after the day upon which said return is by the preceding section required to be made, and not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars for each day thereafter during which such omission continues; and whoever, under oath knowingly makes a false statement in such return shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

Sect. 12. Every individual, firm or corporation engaged in the business of issuing or selling trading stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices, to any association, corporation or individual engaged in any trade, business or profession, with the promise or assurance, express or implied, that he, it or they, will give or deliver the same to persons, firms, or corporations in connection with the sale of articles entitling the holders to receive articles other than the articles so sold, shall pay an excise tax for carrying on such business equivalent to ten per cent. of the gross amount received by such person, firm or corporation from the sale of such trading stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices sold or delivered, in this state, or to persons, firms or corporations within this state.

Sect. 13. Every person, firm or corporation shall on the first day of April in each year make a return in writing, under oath, to the treasurer of the city or town in which such business is carried on, stating the number of trading stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices, sold or delivered during the preceding year to persons, firms or corporations engaged in any trade or business, within this state, and intended to be sold or delivered by them, in connection with the sale of goods, wares and merchandise, and the gross receipts from the sales of such stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices so sold or delivered. Thereupon the treasurer of such city or town shall compute the amount of such tax due from such person, firm or corporation, and shall issue his warrant for the collection thereof to the collector of taxes in such city or town, who shall collect the same for the use of such city or town in the manner prescribed by the Public Statutes of the state, relative to the collection of taxes.

Sect. 14. Whoever omits to make and file the return required by the preceding section, shall forfeit not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars for each day for fifteen days after the date upon which said return is by the preceding section required to be made, and not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars for each day thereafter during which such omission continues; and whoever under oath knowingly makes a false statement in such return shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

Sect. 15. Any individual, firm or corporation engaged in the business of selling, vending or delivering trading stamps, checks, coupons or other similar devices, to persons, firms or corporations, which are intended to be sold or given in connection with the sale of goods, wares or merchandise, within this state, being licensed to do business in this state in accordance with the provisions of this act, that shall neglect or refuse to make the return, or to pay the tax required to be paid in accordance with the preceding section of this act, shall be deemed ipso facto to have forfeited his, or its, license, and to be no longer authorized or entitled to do business within this state.

Sect. 16. Any person, firm or corporation that sells, or issues, any trading stamp, check, coupon or other similar device, or that gives away or delivers any trading stamp, check, coupon or other similar device in connection with the sale of goods, wares or merchandise, that has not the alleged or advertised value thereof printed thereon, as prescribed by section 6 of this act, shall be subject to a fine of five dollars for each offense.

Sect. 17. Before a license is granted to a corporation not organized under the laws of this state, it shall file with the state treasurer a written stipulation that legal process affecting the company, served on the state treasurer for the time being, shall have the same effect as if served personally on the company within the state. It shall also deposit with the state treasurer the sum of ten thousand dollars, as security for the payment of any judgments which may be obtained against it, as well as the payment of any taxes that may be assessed against it in any city or town; and the state treasurer is hereby authorized to pay from said sum so deposited any executions issued upon judgments obtained against such company, as well as taxes assessed against such company in any city or town; and upon the renewal of the license issued to such company it shall make good any impairment of said sum of ten thousand dollars so deposited, and keep the same unimpaired so long as it shall continue to do business within this state.

Sect. 18. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of June, 1905.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 84.

AN ACT to Amend Chapter 79 of Laws of 1901 in Relation to Fish and Game Laws.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That section 16 of chapter 79 of the Laws of 1901 be hereby repealed and the following be substituted:

No person shall hunt, catch, kill or destroy any deer within the limits of this state, except during the months of October and November in each year, and then only in the counties of Carroll, Coos and Grafton, and in the towns of Danbury, Hill, Andover, Salisbury, Webster, Warner, Sutton and Wilmot in the county of Merrimack.

Sect. 2. That section 18 of said chapter 79, be repealed.

Sect. 3. That section 21 of said chapter be repealed.

Sect. 4. That section 31 of said chapter be amended by striking out the words, "or fawn," so that said section when amended shall read as follows: Sect. 31. No person, corporation, or common carrier shall at any time, within the limits of this state, transport any moose, caribou, elk, under penalty of a fine of fifty dollars (\$50), but such person, corporation, or common carrier may show in defense that such animals came in

the regular course of business into their possession for transit through the state from some place without the state.

Sect. 5. That section 32 of said chapter 79 be amended by striking out the words, "and accompanied by him," so that said section when amended shall read as follows: Sect. 32. No person, corporation, or common carrier shall transport within this state any deer or any parts thereof, except heads for mounting, unless open to view, tagged, and plainly labeled with the name of the actual owner, under penalty of a fine of fifty dollars (\$50).

Sect. 6. That section 37 of said chapter 79 be amended by striking out the words "34, 35, 36, and 38" of said section, and inserting in place thereof the figures 32, 33, 34 and 36, so that said section when amended shall read as follows: Sect. 37. Sections 32, 33, and 34 of this act shall not apply to any person holding a certificate giving the right to take birds and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes, as provided for in section 36 of this act.

Sect. 7. That section 38 of said chapter 79 be amended by striking out the figures "37, 38 and 37" of said section, and inserting in place thereof the figures 35, 36 and 35, so that said section when amended shall read as follows: Sect. 38. Certificates may be granted by the fish and game commissioners to any properly accredited person of the age of eighteen years or upward, permitting the holder thereof to collect birds, their nests, or eggs for strictly scientific purposes only. In order to obtain such certificates the applicant for the same must present to the commissioners written testimonial from two well-known scientific men, certifying to the good character and fitness of said applicant to be intrusted with such privilege; and must pay to said commissioners one dollar to defray the necessary expense attending the granting of such certificates; and must file with said commissioners a properly executed bond, in the sum of two hundred dollars (\$200), signed by two responsible citizens of the state as sureties. This bond shall be forfeited to the state, and the certificate become void, upon proof that the holder of such a certificate has killed any bird, or taken the nest or eggs of any bird, for other than the purposes named in sections 35 and 36 of this act, who shall be further subject for each offense to the penalties provided therefor in section 35 of this act.

Sect. 8. That section 42 of said chapter 79 be amended by striking out the words "fifteenth day of September," and inserting in place thereof the words first day of October, so that said section when amended shall read as follows: Sect. 42. If any person shall, between the fifteenth day of December in any year and the first day of October next following take, kill or have in possession any woodcock, ruffed grouse, partridge, quail, or Wilson snipe, or shall at any time take, kill, or have in possession any of said birds except for consumption as food within the state, he shall be fined ten dollars (\$10) for each bird so taken or destroyed or had in possession, or imprisoned sixty days, or both.

Sect. 9. That section 80 of said chapter 79 be amended by striking out the figures "25" in said section and inserting in place thereof the figures 23, so that said section when amended shall read as follows: Sect. 80. This act shall take the place of chapters 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Public Statutes, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, except that sections 15 to 23 of this act, both inclusive, shall not apply to the Blue Mountain Forest Association, and except that existing special statutes relating to fish protection, fishing, and deposits of sawdust in certain specified waters of the state shall not be repealed by this act, but shall be continued in force according to the tenor and meaning of said statutes.

Sect. 10. That nothing in said chapter 79 shall be so construed as to conflict with any act relating to the exportation of birds by non-residents.

Sect. 11. That the several sections of said chapter 79 shall be renumbered, so that the numbers of the sections of said chapter shall consecutively read from 1 to 79 inclusive.

Sect. 12. This act shall take effect upon its passage.  
Approved March 10, 1905.

CHAPTER 85.

AN ACT in Relation to An Act Approved March 1, 1905, Entitled "An Act to Require Non-Residents to Procure a License to Hunt."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. The secretary of state is hereby authorized to change the engrossed copy of the above act by inserting a comma after the word "person" in the first line of section 1, and by inserting a comma after the word "months" in the fourth line of said section of said engrossed copy.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.  
Approved March 10, 1905.

CHAPTER 86.

AN ACT to Provide for Registering, Numbering and Regulating the Speed of Automobiles and Motor Vehicles and for Licensing the Operator Thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. The terms automobile and motor cycle as used in this act shall include all vehicles propelled by other than muscular power, except railroad and railway cars and motor vehicles running only upon rails or tracks and road rollers.

Sect. 2. All automobiles and motor cycles shall be registered by the owner or person in control thereof in accordance with the provisions of this act. Applications for such registration shall be made, by mail or otherwise, to the secretary of state, upon blanks prepared under his authority. The application shall, in addition to such other particulars as may be required by the secretary of state, contain a statement of the name, place of residence, and address of the applicant, with a brief description of the automobile or motor cycle, including the name of the maker, the number, if any, affixed by the maker, the character of the motive power and the amount of such power stated in figures of horse power, and with such application shall be deposited a registration fee of three dollars. Said secretary of state shall then register in a book to be kept for the purpose, the automobile or motor cycle described in the application, giving to such vehicle a distinguishing number or mark, which in all cases shall be followed by the letters N. H. and shall thereupon issue to the applicant a certificate of registration and shall furnish such applicant with two number plates or tags bearing the distinguishing number or mark of his vehicle, followed by the letters N. H. of such form as to be conveniently attached to the vehicle registered. The certificate shall contain the name, place of residence and address of the applicant, and the registered number or mark, and shall prescribe the manner in which such registered number or mark shall be displayed upon the vehicle, and shall be in such form and contain such further provisions as the secretary of state may prescribe. The certificate of registration shall always be carried in some easily accessible place in the vehicle described therein. A proper record of all applications and of all certificates issued shall be kept by the secretary of state at his office and shall be open to the inspection of any person during reasonable business hours. Upon the sale of any automobile or motor cycle its registration shall expire and the vendor shall immediately return the certificate of registration and number plates to said secretary of state, with notice of the sale and of the name, place of residence and address of the vendee.

Sect. 3. Every manufacturer of or dealer in automobiles or motor cycles, may, instead of registering each such vehicle owned or controlled by him, make application upon a blank provided by the secretary of state, for a general distinguishing

number or mark, and the secretary of state, shall, if the facts stated in said application are true, grant said application and issue to the applicant a certificate of registration containing the name, place of residence and address of the applicant and the general number or mark assigned to him and made in such form and containing such further provisions as said secretary of state may determine, and all automobiles or motor cycles owned or controlled by such manufacturer or dealer shall, until sold or let for hire, or loaned for a period of more than five successive days, be regarded as registered under such general distinguishing mark or number. The fee for every such license shall be ten dollars, and approved number plates or tags shall be furnished to the applicant by said secretary of state for the sum of one dollar per pair.

Sect. 4. No person shall operate an automobile or motor cycle until he shall have first obtained a license for that purpose. Applications for licenses shall be made upon blanks prepared by the secretary of state, and the licenses issued shall be in such form and contain such provisions as said secretary of state may determine. To each licensee shall be assigned a distinguishing number or mark, and a proper record of all applications for licenses and of all licenses issued shall be kept by the secretary of state at his office and shall be open to the inspection of any person during reasonable business hours. Each license shall state the name, place of residence and address of the licensee, and the distinguishing number or mark assigned to him. Such licenses shall be granted for one year only, and the fee therefor shall be one dollar. All fees shall be deposited at the time of making the application. Special licenses for operating automobiles for hire may be issued by the secretary of state for an annual fee of five dollars each, but no license shall be issued under the provisions of this section until the secretary of state shall have first satisfied himself that the applicant is a competent and proper person to receive the same. Every licensee when operating a machine shall keep his license with him and exhibit it upon the request of any officer of the law.

