

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Public Officers and Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

—❧ 1886 ❧—

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1886.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

Maine Industrial School for Girls,

AT

HALLOWELL,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 8, 1885,

WITH LISTS OF THE

Board of Trustees, Officers and Visitors.



AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1885.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

SIDNEY PERHAM, Paris, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES E. NASH, Augusta, SECRETARY.

ELIPHALET ROWELL, Hallowell, TREASURER.

The GOVERNOR,

“ SECRETARY OF STATE,

“ SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS,

} *Ex-Officio on
part of the
State.*

Trustees.

HENRY K. BAKER, Hallowell, Term expires Dec., 1886.

Mrs. L. M. N. STEVENS, Stroudwater, “ “ 1886.

BENJ. KINGSBURY, Portland, “ “ 1887.

Mrs. S. G. SARGENT, Augusta, “ “ 1887.

MOSES GIDDINGS, Bangor, “ “ 1888.

Mrs. SARAH M. WARE, Waterville, “ “ 1888.

Executive Committee.

HENRY K. BAKER,

ELIPHALET ROWELL,

CHARLES E. NASH.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

E. ROWELL, *Manager.*

MISS CHARLOTTE M. BROWN, *Matron.*

MISS ELIZA F. BROWN, *Assistant Matron.*

MISS MARY A. HOWARD, *Housekeeper.*

BOARD OF VISITORS.

Mrs. MARGARET T. W. MERRILL, Portland.

“ A. D. KNIGHT, Hallowell.

“ ORIN WILLIAMSON, Augusta.

“ I. D. STURGIS, Augusta.

Miss CLARA M. FARWELL, Rockland.

Mrs. GEORGE W. QUINBY, Augusta.

“ JAMES D. WHITE, Gardiner.

“ H. K. BAKER, Hallowell.

“ MOSES GIDDINGS, Bangor.

“ J. O. SMITH, Skowhegan.

“ J. R. BODWELL, Hallowell.

Miss SARAH A. HYDE, Bath.

STATEMENT.

The Maine Industrial School for Girls is not a house of correction, but is designed as a refuge for girls between the ages of seven and fifteen years, who, by force of circumstances or associations, are in manifest danger of becoming outcasts of society. It is not a place of punishment, to which its inmates are sent as criminals by criminal process—but a home for the friendless, neglected and vagrant children of the State, where, under the genial influences of kind treatment and physical and moral training, they may be won back to ways of virtue and respectability, and fitted for positions of honorable self-support and lives of usefulness.

The Institution is a corporation composed of the original corporators and associate subscribers. By them its affairs are committed to a Board of Managers. The State is represented on the Board by the Governor, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools. It has provided by statute law for the custody and education of wayward and exposed girls therein, and aids in their material support.

The School has been full and crowded during the past year; yet vacancies are frequently occurring, as girls are sent to places provided for them elsewhere.

Persons interested in sending girls to the School, should promptly notify the Officers, Treasurer or Matron, and they will be served in their turn.

In receiving girls, "preference will be given to those towns or cities not represented, or but slightly represented in the School."

Girls convicted of light crimes may be sent to the School as an "alternative;" but those who are confirmed in criminal habits, embeccile or idiotic, are not proper subjects for the School.

Blank forms of Complaint, Warrant and Mittimus, will be sent on application to the Manager.

NOTICES.

Regular meetings of the Board of Managers will be held during the year 1886, at the office of the Institution, on the second Wednesdays of March, June, September and December. The meeting in December is the annual meeting of the corporators for the choice of officers.

The Visitors will constitute six committees, and officially visit the School in the following order :

December, 1885, and June, 1886.	{ Mrs. I. D. Sturgis, Augusta. { Mrs. O. Williamson, Augusta.
January, 1886, and July, 1886.	{ Mrs. G. W. Quinby, Augusta. { Mrs. J. D. White, Gardiner.
February, 1886, and August, 1886.	{ Mrs. H. K. Baker, Hallowell. { Mrs. J. R. Bodwell, Hallowell.
March, 1886, and September, 1886.	{ Mrs. Moses Giddings, Bangor { Mrs. J. O. Smith, Skowhegan.
April, 1886, and October, 1886.	{ Mrs. A. D. Knight, Hallowell. { Mrs. M. T. W. Merrill, Portland.
May, 1886, and November, 1886.	{ Miss C. M. Farwell, Rockland. { Miss Sarah A. Hyde, Bath.

The time in the month for the visits may be fixed by the Committee.

The Institution is open for visitors every Wednesday, from two till five o'clock P. M. No visitors are admitted to any part of the premises on the Sabbath day.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine:

The Board of Managers of the Maine Industrial School for Girls submit their annual report, together with the reports of the other officers of the School.

The success of the School for the past year has been as marked as that of any previous year. Of the nearly 200 girls who have been inmates of the Institution since its commencement, a very large proportion have been so far benefited by the instruction and training they have received, that they have gone forth to become useful and respectable members of society. Whilst several have obtained good homes by marriage, and some have been adopted by the families where they have been placed, and treated with favor and affection, others are earning their own living by industry and virtuous conduct. Other more recent members of the School have been placed in families where they are receiving training and instruction to fit them for future usefulness and success. Between 40 and 50 girls are still remaining in the School.

The new building so long desired and hoped for, and which was commenced in 1884, has, through the generosity of some of the noble-minded friends of the friendless, aided by the legislative appropriation of the last session, been completed. Whilst the general plan follows that of the first building, several important improvements, partly suggested by experience, and partly by the skill of the architect, E. E. Lewis,

Esq., of Gardiner, have been made in the arrangement of the rooms, passages and stairways. The work of the architect is deemed worthy of warm approbation. The several contractors have performed their labors in such a manner as to carry out the plans of the architect and to produce a building convenient and eligible for its purposes. The inside finish, done under the supervision of Mr. William Wing, Jr., of Augusta, is especially satisfactory.

The Legislature limited the appropriation for the new building to a sum estimated to be sufficient to complete the structure. No provision having been made to provide the necessary furniture and appliances to prepare the rooms for the uses for which they are intended, the Managers have been embarrassed in completing the equipment of the School for opening. Several benevolent ladies and gentlemen have generously contributed for these purposes, but the aggregate donations have not thus far reached the required amount. What has been received, as well as such additional contributions as may be made, will be applied to provide for furniture and utensils of immediate necessity to put the School in at least partial operation within the time limited by the Legislature. The furnace, cooking-range and wash-boiler must be procured and set; the school-room, dining-room, sewing-room and kitchen must be provided with furniture and necessary utensils, and as many of the dormitories supplied with beds, bedding and other suitable articles as practicable.

