

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

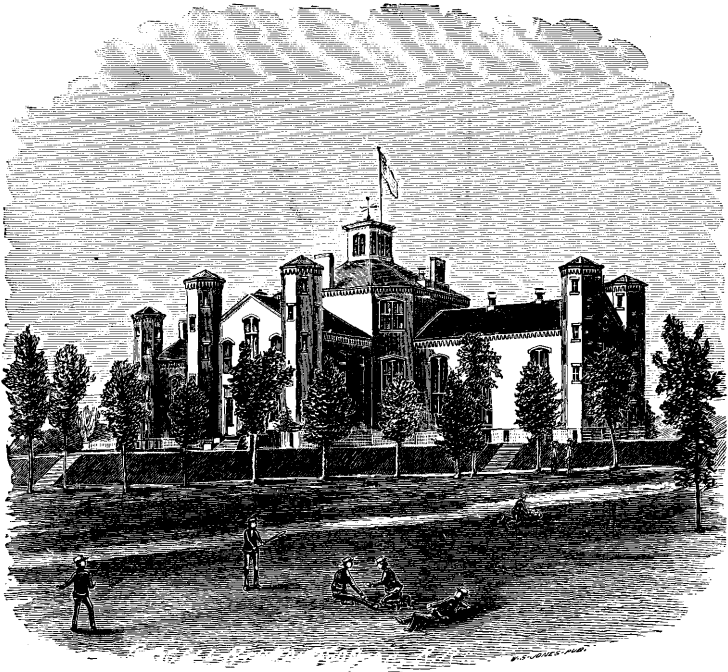
❧ 1889 ❧

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1890.



STATE REFORM SCHOOL, Cape Elizabeth, Me.

P. O. Address, Portland, Me.

Established 1850.

Opened Oct. 27, 1853.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer, Teachers
and Physician

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

CAPE ELIZABETH,

STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1888.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 25, 1871.

AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1889.

Present Board of Trustees.

ALBION LITTLE of Portland.
Term expires January 15, 1891.

MARK P. EMERY of Portland.
Term expires March 27, 1888.

W. W. BOLSTER of Auburn.
Term expires February 5, 1889.

HENRY INGALLS of Wiscasset.
Term expires August 9, 1891.

JOHN J. PERRY of Portland.
Term expires March 15, 1892.

Officers of the Board.

PRESIDENT.

ALBION LITTLE.

SECRETARY.

W. W. BOLSTER.

TREASURER.

M. P. EMERY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ALBION LITTLE, M. P. EMERY, W. W. BOLSTER.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

HENRY INGALLS, J. J. PERRY.

Regular meetings of the Board are held on the third Tuesday of February, May, August and November.

Regular meetings of the Executive Committee are held on the first Monday of each month.

VISITING COMMITTEES,

AS ASSIGNED BY THE SECRETARY FOR 1888 AND 1889.

LITTLE and BOLSTER, December 21 to December 28, 1888.
EMERY and PERRY, January 18 to January 25, 1889.
INGALLS and LITTLE, February 15 to February 22, “
BOLSTER and EMERY, March 14 to March 21, “
PERRY and INGALLS, April 11 to April 18, “
LITTLE and BOLSTER, May 9 to May 16, “
EMERY and INGALLS, June 6 to June 13, “
PERRY and BOLSTER, July 4 to July 11, “
EMERY and LITTLE, August 1 to August 8, “
INGALLS and PERRY, August 29 to September 5, “
INGALLS and BOLSTER, September 26 to October 3, “
LITTLE and Perry, October 24 to October 31, “
INGALLS and EMERY, November 21 to November 28, “

In case a member cannot make his appointed visit, he is required to designate some member who can do so for him. Both members are required to unite in making the visit on the same day.