Sect. 5. Except as hereinafter provided, no person shall on or after the first day of May in the year nineteen hundred and five, operate an automobile or motor cycle upon any highway laid out under the authority of statute or road dedicated to the public use for a highway, unless the provisions of sections 2 and 4 of this act have been complied with, nor unless the registered number or mark is at all times so displayed at two points upon the vehicle as to be unobstructedly visible, respectively from in front of, and behind said vehicle. Number plates furnished by the secretary of state shall be the only approved form of display of the distinguishing number or mark and the same shall be of uniform style, bearing the number legibly inscribed upon them in figures not less than four inches in height followed by the letters N. H. Motor cycles shall be required to carry but one number plate which must be constantly displayed in the most conspicuous position practicable. No person shall operate an automobile for hire unless specially licensed so to do, and no person shall employ for hire as chauffeur or operator of an automobile, any person not specially licensed as aforesaid, and the secretary of state may make regulations requiring a display of the chauffeur's or operator's number or mark. The provisions of this section shall not prevent the operating of automobiles by unlicensed persons if riding with or accompanied by a licensed chauffeur or operator.

Sect. 6. Automobiles or motor cycles owned by non-residents of this state and registered in some other state, may be operated upon the roads and highways of this state, subject, however, to the speed limitations contained in this act. Any non-resident person holding an operator's or chauffeur's license from another state may operate an automobile or motor cycle in this state subject to a revocation or suspension of such right by the secretary of state for cause as hereinafter provided.

Sect. 7. Every automobile or motor cycle

operated within the state shall be provided with an adequate brake, with an efficient muffler or silencing device which shall constantly be maintained in use whenever the vehicle is operated within business districts or the compactly built sections of cities or towns. Every automobile or motor cycle shall further be provided with a suitable bell, horn or other means of signaling and shall during the period from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise, display lighted lamps upon the faces of which shall be displayed the distinguishing number of the machine in legible figures of not less than one inch in height.

Sect. 8. No automobile or motor cycle shall be operated upon any public highway outside the business district or the compactly built sections of a city or town at a speed greater than twenty miles an hour, or within the business districts or compactly built sections of a city or town at a speed greater than eight miles an hour. A point upon a road shall be considered to be within the compactly built section of a city or town if the buildings abutting upon the road for one quarter of a mile immediately adjacent to the point in question average one hundred feet apart or less. Upon traversing a crossing of intersecting ways, in going around a corner or curve which cuts off a free view of the road to be traversed, or in traversing a highway bordering a steep descent or passing over a bridge, every person operating such a vehicle shall run it at a rate of speed less than that heretofore specified and at no time and in no place, greater than is reasonable and proper, having regard to traffic, the use of the way, and the safety of the public. In traversing a crossing of intersecting ways or in going around a corner or sharp curve in a road, the operator shall sound his horn or bell.

Sect. 9. Every person having control or charge of an automobile or motor cycle, shall, whenever upon any public street or way and approaching any vehicle drawn by a horse or horses or approaching any horse upon which any person is riding, operate, manage and control such automobile or motor cycle in such a manner as to exercise every reasonable precaution to prevent the frightening of such horse or horses and to insure the safety and protection of any person riding or driving the same. And, if such horse or horses appear to be frightened, the person in control of such automobile or motor cycle shall reduce its speed, and if requested by the raising of a hand or other signal, by the rider or driver of such horse or horses, shall not proceed further towards such animal and in cases of extreme fright shall upon request reduce the motive power to a full stop.

Sect. 10. Any person convicted of violating any provisions of this act shall be punished for the first offense by a fine of not exceeding ten dollars and costs. Any person convicted of a second or subsequent offense shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding fifty dollars and the revocation of his license or privilege. Any person convicted of operating an automobile or motor cycle after a revocation or suspension of his license or privilege, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. A court convicting any person of violating any of the provisions of this act shall at once notify the secretary of state of such conviction, with the number, or mark of the machine and license, and shall transmit other information obtained at the hearing. This shall be recorded by the secretary of state, and if at any time it shall appear that any person has been convicted of a first offense in more than one court in this state the fact of the second conviction shall be deemed a second offense and his license, or, if a non-resident, his privilege, shall be revoked. Upon such revocation his license shall be returned to the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall not again grant a new license, to any person, or renew the privilege of a non-resident, after revocation under the provisions of this section, except for good reason shown and not before the expiration of three months from the date of such revocation.

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Sect. 11. It shall be the duty of the secretary of state to perform all acts as provided herein. The fees received under the provisions of this act shall be paid quarterly by the secretary of state into the treasury of the state, and such expenses as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be paid out of the treasury of the state.

Sect. 12. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the selectmen of any town, or the joint boards of the selectmen of two or more adjoining towns, from issuing a special permit to the manager or person in charge of an automobile meet or gathering, for trials of speed or endurance upon a particular highway or over a specified route. But such permit shall be limited to days specified therein. Every family residing on such highway or route shall be notified in writing, and the public shall be notified by publication in the local newspapers issued the week next prior to such meeting, that such permit has been granted. All expenses incurred under this section shall be paid by the applicant and no such permit shall be a protection from the general provisions of this act except upon a strict compliance herewith, and shall in no way annul or modify any of the provisions of section nine of this act.

Sect. 13. If any person sustains an injury to himself or team on any public highway by reason of the presence of any automobile or motor cycle thereon, the fact of such injury shall be prima facie evidence sufficient to sustain an action of case to recover for such injury, unless the vehicle causing such injury is under the control of or accompanied by a person holding a chauffeur's or operator's license. This section shall not apply to any automobile or motor cycle left in any highway from necessity, or otherwise left in a reasonable manner, by a licensed chauffeur or operator.

Sect. 14. Except as otherwise provided herein this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

## CHAPTER 87.

AN ACT for the Better Protection of Brook and Speckled Trout in Parts of Carroll and Coos Counties.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. It shall not be lawful to catch or take in any manner brook or speckled trout from any brooks or tributaries emptying into the Ellis or the Wildcat rivers, the east branch and the west branch of the Saco river, or the ponds in Carter's Notch, all in the northern part of Carroll and southern part of Coos counties, for the term of six years from the passage of this act.

Sect. 2. Any person violating this act shall be fined twenty dollars for each offense, or be imprisoned thirty days, or both.

Sect. 3. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

## CHAPTER 88.

AN ACT to Protect Union River and its Tributaries from Pollution by Sawdust and Other Waste.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. No person or corporation shall put or place, or cause to be put or placed, any sawdust, shavings, edgings, chips, bark or other waste from saw mills or other wood-work establishments into Union river, so called, or its tributaries, in the towns of Brookfield and Wakefield in Carroll county and the town of Milton in Strafford county. Any person or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect on April 15th, 1905.

Approved March 10, 1905.

AN ACT to Amend Chapter 96, Session Laws of 1901, (as amended by Chapter 118, Session Laws of 1903) entitled "An Act Relating to High Schools."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Section 3 of chapter 96, Session Laws of 1901 (as amended by chapter 118, Session Laws of 1903) is hereby amended by substituting the word eight for the word "five" in line 1, so that said section shall read: Sect. 3. Eight thousand dollars shall be appropriated annually from the state treasury for the payment of tuition in high schools or academies, to be paid by the state treasurer in the month of December of each year to the treasurer of such towns as are entitled, and in such manner as is hereinafter provided, upon a sworn certificate of the superintendent of public instruction of the sums due.

Towns whose rate of taxation for school purposes in any year is \$3.50 or more on \$1,000, and whose average rate of taxation for all purposes for five years next preceding is \$16.50 or more on \$1,000, shall receive a share of said appropriation as follows:

If the tax rate is from \$16.50 to \$17.49, one tenth of the tuition paid.

If the tax rate is from \$17.50 to \$18.49, two tenths of the tuition paid.

If the tax rate is from \$18.50 to \$19.49, three tenths of the tuition paid.

If the tax rate is from \$19.50 to \$20.49, four tenths of the tuition paid.

If the tax rate is from \$20.50 to \$21.49, five tenths of the tuition paid.

If the tax rate is from \$21.50 to \$22.49, six tenths of the tuition paid.

If the tax rate is from \$22.50 to \$23.49, seven tenths of the tuition paid.

If the tax rate is from \$23.50 to \$24.49, eight tenths of the tuition paid.

If the tax rate is from \$24.50 to \$25.49, nine tenths of the tuition paid.

Over \$25.49, the whole of such tuition.

If more than \$8,000 should be needed in any year for the purposes of this act, the said \$8,000 shall be distributed pro rata to the towns entitled to receive the same, in accordance with the foregoing classification.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

## CHAPTER 90.

AN ACT to Amend Section 6, Chapter 96, Laws of 1901, Relating to High Schools and Academies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Amend section 6, chapter 96, Session Laws of 1901 (as amended by chapter 118, Session Laws of 1903) by striking out all of said section and inserting in place thereof Sect. 6. Any school district may make contracts with any academies or high schools or other literary institutions located in the state for furnishing instruction to its scholars; and such school district may raise and appropriate money to carry into effect any contracts in relation thereto. Every such academy or high school or literary institution shall then be deemed a high school maintained by such district. If approved by the superintendent of public instruction in accordance with section 4 of this act.

Sect. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Sect. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

## CHAPTER 91.

AN ACT to Amend Chapter 46, Session Laws of 1895, An Act Requiring Truant Officers or Agents Appointed by the School Boards of Cities and Towns to Make an Annual Enumeration of Children Between the Ages of Five and Sixteen Years. (As Amended by Chapter 88, Session Laws of 1903.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Amend section 1 by striking out the word "October" in line 3 and substituting therefor the word September; so that said section as amended shall read: Section 1. Truant officers or agents appointed by school boards of cities and towns shall annually, in the month of September, make an enumeration of the children of each sex, between the ages of five and sixteen years, in their town or city, giving such items in regard to each child as may be required by the school board or the state superintendent of public instruction, and shall make a report to the school board thereof within fifteen days after the completion.

Approved March 10, 1905.

## CHAPTER 92.

AN ACT to Establish a State Sanatorium for Consumptives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. The state shall establish an institution for the treatment of tuberculosis to be known as the New Hampshire State Sanatorium, for which a site shall be selected and buildings erected, and which shall be governed in the manner hereinafter set forth.

Sect. 2. The governor, with advice and consent of the council, shall appoint five persons, at least two of whom shall be physicians, who shall constitute a board of trustees of the institution, and who shall hold office for terms of one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, beginning with the first Monday in May of the present year, and until their successors are appointed and qualified; and previous to the first Monday in May in each year thereafter there shall be appointed in like manner one trustee to hold the office for a term of five years, beginning with the first Monday in May of the year of his appointment, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. Any vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by the governor with the advice and consent of the council.

Sect. 3. The said board of trustees shall select one or more localities, such as they may deem suitable for a site for said sanatorium and which shall not be less than eight hundred feet above sea level, and shall make a report upon the said proposed location or locations to the governor and council, and no site shall be chosen until its location has been approved by the said governor and council. After the location shall have been approved, as herein provided, the said board of trustees shall have authority to purchase, in behalf of the state, real estate for the said sanatorium and cause to be erected thereon suitable buildings for the accommodation of patients, officers, employees and attendants, in the construction of which buildings New Hampshire architects, materials and labor shall be employed as far as practicable, and to provide for the equipment and furnishing of said buildings, the total expenditure not to exceed the amount appropriated in this act.

Sect. 4. The said board of trustees shall be a corporation, known as Trustees, New Hampshire State Sanatorium, with power to sue in any court in the state upon any contract to which it is by law authorized to be a party; to manage and control the property and concern of the sanatorium; to appoint a superintendent, who shall be a physician; to appoint, upon the nomination of the superintendent, such stewards, matrons, assistant physicians, and nurses as the board may, from time to time, deem necessary or proper; to appoint such other employees, laborers, and helpers as the board deems necessary; to determine the salaries and compensation of all persons rendering service to the board of trustees or to the sanatorium; to take and hold in trust for the state any grant, devise, bequest, or donation of land, money, or other property for the use of the sanatorium; or for the maintenance or help of any patient or patients in said sanatorium; and to adopt such by-laws and rules as the board may deem necessary or proper for the manage-

ment of their business affairs, the admission of patients, and for the government of the sanatorium.