There is a large cistern or reservoir in the cellar which will furnish the water for washing and bathing; but further expenditure will be required hereafter to provide water for cooking and drinking purposes. Out-buildings will also be necessary, to be constructed in the future. Various other expenditures will be required before the building will be fully equipped.

It is hoped that the generous friends of this beneficent institution will come to its aid, and contribute such further sums as are needed to supply the School with all the requisite

conveniences and appliances to prepare it for the fullest usefulness practicable.

With the new building officered and occupied, the Managers have every reason to hope and expect for the Institution increased and enlarged success in rescuing friendless and neglected girls from their unfavorable surroundings, and fitting them to become virtuous and valuable members of the community.

To accomplish this end has been and will continue to be the aim and effort of all the Managers and officers of the school.

Respectfully submitted,

SIDNEY PERHAM, *President.*

CHAS. E. NASH, *Secretary.*

E. ROWELL, *Treasurer.*

H. K. BAKER,

Mrs. L. M. N. STEVENS,

BENJ. KINGSBURY,

Mrs. S. G. SARGENT,

MOSES GIDDINGS,

Mrs. SARAH M. WARE,

} *Trustees.*

December 9, 1885.

REPORT OF MANAGER.

It again becomes my duty to present to the Board of Managers my usual annual statement of work attempted and results achieved since our last annual meeting; and it is with feelings of profound gratitude to a wise and beneficent Providence, that he has watched over the interests of this Institution and granted a measure of success truly gratifying to all interested in the moral and material advancement of those committed here, from all parts of the State. While we have succeeded in placing an unusual number of girls in temporary and permanent homes, the pressure for admission to the School has been greater than at any previous period, beyond the possibility of accommodation, so that it has only been practicable to respond to the most urgent demands, where alternate sentences must have subjected the girls, in many instances, to imprisonment in some county jail. So soon as our new building is furnished, this pressure will be relieved, temporarily at least.

There has been remarkable exemption from severe sickness during the past year, and but one serious accident has occurred, caused by the falling of one of the girls upon a picket fence, while engaged in picking cherries. The injured girl was confined to her room for several weeks, under the care of a physician, but has now fully recovered. All the girls have been vaccinated within the past few weeks, causing temporary indisposition, quite serious in some cases, though generally mild in form. No death has occurred at the Home or among those of our girls who have been placed in families.

Our health record during the entire history of the School has been remarkably favorable, and the death rate has been exceptionally small.

Never has there been a time when the inmates of the Home have appeared more happy and contented than during the past year. No disposition has been manifested for running away from the School, and, with the exception of the interference, in a few cases, by parents and friends of the girls to induce them to acts of insubordination, there has been no difficulty in keeping all under proper restraint and discipline without resort to other than ordinary mild and judicious measures adopted by the Matron and her associate officers in their daily and watchful ministrations. Coming, oftentimes, to the School from localities the most unpromising, influences and surroundings dangerous and demoralizing, it is truly wonderful to witness the radical change apparent after a few months' residence at the Home, where, perhaps, for the first time in their lives they have received kind treatment, been furnished with comfortable clothing, and food suitable for their proper nourishment and sustenance. In all our cities, and in many of our country towns, there are girls between the ages of seven and fifteen who are unfortunate orphans, or, perhaps, neglected or forsaken by their parents, and who are hourly in danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality. These girls have never enjoyed the blessings of Christian homes, or even moral instruction in family or school. Their education has consisted chiefly of "object lessons" afforded by the streets and slums of our cities and towns, and in some cases, perhaps, the demands of intemperate and vicious parents require and even compel them to the commission of theft or other crimes. To rescue such from moral degradation and absolute suffering and want, the philanthropic friends of this School have liberally bestowed their contributions of money, influence and sympathy in order to afford a safe asylum and furnish opportunities for raising them to positions where they may become respectable

and useful members of society, with a bright future before them, and exalted aspirations for a "higher and better life." The Executive Department and State Legislature have also aided in this reformatory and benevolent enterprise with a degree of liberality and zeal, and have generally shown a just appreciation of the good accomplished in saving from misery and crime so many of the unfortunate girls of our State who have been under the instruction and discipline of this Industrial Home.

It is too much to expect that all the girls committed here will become thoroughly reformed, or even succeed in avoiding the many temptations to which they may be subjected after leaving the restraints and home influences of the School; but the failures are of rare occurrence, and serve as illustrations of what must inevitably have been the fate of perhaps a large majority of those committed here, but for the direct application of humane and persistent discipline and instruction in the ways of industry, virtue and moral elevation. It would be impossible to estimate the benefits bestowed upon almost two hundred girls who have been sent here since the Home was founded; and it would be equally impossible to measure the depths of misery and degradation from which they have been rescued, or the expense, present and prospective, saved to towns, counties and the State at large, in the line of pauper charges and criminal costs. It is one of the encouraging signs of the times to witness the interest taken by our State and local authorities, in providing for the moral and social elevation of unfortunate and even criminal classes of girls as well as boys, and rendering substantial aid to institutions founded on the basis of true industrial and intellectual advancement and enlightened moral reform. While other States are doing so much in this direction, our own commonwealth cannot afford to allow any of our benevolent and reformatory institutions to languish for want of substantial pecuniary aid.

The lady officers of the School in their various departments, have been unremitting in their efforts to advance the interests of the girls; and in school-room, sewing-room and kitchen permanent progress has been apparent, with comparatively trifling exceptions which must inevitably occur where so many different temperaments are to be studied, and constitutional morbid evil tendencies to overcome. In their intercourse with each other, the girls are generally disposed to regard the rights and wishes of their associates, so that quarrels are infrequent and seldom prolonged beyond the excitement of the hour. Our usual picnic excursion to Hammond's Grove, as well as Christmas and other holiday occasions, were enjoyed by all, and the beneficial effects are always apparent throughout the year.

STATISTICS.

During the past year sixteen girls have been admitted to the School, constituting a total, since the organization of the School, of one hundred and ninety-seven.