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL
SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

Name.	Residence.	When appoint'd	Term.	When expired.
Henry Carter.....	Portland....	May 11, 1853.	2 years	May 11, 1855.
Edward Fox.....	Portland....	do	2 "	do
Oliver L. Currier.....	New Sharon,	July 7, 1853.	3 "	July 7, 1856.
John W. Dana.....	Fryeburg...	do	3 "	do
James T. McCobb.....	Portland....	Dec. 15, 1853.	1½ "	May 11, 1855.
James T. McCobb.....	Portland....	July 12, 1855.	2 "	July 7, 1857.
Henry Carter.....	Portland....	June 12, 1855.	3 "	July 7, 1858.
Elias Craig.....	Augusta....	Oct. 1, 1856.	3 "	Oct. 1, 1859.
Manassah H. Smith.....	Warren.....	do	3 "	do
Edward Fox.....	Portland....	July 7, 1857	2 "	July 7, 1859.
Preserved B. Mills.....	Bangor.....	Oct. 7, 1857.	2 "	Oct. 7, 1859.
William A. Rust.....	Paris.....	Oct. 28, 1858.	2 "	Oct. 1, 1860.
Joseph C. Noyes.....	Portland....	do	2 "	do
John F. Anderson.....	Windham....	Oct. 17, 1859.	3 "	Oct. 17, 1862.
Elias Craig.....	Augusta....	do	2 "	Oct. 17, 1861.
Joseph C. Noyes.....	Portland....	Oct. 13, 1860.	3 "	Oct. 13, 1863.
William A. Rust.....	Paris.....	do	2 "	Oct. 13, 1862.
Preserved B. Mills.....	Bangor.....	July 9, 1861.	3 "	July 9, 1864.
Elias Craig.....	Augusta....	do	2 "	July 9, 1863.
William A. Rust.....	Paris.....	Oct. 24, 1862.	3 "	Oct. 25, 1865.
John F. Anderson.....	Windham....	do	2 "	Oct. 25, 1864.
J. C. Noyes.....	Portland....	Oct. 14, 1863.	3 "	Oct. 14, 1866.
C. F. Barker.....	Wayne.....	March 9, 1864.	-	Oct. 24, 1864.
Preserved B. Mills.....	Bangor.....	June 29, 1864.	3 years	July 9, 1867.
John F. Anderson.....	Windham....	Dec. 31, 1864.	-	Oct. 24, 1866.
C. F. Barker.....	Wayne.....	do	-	Oct. 24, 1867.
Noah Woods.....	Bangor.....	April 4, 1865.	4 years	April 4, 1869.
Nathan Dane.....	Alfred.....	do	4 "	do
James Drummond.....	Bath.....	do	4 "	do
Aaron P. Emerson.....	Orland....	do	4 "	do
James T. McCobb.....	Portland....	do	4 "	do
Noah Woods.....	Bangor.....	March 13, 1869.	4 "	March 13, 1873.
Tobias Lord.....	Standish...	May 6, 1869.	4 "	May 6, 1873.
Nathan Dane.....	Alfred.....	do	4 "	do
Theodore C. Woodman.....	Bucksport..	do	4 "	Resigned.
William E. Gould.....	Portland....	Oct. 18, 1869.	4 "	Oct. 18, 1873.
Jeremy W. Porter.....	Strong.....	Jan. 28, 1871.	4 "	Jan. 28, 1875.
George Z. Higgins.....	Lubec.....	May 20, 1873.	4 "	May 20, 1877.
William E. Payne.....	Bath.....	do	4 "	do
Warren H. Vinton.....	Gray.....	do	4 "	do
William E. Gould.....	Deering....	Nov. 18, 1873.	4 "	Nov. 18, 1877.
Jeremy W. Porter.....	Strong.....	Jan. 27, 1875.	4 "	Jan. 27, 1879.
REMARKS.				
George Z. Higgins.....	Lubec.....	May 24, 1877.	Retired	March 14, 1879.
Albion Little.....	Portland....	do	Term expired	May 24, 1881.
F. L. Carney.....	Newcastle..	July 11, 1877.	Retired	April 16, 1879.
T. B. Hussey.....	No. Berwick,	Dec. 5, 1877.	"	April 16, 1879.
James M. Bates.....	Yarmouth..	March 14, 1879.	"	March 3, 1880.
George E. Church.....	Cherryfield..	do	"	March 10, 1880
Isaac F. Quinby.....	Westbrook..	April 16, 1879.	"	February 20, 1880.
Thomas F. Donahue.....	Portland....	July 2, 1879.	Term expired	July 2, 1883.
Enoch W. Woodbury.....	Bethel.....	March 3, 1880.	Resigned	Oct. 20, 1880.
Robert L. Grindle.....	Mt. Desert..	March 10, 1880	Term expired	March 10, 1884.
E. A. Thompson.....	Dover.....	Oct. 20, 1880.	Retired	February 5, 1885.
D. O'C. O'Donohue.....	Portland....	August 1, 1883.	Term expired	Aug. 1, 1887.
Owen B. Chadbourne.....	Saco.....	Feb. 20, 1880.	Term expired	Feb. 20, 1888.
Albion Little.....	Portland....	Jan. 15, 1883.	Now in office.	
Mark P. Emery.....	Portland....	March 27, 1884.	" "	
W. W. Bolster.....	Auburn.....	Feb 5, 1885	" "	
Henry Ingalls.....	Wiscasset...	August 9, 1887.	" "	
John J. Perry.....	Portland....	March 15, 1888	" "	