Sect. 5. After the establishment of said sanatorium said trustees shall receive no compensation for their services, but they shall be reimbursed from the treasury of the state for all expenses actually incurred by them in the performance of their official duties. The governor and council shall fix the compensation to be paid to them for services rendered in the selection and purchase of real estate, and in the construction, equipment, and furnishing of the sanatorium buildings.

Sect. 6. The charges for the support of patients in the sanatorium who are able to pay for their care and treatment shall be fixed by the board of trustees. Persons in indigent circumstances, and whose relatives legally chargeable with their support are unable to provide for such treatment, may be received for treatment at the expense of the state upon an order issued by the State Board of Charities and Correction, said order to be based upon satisfactory evidence to be kept on file in the office of the said board that the said patient is entitled to treatment under the provisions of this section.

In cases where the said State Board of Charities and Correction finds that persons applying for treatment at the sanatorium, or whose relatives chargeable with their support are able to pay only a part of the weekly expense of maintenance at the institution, the said board may issue an order to admit such persons to the said institution for treatment, and the state shall be holden for the amount necessary to make up the deficit; but when supported in whole or in part by the state, as herein provided, only the actual cost of maintenance shall be charged, and in no case shall any aid rendered any individual under the provisions of this act be construed so as to deprive him of any rights that he may have possessed at the time of his admission to the institution.

Sect. 7. The board of trustees shall select a competent person for treasurer, who shall have the custody of all moneys received and all money, securities and obligations belonging to the sanatorium. He shall keep a full and accurate account of all receipts and payments in the form and manner prescribed by the by-laws, and such other accounts as shall be required of him by the board of trustees. He shall render a quarterly statement of all receipts and payments, and shall render such further accounts of the state of his books and of the funds and other property in his custody as may be required by the trustees. He shall receive for the use of the sanatorium money which may be paid upon obligations or securities in his hands belonging to the institution, and all sums paid to the sanatorium for the support of any patient therein, or for actual disbursements made in any patient's behalf, and money paid to the sanatorium from any other source. He shall pay all the legitimate expenses of the institution, upon approval of the auditing committee. He shall deposit all moneys received for the care of patients and all other revenues in a bank designated by the board of trustees. The said treasurer, before assuming the duties of office, shall give a satisfactory bond to the board of trustees in such amount as they may determine, for the faithful performance of his duties.

Sect. 8. All bills contracted by the trustees in purchasing a site, erecting and repairing buildings, and in operating the institution shall be audited by the auditor of the state treasurer's accounts, and the governor shall draw his warrant upon the treasury to pay the same.

Sect. 9. The trustees shall, on or before the first day of October of each year, furnish a report to the governor and council containing a history of the institution for the year, number of persons treated, results of treatment, and a complete statement of accounts, with all the funds, general and special, appropriated or belonging to the said institution, with a detailed statement of disbursements.

Sect. 10. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the sum of fifty thousand (\$50,000) dollars shall be set

apart and shall be provided in the manner following:

The state treasurer shall issue scrip or certificates of indebtedness to the amount aforesaid. Such scrip or certificates of indebtedness shall be issued as registered bonds with interest coupons attached, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding three and one half per cent. per annum; they shall be designated on the face thereof, New Hampshire State Sanatorium Loan, and shall be deemed a pledge of faith and credit of the state, and the principal and interest thereof shall be paid at the time specified therein in gold coin of the United States or its equivalent. Such scrip or certificates of indebtedness shall be sold or disposed of at public auction or in such other manner and at such times and prices, in such amounts and at such rates of interest, not exceeding the rate above specified, as shall be determined by the state treasurer to be deemed advisable. Said scrip or certificates of indebtedness shall be issued in such denominations, each certificate being for not less than one hundred dollars (\$100), nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), as the state treasurer shall deem advisable. They shall be payable in ten years from the date of their issue; after the expiration of said ten years from the date of issue, interest thereon shall cease.

Sect. 11. All scrip or certificates issued for the purposes of this act shall be signed by the state treasurer and countersigned by the governor. A record of said issues shall be kept which shall show the date and amount of each issue and the number and denomination of the certificates and the persons to whom sold or issued. This record shall be kept in duplicate and one copy retained by the state treasurer and the other deposited with the secretary of state, each record to be kept in the office of the officer above named as custodian and to be accessible at all times for inspection by the public.

Sect. 12. The scrip or certificates of indebtedness shall be issued from time to time as shall be required for the expenditures made under the authority of said trustees for the purposes specified in this act; but the issue thereof may be made a sufficient length of time in advance, so that the payment of the state's obligations in this behalf may be made promptly and without making it necessary to appropriate other funds for the purpose.

Sect. 13. In case a sanatorium for consumptives, suitable in the judgment of the governor and council and the secretary of the state board of health, to meet the public demand, shall be established in this state prior to May 1, 1907, this act shall be null and void. Otherwise it shall take effect on that date.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 93.

#### AN ACT in Relation to Political Caucuses and Conventions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. All town and ward caucuses shall be called by a notice posted in five conspicuous places in the town or ward, one of which places shall be the post-office, if there is one in said town or ward, and published in some newspaper, if there be any, published in the town or city, ten days or more before the day of the caucus.

Sect. 2. Said notice shall specify the place and the day and hour of meeting, and shall further state the time during which the polls shall be open for the reception of ballots, which at caucuses for the election of delegates to conventions shall be fixed by the executive committee of the party in the town or ward holding the caucus, but in no case shall the time during which the polls shall be open be less than one hour. At all other caucuses the time shall be, in towns and wards having not more than two thousand inhabitants according to the last preceding national census, not less than two hours, and in towns and wards having more than two thousand inhabitants according to such census, not less than three hours.

Sect. 3. All nominations and elections at any caucus shall be by ballot, and in bal-

loting a check-list shall invariably be used; a plurality shall in every case be sufficient to nominate or elect.

Sect. 4. The check-list for use at any caucus shall be prepared by the local executive committee of the party holding said caucus. Notice of the times and places where the executive committee will attend for the purpose of receiving evidence and suggestions as to the make-up of the check-list, shall be given in the same manner as notice of the caucus is required to be given. No man shall be allowed to vote in the caucus unless his name is on the said check-list. No name shall be placed on the check-list after the hour for the opening of the caucus has arrived except the name of a person whose right to vote in the caucus is well known to the executive committee.

Sect. 5. The local executive committee of the party holding the caucus shall have full power to regulate the form, size, and character of the ballots to be used, and also to regulate the manner of conducting the caucus, in any way consistent with the provisions of this act.

Sect. 6. No person shall vote in any caucus unless his name is on the check-list used by said caucus, or upon the name of any other person, and no person shall vote in the caucus of more than one political party, or having voted in the caucus of a political party sign the nomination papers of any other political party.

Sect. 7. No person shall vote in any caucus unless he intends to support the ticket of the party holding the caucus at the next ensuing election. When the right of any person to vote in a caucus is challenged he shall stand aside and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation before his vote shall be received:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a legal voter in \_\_\_\_\_, and that I intend to vote the ticket of the party holding this caucus at the next ensuing election.

Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. Any person who shall swear falsely in regard to the provisions of this act shall be guilty of perjury and punished accordingly.

Sect. 8. The presiding officer of every caucus shall, within forty-eight hours after the close of said caucus, file with the clerk of the city or town in which such caucus was held, the check-list used in said caucus, and the said clerk shall keep the same for the full period of two calendar months thereafter, in his office, open to the inspection of every citizen of such city or town, and shall not make nor permit to be made upon such check-list any mark whatever.

Sect. 9. In filing nominations with the secretary of state the presiding officer of the caucus shall certify that the caucus was called and conducted according to the provisions of this act. If nominations are not accompanied by such certificate they shall not be placed upon the official ballot.

Sect. 10. This act shall be in force in all cities of twelve thousand inhabitants, according to the census of 1900, and in such other cities and towns of the state as shall by majority vote of the voters at an annual or biennial meeting adopt the same.

Sect. 11. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and chapter 105 of the Laws of 1901 as amended by chapter 40 of the Laws of 1903 is hereby repealed.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 94.

#### AN ACT in Amendment of Section 1 of Chapter 216 of the Public Statutes Relating to Actlors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That section 1 of chapter 216 of the Public Statutes be amended by adding the words "An action by or against an executor or administrator shall be brought in the same county or in one of the counties in which it might have been brought by or against the testator or intestate at

the time of his decease, provided, however, that nothing in this act shall affect the right of any executor or administrator to maintain an action in the county wherein he is appointed, so that said section shall read: Section 1. Transitory actions, in which any one of the parties is an inhabitant of the state, shall be brought in the county and judicial district where some one of them resides. If no one of the parties is an inhabitant of the state, the action may be brought in any county. An action by or against the executor or administrator shall be brought in the same county or in one of the counties in which it might have been brought by or against the testator or intestate at the time of his decease, provided, however, that nothing in this act shall affect the right of any executor or administrator to maintain an action in the county wherein he is appointed.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 95.

AN ACT to amend Section 14, of Chapter 296 of the Public Statutes relating to the salary of the Judge of Probate for Coos County.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That section 14, chapter 296 of the Public Statutes, and any amendment thereof, be amended by striking out the twelfth line of said section, and inserting in place thereof the following: In Coos county nine hundred dollars.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 96.

AN ACT in amendment of Chapter 12, Section 10 of the Public Statutes providing for more extensive advertising of the natural resources and attractions of the State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Chapter 12, section 10 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by adding after the word "immigration" in the third line of said section the words or summer residence; and by striking out the word "two" in the sixth line of said section and inserting the word three, so that said section as amended shall read as follows: The secretary shall collect information in relation to opportunities for developing the agricultural resources of the state through immigration or summer residence, and shall cause the facts obtained and a statement of the advantages offered to be circulated wherever the board may consider it to be for the best interests of the state; and the expense thereof not exceeding three thousand dollars annually as audited and allowed by the governor and council, shall be paid from the state treasury.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 97.

AN ACT for the Protection of Forests from Fire.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. In cities and towns where organized fire departments are established the chief of the fire department is hereby constituted forest fire warden for such city or town. In time of drought the forest fire wardens, themselves or by some agent or agents designated by them shall, when directed by the forestry commission, patrol the woods in their respective cities or towns, warning persons who traverse the woods, campers, hunters, fishermen and others, about lighting and extinguishing fires. They shall post extracts from the fire laws, and other notices sent to them by

the forestry commission, along highways, along streams and waters frequented by tourists and others, at camp sites and in other public places. If, in woodlands thus posted, any person, other than the owner of said lands or his agents acting under his direction, shall build fires when warned not to do so by the forest fire warden, or shall fail to extinguish a fire when ordered to do so by the warden, he may be arrested by the warden without a warrant.

Sect. 2. It shall be the duty of the warden to extinguish all brush or forest fires occurring in his town, and he may call such assistance as he shall deem necessary to assist him in so doing, and may require the use of wagons, tools, horses, etc., for that purpose. If any person fails to respond to the warden's call for his assistance or the use of his property, he shall be fined not exceeding ten dollars. The city or town shall pay reasonable compensation for their services to all persons summoned to assist the warden and for the use of all property required by him in the extinguishment of a forest or brush fire. In case the warden and the persons summoned to assist him or to furnish the use of property, shall fail to agree upon the terms of compensation at the time or after the required service has been rendered, the dispute shall be referred to the commissioners of the county in which the city or town is located for final settlement.

Sect. 3. Forest fire wardens shall make reports of their doings to the forestry commission in such form and at such times as the commission may require. If a warden has reason to believe that any brush or forest fire in his city or town was caused in violation of statute he shall report to the county solicitor all the facts coming within his knowledge and said solicitor, if the facts as so reported seem to him sufficient, shall take action to recover the penalty fixed by statute for such violation.

