

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

— 1887 —

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1888.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

Maine Industrial School for Girls

AT

HALLOWELL,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 8, 1886,

WITH LISTS OF THE

Board of Trustees, Officers and Visitors.



AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1886.

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.

J. P. BAXTER, Portland, Term expires Dec., 1887.

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

MOSES GIDDINGS, Bangor, “ “ 1888.

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

H. K. BAKER, Hallowell, “ “ 1889.

Mrs. L. M. N. STEVENS, Portland, “ “ 1889.

Executive Committee.

HENRY K. BAKER,

ELIPHALET ROWELL,

CHARLES E. NASH.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

E. ROWELL, *Superintendent.*

MISS CHARLOTTE M. BROWN, *Matron,* School No. 1.

MISS ELIZA F. BROWN, *Assistant Matron,* “ “

C. IMOGENE BLACKMAN, *Teacher,* “ “

MISS ELLEN C. ROBERTS, *Matron,* School No. 2.

MRS. KATE L. RANDALL, *Assistant Matron,* “ “

MISS MATTIE E. RANDALL, *Teacher,* “ “

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 Superintendent, 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, imbecile or idiotic, are not proper subjects for the School.

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

NOTICES.

Regular meetings of the Board of Managers will be held during the year 1887, at the office of the Superintendent, 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, 1886, and June, 1887.	{ Mrs. I. D. Sturgis, Augusta. { Mrs. O. Williamson, Augusta.
January, 1887, and July, 1887.	{ Mrs. G. W. Quinby, Augusta, { Mrs. J. D. White, Gardiner.
February, 1887, and August, 1887.	{ Mrs. H. K. Baker, Hallowell. { Mrs. J. R. Bodwell, Hallowell.
March, 1887, and September, 1887.	{ Mrs. Moses Giddings, Bangor. { Mrs. J. O. Smith, Skowhegan.
April, 1887, and October, 1887.	{ Mrs. A. D. Knight, Hallowell. { Mrs. M. T. W. Merrill, Portland.
May, 1887, and November, 1887.	{ Miss C. M. Farwell, Rockland. { Miss Sarah A. Hyde, Bath.

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

No transient 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:

Since the last annual report of the Board of Managers of the Maine Industrial School for Girls, the new building commenced in 1884 has been so far completed and equipped, that early in the present year its rooms were opened for the reception of inmates. The experience of the year has fully justified the anticipations of the friends of the Institution. The new home has gradually been filled by commitments from various cities and towns, until at the present time it is fully occupied. In the meantime the first building has been somewhat relieved by placing a number of girls in private families and by other causes. It still averages nearly the number contemplated in its original plan, and will soon, by new admissions, be more than full. It is thus demonstrated that the present accommodations do not exceed the demand of the people of the State for the industrial training of this class of unfortunate girls.

The ladies selected for instructors of the new school appear to be fulfilling their duties with success, and effecting good results. As all the girls in this school are recent admissions, and some of them very recent, it would be too much to expect that their education and training should be, in this brief period, any more than fairly begun. It is noticeable that on an average they are of a younger class in point of age, than the inmates of the former school. This circumstance is considered favorable to the hope of securing for them the necessary training for usefulness as members of society.

In a few cases in the history of the Institution, girls have been committed to it, of an age as far advanced as the law allows, who had already been initiated into a life of vice. It is hoped that such girls will not hereafter be sent to the school, for the reason that any possible good they might derive from instruction and restraint, would probably be more than counterbalanced by their evil influence upon younger girls.

Another class of girls, of which several have been sent to the Institution, are those who from deficient faculties are incapable of learning the common branches of knowledge. They are fit subjects for a school for feeble-minded youth, but when placed with other pupils, necessarily require as much or more time and attention than their school-mates, and usually with very inconsiderable improvement. The number of such committed to the School has been few, and most of them have been discharged as unsuitable.

The necessity of a Superintendent increases with the increase of the School. The three ladies in charge of each of the homes, have their time and attention fully occupied by their in-door duties. Their services are not confined to a few hours in the day, but extend through the whole twenty-four. If faithful in the performance of these duties, no more ought to be expected of them. The out-door supervision devolves on the Superintendent, and his time will be filled up with discharging them. Both his own services, and those of his horse and carriage are daily required. The various supplies needed from day to day, the repairs not unfrequently called for, the expected and unexpected wants, the correspondence with municipal officers and others, and other multiplied duties demand constant, careful and intelligent action.