Resident Officers and Employes.

J. R. FARRINGTON, *Superintendent.*
MRS. J. R. FARRINGTON, *Matron.*
E. P. WENTWORTH, *Assistant Superintendent.*
MISS E. A. CONLEY, *Teacher.*
MISS D. P. LORD, “
MRS. D. F. WENTWORTH, “
ARTHUR MERRILL, *Instructor Mechanical School.*
D. W. DOW, *Overseer Chair Shop.*
MISS H. J. FARRINGTON, *Overseer Dormitory.*
MISS H. P. JONES, “ *Sewing Room.*
MRS. M. J. KEMPTON, “ *Front Kitchen.*
MISS A. C. PARKER, “ *Boy's Kitchen.*
MISS LUCY A. BABBIDGE, “ *Laundry.*
W. W. PULLEN, *Watchman.*
D. B. TAPLEY, *Gardener.*
V. L. FITZGERALD, *Farmer.*
G. E. FITZGERALD, *Assistant Farmer.*
D. M. WOODWARD, *Teamster.*
E. E. GRAY, *Engineer.*

List of Superintendents

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL.

WILLIAM R. LINCOLN,
 SETH SCAMMAN,
 GEORGE B. BARROWS,
 ENOCH W. WOODBURY.
ELEAZER W. HUTCHINSON,
 EBEN WENTWORTH,
 CHARLES BUFFUM,
 GEORGE W. PARKER,
 JOSEPH R. FARRINGTON,

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor of Maine and the Honorable Council:

The Trustees of the Maine State Reform School, herewith present their thirty-fifth annual report of that institution, together with the annual reports of the Treasurer and Superintendent.

It is with profound gratitude, that the trustees acknowledge the kind hand of Providence in giving another year of almost uninterrupted good health in this institution. There have been but two cases of severe sickness, and no deaths.

It has been the whole aim of the trustees to so conduct the affairs of this institution, as to accomplish the greatest possible reformation of the unfortunate lads committed to their charge. In this they have enjoyed the utmost confidence and co-operation of the superintendent and officers.

At the last meeting of the board it was remarked that the boys appeared unusually happy and contented, and their marks showed that a high grade of deportment had been attained. The great number of letters received from parents and guardians of the boys who have been conditionally discharged from the school indicates that a very large proportion of the boys holding papers of conditional discharge are doing well. This is a very interesting and encouraging feature of the work, and shows that the work done has not been in vain.

The trustees have been encouraged by complimentary words of approval respecting the management of this institution from citizens in all parts of the State, and they are led to believe that the school is constantly growing in public favor.

The liberality of the legislature in establishing a trade-teaching department, and in making other important improvements, encourages the trustees in the belief that the next legislature will take still another step forward and authorize the introduction of the family system.

In spite of our vast school system, and our extensive systems of moral and religious instruction and influences for good, there are in every city, village and town groups of rough, untaught, ungoverned, lawless, idle and unfeeling boys, who from early childhood, delight in escaping from the civilizing and refining influences with which they find themselves surrounded and in making life a terror to their mothers, teachers and neighbors. While it is true that this class of boys bears but a small proportion to the whole population of boys, every school district has its quota. Every teacher who has presided over a large school of boys knows something of the terror that ungoverned and disobedient boys, having no regard for the rights and feelings of others become. While on the other hand, well governed and obedient children, having proper regard for the rights and feelings of others are the most enchanting objects that grace and cheer the home, of which they are a part. Hence the necessity of instructing wild boys in elementary morals, and of governing them with a strong hand.