Sect. 4. In towns where no organized fire department exists the forestry commission shall annually designate some member of the board of selectmen as forest fire warden, who shall perform in his town all the duties hereinbefore set forth for wardens in cities and towns having organized fire departments. All forest fire wardens hereinbefore provided for shall receive pay for their services from the city or town treasury in such sums and in such manner as they are ordinarily paid for services as members of the fire department or as selectmen.

Sect. 5. In unorganized towns, the forestry commission, on the application of the owners of forest land situated therein, are authorized to appoint a suitable number of special forest fire wardens, to define their duties and to fix their compensation. The cost of such special forest fire wardens shall be paid by the persons making application for their appointment, and, upon certificate of the forestry commission, one-half of such sum shall be repaid to the applicants by the treasurer of the county wherein said unorganized township is located.

Sect. 6. If any forest fire warden provided for in sections 1 and 4 of this act shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties prescribed for him he shall forfeit not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, to be recovered in an action for debt, upon complaint of the forestry commission, and all forfeitures so recovered shall be paid into the state treasury.

Sect. 7. It shall be the duty of any person who discovers a forest or brush fire not under the control or supervision of some person to extinguish it or to report it immediately to the local fire warden, and failure so to do shall be punished by a forfeiture not exceeding ten dollars, to be recovered upon complaint of the warden.

Sect. 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 98.

AN ACT to Prohibit the Use of Swivel and Punt Guns.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. If any person shall, at any time, within this state, hunt, pursue, shoot at, or kill any game bird, as defined by section 34 of chapter 79 of the Laws of 1901, with any punt-gun, swivel-gun, or other gun not fired from the shoulder, or of larger bore than ten gauge, he shall be fined not more than ten dollars for each offense and shall forfeit all guns and implements with which the offense was committed. And all guns and implements so used shall be seized by any detective, constable or police officer and shall be destroyed by the person seizing them.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 99.

AN ACT to Amend Sections 7 and 14, Chapter 53, of the Public Statutes, Relating to Village Districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Amend section 7, chapter 53 of the Public Statutes, by inserting after the words "The commissioners shall," in the seventh line of said section, the following words: Appoint a chief engineer, and two assistant engineers to serve in the fire department for the ensuing year, and may remove said engineer, or engineers, for cause, after hearing, and shall—so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

Sect. 7. The moderator, clerk, treasurer, and commissioners shall severally qualify and possess the same powers and perform the same duties in respect to the district's meetings and business affairs that the moderator, clerk, treasurer, and selectmen of towns respectively possess and perform in respect to like matters in towns. They shall hold office for one year and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The commissioners shall appoint a chief engineer, and two assistant engineers to serve in the fire department for the ensuing year, and may remove said engineer, or engineers, for cause, after hearing, and shall fill vacancies in the offices of clerk and treasurer and in their own board, in the same manner as selectmen are required to fill vacancies in corresponding town offices.

Sect. 2. Amend section 14 of said chapter 53 by striking out the word "election" in the second line thereof, and substituting therefor the word appointment, so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows: Sect. 14. The clerk of any district having firewards or engineers shall forthwith, after their appointment, from time to time report their names and post-office addresses to the town clerks of the town in which the district is situated; and if he fails to do so, he shall be fined twenty dollars, one-half for the use of the complainants and the other half for the use of the towns.

Sect. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 100.

AN ACT to Provide for the Assessment and Collection of an Annual State Tax for the Term of Two Years.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars shall be raised annually for the use of the state for the years 1906 and 1907 and the state treasurer is hereby directed seasonably to issue his warrants to the selectmen of the several towns and places, and to the assessors of the several cities in this state, according to the apportionment of the public taxes made at the January session of the legislature in 1903; and the selectmen of such towns and places and the assessors of such cities are hereby directed to assess the sum specified in said warrants and cause the same to be paid to said treasurer on or before the first day of December, 1906 and 1907; and the state

treasurer is hereby authorized to issue his extent for all taxes which shall remain unpaid on the dates last above mentioned.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 101.

AN ACT in Amendment of Section 27 of Chapter 10 of the Public Statutes Relating to Discharge from the New Hampshire State Hospital.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Section 27 of chapter 10 of the Public Statutes is hereby amended by adding thereto at the end thereof the following sentence: The superior court or any justice thereof may, with or without notice, in term or vacation, on due cause shown, parole any person committed to the New Hampshire State Hospital upon such terms and conditions as justice may require; and said court or justice may at any time thereafter, on due cause shown, revoke said parole and order said person returned to said State Hospital under the original commitment.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 102.

AN ACT in Amendment of Sect. 14, Chap. 180, Public Statutes, Regulating the Hours of Labor for Women and Minors in Manufacturing and Mechanical Establishments.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That section 14, chapter 180 of the Public Statutes be amended by adding at the end thereof the following: nor fifty-eight in one week during the months of July and August, so that said section 14 shall read as follows:

No woman and no minor under eighteen years of age shall be employed in a manufacturing or mechanical establishment for more than ten hours in one day, except in the following cases:

I. To make a shorter day's work for one day in the week.

II. To make up time lost on some day in the same week in consequence of the stopping of machinery upon which such person was dependent for employment.

III. When it is necessary to make repairs to prevent interruption of the ordinary running of the machinery.

In no case shall the hours of labor exceed sixty in one week, nor fifty-eight in one week during the months of July and August.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 102.

AN ACT to Provide Additional Accommodations at the New Hampshire State Hospital.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That, to provide additional accommodations for the care, control and treatment of insane persons, as contemplated by chapter 61 of the Laws of 1903, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, and hereby is raised and appropriated for the purpose of the erection of a hospital building, and securing thereof the necessary furnishing, heating, lighting, plumbing, water facilities and fire protection, at an expense not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the construction of six iron fire-proof stairways, at an expense not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, the erection of a storehouse, including cold storage facilities, at an expense not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, the erection of an employees' building, including lighting, furnishing and plumbing, at an expense not exceeding ten thousand dollars, in accordance with plans and specifications to be approved by the governor and council; said sums to be ex-

pendent under the direction of the trustees of said institution. And any balance of said sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or the proceeds of the bonds hereinafter provided for, not required for the several purposes above enumerated, may be used for any other necessary enlargement, or changes, of existing buildings of the State Hospital, which may be approved by the governor and council, and to be in accordance with plans and specifications to be also approved by the governor and council.

Sect. 2. The state treasurer is hereby authorized, under the direction of the governor and council, to borrow said sum of two hundred thousand dollars, on the credit of the state; and to issue bonds or certificates of indebtedness therefor, in the name and on behalf of the state, ten thousand dollars thereof to be paid annually, beginning on July 1, 1906, at a rate of interest not exceeding three and one-half per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year; such bonds to have interest warrants or coupons attached thereto; said coupons to be signed by the state treasurer, and said bonds and coupons to be made payable at such place as the governor and council shall designate.

Sect. 3. Said bonds shall be designated New Hampshire State Hospital Bonds, and shall be signed by the treasurer, and countersigned by the governor, and shall be deemed a pledge of the faith and credit of the state. The secretary of state shall keep a record of all bonds countersigned by the governor, showing the number and amount of each bond, the time of countersigning, the time when payable, and the date of the delivery to the state treasurer. The treasurer shall keep a record of all bonds disposed of by him, showing the number thereof, the name of the person to whom sold, the amount received for the same, the date of the sale, and the time when payable. The treasurer may negotiate and sell such bonds to the best advantage for the state, but no bond shall be sold for less than its par value, nor shall such bonds be loaned, pledged, or hypothecated in any way whatever.

Sect. 4. The governor shall draw his orders on the state treasurer, for the amounts that may be, or become, due from time to time, under the contracts of the trustees, approved by the governor and council, for the purposes aforesaid, after said bills shall have been duly approved by the governor and council, to an amount not exceeding the proceeds of said bonds.

Sect. 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 104.

AN ACT Authorizing the County of Belknap to Condemn Land for the Purpose of Enlarging the County Court House Lot.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That, providing the county commissioners for the county of Belknap, having been duly authorized by vote of the county convention for said county on February 16, 1905, to purchase land for the purpose of enlarging the county court house lot, shall be unable to obtain suitable land for said purpose, by contract, at a reasonable price, any land so required for said use may be taken, the damage assessed, and the same remedies and proceedings had as in the case of laying out of highways, and it is herein provided that the venue of said action shall be in such county as the superior court for the county of Belknap shall determine.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 105.

AN ACT in Aid of a More General and Uniform Enforcement of the Police of Towns, Especially Those Offences Prohibited by Section 14 of Chapter 284 of the Public Statutes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the police commissioners in cities in which such commissions are established by the state, and it shall be the duty of the police department in any other cities, to cause the provisions of section 14 of chapter 284 of the Public Statutes to be enforced. The same duty in towns is hereby imposed upon selectmen, police officers, and town agents appointed under section 9 of chapter 122 of the Laws of 1903. In case the duties imposed as aforesaid are not performed by the designated local authorities in towns, the attorney-general shall cause the county solicitor to enforce the provisions of said section 14 of chapter 284 of the Public Statutes in towns and cities in which the local authorities or police commissioners fail to make such enforcement, and the expense of such prosecutions shall be a charge against the town or city to be recovered from it by the county.

Sect. 2. The expense of detention of persons committed to the county jail or county house of correction, by justices of the peace or police justices, either in cities or towns, upon complaints for drunkenness shall be a charge upon the county and the same shall not be a charge against the city or town in which the offence or prosecution occurred.

Sect. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 106.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 65 of the Laws of 1903 in Relation to State Aid to Indigent Deaf and Dumb and Blind Persons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Chapter 65, section 1, of the Laws of 1903, is hereby amended by striking out in the third line thereof the word "indigent" before the words "deaf and dumb" and "persons," so that the section shall read as follows: Section 1. The sum of fourteen thousand dollars is annually appropriated for the support and education of deaf and dumb and blind persons of the state.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 107.

AN ACT in Amendment of Section 14, Chapter 78, of the Laws of 1901, Fixing the Salaries of the Chief and Associate Justices of the Supreme and Superior Courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Section 14 of chapter 78 of the Laws of 1901 is hereby amended by striking out the whole of said section and inserting instead thereof the following: Section 14. The annual salary of the chief justice of the supreme court shall be \$4,200, and that of each of the associate justices thereof, shall be \$4,000, and the annual salary of the chief justice of the superior court shall be \$4,200, and that of the associate justices thereof, \$4,000. Actual expenses shall be allowed to the justices of the courts as now provided by law.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 108.

AN ACT in Addition to Public Statutes Chapter 285 and Chapter 7 of Laws of 1895 and Amendments Thereto, Relating to Offenses Against Minors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. If any parent, having the legal custody of a minor child, and being of sufficient ability by reason of capacity to labor or otherwise, shall neglect to make reason-

able provision for the support of such minor child, and by reason of such neglect, such minor child shall become a town or county charge, such parent shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, for each offense.

Sect. 2. Whenever, in any prosecution for an offense under the provisions of this chapter, the police court or justice of the peace before whom the accused shall be brought for trial is of the opinion that the offense is not of an aggravated nature, said court or justice shall have power to render final judgment and sentence subject to the right of appeal as in other cases, and may impose a fine not exceeding ten dollars.

Sect. 3. This act to take effect on its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 109.

AN ACT in Amendment of Section 14, Chapter 169 of the Public Statutes as Amended by Chapter 87 of the Laws of 1901, Entitled "Foreign Insurance Companies and Their Agents."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. That section 14 of chapter 169 of the Public Statutes be amended by inserting after the words "licensed resident agents" the words or in companies organized under the laws of this state. So that when amended the section will read:—Sect. 14. Every such fire, marine, fidelity and casualty insurance company shall pay to the state treasurer, within one month after receiving notice from the insurance commissioner of the amount thereof, a tax of two per cent. upon the gross premiums received by it, less return premiums and re-insurance, when effected in authorized companies by the companies' licensed resident agents or in companies organized under the laws of this state, upon business done within the state, during the year ending on the thirty-first day of the preceding December, as assessed by the commissioner; and all other such insurance companies shall pay to the state treasurer, within one month after receiving notice from the insurance commissioner of the amount thereof, a tax of one per cent. upon the premiums received by them upon business done within the state during the year ending on the thirty-first day of the preceding December, as assessed by the commissioner.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 110.