Amongst the most important of his functions is the placing of the girls in suitable homes. It need not be said that all homes or families are not suitable for the care of girls requiring kind and considerate instruction and treatment. Inquiry and investigation are necessary in order to be assured that each girl will be properly cared for and taught, and kept under wholesome restraint. After they are placed,

information must be sought from different sources, and correspondence maintained, in order to ascertain how the girls fare, and whether they are in places favorable to their improvement, and whether they are not indulged in dangerous liberties.

Experience has proved that the services of the three ladies employed in each building are absolutely required in order to do justice to those committed to their charge. An experiment tried with a less number of teachers has not proved successful. To instruct the girls in those branches of practical knowledge most useful and necessary in even the humblest walks of life, requires all the time and efforts that these three ladies can devote to them. A measure of knowledge of the arts of cooking, washing and laundering, of sewing and knitting, of the care of their own clothes and rooms, and of house-keeping generally, together with instruction in the more common branches of learning so far as it can be had in the short time, all seem to be indispensable to qualify the girls for usefulness in the world.

Paramount to even these objects, the moral training of the inmates of the school requires constant and conscientious attention. One of the prominent characteristics of most of these girls, arising from the neglect of proper training in childhood and youth, is the want of self-government and self-control. Young persons who have judicious and well-principled parents are early taught to govern their temper, to restrain their passions and propensities, and to bring themselves into subjection to moral and Christian precepts. The lack of such training is difficult to be overcome in after life. It is one of the principal aims of the Industrial School to instil into the minds of the inmates sound moral principles, and to teach them, not so much to be governed by their teachers or others, but the more difficult lesson of governing themselves. The period is so short that most of them have the privilege of this training, that it will not be extraordinary if in some cases the success is imperfect. But the school is entitled to the credit of such favorable results as may be realized.

The Managers consider the Institution fortunate in having secured the services in each of the homes of ladies competent and zealous, and so far successful in the fulfilment of the important duties devolving upon them.

It will be noticed that an unusual number of marriages of girls connected with the School have taken place during the past year. Most of these marriages result from acquaintances formed whilst the girls are in families where they have been placed. It is believed that the majority of these cases are fortunate marriages; but whether so or otherwise, the Managers have no power vested in them to object, after girls arrive at the legal age to choose for themselves.

The Managers and friends of the School trust that the Legislature will extend a liberal helping hand to this important and successful institution. No reason is apparent why as generous appropriations should not be made for this as for other State institutions, in proportion to their respective wants. The Managers estimate the necessary running expenses of the two schools at eight thousand dollars a year. They further represent that it will be necessary to expend about one thousand dollars the present year to complete the necessary equipment for the new building. This sum will be required to secure a sufficient and constant supply of water for the building, and the construction of an out-building for a wood shed, a horse shed for visitors, and other necessary purposes, and for the removal of the old, unsightly and dilapidated sheds which were connected with the old farm-house. These school buildings, standing on the summit of a hill, occupy a retired and secluded situation, furnishing a beautiful prospect in every direction, and a plentiful supply of pure air; but their very location renders the question of water supply, especially in a dry season, a very difficult one. During the last summer, and several times previously, there has been a deficiency in this necessary article, and the schools have thereby been subjected to serious inconvenience.

The Managers have in view only the good of the inmates of the Institution, and through them of the people of the

State. The advantages of the School extend to a very large and increasing number of the cities and towns in the State, showing that it is not of local but of general benefit.

The reports of the Superintendent, Matrons, Treasurer and Lady Visitors are referred to for further particulars relating to the last year's experience of the School.

H. K. BAKER,

In behalf of the Managers.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Managers, Maine Industrial School:

The close of another school year reminds me of the duty incumbent on me to present to the Board of Managers a detailed report of progress made during the year, with present condition and future prospects of the School.

During the year thirty-nine girls have been admitted to the School—two to the old building and thirty-seven to the new—a much larger number than during any one year since the opening of the School, in January, 1875.