Number in School December 8th, 1884.	47
Average number during the year.....	49
Number committed during the year.....	16
" returned to School during the year.....	5
" sent to homes during the year.....	22
" married " "	1
" died " "	0
Whole number received since January, 1875.....	197
Number now in homes.....	95
" married before reaching majority.....	19
" reached majority while unmarried.....	16
" returned to friends.....	7
" dismissed as incorrigible.....	4
" " unsuitable.....	3
" deceased.....	6
" escaped.....	1
Present number at the School.....	46

The girls committed to the School since its organization are from fifty-eight cities and towns, as follows :

Hallowell	7	Machias	1
Augusta	19	Rockland	18
Gardiner	4	Vinalhaven.	1
Richmond.	6	Deer Isle	5
Dresden	1	Windham	1
Bath	10	Saco	20
Oakland	4	North Berwick.	1
Sidney	2	Lincolnville	1
Bowdoinham	2	Bangor	12
Windsor	1	East Corinth	1
Calais	2	Boothbay	4
Camden	1	Gouldsboro'	3
South Thomaston	3	Portland	26
Ellsworth	5	Auburn	1
Mt. Desert.	1	Canaan	1
Bucksport	4	Winslow	1
Cape Elizabeth	2	Brooks	1
Manchester	1	St. George.	1
Appleton	1	Chelsea	1
Winn	1	Palermo	1
Hope.	1	West Gardiner	1
Lewiston	1	Waterville	1
Montville	1	New Vineyard.	1
Maysville	1	Brunswick	1
Waldoboro'	1	Holden	1
Belfast	1	Hampden	2
Farmington	1	Winthrop	1
Leeds	1	Perry	1
North Vassalboro'.	1		
Vassalboro'	1	Total	197

PARENTAGE.

American, 168; Irish, 19; New Brunswick, 3; Nova Scotia, 2; French Canadian, 3; Mulatto, 1; African, 1; Total, 197.

The girls now at the School are from the following places :

Hallowell	1	Vassalboro'	1
Augusta	4	Winn	1
Gardiner	1	Richmond	2
Bangor	2	Saco	1
Deer Isle	2	Hope	1
Portland	11	Brooks	1
Calais	1	Bath	3
Glenburn	1	Brunswick	1
Bucksport	1	Winthrop	1
Waterville	1	Hampden	1
New Vineyard	1	Rockland	3
Gouldsboro'	1	Farmington	1
Perry	1		—
Machias	1	Total	46

About the usual quantity of hay and apples were produced on the farm, and an excellent vegetable garden supplied all the peas, green corn and beans, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc., required by the School. From four cows kept on the farm, all the milk and butter required for use at the School were produced. By judicious outlay for dressing and labor, the farm might be made to produce largely in excess of former years; and whenever the finances of the Institution shall warrant the outlay, the question will arise whether more shall not be done to improve and cultivate the farm than has heretofore been done.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

Work on the new school building has progressed favorably since my last report, and the structure is now completed, ready for furnishing; and the Furnishing Committee are making arrangements to have the building ready for occupancy as soon as practicable, probably within six or eight weeks. The finishing contract executed by Mr. Wm. Wing, Jr., was done in a most thorough and workman-like manner. The entire plan of the structure confers great credit upon the architect, Mr. E. E. Lewis of Gardiner, and, with few exceptions, the work

has been done to the satisfaction of the Building Committee. For lack of sufficient funds, the committee were unable to erect much needed out-buildings, or grade the grounds. A liberal sum must be contributed or appropriated by the Legislature to make these indispensable improvements, and to furnish a more ample supply of water.

ABSTRACT OF BUILDING ACCOUNT.

DR.

To balance on hand at last account.....	\$1752.55
“ appropriation State Legislature.....	5000.00
“ donation, Mrs. Prentiss, Bangor.....	10.00
	<hr/>
	\$6762.55

CR.

By bills paid, as per vouchers submitted,	\$6658.71
“ balance to new account.....	103.84
	<hr/>
	\$6762.55

Contributions to the furnishing fund have been received by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens and Mrs. M. A. Sargent, Committee on Furnishing, as follows :

Mrs. Sarah M. Ware, Waterville.....	\$200.00
“ Sweetsir, Boston.....	100.00
“ George F. Shepley, Portland.....	100.00
“ Eugene Hale, Ellsworth.....	100.00
Captain John Patten, Bath.....	50.00
Hon. A. P. Morrill, Augusta.....	50.00
Mrs. J. E. Judd, “.....	50.00
“ Sears, “.....	50.00
“ Almira C. Dummer, Hallowell.....	25.00
“ Hannah J. Bailey, Winthrop.....	25.00
“ Stephen Coburn, Skowhegan.....	25.00
Ladies from Skowhegan.....	32.00
Mrs. H. Wesley Hutchins, Lewiston.....	25.00
Mrs. Henry M. Payson, Portland.....	25.00
Captain S. L. Wyman, Portland, 20 bedsteads and mattresses.	
Androscoggin Mills, Lewiston, bale cotton cloth.	
Bates Mills, Lewiston, white bed-quilts.	
Camden, blankets.	

Donations in money, clothing, hats, etc., for the benefit of the girls, have been received ; from W. C. Emery, Skowhegan, \$2.00 ; Mr. Bradstreet, Gardiner, \$5.00 ; Mrs. Lemont, Augusta, \$2.00 ; also clothing, hats, etc., of substantial value, from Mrs. J. G. Blaine, Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. J. L. Stevens, Mrs. Homan, Augusta ; Mrs. Merrill, Portland ; and others whose names we are unable to give.

In addition to the donations of money, etc., to the furnishing fund, and for the benefit of the girls, we would return hearty thanks to the many friends of the School for Christmas contributions, December 25, 1884, for the children at the Home.

We give the names of contributors, without specifying articles, which were liberal and varied, as follows :

HALLOWELL—Miss Hattie M. Jones, C. L. Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Leigh, Dr. J. Q. A. Hawes, A. A. Heath, Mrs. H. K. Baker, Mrs. E. Rowell, B. F. Warner, J. E. Howe, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Church, Mrs. C. H. Wells, Mrs. J. R. Bodwell, Clary & Quinn, Lowell & Simmons, Mrs. P. F. Sanborn, Leigh & Wingate, cash, \$3.