Juvenile offenders between the ages of eight and sixteen years may be sentenced to the reform school during their minority, and may be discharged by the board of trustees under their rules, upon satisfactory evidence that they have reformed.

The reform school, since its organization, has been conducted upon the congregate system. This system has been somewhat modified, from time to time, by classification and by the introduction of a system of marks and grades; and, so far as it is possible with the means at hand, everything has been done to improve and elevate the standard of the school. Still the same "*Old Congregate System*" remains.

It can never be anything else, until some steps are taken in another direction. Under this system, boys of tender years committed for minor offences, who are not vicious, of necessity, mingle more or less with more maturer and unpromising subjects, committed for higher crimes, greatly to the disadvantage of the small boys. The family system remedies not only this evil, but a multitude of others, too numerous to mention in a report of this kind.

The family system admits of a more thorough classification and separation of juvenile offenders, having due regard to their ages, character and conduct. Under the family system, each family of about fifty boys is classified and separated from the others, and placed in a cottage by itself, where the boys eat, sleep, attend school, and have their own work shop and play grounds. In fact, they are as entirely separated from the other boys, as though they belonged to another institution. Each family is in charge of a man and his wife and a lady teacher, who live in the same cottage.

The cottage is constructed with reference to making a pleasant and delightful home for the family, and has none of the appliances of the prison. Kindness, and not force, is the governing power; and contentment and willing obedience are the results. Rough, untaught, idle, ungoverned, lawless and unfeeling boys who find their way to the reform school are placed under the influences of the family, where they are educated and taught habits of industry, and on leaving the school they are thoroughly impressed with the idea that they are to earn an honest living by the sweat of their brows.

The trustees would most respectfully suggest, that the next legislature, through its Committee on Reform School, take this whole matter under consideration, and take such action as may seem to be for the best interests of the institution and of the State.

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

The visiting committee, which is composed of two members of the board, alternating monthly, has inspected the

school regularly, once in every four weeks, examined the register, the schools, the condition of the inmates and made records of the results of their inspections.

Monthly visits have been made by the executive committee, a standing committee of three members. They have authorized the superintendent to make necessary purchases and repairs, have carefully scrutinized the finances of the school, inspected the quantity and quality of the food and clothing furnished, examined the buildings, inquired into conduct of the officers and employes, examined the bills of the superintendent and approved them, when found correct, and have recorded the results of their inspections; and made quarterly reports of the same to the board.

From these reports it is seen that the quality and variety of the food is satisfactory, and the clothing which is made from good material, is kept neat and clean.

On the third Tuesday of February, May, August and November, the board has held its regular quarterly meetings at the school. The trustees at the these meetings have made examinations of the various departments of the school, have given patient hearings to parents and friends of the boys, as well as to the boys themselves, with reference to granting conditional discharges, have examined the reports that are made quarterly concerning boys who are at liberty upon such conditional discharges, and acted upon all matters relating to the institution that have come before them.

REPAIRS.

There has been an unusually large amount of repairs made on the buildings.

The chapel has been re-plastered throughout and newly finished and painted, giving it a very pleasant and attractive appearance.

The boys' dining-room has been newly lathed and plastered, and alterations have been made in some of the windows.

One new room has been finished for the officers department.

Two large store rooms have been finished and furnished with shelves and closets, and a large number of small repairs have been made all over the buildings, that can hardly be pointed out in detail.

When repairs were begun in the interior of the main building, it was discovered that some of the timbers had settled out of position, carrying the floors and partitions with them. To repair and restore them to their proper positions involved considerable expense which had not been anticipated. It was deemed absolutely necessary for the protection of the property, as well as for the safety of the inmates, to thoroughly remedy this defect. For particulars concerning this work, reference is made to the superintendent's report. On account of this great outlay it was deemed prudent to postpone any further work in the line of repairs to another year.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

It is estimated that \$10,000 will build one cottage suitable for a family school.