Quite a large proportion of the girls admitted the past year were young; though several had attained an age quite up to the limit prescribed by law. Most of the cases were urgent, and it appeared evident that nothing short of commitment to this Institution would save them from impending ruin.

There has never been a time when the beneficent influences of the Maine Industrial School for Girls were more generally acknowledged and appreciated than at present; and from all parts of the State applications come from municipal officers and friends of the friendless for admission to the School.

The wisdom of providing a new, spacious and permanent building has been fully demonstrated; and the fact that this new Home has been filled to its utmost capacity within ten months from the time of opening, suggests the necessity for enlarged accommodations at no very distant day.

At the old School building there have been fewer changes as compared with some years in the past, and there has not been that necessity for over-crowding heretofore realized, so

that the numbers have been reduced from an average of from forty to fifty in former years to thirty-four the past year.

Those of our girls who have been placed out in families are generally doing well, and favorable reports in most cases are made by those having them in charge. During the year nine of our girls have been married, and with few exceptions the results have appeared satisfactory to all parties concerned. All were of an age when they could legally choose for themselves their companions in life, and of course, the responsibility of the School ceases when the girls thus sever the connection that has existed in some cases for many years. It is to be hoped that happiness and prosperity may attend these matrimonial unions; and we shall ever feel a deep interest in the welfare of all who have been connected with the School and gone out to battle with life's duties and responsibilities. May they ever maintain that position in life that shall confer honor upon themselves and the School with which they have been connected.

There have been no deaths to diminish our numbers during the past year, and but few cases of severe sickness or accident. Of late, cases of measles have prevailed to some extent, but in a mild form, readily yielding to treatment. Such immunity from disease and death demonstrates most fully healthfulness of location as well as care exercised in the observance of sanitary regulations by those connected with the Institution.

At the old building the efficient services of Miss Charlotte M. Brown as Matron, and Miss Eliza F. Brown as Assistant Matron, have been continued during the year. They both have for so many years been connected and identified with the School that their labors for the promotion of the best interests of the girls placed under their charge are universally recognized and appreciated. For a few months Miss Mattie E. Randall had charge of the School department in both the old and new buildings, but has been succeeded in the former building within a few weeks by Miss C. Imogene Blackman, an experienced and successful teacher, who enters upon her

new work with very flattering prospects. Miss Randall continues to have charge of the school-room in the new building. Both teachers are accomplished musicians, adding greatly to their efficiency and usefulness in their several positions. This change in the educational department of the Institution cannot fail of accomplishing satisfactory results.

Our new School building was dedicated with appropriate services January 13, 1886, and the School was opened at the same time under the supervision and instruction of Miss E. C. Roberts as Matron and Mrs. Kate L. Randall as Assistant Matron. Subsequently, Miss Mattie E. Randall was engaged as teacher in the school-room, and continues her labors with marked success, securing and maintaining the confidence, love and respect of her pupils in a marked degree.

Miss Roberts came to the Institution from a similar field of labor in another State, and her ripe experience eminently qualifies her for the responsible position she now occupies with so signal ability and efficiency. Mrs. Randall also is a most experienced and successful housekeeper, and at the head of her department she is enabled to give practical instruction to the girls, such as will prepare and fit them to enter families as efficient help, thus raising them to positions in life where their services will be appreciated and liberally rewarded. There is always a demand for such help; and skilled labor in any of the walks of life will secure honorable positions and remunerative compensation. Girls thus fitted for practical housekeepers will always find good homes and considerate treatment; and if ever called to occupy responsible positions as heads of their own households, their experience in domestic training in early life will prove inestimable in securing prosperity and happiness in their own domestic circles. The importance of maintaining thorough and practical instruction in school-room, sewing-room and kitchen cannot be overestimated; and the success of our Institution must largely depend upon continued perseverance in striving to perfect a system that shall challenge the severest criticism. We doubt if any other similar institution in the country can furnish a better record than our

own, or one whose influence for good has been more widely extended, according to our comparative means and opportunities.

The first commitment to the new School building was on the 14th of January last; and since that time the number has been increased to thirty-seven. Three have been placed in good homes, and one was returned to her parents in accordance with a vote of the Trustees at their last meeting.