AUGUSTA—Mrs. Eastman, Mrs. M. V. B. Chase, Mrs. S. G. Sargent, Dr. and Mrs. S. Allen, Miss Hattie Mero, Gen. Conner, Gannett, & Morse, Fowler & Hamlin, Mrs. C. C. Hunt, F. A. & C. H. Brick, Chandler Beale, Harry Hamlin, and several others from Hallowell, Augusta and elsewhere, whose names we are unable to give.

The Hallowell Register, Portland Advertiser, Zion's Advocate, Gospel Banner, Zion's Herald, Home Farm, Rockland Gazette, Saco Times, Youth's Companion, Lewiston Daily Journal, New York Tribune, and other publications, have been furnished gratuitously by the publishers, and friends of the School.

I desire to add, in closing this report, that throughout the year the utmost harmony has prevailed in all departments of the Home, as well as among the officers, Board of Managers and visitors generally. May the coming year prove one of the most prosperous in the experience of the School.

Respectfully submitted,

E. ROWELL, *Manager*.

HALLOWELL, December 8, 1885.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNT OF E. ROWELL, TREASURER.

1885.—Dec. 8.	Dr.		
To balance on hand, Dec. 8, 1884.....	-		\$2,560 41
received from cities and towns.....	-		1,514 64
cow, veal, hay, &c., sold.....	-		48 00
interest on deposit.....	-		91 00
State appropriation for the year.....	-		4,000 00
			\$8,214 05
1885.—Dec. 8.	Cr.		
By paid for repairs, material and furniture.....		\$459 34	
provisions and supplies.....		1,162 93	
clothing, shoes and bedding.....		540 43	
coal and wood.....		323 18	
farm, fences and labor (grading).....		312 45	
Matron, \$400 00 }.....			
Assistant Matron, 350 00 }.....		966 35	
Housekeeper, 216 35 }.....			
Manager and Treasurer.....		800 00	
books, stationery and postage.....		77 43	
doctors' bills and medicines.....		111 60	
conveyance, travel and expenses.....		204 20	
incidentals.....		151 86	
insurance.....		128 60	
		\$5,238 37	
Balance in hands of Treasurer to new account.....		2,975 68	
		\$8,214 05	

E. ROWELL, *Treasurer.*

December 9, 1885.

Examined and found correct.

H. K. BAKER, }
L. M. N. STEVENS, } *Auditors.*

REPORT OF MATRON.

To the Trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls :

The history of our daily life for the past year may seem dull and monotonous to the outside world ; to us it has been full of interest. We have tried to do our work with a willing, cheerful spirit. Sickness has not been permitted to enter our family, with the exception of one accident, which was the first one of a serious nature that has ever occurred in the Home. One of our little girls has been treated for deafness during the year by Dr. Holt of Portland, who generously gave his services. The Superintendent of the Maine Central Railroad allowed her to pass over the road free of charge, for which we feel very grateful. The child has very much improved under the treatment received.

During the year there have been some changes. In December, our Assistant Matron, Miss Eaton, was obliged to leave us after being in the Home nearly six years. She was a faithful, conscientious teacher, loved and respected by all. Her loss is deeply felt. The place is satisfactorily filled. I consider it very unfortunate to be obliged to change officers frequently. During the year our family has been large, but there has been no friction in our domestic machinery ; everything has moved very pleasantly.

In the early spring our rooms were freshened up with a coat of paint and whitewash. Everything is in good repair about the Home, with the exception of the lower hall and sewing-room floors, which are much worn.

Our school-room is filled with bright, happy faces, nearly all showing that they have the capacity for obtaining a fair education. We enjoy this department of our work and wish more time could be devoted to it. Many of the older girls still employ their evenings in study; they by no means lack general intelligence in the current affairs of the day. Two of the older girls have assisted us in the school-room. I think our school will compare favorably with almost any mixed school. We cannot have the drill that is obtained in our graded city schools, and in many cases it is not necessary. All can read but one; every child can spell; forty-four can write; three have ciphered as far as Compound Proportion; four are in Denominate Numbers; ten in Division of Fractions; four in United States Money; twenty in the simple rules; fourteen in Harper's Intermediate Geography; twenty-two use the Primary and eight study Kerl's Grammar. Every child but one can knit, and are required to provide themselves with stockings and mittens. Nearly all can make their own clothes when cut. At first they think it hard, but soon get used to it and seem to enjoy work better than idleness. We have made arrangements to have some of the older girls learn dress-making; it will be of great benefit to them after leaving the Home. Our laundry work has all been under the care of two of our older girls; it has never given better satisfaction than at the present time. Our table has been supplied with wholesome, well-cooked food; every child is allowed to eat as much as they please.

Considerable time was spent during the past year in the cultivation of flowers. In the months of July and August one hundred bouquets were gathered each week for the children; a great many more were given to friends. I think all homes where there are children ought to cultivate flowers; they seem to make up in part the lack of a real home and mother love. One of the most wayward girls in our Home was much aided in the right path by a little plant which she nursed and cherished with the fondness of a mother for her

babe. I often give the girls as they go out into homes a few plants. When I visit them I can see that there has been much care bestowed upon them. Flowers seem almost human; they have a voice that often speaks more potently than the stern, rigid rule of authority. I cannot think a nature wholly bad that loves flowers; there must be good in the heart that will show itself some time. Caring for pets about the Home has a refining influence.

An experience of eleven years has shown me that severe measures are not necessary for children, neither are rigid or unalterable rules, like the laws of the Medes and Persians. No rules can ever be made, no method exist that will, of itself, extract vicious inclinations from the heart. To explain in our report the principles governing the Home would seem needless, yet they are so easily misunderstood that it is often necessary to put them on record. It is difficult to make the idea popular, that this School is in no sense a prison, and that even its most rigid rules are not arbitrary restraints, much less for punishment of offenses, but solely for the improvement and benefit of its subjects. We try to make the discipline kind but firm. It has been my aim since entering the Home to carry out these ideas.

I do not think there should be any disgrace attached to a child on account of being an inmate of the Home. I am often pained by the thoughtless remarks made by those having erroneous ideas of the Home or its cares. Our work consists of humble duties, and in all the teachings of the Master He lays great stress upon simple duties. He did not come with the pomp and power of earthly greatness, but, as the lowly Nazerene, to heal the sick and to bring comfort to the poor and sorrowing; even the children were not forgotten by Him, and so the Great Teacher emphasizes the power of kindness, and teaches at once the Fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man by accepting the feeblest ministrations rendered to the humble as regal service to Himself. It is in the life of Him of whom it was said "the common people heard

him gladly," that the power of gentleness finds its fittest illustration. He was content to be the friend of the poor and the companion of the despised; and shall we pass unnoticed the lowliest of His children? And should not we, His children, strive to imitate His holy precepts and examples, which charm and cheer as no other spoken words have ever done?