AN ACT Providing Compensation for Members of the Governor's Council.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. The members of the governor's council shall be paid at the rate of eight dollars a day, each, for such time as they are actually engaged in the service of the state. In lieu of mileage now allowed them for travel they shall receive their actual expenses.

Sect. 2. Section 21 of chapter 286 of the Public Statutes and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 111.

AN ACT in Amendment of Section 1 of Chapter 66 of the Laws of 1901, Entitled, "An Act in Relation to Mortgages of Corporations."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Amend section 1 of chapter 66 of the Laws of 1901 by striking out said section and inserting in lieu thereof the following: Section 1. Any corporation mortgaging its property and franchises to secure its bonded or other indebtedness may include in the mortgage after acquired property of the following classes only, namely: real estate, franchises, fixtures, machinery, and rolling stock; provided,

however, that such mortgage of after acquired property shall not affect any builders' or other lien.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 112.

AN ACT in Amendment of Chapter 78 of the Laws of 1897, entitled "An Act in Amendment of the Public Statutes, Relating to the Manner of Conducting Caucuses and Elections."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Section 4 of chapter 78 of the Laws of 1897 is hereby amended by adding thereto the words Any caucus or convention wherein nominations are made of candidates to be voted for by the voters of the entire state shall be held, at least, thirty-five days prior to the day of election; wherein nominations are made of candidates to be voted for by the voters of cities and wards, at least, twenty-one days prior to the day of election, and in all other cases, at least twenty-eight days prior to the day of election. So that said section as amended shall read: Sect. 4. Certificates of nominations made in accordance with the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of this act, shall contain the name and residence of each candidate, the office for which he is nominated, and the political principles or party he represents, and shall be signed by the chairman and clerk of the caucus or convention, and when practicable such certificates of nomination shall be signed by each candidate, but the absence of the signature of a candidate shall not invalidate a certificate of nomination. Any caucus or convention wherein nominations are made of candidates to be voted for by the voters of the entire state shall be held, at least, thirty-five days prior to the day of election; wherein nominations are made of candidates to be voted for by the voters of cities and wards, at least, twenty-one days prior to the day of election, and in all other cases, at least twenty-eight days prior to the day of election.

Sect. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 113.

AN ACT to Protect the Beacons, Buoys and Floating Guides on the Coast of New Hampshire and in the Rivers, Harbors and Channels in Said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Any person or persons who shall moor any vessel, scow, boat, or raft, to any buoy or beacon or floating guide placed by the United States in the navigable waters of this state, or who shall in any manner make fast thereto any vessel, boat, scow, or raft shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars; and any person or persons who shall wilfully destroy injure or remove any such beacon or guide shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for three months.

Sect. 2. Said forfeitures may be recovered by an action of tort, complaint or indictment before any court competent to try the same; one-third accruing to the informer or complainant and the other two thirds to the county in which the trial shall be had.

Sect. 3. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 114.

AN ACT for the Improvement of Fishing in Lake Sunapee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. If any person shall take or kill any black bass in the waters of Lake Suna-

pee during the months of May and June in any year, except with fly after June 15, he shall be fined ten dollars for each fish so taken or killed, or be imprisoned sixty days, or both.

Sect. 2. It shall be lawful for any person to take or kill pickerel by hook and line at any time in the waters of said Lake Sunapee.

Sect. 3. The Lake Sunapee Protective Corporation is hereby authorized and empowered at its own expense to erect and maintain fish hatcheries at suitable points near said Lake Sunapee and its tributaries, under the management and supervision of men thoroughly trained and educated in the art of fish culture; to take from said lake and its tributaries brook trout, aureolus trout and land-locked salmon, and to remove spawn from the same for hatching purposes; to take, keep and hatch eggs of brook trout, aureolus trout and land-locked salmon, and to place in the waters of said lake and its tributaries as many brook trout, aureolus trout and land-locked salmon as it may hatch or procure from any source, all fish taken by it from said waters to be handled with the greatest care and by the most approved methods and returned thereto, all eggs taken to be hatched by it and all fry therefrom to be placed in said lake or its tributaries.

Sect. 4. The operations of said Lake Sunapee Protective Corporation so far as they relate to fish taken from said lake, or to spawn or fry obtained therefrom, shall be under the supervision and control of the Board of fish and game commissioners.

Sect. 5. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed; this act may be altered, amended or repealed whenever the public good requires, and shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 115.

AN ACT to Amend Chapter 77, Session Laws of 1899, entitled "An Act to Equalize the School Privileges of the Cities and Towns of the State."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Section 4 of the Session Laws of 1899 is hereby amended by the insertion, after the word "districts" in line 1, of the words of less than three towns or special districts, so that the section shall read:

Sect. 4. Supervisory districts of less than three towns or special districts formed under this act shall employ not fewer than twenty nor more than sixty teachers.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 116.

AN ACT to Amend Section 15 of Chapter 112 of the Public Statutes Relating to the Better Enforcement of the Liquor Law.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. Amend section 15 of chapter 112 of the Public Statutes as amended by section 1 of chapter 122 Laws of 1903 by striking out the words "any spirituous liquor" and insert after the word "quantity" and before the word "he" the following: Any spirituous or distilled liquors, rectified spirits, vinus, fermented, brewed or malt liquors, wines, or any beverage, by whatever name called, containing more than one per cent. of alcohol by volume at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, so that said section 15 when amended shall read as follows: Sect. 15. If any person not being an agent of a town or city for the purpose of selling spirit shall sell or keep for sale in any quantity any spirituous or distilled liquors, vinus, rectified spirits, fermented, brewed or malt liquors, wines, or any beverage, by whatever name called, containing more than one per cent. of alcohol by volume at 60 degrees Fahrenheit, he shall be fined not less than \$25, or more than \$100, and also shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days or more than sixty days. And for any subsequent offense he shall be fined not less

than \$100 or more than \$200, and imprisoned not less than two months or more than twelve months.

Sect. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 117.

AN ACT Relating to the Enforcement of the Laws Relating to the Illegal Sale of Intoxicating Liquors in No-License Territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. The term no-license territory, as employed in this act, shall describe all parts of the state except the premises actually occupied by licensees under the provisions of the act approved March 27, 1903, entitled "An Act to regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquor" for the business authorized by their licenses.

Sect. 2. The superior authority in the enforcement of laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor and the prosecution of offenders against such prohibitory laws under the provisions of this act shall be the attorney-general. It shall be his duty to have supervisory direction of all prosecutions authorized by this act and undertaken by the solicitors, and to take personal charge of the same when in his judgment it may be necessary or advisable. All persons engaged in the prosecution of offences against the liquor laws in no-license territory shall be under his control.

Sect. 3. It shall be the duty of the county solicitor in each county to have immediate charge of all such prosecutions. But, if the attorney-general is of the opinion that the public good requires a substitute for the solicitor in any prosecution in any county, or that the service of more than one attorney is required in the prosecution of such offences, he may employ and assign the solicitor of another county for such duty.

Sect. 4. Prosecuting agents for towns, selectmen of towns and reputable citizens may make complaint in writing to the county solicitor and give information as to alleged violation of the liquor laws in no-license territory. The party complaining shall at the time of making such complaint, furnish a copy thereof to the attorney-general and all complaints so made shall be treated as confidential communications. It shall thereupon be the duty of the attorney-general through a solicitor to investigate the complaint, and if such solicitor finds sufficient cause for a prosecution, he shall forthwith commence appropriate criminal proceedings and prosecute the same to final judgment. If in the opinion of any reputable citizen the solicitor of the county in which the offence occurs shall be guilty of any unreasonable delay or neglect, any unreasonable refusal to prosecute, any collusion with alleged offenders, any corrupt practices or wilful maladministration in respect to the duties prescribed by this act, or in respect to the duties to which he may have been assigned under the provisions of this act or other maladministration in his office in respect to the enforcement or non-enforcement of the liquor laws in no-license territory, a representation of the facts may be made to the attorney-general in writing by any person having knowledge or information thereof, and such representation shall be held confidential.

Sect. 5. No county solicitor shall be an attorney, or act, as attorney or counsel, directly or indirectly, for any person applying to the state board of license commissioners for a license to sell intoxicating liquors, nor for any party defendant in any hearing before said commissioners for the alleged violation of the laws of the state in relation to the sale of intoxicating liquors; nor shall any county solicitor be or act as counsel, directly or indirectly, for any person, association or corporation in any matter or proceeding directly or indirectly, relating to the traffic in intoxicating liquor or to violation of law concerning the sale or disposition thereof.

Sect. 6. Upon the receipt of the representation named in section 4, the attorney-

general shall forthwith investigate the same, and if it appears to be well-founded, he shall proceed against such delinquent solicitor by complaint to the superior court, and if upon said complaint such solicitor shall be found guilty of a breach of his duty as defined and provided in this act or any other existing law or acts, he may be disbarred or removed from his office.

Sect. 7. The compensation of a county solicitor when engaged upon assignments for the enforcement of the liquor laws in no-license territory, at other times and places than when such solicitor is engaged in the business of his office in term time in the superior court, relating to prosecutions of offences against the liquor laws arising in no-license territory, or the conduct of civil proceedings under the act of March 27, 1903, shall be ten dollars per day and his actual expenses, to be audited by a justice of the superior court, unless such duty shall be assigned by said justice to the clerk of said court. The compensation provided by this act for services hereby required shall be in addition to the salaries now provided by law. In all cases it shall be paid by the county in which the offence arises.

Sect. 8. The solicitor employed or assigned by the direction of the attorney-general in the prosecution of offences against the liquor laws in no-license territory, shall make an account of the time so spent and the actual expenses incurred in such manner as to show where the services were rendered, the amount of time taken in such service at each place, and the cases to which the services and expenses related. A copy of the account with an affidavit stating that the services were actually rendered at the times and places, in the cases and for the purposes stated, that they were done and incurred in good faith in the public business, and exclusively in the business of enforcing the liquor laws, shall be forwarded to the attorney-general at the end of each month. No payments shall be made to any such solicitor for services authorized by this act, other than services during the time of the terms of the superior court, unless statements of his account shall have been filed as aforesaid.

Sect. 9. Sheriffs and deputy sheriffs may be required to investigate persons and places which are the subject of complaint, under the direction of the attorney-general, or a county solicitor, and to advise such law officer as to the result of the examination. Sheriffs and deputy sheriffs performing the services above specified shall have the same allowance as now provided for attendance upon the terms of the superior court, and such allowance for extraordinary expenses as may be approved and allowed by either of the law officers aforesaid.

Sect. 10. Actions for the enforcement of bonds given by licensees under the act of March 27, 1903 and the amendments thereto, and for the recovery of sums due the state on account of forfeitures of such bonds, shall be brought in the name of the state by the attorney-general and shall be made returnable at such terms of the superior court in any county in the state as the attorney-general may select and designate. All sums of money collected under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the treasurer of the state board of license commissioners to be accounted for in the same manner as money paid for license fees.

Sect. 11. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to relieve any officer from any duties required by existing law as to investigations and prosecutions for violations of criminal laws relating to illegal sales of intoxicating liquors, nor to deprive other persons of the right to institute and carry on prosecutions of offences against such laws in cases where that right is recognized by existing law.

Sect. 12. The attorney-general may employ such clerical assistance, not exceeding in amount one thousand two hundred dollars in any year as he may find necessary in enforcing the provisions of this act.