Operations on the farm have been confined principally to the cultivation of a vegetable garden for use of the School. A full average crop of hay was secured in good order, sufficient for wintering four cows. Several acres have been ploughed for cultivation another year, and it is to be hoped that required means may soon be available for extending needed improvements on the farm and about the grounds. A well has been dug near the farm-house, which it is hoped will furnish abundance of water the entire year. Our other wells failed for several weeks during the summer. Some new arrangement should be made at an early day to supply water for both school buildings. The cultivation of flowers continues to add greatly to the attractions of the grounds about the school buildings.

Our annual excursion to Hammond's Grove was greatly enjoyed by all, and also an excursion on the steamer Islander to Boothbay, by invitation of Captain Barrett Cox, Manager for the Kennebec Steamboat Navigation Company. Christmas and Thanksgiving Day were also observed with much interest.

ABSTRACT OF NEW BUILDING AND FURNISHING ACCOUNT.

DR.

To balance on hand at last account	\$103 84
“ donation, Mrs. J. E. Judd, Augusta.....	50 00
“ “ Mrs. A. C. Dummer, Hallowell	25 00
“ “ Hon. A. P. Morrill, Augusta	50 00
“ “ Mrs. H. W. Hutchins, Auburn.....	25 00
“ “ Hon. H. K. Baker and wife, Hallowell	50 00
“ “ Mrs. Sarah M. Ware, Waterville....	200 00
“ “ Mr. Sam'l Sears, Augusta.....	50 00
“ “ Mr. O. Williamson, Augusta	15 00
Transferred from general appropriation	1116 47
	<hr/>
	\$1685 31

CR.

By bills paid as per vouchers submitted and approved\$1685 31

The amount received and expended on furnishing account by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens and Mrs. S. G. Sargent, Committee on Furnishing, was \$728.00. A detailed account with proper vouchers are on file. Contributions to this fund were acknowledged in our last report.

STATISTICS.

During the year thirty-nine girls have been admitted to the School, constituting a total, since the organization of the School, of two hundred and thirty-six.

Number in School December 8th, 1885.....	46
Average number during the year	60
Number committed during the year.....	39
“ returned to School during the year.....	1
“ sent to homes during the year.....	22
“ married “ “	9
“ died “ “	0
Whole number received since January, 1875.....	236

Number now in homes	108
“ married before reaching majority	26
“ reached majority while unmarried	16
“ returned to friends	9
“ dismissed as incorrigible	4
“ “ unsuitable	3
“ deceased	6
“ escaped	4
Present number at the School	60
Total	<u>236</u>

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

Hallowell	7	North Haven	2
Augusta	25	Machias	1
Gardiner	5	Rockland	21
Richmond	6	Vinalhaven	1
Dresden	1	Deer Isle	5
Bath	14	Windham	1
Oakland	4	Saco	21
Sidney	2	North Berwick	1
Bowdoinham	2	Lincolntonville	1
Windsor	1	Bangor	13
Calais	3	East Corinth	1
Camden	2	Boothbay	4
South Thomaston	3	Gouldsboro'	3
Ellsworth	5	Portland	34
Mt. Desert	1	Auburn	1
Bucksport	4	Canaan	1
Cape Elizabeth	2	Winslow	1
Manchester	1	Brooks	1
Appleton	1	St. George	1
Winn	1	Chelsea	1
Hope	1	Palermo	1
Lewiston	4	West Gardiner	1
Montville	1	Waterville	1
Maysville	1	New Vineyard	1
Waldoboro'	1	Brunswick	2

Belfast	1	Holden	1
Farmington.....	1	Hampden.....	2
Leeds.....	1	Winthrop	1
North Vassalboro'.....	1	Perry	1
Vassalboro'	1	Pittston	1
Hancock	2	Jefferson.....	1
Dennysville	1		—
Wayne	1	Total	236
Warren	1		

PARENTAGE.

American, 198; Irish, 25; New Brunswick, 5; Nova Scotia, 2; French Canadian, 3; Mulatto, 2; African, 1; Total, 236.