Less girls have been returned for bad conduct this year than ever before. A number have been obliged to leave their homes on account of change in the family. Girls living in families are generally giving good satisfaction, and they have been visited during the year. We cannot supply the demand for girls to go out for service. One young girl went into the country to work some time ago; she gained the good will and respect of the family to such a degree that they became interested in her and are paying her expenses at one of the best schools.

In summer many of the former inmates of the Home make us a short visit.

To show that our girls give good satisfaction where employed, I will copy a few extracts from letters received recently. Under date of December 3rd, Mrs. W. writes: "Two of the girls from the Home have lived in my family for a year. I regard them as capable, good girls; think they would compare very favorably with any girls of their ages." Mrs. H. writes: "I think J.'s general character and deportment is above reproach as far as I know; as to her work, she is faithful and willing; with a little more strength she would be all one could wish or expect." Under date of December, a lady that has been supplied with help from the Home for a number of years, writes thus: "I think very highly of the girls from the Home. I like them much better than the help I obtain elsewhere. They are ready to entertain themselves, ready to work, to mind, to be respectful, and, in short, to be exactly what I want, and I in turn am ready to appreciate it." Mrs. T. writes: "Have had three girls from the Home. I find them respectful and obedient, always willing to do as I ask

them, and as capable of work as girls of their ages usually are." The main work of the School is to fortify against outside temptations, and here lies our greatest trouble and anxiety. It is no easy thing to be prepared to combat a foe not yet met. Many a soldier has sorrowfully realized how much easier it has been to fight before than during the battle. I think they have a sincere desire to do right, while in the School; they find it quite easy, they fancy themselves strong to meet and overcome temptations. With a few the time comes when the old ways have a wonderful fascination and the precepts and prayers of friends are forgotten for a time—we cannot think forever. Then follow complaints from employers, and in some cases they are returned to the School. If employers could understand the weakness of the girls they take, and would sacrifice a little personal comfort in watching over them, take a little pains to provide them with recreation, which all young girls crave and must have, or they may seek it from dangerous sources, much would be gained. I know we cannot expect people employing our girls to become missionaries in their behalf; neither can we expect the girls to be obedient, docile and pure without care and training.

Respectfully,

C. M. BROWN, *Matron*.

December 8, 1885.

REPORT OF VISITORS.

HALLOWELL, March 26, 1885.

To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:

Mrs. Baker and myself made our accustomed semi-annual visit to the School in February, and found things moving along in their usual systematic manner.

In many respects we notice improvement from one year to another, particularly in department.

A quiet orderliness pervaded the whole establishment. Considering the crowded condition of the School and the former irregular habits of the children, we think it quite noticeable.

We found the house in good order, and, as far as we could judge, every department of the Institution faithfully looked after by those in charge.

Very respectfully,

MRS. J. R. BODWELL,
MRS. H. K. BAKER.

To the Secretary of the Industrial School for Girls:

During the past year I have made frequent visits to the Industrial School, with increased interest in all the several departments.

The condition of the School is such as to show that the Matron and her assistants have discharged their every duty.

The long-felt need of more room is about to be realized.

We feel that this Institution is one of the most important in our State.

Very respectfully,

MRS. O. WILLIAMSON.

An Act relating to the Maine Industrial School for Girls.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. A parent or guardian of any girl between the ages of seven and fifteen years, or the municipal officers, or any three respectable inhabitants, of any city or town where she may be found, may complain in writing to the judge of probate, or any trial justice in the county, or to the judge of the municipal or police court for the city or town, alleging that she is leading an idle or vicious life, or has been found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice or immorality, and request that she may be committed to the guardianship of the Maine Industrial School for Girls. The judge or justice shall appoint a time and place of hearing, and order notice thereof to any person entitled to be heard, and at such time and place may examine into the truth of the allegations of said complaint, and if satisfactory evidence thereof is adduced, and it appears that the welfare of such girl requires it, he may order her to be committed to the custody and guardianship of the officers of said school during her minority, unless sooner discharged by process of law.

SECT. 2. The trustees of said school may bind to service or apprentice any girl committed to their charge, for a period not exceeding the term of her commitment, upon such conditions as they may deem reasonable and proper, to be set forth in the articles of service, and in said articles require the person to whom she is bound to report to them as often as once in six months her conduct and behavior, and whether she remains under his or her care, and if not, where she is. The trustees shall, as guardians of any girl so bound, take care that the terms of the contract are fulfilled, and the girl well treated; and the trustees, master or mistress, and apprentice, shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and penalties provided by law in case of children apprenticed by overseers of the poor.

SECT. 3. A person receiving an apprentice under the provisions of this act, shall not assign or transfer the indenture of apprenticeship, nor let out the services of the apprentice, without the written consent of the trustees. The trustees, at the request of the master or mistress, may cancel the indenture and resume the charge of the girl, with the same powers as before the indenture was made. On the death of a person to whom a girl is bound, his executor or administrator, with the written assent of the trustees, and also of the girl, may assign the indenture to some other person, and the assignee shall have all the rights and be subject to all the liabilities and duties of the original master or mistress.

SECT. 4. A parent or guardian, upon complaint and hearing as aforesaid, and certificate of any judge or justice named in the first section,

that a girl of the age herein limited is a proper subject to be committed to said school, may commit her to the custody and guardianship thereof, for a term to be agreed upon by the parent or guardian and the trustees, upon condition that the parent or guardian shall pay her expenses at a reasonable uniform rate to be fixed by said trustees; and the trustees shall have power to enforce such agreement.

SECT. 5. On complaint to any justice or court of competent jurisdiction, that any girl of the age herein limited has been guilty of an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, such justice or court may so far examine into the case as to satisfy himself whether she is a suitable subject for commitment to said school, and if he so decides, he may thereupon suspend the case and certify accordingly, and order her to be committed to the guardianship of said school during her minority, unless sooner discharged by process of law. Any girl so committed, if she remains under the guardianship of said school during the term of her commitment, or is sooner discharged with a certificate of good behavior, shall not thereafter be examined or tried on the suspended complaint or for the offence therein charged. But if discharged for misbehavior, or if she escapes from said school, she may be tried therefor, and if found guilty punished according to law.