Sect. 13. This act shall take effect upon the first day of May, 1905, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 118.

AN ACT to Prevent the Fraudulent Sale of Maple Sugar and Cider Vinegar.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. No person shall sell, expose for sale, exchange, barter or deal in any article as and for maple sugar, maple candy or maple syrup unless the same shall be sugar, candy or syrup made solely from the sap of the maple tree.

Sect. 2. No person shall sell or expose for sale, exchange, barter or deal in any article as and for cider vinegar unless the same shall be vinegar made solely from cider made of apples and shall have an acidity equal to the presence of not less than four per cent, by weight, of absolute acetic acid, and shall contain not less than one and six tenths, by weight, of apple solids.

Sect. 3. No person shall have in his possession for sale, exchange or barter any article which is not maple sugar, maple candy or maple syrup, or which is not cider vinegar, as those articles are defined in the two preceding sections, which is labeled, marked or represented to be maple sugar, maple candy, maple syrup, or cider vinegar.

Sect. 4. Any person who shall violate any provision of the three preceding sections shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Sect. 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

#### CHAPTER 119.

AN ACT to Create a Bridge Commission.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. A bridge commission consisting of three members is hereby created to act in conjunction with a like commission appointed by the State of Vermont whose duty it shall be to consider all questions relating to the freeing of all toll bridges between the State of New Hampshire and the state of Vermont, and shall ascertain the cost of freeing such bridges, number of the same and where located. They shall also ascertain the number of free bridges, cost of same, amount paid by towns in New Hampshire to free the same, and where located. It shall be their duty also to ascertain where new bridges, if any, shall be built to best accommodate the general public of New Hampshire and cost of same. They shall also decide what shall be the equitable division of the cost of such bridges and their maintenance, as divided between the States of New Hampshire and Vermont.

Sect. 2. It shall be the duty of the governor to appoint the members of such bridge commission within sixty days from the time of passage of this act, and to notify the governor of Vermont of their appointment.

Sect. 3. Members of such bridge commission shall hold office for two years, and shall receive as compensation for their services three dollars per diem and expenses while in the actual performance of such duty.

Sect. 4. The governor is hereby authorized to draw his order on the state treasurer for such sums as may be required to pay expenses of such commission, and the treasurer shall pay the same when countersigned by the governor.

Sect. 5. The bridge commission hereby created shall make a full report on all points mentioned in this act, and any other matter considered by them to have a bearing on the subject, to the legislature of 1907.

Sect. 6. In the event that the State of Maine, before the first day of January, 1907, shall appoint a similar commission, it shall be the duty of the commission appointed under this act to consider all questions relative to the freeing of all toll bridges between the State of New Hampshire and the State of Maine, and it shall ascertain the cost of freeing such bridges, the number of the same and where located, and report to

the next legislature. It shall also decide on an equitable apportionment of the cost of freeing such bridges and their maintenance between said State of New Hampshire and said State of Maine, if such apportionment is deemed advisable.

Sect. 7. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

CHAPTER 120.

**AN ACT to Provide for Purchasing Supplies for State Institutions by Competitive Bids in the Open Market.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

Section 1. In the purchase of supplies for all state institutions competitive bids in the open market shall be required after April 1, 1905, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the governor and council shall prescribe. No bills for supplies furnished to state institutions shall be approved by the governor and council, or paid by the state treasurer or by an agent of the state authorized to extend its funds for these institutions unless the bills were contracted in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sect. 2. The governor and council may, in cases where unforeseen emergency requires immediate purchase, authorize purchases under the rules and regulations prescribed in section 1.

Sect. 3. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

Approved March 10, 1905.

Joint Resolutions.

CHAPTER 121.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in favor of the Widow of the Late Robert F. Murray of Ward 5, Manchester.**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the state treasurer be and hereby is authorized to pay to the widow of the late Robert F. Murray of Manchester the full salary and mileage due him as a member of the house of representatives.

Approved Feb. 22, 1905.

CHAPTER 122.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in favor of the establishment of a National Forest Reserve in the White Mountain region.**

Whereas, the Legislature of this state at its session in 1903 did approve of the establishment of a national forest reserve in the White Mountain region, and did give the consent of the state to the acquisition by the United States of such lands in said locality as may in the opinion of the federal government be necessary for such establishment, and did yield to the United States all necessary jurisdiction over the territory thus acquired and,

Whereas, there is now pending in the Senate of the United States a bill, which has been favorably reported by its appropriate committee, providing for the acquisition by the United States of the lands in said region deemed appropriate for such use. Therefore,

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened,

That the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire hereby approves and ratifies the Joint Resolution known as Chapter 137 of the Session Laws of 1903, in regard to the establishment of a National Forest Reserve in the White Mountain region;

That the State of New Hampshire will cooperate with the Federal Government in the accomplishment of the purposes pro-

posed by said bill now pending in Congress and favors its early enactment;

That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to favor said proposed legislation and to use all honorable means to secure prompt and favorable action thereon.

Approved Feb. 28, 1905.

CHAPTER 123.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in favor of Warren W. Lovejoy and others.**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That Warren W. Lovejoy and Hiram E. Currier be allowed the sum of \$35.00 each; that Horatio W. Longa be allowed the sum of \$16.00; that Charles S. Ford be allowed the sum of \$25.00; that Edwin P. Hunt be allowed the sum of \$22.00; that Donald P. Upton be allowed the sum of \$18.00; that Earl C. Gordon be allowed the sum of \$19.12 that Herbert A. McElwain be allowed the sum of \$24.60 in full for their services rendered at the organization of the present house.

Approved March 8, 1905.

CHAPTER 124.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in Favor of Albert B. Woodworth and Others.**

Whereas, Albert B. Woodworth, J. Adam Graf, Samuel C. Eastman, Winston Churchill and Orton B. Brown were appointed by the governor and council, commissioners for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and,

Whereas, in the discharge of the duties imposed by said appointment, they made certain expenditures for expenses, therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the Governor and Council are hereby authorized to allow their accounts for the money expended by them in the discharge of their duties and a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated therefor and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the sum allowed out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 8, 1905.

CHAPTER 125.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in Favor of A. C. Kennett for Money Advanced to the School for Feeble-Minded.**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the sum of ten hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$1,025) be and hereby is appropriated to reimburse and pay A. C. Kennett of Conway for money advanced by him to the School for Feeble-Minded to meet its actual necessities and requirements after the loss of the buildings by fire, and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 8, 1905.

CHAPTER 126.

**JOINT RESOLUTION Appropriating Money to Aid Dartmouth College in the Education of New Hampshire Students.**

Whereas, in the education of New Hampshire students, Dartmouth College is annually expending more than twenty-five thousand dollars, above all amounts received for tuition or from grants by the state or its citizens, and the policy of aiding the college in its educational work by annual appropriations has become definitely established by the state.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That in recognition of the eminent service rendered by Dartmouth College in the cause of higher education and for the gen-

eral advancement of learning, the sum of twenty thousand dollars shall be appropriated and paid out of the state treasury to the trustees of Dartmouth College, on the warrant of the governor, on the first day of September each year for a period of two years next after the passage of this resolution, for use by said college in its educational work.

Approved March 9, 1905.

CHAPTER 127.

**JOINT RESOLUTION Appropriating Twelve Thousand Dollars to Repair and Build Addition to State Normal School Dormitory.**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the sum of twelve thousand dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated for the purpose of erecting and furnishing an addition to the State Normal School dormitory building and to provide suitable stand-pipes and hose therein for the protection of said building from fire, the same to be expended under the direction of the governor and council. The plans and specifications for such addition shall be subject to the approval of the governor and council and the work, when completed, shall be subject to their acceptance; and the governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the expense thereof and of suitable furniture therefor from any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 10, 1905.

CHAPTER 128.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in Relation to the Administration of the State Prison and to Provide for Necessary Improvements and Repairs.**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That in case the income of the state prison should at any time be insufficient to meet the current expenses, the governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the treasury, from time to time, to provide for such deficiency, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; that the sum of eight hundred dollars annually, for the ensuing two years, be and hereby is appropriated for the payment of the salary of the chaplain of the state prison; that the further sum of two hundred dollars annually be and the same is hereby appropriated for the benefit of the state prison library for the ensuing two years; that the further sum of ten thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for improvements and repairs of the prison buildings, the same to be expended under the direction of the governor and council; and the governor is authorized to draw his warrant for the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 10, 1905.

CHAPTER 129.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in Favor of Placing and Maintaining Buoys and Lights in Lake Winnepesaukee and Adjacent Waters, in Squam Lake and Lake Sunapee, and also for Lighting the Lighthouse and for Other Purposes in Lake Sunapee.**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the sum of eleven hundred dollars be and hereby is appropriated annually for placing and maintaining buoys and lights in Lake Winnepesaukee and adjacent waters; that the sum of two hundred dollars be and hereby is appropriated annually for placing and maintaining buoys and lights in Squam lake; that the sum of three hundred dollars be and hereby is appropriated annually for lighting the lighthouse on Loon Island in Sunapee lake by electricity, for repairing and maintaining the cable connected therewith, for improving the light service, for placing and maintaining buoys on said lake, and for removing obstructions to navigation therein;—each of said sums to be expended by an agent or agents, ap-

pointed by the governor with the consent of his council; and the governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the said sums out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Any unexpended balance in any year or years, of either of said sums, may be drawn and expended in any succeeding year or years, by said agents for the purposes designated, when needed.

Approved March 10, 1905.

CHAPTER 130.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in Favor of the New Hampshire School for Feeble-Minded Children.**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated for the erection and furnishings of a building to be used for dormitory purposes, and for remodeling the "Frank Crockett house," so called, now upon the premises; that twenty-five hundred dollars be appropriated to provide a suitable place for the storage of water and for all necessary piping in connection therewith; and that the sum of five thousand dollars be appropriated for a boiler house and the necessary piping connections. The governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 10, 1905.

CHAPTER 131.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in Favor of the Granite State Dairymen's Association.**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened: That the sum of two hundred dollars is annually appropriated for the ensuing two years to the Granite State Dairymen's Association to be used in promoting dairying in the state, in addition to the amount provided for by chapter 12 of the Public Statutes. The association shall, in the month of December in each year, render to the governor and council an itemized account of the uses to which the appropriation of the year has been applied.

Approved March 10, 1905.

CHAPTER 132.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in Favor of the Industrial School.**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) be and hereby is appropriated to the Industrial School for the purpose of building barns, silo and ice-house and the purchase of stock, farm implements and harnesses and wagons, the same to be expended by the trustees of the Industrial School, all bills, however, to be audited and approved by the governor and council; and that the governor be and hereby is authorized to draw his warrant for said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary for said purposes, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. This joint resolution shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 10, 1905.

CHAPTER 133.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in Favor of James Richard Carter to Reimburse Him for Money Paid Out Towards the Reconstruction of the State Highway, Known as the "Jefferson Notch Road."**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the sum of thirteen hundred and thirty-five dollars and ninety-five cents (\$1335.95) be and hereby is appropriated to reimburse James Richard Carter for money paid by him towards the reconstruction of the state highway, known as the "Jefferson Notch road," in Coos county in the summer and fall of the year one thousand nine hun-

dred and three; and that the governor be and hereby is authorized to draw his warrant for that sum out of any money appropriated by an act approved Feb. 25, 1905, and entitled "An Act to provide for State Aid and for the expenditures of other public moneys in the permanent improvement of main highways throughout the state."

Approved March 10, 1905.

CHAPTER 134.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in Favor of the New Hampshire School for Feeble-Minded Children, to Provide for the Maintenance Thereof.**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the sum of sixteen thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated for each of the years 1905 and 1906, for the maintenance of the New Hampshire School for Feeble-Minded Children. The governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 10, 1905.