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

Rockland ..	8	Jefferson.	1
Portland	11	Gouldsboro'.....	1
Bath	5	Machias	1
Hancock	2	Bowdoinham	1
Lewiston	3	Bucksport	1
Wayne	1	Perry	1
Augusta	8	Hallowell	1
Brunswick	2	Winthrop ..	1
Calais	2	Richmond	1
North Haven	2	Waterville.....	1
Camden.....	1	Saco	1
Pittston	1		—
Bangor	3	Total	60

DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

Contributions to the furnishing fund and for other purposes, have been received by the Treasurer, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens and Mrs. S. G. Sargent, since last report, as follows :

Mrs. Sarah L. Ware, Waterville, \$100; Managers of Children's Home, Bangor, \$25; friends in Bangor, by Mrs. Wyer, \$25; Wm. Wing, Augusta, \$10; Harvey Mills, Thomaston, \$10; inmate of State Prison, Thomaston, for Thanksgiving purposes, \$10; W. C. Emery, Skowhegan, \$2; Miss Sarah A. Hyde, Bath, \$3.50; ladies from Skowhegan, additional, \$1; Miss Eames, South Framingham, Mass., \$1; Rev. S. G. Sargent, Augusta, cabinet organ for school-room; New Home S. M. Co., Orange, Mass., Sewing Machine; A. D. Knight, Hallowell, bedstead and spring; W. S. Haines, Hallowell, bedstead; H. R.

Smith, Auburn, marble mantle; Mrs. A. C. Dummer, Hallowell, lawn swing; Additon & Strout, Hallowell, oilcloth; A. M. Wight, Augusta, clock; also articles of furniture, books, pictures, clothing, hats, &c., from W. C. T. U., S. S. Brooks, Mrs. Howard Owen, Miss Annie Fowler, Mrs. C. A. Quinby, Thos. Lambard, C. C. Hunt, Mrs. Robinson, and others, Augusta; Miss Jones, Miss Page, Miss Andrews, Rev. Mr. Holbrook, Miss and Mrs. Sanborn, and others, Hallowell; J. S. Abbot, Mrs. Ware, Mrs. Roberts, and others, Waterville; Lewiston Mills, Miss Weymouth, Lewiston; Mrs. Partridge, Gardiner; Mrs. Howe, Hebron; Mrs. Elliot, Kendrick Robinson, Bath, and many others whose names we are unable to give.

We would also return thanks to the friends of the School for liberal contributions of presents—toys, candies, toilet and fancy articles, games, &c. —for the children of the School, December 25, 1885. We give names of contributors, so far as we are able, without specifying articles, as follows:

HALLOWELL.—Leigh & Wingate, \$3; J. W. Church, \$3; Mrs. H. K. Baker, J. H. Leigh & Co., J. E. Howe, Jr., B. J. Richards and wife, Mrs. Geo. S. Fuller, Mrs. J. W. Church, J. Q. A. Hawes, A. A. Heath, C. L. Spaulding, Clary & Quinn, Dr. J. D. Nutting, Miss Lizzie G. Otis, and others.

AUGUSTA.—Mrs. S. G. Sargent, Mrs. O. Williamson, Mrs. Homan, S. S. Brooks, C. H. Nason, Mrs. Quinby, Mrs. Connor, Mrs. Thos. Lambard, Fowler & Hamlin, Dr. S. Allen and wife, Mrs. Annie S. Hunt, and others who did not give their names.

The Hallowell Register, Portland Advertiser, Zion's Advocate, Gospel Banner, Zion's Herald, Christian Mirror, Augusta Journal, 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.

Allow me to suggest in closing that in your annual report to the Governor and Council request be made that a yearly sum of at least eight thousand dollars be appropriated for current expenses of the two Schools, and one thousand dollars for the erection of a suitable building for wood-room, store-room, water-closets, &c., and also for paying expenses in moving the old barn and unsightly sheds, and grading to some extent the grounds around the new building.

Respectfully submitted.