SECT. 6. If any girl of the age herein limited, is found guilty of any offence punishable with fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, she may be sentenced in the alternative to the aforesaid school, or if not received therein, or discharged therefrom for misbehavior, to such punishment as the law provides for like offences.

SECT. 7. The trustees of said school may refuse to receive therein any girl committed to said school under the provisions of the fifth and sixth sections, or may discharge from said school any girl whose continuance, by reason of her vicious example and influence, or other misconduct, is in their opinion prejudicial to the school, or who for any reason ought not to be retained therein. Their refusal to receive such girl may be certified on the warrant of commitment, and she shall remain in the custody of the officer having the warrant, to be disposed of as described in said fifth and sixth sections. If they discharge her, they are to set forth their reasons therefor in a warrant of discharge, and any proper officer may return her to the court which committed her, or commit her as provided in the alternative sentence.

SECT. 8. All precepts issued in pursuance of the provisions of this act may be executed by any officer who may execute criminal process; and the fees of judges, justices and officers shall be the same as are allowed by law for similar services in criminal cases, and shall be audited by the county commissioners and paid from the county treasury.

SECT. 9. The judge or justice before whom the girl is brought under the provisions of this act, shall make a brief record of his proceedings, and transmit it, with all the papers in the case, to the clerk of the court for the county, who shall file and preserve them in his office. Any girl ordered to be committed to the school may appeal from such order in the

manner provided in case of appeals from trial justices, and the case shall be entered, tried and determined in the supreme judicial court.

SECT. 10. When any girl is committed to said school, the court or justice by whom she is committed shall certify on the mittimus, her age, parentage, birth-place, and the charge on which she is committed, and the city or town where she resided at the time of her arrest, so far as he can ascertain such particulars; and this certificate shall be evidence of her true age until otherwise proved, and shall be sufficient in the first instance to charge such city or town with her expenses at said school, at a sum not more than one dollar, nor less than fifty cents a week; but if she has no residence within the State, then such expenses shall be paid by the State.

SECT. 11. The officers of said school, upon the commitment of any such girl, shall notify in writing, the municipal officers or overseers of the poor of the city or town so liable, by mail or otherwise, of the name of such girl, the charge on which she is committed, and the duration of her sentence. Such notice, addressed to such municipal officers or overseers, and deposited, post-paid, in the post office at Hallowell, shall be sufficient; and at any time after three months from the giving of such notice, the officers of said school may sue for and recover of such city or town, a sum not exceeding one dollar, nor less than fifty cents a week, for the expense of clothing and subsistence of such girl up to the time of suing therefor; and such city or town may recover the same of the parent or guardian of such girl, or of the city or town where she has her legal settlement.

SECT. 12. The officers of said school shall cause the girls under their charge to be instructed in the branches of useful knowledge adapted to their age and capacity, and in household employments, needle-work, and such other modes of industry as may be suited to their sex, age, strength and disposition, and as may be best adapted to secure their improvement and future welfare; and in binding them out, the trustees shall have regard to the character of those to whom they are bound, that they may secure to the girls the benefit of good example, wholesome instruction, improvement in virtue and knowledge, and the opportunity to become intelligent, moral and useful members of society.

SECT. 13. Any person who shall aid or abet any girl committed to said school to escape therefrom, shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars, or suffer imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

Approved Feb. 26, 1873; and as amended, Feb. 21, 1878.

CHAPTER 299.

An Act additional relating to the Maine Industrial School for Girls.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

All precepts issued pursuant to section nineteen of chapter one hundred and forty-two of the revised statutes may be executed by any officer who may execute civil process; and the fees of judges, justices and officers shall be the same as for similar services in civil cases. Section twenty-six of said chapter shall not be held to apply to precepts issued pursuant to section nineteen, saving cases already commenced. In case of appeal, in lieu of the recognizance now required by law, the justice or judge shall require the recognizance, in a reasonable sum, of some responsible and proper person for the custody, care and nurture of the girl, pending the appeal, and for her appearance to abide the final order of the appellate court, and in default thereof, may commit her to said Industrial School until final disposition of the appeal. In such cases, no fees shall be required of the appellant for recognizance or copies of papers. Fees not otherwise provided for, shall be audited by the county commissioners and paid from the county treasury.

Approved March 3, 1885.

[Complaint by Municipal Officers or three inhabitants.]

To Esq., The undersigned, of the of in the county of on oath, complain, that of said being a girl between the ages of seven and fifteen years, at said on the day of instant, has been found under circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality. Wherefore, the said complainants request that she may be arrested, and, upon proof of the facts herein stated, may be committed to the custody and guardianship of the Maine Industrial School for Girls. Dated the day of 188 .

ss. 188 . Then the above named made oath to the truth of the foregoing complaint, by them subscribed. Before me. _____

[Warrant.]

STATE OF MAINE.

ss. To the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, or any Constable, Marshal or Police Officer of any city or town in said county:

Whereas, the foregoing complaint, which is hereto annexed and made a part of this warrant, has been made upon oath before me, the undersigned,

County aforesaid: This is, therefore, in the name of the State of Maine, to require and command you forthwith to apprehend the said and bring her before me, the undersigned, at a court to be held at on the day of 188 , at of the clock in the noon, that she may be examined concerning the allegations of said complaint, and further dealt with as law and justice may require. And have you there this precept with your doings thereon.

Witness my hand and seal this day of 188 . — —

[Complaint of Parent or Guardian.]

To Esq., of on oath complains, that of said daughter of the said complainant, being a girl between the ages of seven and fifteen years, at said on the day of instant has been found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality; Wherefore, the said complainant requests that she may be arrested, and, upon proof of the facts herein stated, may be committed to the custody and care of the Maine Industrial School for Girls.

Dated the day of 188 . — —

ss. 188 . Then the above named made oath to the truth of the foregoing complaint by him subscribed.

Before me, — —

[Mittimus.]