CHAPTER 135.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in Favor of the Mount Pleasant Hotel Company to Reimburse It for Money Paid Out Towards the Expense of the Reconstruction of the State Highway, Known as the "Jefferson Notch Road."**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the sum of one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents (\$1,257.57) be and hereby is appropriated to reimburse the Mount Pleasant Hotel Company for money paid by it towards the expense of the reconstruction of the state highway known as the "Jefferson Notch road," in Coos county, in the summer and fall of the year one thousand nine hundred and three (1903); and that the governor be and hereby is authorized to draw his warrant for that sum out of any money appropriated by an act approved Feb. 25, 1905, and entitled, "An act to provide for State aid and for the expenditures of other public moneys in the permanent improvement of main highways throughout the state."

Approved March 10, 1905.

CHAPTER 136.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in Favor of Orton W. Brown, to Reimburse Him for Money Paid Out Towards the Reconstruction of the State Highway Known as the "Jefferson Notch Road."**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the sum of eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty-four cents (\$856.24) be and hereby is appropriated to reimburse Orton W. Brown for money paid by him towards the reconstruction of the state highway, known as the "Jefferson Notch road," in Coos county, in the summer and fall of the year one thousand nine hundred and three; and that the governor be and hereby is authorized to draw his warrant for that sum out of any money appropriated by an act approved Feb. 25, 1905, and entitled "An Act to provide for State Aid and for the expenditures of other public moneys in the permanent improvement of main highways throughout the state."

Approved March 10, 1905.

CHAPTER 137.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in Favor of Green's Basin in Lake Winnepesaukee.**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars be and hereby is appropriated for the purpose of completing the work of removing boulders situate in the channel of

Basin narrows, in Green's basin (so called) in Lake Winnepesaukee. Said sum to be expended under the direction of an agent appointed by the governor with the advice of his council, and the governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant therefor out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 10, 1905.

CHAPTER 138.

**JOINT RESOLUTION Providing for an Appropriation to Widen and Deepen Stone Dam Narrows, so-called in Lake Winnepesaukee in the County of Belknap.**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the sum of one hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of widening and deepening the channel between Stone Dam Island and Meredith neck, known as Stone Dam narrows in Lake Winnepesaukee, in the county of Belknap, said sum to be expended under the direction of an agent to be appointed by the governor and council, and the governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for said sum out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 10, 1905.

CHAPTER 139.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in Favor of the Granite State Deaf Mute Mission.**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars annually be appropriated for the use of the Granite State Deaf Mute Mission during the coming two years and the governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the same from the money appropriated for the support and education of indigent deaf and dumb persons of this state, under chapter 86 of the Public Statutes entitled "State aid to indigent deaf and dumb, blind and feeble-minded persons."

Approved March 10, 1905.

CHAPTER 140.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in Favor of New Hampshire Soldiers' Home.**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support and maintenance of the New Hampshire Soldiers' Home and the members thereof from the first day of January 1905 to the assembling of the legislature in 1907, in addition to such sums as the state may be entitled to receive from the general government in aid of the support of disabled soldiers and sailors during or for said period, and which the state treasurer is hereby authorized to receive and receipt for. The sums so appropriated shall be known as the "Soldiers' Home Fund, and shall be subject to the order of the state board of managers, and be drawn upon orders signed by the secretary and countersigned by the governor as provided in the act establishing said Home.

Approved March 10, 1905.

CHAPTER 141:

**JOINT RESOLUTION in Favor of Placing and Maintaining Lights in Lake Winnepesaukee.**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the sum of two hundred dollars be and hereby is appropriated for establishing and maintaining an electric light or lights in said Lake Winnepesaukee at or near the entrance of the Winnepesaukee river. Said sum to be expended for the years 1905 and 1906 and by an agent appointed by the governor with the consent of his council. And the governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 10, 1905.

## CHAPTER 142.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in Favor of the New Hampshire Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.**

Whereas, the Daughters of the American Revolution, a patriotic organization of the nation, are about to erect in the city of Washington in the District of Columbia, a building to be dedicated to and used for the patriotic purposes of that society, and

Whereas, it is proposed that each of the thirteen original states donate a column for said building to bear the coat of arms of the state donating the column, and,

Whereas, the State of New Hampshire wishes to show its appreciation of the noble purposes and good work of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to encourage patriotism, and reverence for law and order and to promote self-government throughout the world; therefore

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened;

That the sum of two thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to defray the expense of a column in said building to represent the State of New Hampshire and to bear its coat of arms; and the governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for so much thereof as may be necessary, in favor of the state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution for New Hampshire for the purpose aforesaid, provided that no money shall be expended under this act until at least six other states shall have provided for similar columns.

Approved March 10, 1905.

## CHAPTER 143.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in Favor of Channing Folsom of Dover, N. H., to Compensate Him for Service Rendered as Superintendent of Public Instruction from September 6, 1904, to October 25, 1904.**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened;

That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars be paid to Channing Folsom of Dover, N. H., to compensate him for services rendered as superintendent of public instruction from September 6, 1904 to October 25, 1904, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant therefor.

Approved March 10, 1905.

## CHAPTER 144.

**JOINT RESOLUTION to Provide for the Completion of the Forest Survey of the State.**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened;

That the unexpended balance of the sum appropriated by chapter 189, Laws of 1903, be and hereby is placed at the disposal of the forestry commission for use in the completion of the forest survey of the state, and the governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the same.

Approved March 10, 1905.

## CHAPTER 145.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in Favor of Harry S. Yeaton of Newcastle.**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened;

That Harry S. Yeaton of Newcastle be allowed the sum of \$50.00 for expense incurred in maintaining his right to a seat in this house, and the governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for the same out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved March 10, 1905.

## CHAPTER 146.

**JOINT RESOLUTION for an Appropriation for the Benefit of the New Hampshire****College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.**

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That the following sums be and hereby are appropriated for the benefit of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts for the purposes hereinafter specified:

(1) Ten thousand dollars (\$10000) annually for a period of two years for the use of said college to be expended for the two years course in agriculture and general expenses.

(2) The sum of fifty-five hundred dollars (\$5500) toward the purchase of the president's residence built by Walter M. Parker on the site of the old president's house.

(3) The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25000) to be expended in erecting and equipping a building to provide for military drill; the storage of government military supplies and accoutrements; class room and office for the professor of military science, and locker rooms for students taking gymnasium work.

Approved March 10, 1905.

## CHAPTER 147.

**JOINT RESOLUTION in Favor of John K. Law and Others.**

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

That John K. Law and William H. Weston be allowed the sum of \$268.00 each; that the Rev. Lewis W. Phillips, William W. Critchett, Morris T. Clement, John Young, George A. Rainville, Albert P. Davis, William S. Stanley, George E. Horton, George H. Brigham, Howard O. Nelson, James H. Brown, Merritt C. Huse, and Joseph A. Glennon be allowed the sum of \$231.00 each; that Richard P. Burke, James A. Laughlin, Henry E. Bryant, J. Edward Bouverier, Edgar H. Calvert, and Jesse M. Wilson be allowed the sum of \$132.00 each; that Harlan C. Pearson, Fred Leighton, George W. Fowler, John Edward Coffin, George Vernon Hill, Elias A. McQuaid, Henry H. Metcalf, Allan H. Robinson, I. Eugene Keeler, Cornelius E. Clifford, Harrie E. Waite, Frank M. Shackford, and John T. Lambert be allowed the sum of \$100.00 each; that George E. Carter be allowed the sum of \$109.41; that James R. Beck be allowed the sum of \$4.60; that J. C. Derby be allowed the sum of \$22.00; that Kate F. Clark be allowed the sum of \$278.00; that W. C. Gibson be allowed the sum of \$27.15; that J. M. Ahern be allowed the sum of \$15.00; that W. H. Dunlap & Co. be allowed the sum of \$2.00; that the sum of \$515.42 be allowed the Union Publishing Company; that the People & Patriot Company be allowed the sum of \$3.66; that the Herald Publishing Company be allowed the sum of \$2.10; that the Times Publishing Company be allowed the sum of \$2.82; that A. H. Britton & Co. be allowed the sum of \$39.60; that the John B. Clarke Company be allowed the sum of \$545.20; that the sum of \$102.87 be allowed J. M. Stewart & Sons Company; that the sum of \$94 be allowed George J. Foster & Co.; that Edson C. Eastman be allowed the sum of \$457.50; that C. H. Swain & Co. be allowed the sum of \$145.85; that Robert J. Merrill be allowed the sum of \$328.00; that the Monitor and Statesman be allowed the sum of \$486.10; that Matthews & Sawyer be allowed the sum of \$32.50; that Amos Dodge be allowed the sum of \$268.00; that Bent & Bush be allowed the sum of \$25.00; that George C. Gilmore be allowed the sum of \$41.25; that H. O. Mathews be allowed the sum of \$5.00; that the Star Stamp Co. be allowed the sum of \$3.10; that Ursula Bradley and Katherine Clancy be allowed the sum of \$278.00 each; that Mildred E. Clark be allowed the sum of \$25.00; that Louis A. Thorp and James M. Cooper be allowed the sum of \$200.00 each; that Harrie M. Young and Martin Fitzpatrick be allowed the sum of \$100.00 each; that Jesse M. Libby be allowed the sum of \$4.20 and Ernest C. Currier be allowed the sum of \$2.50, for mileage; that Mary T. Langmaid be allowed the sum of \$100.00; that Adelaide Morrison be allowed the sum of \$75.00; that William H. Laws and Henry G. Durrell be allowed the sum of \$100.00 each; that Edward N.

Nason be allowed the sum of \$300.00; that Horace L. Ingalls, John W. Lowry and Samuel A. Clay be allowed the sum of \$200.00 each; that Walter L. Jenks & Co. be allowed the sum of twenty-five dollars and seventy-six cents (\$25.76); that Matthews & Sawyer be allowed the sum of ninety dollars (\$90); that the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) in addition to the regular standing appropriation be and the same is hereby appropriated for the contingent expenses of the governor and council for each of the years 1905 and 1906.

Approved March 10, 1905.

## CHAPTER 148.

## NAMES CHANGED.

From January, 1903, to January, 1905 the Registers of Probate have returned to the Secretary of State the following changes of names:

## ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Robert Joshua Ramsbottom to Robert W. Ramsdell, Martha Jane Ramsbottom to Martha Jane Ramsdell, Charles Franklin Ramsbottom to Charles Franklin Ramsdell, Joseph Howard Ramsbottom to Joseph Howard Ramsdell, Robert Wylie Ramsbottom to Robert Wylie Ramsdell, Irving Joshua Ramsbottom to Irving Joshua Ramsdell, John Edward Ramsbottom to John Edward Ramsdell, Everett Louis Ramsbottom to Everett Louis Ramsdell, Gertrude Martha Ramsbottom to Gertrude Martha Ramsdell, Sarah D. Holt to Sarah D. Paul, Addie L. Swinerton to Addie L. Peverly, Laura Wood to Laura May Robinson (adoption), Blanche H. Meserve to Blanche N. True (adoption), Agnes Fouchon to Helen Virginia Carling (adoption), Harriet E. Gage to Harriet E. Roach, Florence Edith Hudson to Florence Edith Nichols, Sylvia E. Hudson to Sylvia E. Nichols, Hattie M. Hartford to Hattie M. Rollins, William Ford to William Ford Chapman, Fannie P. Wendell to Frances P. Wendell, Louisa Blanchette to Louisa Eva Bolsvert (adoption), Mary Catherine Cronin to Mary Alice Kironac, Atta I. Cram to Atta Cram Fitts (adoption), Esther W. Austin to Esther B. Warner, Jennie Wood Perkins to Jane Wood Perkins, Clifton Russell to Charles Clifton Russell, Kenneth Russell to Kenneth Samuel Russell, Emma M. Bates to Emma M. Gay, Annie E. Rand to Annie Rand Jenness (adoption), Marjorie Roberts to Marjorie Frances Brackett (adoption), Lillian B. Sanborn to Lillian Bell Robbins (adoption), Laura E. Goodwin to Laura E. Ramsdell (adoption), Dorothy H. Whitehouse to Dorothy Hazel Berry (adoption), Mary Jane Pierce to Mary Pierce Chapman, May Appleton Taylor to May Edith Appleton, Marlon G. Nealey to Marlon G. Merrill, Lila Nason to Lila Hunt, John William Bassett to John William Peaslee, Ethel M. Phillips to Ethel M. Bickford, Flossie T. Brown to Florence B. Noyes (adoption), Maude A. Micklewright to Maude A. Gage, Mattie N. H. Kingsbury to Mattie N. Hutchinson, Otis E. Flint to Arthur George Blackman (adoption), Frank Louis Smith to Frank Louis Thomas, Agnes B. Prescott to Thelma Young (adoption), Elizabeth Maria Howard Smith to Elizabeth Fuller Smith, Mabel Bennett to Mae Belle Whitney (adoption), Oscar Ehrlich to Oscar Eldredge, William H. Greenway to Fred Greenway Dalton (adoption).