E. ROWELL, *Superintendent.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNT OF E. ROWELL, TREASURER.

1886.—Dec. 8.	Dr.	
To balance on hand, Dec. 8, 1885.....	-	\$2,975 68
received from cities and towns.....	-	2,007 00
interest on deposits.....	*	103 33
received additional from Mrs. Sarah M. Ware, Waterville..	-	100 00
bricks, &c., sold.....	-	6 00
State appropriation for year.....	-	6,000 00
		\$11,192 01
1886.—Dec. 8.	Cr.	
By paid for repairs, material and furniture.....		\$749 14
provisions and supplies.....		2,009 21
clothing, shoes and bedding.....		852 92
coal and wood.....		567 26
farm and labor, grading, &c.....		530 52
salaries and management.....		2,310 00
books, stationery, printing and postage.....		237 95
doctors' bills and medicine.....		106 04
conveyance, travel and expense.....		219 85
incidentals.....		209 44
transferred to building and furnishing account...		1,133 47
		\$8,925 80
Balance in hands of Treasurer to new account.....		2,266 21
		\$11,192 01

E. ROWELL, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

H. K. BAKER, *Auditor.*

REPORT OF MATRONS.

SCHOOL No. 1.

To the Trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:

In accordance with your rules, at the close of the year I respectfully submit my eighth annual report as Matron of Home No. 1. It varies from those of previous years only in special occurrences of the year, and must of necessity be of similar import, as regards the work itself.

I have so often expressed my views on Industrial training, that it seems needless for me to do so this year. What can I say that will be of interest, or that will help to inspire with enthusiasm and hope—no matter how many discouragements meet them—to still go on in trying to help those committed to their care? Very few people ever read a report unless they are personally interested, and are looking to see if they cannot find something to aid them in their work. For their encouragement I would say, "Go on!" live above the little petty discouragements and trials of each day.

After an experience of nearly twelve years, I find myself having fewer doubts and perplexities than at first. We shall succeed, if we sow the seed with loving patience, and watch with care for its growth; it may be a long time before the tender plants have acquired sufficient strength to breast the storms and winds of life. Perchance, some may never attain sufficient self-reliance to bear the cold winter blasts without some friendly shelter. Should not the bold and strong give them the protection they so much need?

I met a lady a few days ago, who had been connected with a Home for some time, and, in speaking of a very unpromis-

ing girl, she said: "I know she will be a good woman; it does not make any difference what opinions others may have on the subject, I have faith in her, and she knows it." How much that means to the poor, struggling girl, "She trusts me!" I could but say, God will reward you for your faith and hope in one of his weak children. We *must* not let our girls go back into the old paths, no matter if we do sacrifice some personal ease and comfort. If we are not willing to do that, it seems to me we are not in the right. The very best energies of our minds and bodies should be devoted to the Master's service; and how can we better serve Him than in caring for His helpless children. Every successful laborer must be moved by zeal and an anxious desire for the best results, and will look beyond the trials of each day to the larger results of years, for their reward.

Our family at present is not so large as one year ago. The health of the children has been good, no deaths have occurred; work is still our discipline, and we are seldom obliged to resort to any other means. The girls spend considerable time in reading, and the newspapers are an unailing source of pleasure.

During the summer and early fall, nearly all the spare moments of both officers and girls are spent in the flower gardens. Flowers were gathered in great profusion to adorn the rooms of all, and even the kitchen was not forgotten. In September we received a visit from Mrs. Brackett, Superintendent of the Lancaster Industrial Schools of Massachusetts. She expressed herself greatly pleased with the Industrial Schools of Maine.

Reports from girls living in families are very good. We have had less returned this year than ever before. One reason has been that they have been a longer time with us and have been more thoroughly drilled in all kinds of domestic labor. I have heard very little fault found with the girls' work, but on the other hand much praise has been awarded to them, especially on account of their skill in laundry work.

Our girls who have been placed in homes look forward with pleasure to their occasional visits to the Home. Some might

ask if their coming home was not liable to bring in a breath of outside life that would make the others restless and uneasy. I have never been able to detect the least trouble in that direction; they are always willing to bear their part of the labor and seem to enjoy being at home so much that I have not the heart to refuse them this privilege, though it may add an extra care. To me it is one of the pleasantest parts of our work, and I am glad they love the Home. How many times girls have said to me, "You don't know what a comfort it is to me when I am away working to think that I have a home to go to and somebody there who will be glad to see me."

"The work men do is not their test alone. The love they win is far the better chart."