STATE OF MAINE.

ss. To the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, or any Constable, Marshal or Police Officer of any city or town in said County, and to the Officers of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:

Whereas, of in said County, a girl between the ages of seven and fifteen years, has been brought before me, the undersigned, on complaint of one of the parents of said girl [or by the municipal officers, or three respectable inhabitants of the town of], representing that she, the said at on the day of now last past, was found under circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality; and whereas upon examination into the allegations of said complaint, notice having been given to all persons entitled to be heard, and upon a full hearing before me, satisfactory evidence of the truth of said allegations was adduced, and it clearly appeared that the welfare of the said requires that she be committed to the custody and guardianship of the officers of the Maine Industrial School

for Girls; I therefor order and decree that the said _____ be so committed.

This is, therefore, in the name of the State aforesaid, to require you, the said Sheriff or other officer to whom this precept is directed, forthwith to take the said _____ and convey her to said Maine Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, and deliver her to the officers of said School, together with this precept. And the officers of said School are requested to receive the said _____ into their custody, and to keep her safely during her minority, unless sooner discharged by process of law.

Given under my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ 188 .

[Officer's Return.]

ss. _____ 18 . By virtue of the within precept, I have taken the person therein named, and delivered her to the officers of the Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, for the purposes therein mentioned.

Fees, _____.

[Magistrate's Certificate.]

The undersigned, _____ hereby certifies that _____ the girl named in the within mittimus is as near as can be ascertained, of the age of _____ years, that her parents are named _____ and _____ ; that she was born in _____ and at the time of her arrest resided in the town _____ of _____ ; and that she is committed to the Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, on the charge named in said mittimus.

BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.—CORPORATION.

SECTION 1. The members of the corporation shall be those named in the act of incorporation, and such other persons as have been or may be elected associate members at any annual meeting, who, on being notified, accept the appointment; provided, that any associate member ceasing to be a citizen of the State, or failing for five successive years to attend the annual meetings, shall cease to be a member. Five members of the corporation shall constitute a quorum.

SECT. 2. The annual meeting of the corporation shall be held on the second Wednesday of December.

CHAPTER II.—MANAGERS.

SECT. 1. The government of the school shall be vested in a board of twelve managers, consisting of the following officers and officials, viz: A president, secretary, treasurer, and six trustees of the School; and the Governor, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools, who shall be members of the Board *ex-officio*.

SECT. 2. The term of office of the Managers chosen by the corporators shall be regulated by the election, annually, of a president, secretary and treasurer, and two trustees for a term of three years. The Board or Corporation may fill all vacancies occurring in the year, and the retiring members shall be eligible for re-election. No manager shall receive compensation for his services as a manager, but shall be allowed for his expenses incurred in the discharge of such services.

SECT. 3. The Managers shall exercise a general supervision over the officers and affairs of the Institution. They shall have power to make, alter or amend all by-laws, subject to the approval of the corporation at its next annual meeting. They shall frequently and carefully inspect the Institution in all its departments; appoint and regulate the duties and salaries of its officers, and remove them at their discretion. They shall be the guardians of the girls during the period of their commitment, unless otherwise provided for; shall procure for them suitable employment and instruction while at the School, and shall transfer them to suitable private families or other places of abode at the earliest proper period, and shall see that they receive equitable and kind treatment while

at the School, and from those to whom they are committed on leaving it, and, in general, the managers shall possess all powers needful in order to the discharge of their official duties. Three of their number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business, but five shall be required for the purchase or sale of the real estate of the Institution, for the filling of all vacancies in the Board of Managers, the choice of officers, and the change of by-laws.

SECT. 4. They shall hold an annual meeting the second Wednesday of December, and quarterly meetings the second Wednesday of March, June and September. At the annual meeting they shall make a full and verified report of their trust, to the Corporation, and choose an executive committee of three, and a visiting committee of twelve ladies; fill all vacancies in the Board and transact such other business as the interests of the Institution shall demand. The election of all officers to the Institution shall be by ballot.

SECT. 5. At the quarterly meeting there shall be a careful review of the state and management of the Institution, and of the progress and condition of the inmates.

SECT. 6. The President shall call extra meetings at the request of any three of the managers, and perform the duties usually pertaining to his office.

SECT. 7. The Secretary shall keep a full record of the meetings of the Institution and of the Board, prepare such papers as they shall direct, give notice to each manager of the time and place of the meetings, make all communications required, and perform all other duties consistent with his office.

SECT. 8. The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the School, and give a full report thereof at the annual meeting, and at other meetings when required, and shall give bonds to such amount as shall be satisfactory to the Board of Managers, and receive such compensation as the Board of Managers shall elect.

SECT. 9. The Executive Committee shall act for the Board in the interval between its meetings, but shall make no change in its plans or discipline without the consent of a majority of the managers. They shall be the special advisers of the Superintendent, performing his duties in his absence, and report their doings to the next meeting of the Board.

SECT. 10. One, at least, of the Visiting Committee shall be requested to visit the Institution each month, and thoroughly inspect its domestic arrangements, and report thereon to the Secretary. They shall also, when requested by the Superintendent, visit girls placed in homes in their vicinity. Their expenses shall be defrayed from the funds of the School.

CHAPTER III.—OFFICERS.

SECT. 1. The officers of the Institution shall be a superintendent, a matron, assistant matron and housekeeper for each home, and such other assistants as shall be found necessary, all of whom shall hold their

places at the pleasure of the Managers, but shall receive due notice before dismissal, and give the same before leaving their situations.

SECT. 2. They shall remain constantly at the Institution. None of the subordinates shall leave it without the permission of the Superintendent. All shall aid in maintaining the rules and discipline, and give such assistance as shall be necessary in order thereto, and be especially careful to sustain each other in the presence of the girls.

CHAPTER IV.—SUPERINTENDENT.

SECT. 1. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the inmates and of the interests of the Institution; shall be the executive of the Managers and see that all their instructions and the rules of the School are carried out.

SECT. 2. He shall frequently inspect the Institution in all its departments, and see that the subordinate officers are punctual and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties.

SECT. 3. He shall keep a journal, and make daily record of all occurrences worthy of notice, which shall be open to the inspection of any member of the Board.

SECT. 4. He shall perform all the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received and copies of those sent so far as of importance for reference. As steward of the Institution, he shall keep, in suitable books, regular and complete accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and of all property intrusted to his care, showing the expenses and income of the Institution.

SECT. 5. He shall make out and present to the Treasurer the bills for weekly board of the delinquents, according to law.

SECT. 6. He shall have the oversight and management of the farm, and superintend such improvements and laying out of the grounds as the Board shall direct.