## STAFFORD COUNTY.

Grace Greenwood Coleman to Grace Greenwood Sterling, Gertrude L. Tanner to Gertrude L. T. Wilkinson, Edith McWhinney to Edith Bell, Grace L. Boyd to Grace L. Avery, Julia S. McDonald to Julia S. Shapleigh, Alice Asenath Nye to Alice Asenath Hamblet, Mercy Clara Manzera to Mercy Clara Warburton, Thomas Brown to Thomas Haggerty, Sarah R. Chase to Sarah R. French, Clara O. Whalley to Clara Ottilia Becker, Lilla M. Watson to Lilla M. Keay, Frances Eaton to Erma Edna Small, Mary Elizabeth Nealley to Mary Elizabeth Weare, Lavenia E. Jenness to Lavenia E. Newcomb, Ruth Young to Ruth Estelle Clough, William Pearl Guy to Pearl Guy Clough, Martha Washington Horr to Martha Plumer Horr, Edna L. Leighton to Edna L. French.

## BELKNAP COUNTY.

Augustus S. Owen to Stanton Owen, Nellie Maud McIntire to Nellie Maud Huckins, Myrtle Glenina Rand to Myrtle Glenina Crooker, Angie J. Heath to Annie J. Swain, Florence Maud Bean to Florence Maud Parshley, Joseph Alexander Theberge to Joseph Trombley, Lucy M. Perkins to Lucy M. Sargent, Harry W. Gross to Harry W. Laprise, Betsy J. Kennie to Betsy J. Parnell, Isabel A. Huntoon to Isabel A. Spiller, Mabel M. Piper to Mabel M. Hubbard, Frances E. Ranlet to Frances E. Robinson, Clarence Stone to Clarence Vallee, Grace P. Weeks to Grace P. Kimball, Nancy J. Wilkinson to Alice J. Wilkinson, Ellen L. Campbell to Ellen L. Davis, John Henry B. Clow to Henry B. Clow, Harold Jesse Huckins to Harold Stephen Huckins, George LaBelle to Samuel Lawrence Leavitt, Herbert Freeman LaFleur to Herbert Freeman LaFleur, James Leroy LaFleur to James Leroy LaFleur, Bessie Black to Blanche Allen Leavitt, Bessie M. Boylan to Bessie M. Grant, Raymond Foster Gilbert to Raymond Hayward Coone, Hollis Beede to Donald Knight Sanborn, Leon Blanchette, alias Harry Leon Guayette to Leon Blanchette.

## CARROLL COUNTY.

Anna Stella Haines to Anna Stella King, Lucy M. Hutchins to Lucy M. Smith, Sarah J. Whitehouse to Sarah Jane Dorr, Edward Kendall to Charles Edward Sanborn, Marilla M. Abbott to Marilla M. Patten, Clara M. Staples to Clara M. Liberty, Abbie E. Brown to Abbie E. Brann, Harold Holman Gay to Harold Holman Head, Mary J. Corson to Mary L. Canney.

## MERRIMACK COUNTY.

Arthur C. Bronner to Arthur Coolidge Chadwick, Ellen Hewes to Pauline Frances Gibson, Donald E. Bean to Donald B. Chase, Lillian Pearl Tobgne to Lillian Pearl Blake, Carl Alfred Carlson to Harold Alfred Matthew, Raymond B. Johnson to Raymond B. Lord, Mildred Gillingham to Mildred Emerson, Eleanor Catherine Thomas to Dorothy Flanders, George Russell Bowers to Leonard Davis, Ruth Hills to Ruth Hazel Osgood, Grace M. Garland to Grace M. Rice, Harold W. Mellen to Nell Alfred Dow, Addie P. Jameson to Addie P. Nudd, Florence May Spaulding to Florence May Kenrick, Flora E. Story Tarbell to Flora Ermenie Jones, Edith May Thompson to Edith May Nevers, Bertha M. Locke to Bertha Mouroe Jones, Carrie M. Huntoon to Carrie M. Sinclair, Ruth Marion Huntoon to Ruth Marion Sinclair, Ellen D. Massison to Ellen D. Trull, Eliza Miningham to Eliza James, Carl Anderson to Charles Anderson, Olive R. Bonney to Olive R. Osgood, Mary Louise Emily Foley to Mary Louise Emily Welcome, Helen Edith Verrill to

Helen Edith Burbank, Daniel Livingston Howe to Daniel Weid Howe.

## HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Elizabeth Mary Watts to Elizabeth Mary Thompson, Nina Brookhouse Wallace to Nina Brookhouse, Hattie Amelia Williams to Hattie Amelia Shaw, Charlotte L. Doherty to Charlotte L. Tasker, Aaron Golub to Aaron Brodie, Israel Sistraten to Israel Stratton, May Nichols Rowe to May Blanche Nichols, Julia A. Davison to Julia A. Bennett, Emo E. Smith to Emo E. Ruffin, Libbie May Roberts to Libbie May Badger, Mary Eliza Vittum to Mary Eliza Johnson, Mindie Aldrich Buswell to Minda Aldrich Buswell, Adaline Colby to Adaline Morrison, James Pettipaw to James Norton, Annie Crawford to Anna Nicholl, Katie Evenegeline Wilder to Katherine Evangelina Wilder, Alice J. Adams to Alice Janette Stearns, Rose Hossell to Rose Calwar, Mary E. Loomis to Mary E. Donaghey, Cora B. Trumbel to Cora B. Russell, Georgina M. Brennan to Georgina M. Harwood, Arvilla R. Mills to Arvilla Rebecca Satterly, Levena J. Greer to Levena J. Blondin, Florence E. Jones to Florence E. Loverin, Emma M. White to Emma M. Cotton, Abraham Sellg Ratkowsky to Abraham Sellg Rich, Mederic Thomas Gerin-Lajole to Mederic Thomas Webster, Lillian Adams Wadleigh to Lillian Maude Adams, Nellie B. Moore to Nellie B. Munson, Sarah F. Green to Sarah E. Dane, Charles Moy to K. Morvessian, Mabel A. Gonyeau to Mabel A. Clough, Sadie K. Spalding to Sadie K. Kaime, Francena Powers to Francena Hodgman, Lizzie Belle Otto to Lizzie Belle Fellows, Jennie Elizabeth Moffett to Jennie Elizabeth Damory, Bernice Hanson McKillips to Bernice Hanson, Bertha Poirier to Bertha Herbert (adoption), Margaret H. Steward to Margaret Steward Flanders (adoption), Doris Arville Cowing to Doris Arville Morse (adoption), Ethel Marion Kenston to Ethel Marion Dickey (adoption), Helen E. Smith to Helen Esther Stacey (adoption), Joseph H. Lavoie to Joseph Herbert Rodier (adoption), Harold George Stowe to Harold George Merrill (adoption), Arthur J. Wyman to Arthur J. Rogers (adoption), Edna Clara Dougherty to Edna Lemay (adoption), Royal Emerson Pratt known as Royal Emerson Lane (adoption) to Royal Emerson Buss (adoption), Gladys Irene Sawyer to Gladys Irene Minard (adoption), Mary Harrington to Mary Beatrice Mackie (adoption).

## CHESHIRE COUNTY.

Lucy E. G. Whitney to Lucy E. Goodrich, Mary Dora Bedard to Theodora May Lavoie, Daisy I. Carley to Daisy I. Clark, Nellie M. Pierce to Nellie M. Traxler, Ruby Mason to Ruby Gearling, Clara M. Ferguson to

Clara M. Read, Dorothy M. Pierce to Dorothy M. Collins, Stewart Gamela Freeman to Stewart Freeman Faulkner, Nellie B. Maish to Nellie B. Whittemore, Lillian M. Donovan to Lillian M. Winchester, Sarah Plummer to Sarah MacLeod, Henry Lavando to Henry Cloutier, Mabel Grace Smith to Mabel Grace Fisher, Emily C. F. Blake to Emily C. Fisher, Parke Weeks Mallory to Parke Follett Weeks, Vera Minnie Putnam to Vera Minnie Butler, Grace Stone Talbot to Grace Stone.

## SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Nettie Clow to Nettie I. Vondel, Mabel S. Gamash to Mabel S. Bent, Ralph Emerson Leighton to Ralph Leighton Dame, Gertrude E. Marshall to Gertrude Marshall Muzzey, Clarence U. Parker to Clarence Parker Huntley, Edna Maria Smart to Edna Maria Maxham, Minnie A. Thrasher to Minnie A. Wilmot, Harriet E. Vose to Harriet E. Slack, Edward T. Wise to Edward T. White, Philip Ward to Philip Waid Robertson.

## GRAFTON COUNTY.

Bernard T. Brown to Bernard T. Gile, Alice C. Brown to Alice Cousins, Hannah M. Brand to Hannah M. Wood, Dorcus A. Carlton to Dorcus A. Clark, Lena Day to Florence M. Lambert, Daisy W. Dorothy to Daisy Ellen Wheeler, Mable Hattie Gerguson to Winnie Irene Sherman, Maria E. Howe to Maria E. Bowman, Helen M. Harrigan to Helen M. Richardson, Annie Eleanor Harper to Annie Eleanor Barraby, Edith Marion Holmes to Edith Marion Carpenter, Emily Bell McLinn to Emily Bell Farnum, Carlton Rupert Patrel to Carlton Rupert Metcalf, Lizzie E. Pellerin to Lizzie E. Dewey, Malcom Dee Pearson to Malcom D. Hildreth, Mitchell Richardson to Nelson Peterson Johnson, Alphonso J. Rancour to Alphonso J. Sulham, Mabel A. Spafford to Mabel A. Currier, Elmer Tobey to Elmer Courett, Gladys Rebecka Vale to Alice Mary Mansfield, Ruth Lillian Webb to Lillian Ruth Berry.

## COOS COUNTY.

Winifred B. Clark to Winifred B. Whitten, Lillian Brennan to Wanita Glyde Winslow, Bertha Carrie Bowker to Bertha Carrie Libby, Florence Mildred Sawyer to Florence Mildred Oleson, Libbie Lynne Hubbard to Libbie Lynne Goodridge, Helen A. Silver to Helen A. Hanson, Irving E. Angel to Irving Jones, Florence V. Huntington-Wright to Florence V. P. Huntington, John Kenston to John Elwin Moulton, Raymond Ellsworth Pike to Raymond Ellsworth Larabee, Bessie L. Treggett to Bessie L. Lombard, Henry Walter Cook to Henry Walter Johnson, Merle William Reid to Merle William Evans, Gerald Parker Reid to Gerald Parker Evans, Archibald Crawford to Archibald Crawford Bowles, Fay Lawrence Beecher to Fay Lawrence Roby.