Letters received from families where girls are living:—"S. is an excellent girl; I think she is living a Christian life; she has attended the fall term of school and has not been tardy for a day, has done well in her studies and will attend the winter term after a vacation of three weeks. Mrs. C. M. S." From another, "A. appears very happy; her conduct has been perfectly satisfactory both at home and abroad; she does everything that is required of her and does it well; she has saved ten dollars to put in the bank. Mrs. O. B." "I have found M. always pleasant, capable and obliging and have no fault to find with her. Mrs. F." "B. is well and happy; she is a very ready scholar and we are very proud of our little girl and should feel very unwilling to part from her. D. P. T." "N. is a good reliable girl, is faithful in her work and obedient to our wishes; we will do what we can to aid her in getting an education. Rev. Mr. W." "G. has been with me for over a year; she is skillful in all kinds of domestic labor. I should be very sorry to part with her for she is just the kind of help I want. Mrs. B. C." "F. has been with me between three and four years; she is not as skillful in work as some, but I should be sorry to part with her. Mrs. A. L."

Letters received from girls living in families:—"Dear Miss B. I received your letter to-night and you can't tell how

glad I was to hear from you. I have watched the mails for a long time and a great many times have been disappointed. I like my home very much and I think they like me. I shall stay through the winter, but I should like very much to spend Christmas with you. Your friend, A. M." "Dear Miss B. I received your letter, was glad as I always am to hear from you and the Home. I must tell you that I spent Thanksgiving with A. She has a pleasant home. Her work is not hard. Don't worry about us; we are both trying to be good girls. I am not attending school now but hope to commence in February. I have got one of the best of homes. We won't do anything to make you feel sorry if we can help it; we have not forgotten the resolves we made more than a year ago that we would try and lead Christian lives. Your friend, L."

Respectfully.

C. M. BROWN.

SCHOOL No. 2.

To the Trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:

I herewith submit to you the first annual report of School No. 2 of this Institution. When this building was opened, January 13, 1886, we had one girl from family No. 1; between that time and November 25th we have received 37 girls, an average of four every five weeks. Two of the older girls have gone to work in families and thus far are doing well. One small girl has found a home in a good family and they wish to adopt her, and one child has been returned to her parents, leaving our present number 34. My assistant, Mrs. Randall, has proved excellent help, being a thorough housekeeper and seamstress, and also having the faculty to impart her knowledge to others.

The school in charge of Miss M. E. Randall has been very successful. It is well classified considering their ages. The

children take great interest in their studies and will compare well in scholarship with those in our ordinary public schools. The three hours each day spent in the school-room are busy ones, and idle minutes are few. We have no school on Saturday, and often hear the children exclaim, "I wish there was a school to-day." Being kept at their desks but three hours, their tasks have never become irksome. Miss Randall also teaches them vocal music and a few, who have special musical talent, have the privilege of taking lessons on the organ as a reward for good behavior.

We have been surprised that children coming from so many places, and so few of them that had ever been under good influences, could be so easily controlled. We can see that nearly all of them have made some progress in the right direction, and in a few cases the improvement has been quite marked. New girls have come to us so frequently that we have been kept rather unsettled; but now the house is full, we purpose to give each girl, according to her age and ability, a definite work for a month in one department and then change her to another; thus giving each an opportunity to become acquainted with all the household work; and we trust their untrained hands will grow more skillful, and we shall have less occasion to give them practical lessons of the old proverb, "Once well done is twice done;" still we know it must be "line upon line, precept upon precept," until right principles and good habits are firmly fixed. We feel that they are more "weak than wicked," and hope by the blessing of the Lord, with judicious treatment, the most of them will become good, useful women. We were touched by hearing one little one, who had been in the habit of using bad language, pray, "Teep all the naughty words out of my mouf for Dod's sate." With few exceptions they seem contented and happy.

The Fourth of July was a "red letter" day for them. When night came, many of them said, "I never had such a nice day before." They also enjoyed very much their excur-

sions to Hammond's Grove and down the river, and they were made very glad Thanksgiving day, not only by good things to eat, but by each receiving a small bundle of materials for making fancy articles for Christmas, which were sent them by ladies in Waterville.

The health of the household has been very good. Within a few weeks we have had some cases of severe colds and sore throats, and within the last week four girls have had the measles and several others have decided symptoms that way.