SECT. 7. Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee, he shall procure the necessary supplies for the Institution, and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the girls, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm or manufactured by them, which are not wanted for use.

SECT. 8. At the annual meeting, he shall make a full report to the Board of everything pertaining to the inmates and general state of the School to the second Wednesday of December, and at each quarterly meeting such further information as the Managers shall require; and be ready at all times to perform whatever other duties may be required for the good of the Institution.

SECT. 9. He shall, after careful examination, and in accordance with the directions of the Executive Committee, allot to each new comer her position in the Institution; and in conjunction with the Matrons, shall make such changes of the pupils as may be advisable for purposes of discipline and the best interests of the School.

SECT. 10. In connection with the Executive Committee, he shall decide upon all applications for the services of the girls. No inmate shall be permitted to perform services in a public house, or in a family in any way unfit to have the custody of children, or be indentured to an unmarried man.

SECT. 11. He shall keep a register of the name and age of each inmate of the Institution, with the date of her admission; a sketch of her life, including her birthplace; a description of her person; the name, residence, nativity and character of her parents; by whom committed; for what cause, when and how discharged; also a record of her conduct while in the Institution, and, as far as possible, after she shall have left it.

SECT. 12. Whenever a girl is placed out at service, he shall keep a record of the person, residence and employment of the employer, and of the service and terms for which she is employed. If he receives notice of the ill treatment of the girl, or of any circumstances unfavorable to her remaining longer at a place, it shall be his duty to examine into the case at once, and to take such measures in reference to it as the good of the girl requires.

SECT. 13. He shall hold or cause to be held, whenever deemed necessary or expedient, religious services regularly each Sabbath, which all connected with the School shall attend, and shall diligently care for the moral culture of the girls.

SECT. 14. He shall annually prepare and make to the Managers a report setting forth the condition and working of the Institution in all its departments; the progress and improvement of the girls at the School, and the situation of those away, together with such suggestions as experience shall advise.

SECT. 15. The Superintendent shall give bonds of not less than \$4,000, for the proper discharge of his trust.

CHAPTER V.—MATRONS.

SECT. 1. Over each house, a matron shall be appointed, who shall have the general superintendence of the family within it. To her is intrusted the whole care of the inmates, under the advice and direction of the Managers and the counsel and assistance of the Superintendent. She is expected to manage the entire discipline, instruction, industry, domestic labor, and recreation of the inmates of her house. She is to be the mother of the family, striving to win their affections and confidence, sympathizing with their trials, patiently enduring their weaknesses, kindly but decidedly holding the reins of government.

SECT. 2. In case of persistent obstinacy, where unusual punishment seems to be required, she shall submit the matter to the Superintendent for his advice and action; but no corporal punishment shall be inflicted without the approval of one or more of the Managers.

SECT. 3. She shall keep a record of the entrance and time of leaving of the inmates of her house, and a weekly record of their progress and conduct; which shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Mana-

gers. At the quarterly meetings of the Board, she shall present a written report of her household, recording such changes as have occurred, and the cause for them; the nature and amount of labor performed by the girls; and make such general remarks as shall present a clear view of her system of government and instruction.

SECT. 4. Each matron shall see that cleanliness, order and propriety are uniformly maintained in all the apartments of her house, and in the person, dresses, and rooms of the inmates.

SECT. 5. She shall endeavor specially to impress upon her charge the duty and advantages of a moral and religious, and the evils and miseries of a wicked life; and inculcate all the practical virtues that adorn the life and beautify the character.

SECT. 6. She shall see that her assistants are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their duties, discreet in their deportment, and strict in their observance of the regulations of the Institution, conferring with the Executive Committee and Superintendent respecting such duties, and reporting to them all failures in their performance.

SECT. 7. She shall see that the sick receive proper attention, and that the directions of the physician be strictly observed; and shall have a maternal regard for the health of the girls.

CHAPTER VI.—ASSISTANT MATRONS.

In each family there shall be an assistant matron. The Matron and Assistant Matron, with the advice of the Superintendent and Executive Committee, shall determine which of the two shall have charge of the school-room and which of the sewing-room. Each shall be responsible for the conduct and industry of the girls whilst under her care. The Assistant Matron shall be subject to the supervision of the Matron.

CHAPTER VII.—HOUSEKEEPER.

There shall be a housekeeper, who shall have charge of the kitchen and wash-rooms. She shall be responsible to the Matron for the cleanliness of the house and the good order of her department; for the cooking and washing; and the conduct, industry, and instruction of the girls while employed with her.

CHAPTER VIII.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

SECT. 1. The hours of labor, study, rest and recreation, shall be arranged, from time to time, by the Executive Committee, in conjunction with the Superintendent and Matrons.

SECT. 2. Excepting the Matrons, Housekeeper, and the girls by law prescribed, no person shall lodge or reside in the Industrial School Build-

ing, or make a part of the family; provided, however, that a near female relative or friend of the Matron, Assistant Matron, or Housekeeper, may make an occasional visit to their respective rooms, such visit not to exceed the term of three days, unless by special permit of the Executive Committee.

SECT. 3. No person regularly employed in the Institution shall be absent from their duties, or leave the premises, without the permission of the Superintendent, or if absent, of his representative.

SECT. 4. All persons employed in the Institution, in whatever capacity, are required to devote their whole attention to the performance of their duties. Each officer shall see that the rules and regulations are fully observed.

SECT. 5. No spirituous liquors shall be introduced into any part of the premises, except by order of the physician. No person in the habit of using them shall be employed about the Institution.

SECT. 6. No games or plays having a tendency to gambling shall be permitted.

SECT. 7. No inmate shall be permitted to leave the premises, except by permission of the Superintendent on the application of the Matron.

SECT. 8. The Institution will be open for visitors every Wednesday from two till five o'clock P. M.; but visitors cannot be admitted to any part of the premises, at this or at other times, without express permission of the Superintendent. The parents, brothers and sisters of the girls may visit them once in two months, first obtaining a permit from the Superintendent.

SECT. 9. No inmate shall be allowed to receive presents, except by consent of the Superintendent, or Matron, or Managers.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN COUNCIL CHAMBER, }
AUGUSTA, DECEMBER 28, 1885. }

Submitted, accepted, and usual number ordered printed.

ORAMANDAL SMITH,

Secretary of State.