For all your considerate kindness I feel truly grateful.

Respectfully.

E. C. ROBERTS.

HALLOWELL, Dec. 8, 1886.

REPORT OF VISITORS.

HALLOWELL, March 9, 1886.

To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School:

Mrs. Bodwell and myself made our semi-annual visit to the School, February 23.

“Life is real, life is earnest” you think as you enter this hive of industry. We go into the sewing-room—all are quiet, orderly and busy, making new garments, mending old ones, and knitting their own stockings. Several papers and publications are sent to the Institution, and sometimes one reads while the others work, and so they learn what is going on in this great world.

What an important thing it is that all these girls are taught to be self supporting, are taught the rudiments of good house-keeping, as well as the rudiments of good education, and have instilled into their minds the importance of truth and right. The Ten Commandments need to be well hammered in, as well as the Gospel of Love, to supply the lack of home training.

We visit every dormitory, look into every drawer, examine the beds, &c., and find all neat and orderly; many of the rooms are tastefully decorated by the occupants.

We visit the School, where all are taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, beside other branches of interest to them. We notice quite an improvement in the reading. They have had a few lessons in singing which I should think had been well improved.

It is something of a task for the teachers to look after so many children day and night, and keep them all usefully employed. The Institution is a very home-like place for the

girls, and the teachers exert themselves to make it so. They want to tell all their joys and all their sorrows to those who take an interest in them.

We spent a little time in the new building. They have made a good beginning. The teachers seem wide awake and anxious to do their duty to those under their charge.

The building is not wholly furnished. They need a good many conveniences which money will supply when they are so fortunate as to get it.

Respectfully yours, MRS. H. K. BAKER.

To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:

My first visit to the Industrial School was made with Miss Farwell, May 25, 1886.

It was very gratifying to see so many girls busy, and apparently happy, in the comfortable home provided for them.

The buildings seemed to me very pleasant, convenient and nicely kept, and the children taught and cared for with great interest and kindness.

Very respectfully, SARAH A. HYDE.

To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:

One extremely warm day late in August, Mrs. Baker and myself visited the schools. We made our first call at the new building, but finding that their usual routine had been somewhat interfered with (owing to the picnic they had enjoyed the day before at Hammond's Grove), we thought it best to go to the old school, and return later in the day to inspect the new.

Before entering the old building we stopped to admire the beautiful plots or beds of flowers which had been so tastefully arranged and mostly cared for by the children. The care of flowers must prove beneficial to the children in many ways. On entering we found the floors of the halls undergoing their weekly scrubbing, and that the floors of the sewing, dining-room and kitchen had just been treated to the

same process. Everything seemed fresh and nice about the house. The closets, beds and drawers in order, and presenting a neat appearance. Those who were not busy about the housework, were sewing and knitting. In the afternoon they were all in the school-room, Miss Brown acting as teacher during Miss Randall's vacation.

After a thorough inspection of that building, we returned to the new one, and found the girls in the sewing-room, the older ones busy with their sewing, the younger, knitting. We think the work being done was quite creditable.

In comparing the two schools (or rather the two divisions of the school), a great allowance should be made in favor of the new, when we remember that none of the children have been subject to their present training only about seven months, and that there have been additions constantly made, so that a large proportion of them have not been there long enough to show much improvement; but we see no reason why, with the experience the teachers will gain in their arduous duties, this school will not become equally as systematic as the other.

Everything, as far as we could judge, in both buildings was moving along harmoniously, and fulfilling the object for which the Institution was established.

Respectfully,

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

HALLOWELL, Sept. 16, 1886.

To the Secretary of the Industrial School for Girls:

I have made my usual visits during the year and have found everything working in the usual orderly, systematic manner. The appearance of the girls indicates steady improvement, showing that industry and careful training promotes both health and happiness. It is particularly gratifying that the new building is so well equipped and so successfully organized for its work.

MRS. MOSES GIDDINGS.

BANGOR, Dec. 10, 1886.

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 by law.

SECT. 2. The trustees of said school may bind to service or apprenticeship 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 therefore 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 aboved 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 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 therefore 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 sat-

isfactory 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.

SECTION. 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 \$4000 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 Managers. 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 Building, 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 to 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.