It is deemed desirable that a water tight, brick and cement receptacle for barn manures be constructed at an estimated cost of \$600.

The buildings all need painting, and the usual amount of general repairs will be required.

The trustees would recommend the following appropriations be made for 1889 and 1890.

FOR THE YEAR 1889.

For current expenses and mechanical school....	\$15,000 00
general repairs.....	2,000 00
To erect a cottage for family school.....	10,000 00
construct receptacle for manure.....	600 00
	<hr/>
	\$27,600 00

FOR THE YEAR 1890.

For current expenses and mechanical school....	\$15,000 00
general repairs.....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$17,000 00

For particulars respecting the moral and religious condition of the institution, the products of the farm and work shops, and the progress made in the mechanical school your attention is called to the detailed exhibits shown in the superintendent's report.

For particulars regarding the financial standing of the institution, your attention is called to the detailed exhibits shown in the report of the treasurer.

For particulars relating to the progress made in the schools, you are referred to the detailed exhibits shown in the teachers' report, herewith submitted.

For details respecting the sanitary condition of the school, and the health of the inmates, reference is made to the report of the attending physician, herewith submitted.

At the time the extensive repairs in the chapel were completed, it was remarked that the old chancel furniture did not harmonize with the new surroundings. Thereupon, the Hon. Mark P. Emery, who is a member of the board of trustees and its treasurer, a gentleman noted for his kindly acts and noble deeds presented the institution with three large magnificent mahogany chairs done in silk plush and an elegant and costly Bible. The other members of the board in acknowledging the receipt of this generous gift from their associate would express to Mr. Emery their sincere thanks and extend to him their best wishes.

It is gratifying to the trustees to again express their hearty approval of the faithfulness and fidelity with which the superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Farrington are devoting themselves to the duties of their offices. The same may be said of assistant superintendent, Mr. E. P. Wentworth, who by his education and training and his long experience in his present position and his untiring devotion to his peculiar work, contributes in no small degree to the success of the institution. All the officers and teachers seem to be earnest in their efforts to better the condition of the boys.

In conclusion the trustees, fully believing that this institution is accomplishing the work as designed by its founders,

commend it to the kind and fostering care of your honorable body, feeling confident that it will receive, as it most certainly deserves, a liberal support at the hands of a wise and beneficent legislature.

ALBION LITTLE,
W. W. BOLSTER,
MARK P. EMERY,
HENRY INGALLS,
JOHN J. PERRY, } *Trustees.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School.

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith submit a report of the receipts and expenditures during the year ending November 30, 1888 ; also the financial standing of the State Reform School at that date. The accounts of the Superintendent and Treasurer have been audited, and the vouchers forwarded to the Governor and Council as required by law.

The following exhibits the receipts and disbursements from December 1, 1887, to November 30, 1888.

MARK P. EMERY, *Treasurer.*

November 30, 1888.

Receipts from December 1, 1887, to November 30, 1888.

Balance on hand December 1, 1887.....	\$588 05
From State Treasurer, for current expenses.....	15,000 00
“ “ general repairs.....	2,000 00
“ “ interest on Sanford legacy.....	42 00
farm and stock.....	1,656 81
chair work.....	1,306 41
cities and towns, and United States.....	3,245 74
mechanical school.....	7 50
all other sources.....	151 15
	\$23,997 66

Expenditures from December 1, 1887, to November 30, 1888.

Salaries and labor.....	\$6,528 30
Flour.....	1,430 75
Meats and fresh fish.....	691 05
Provisions and groceries.....	1,311 32
Ice.....	36 10
Clothing.....	828 37

Expenditures — Concluded.

Bedding	\$34 00
Boots and shoes.....	774 70
Fuel and lights	1,749 81
Crockery and glass ware	80 25
Hardware and tin	237 49
House furnishings	516 78
Drugs and medicines	61 23
Physician.....	111 00
School books and stationery	161 53
Library and reading room	115 43
Printing and advertising.....	72 05
Farm and garden.....	822 74
Stock and teams	187 39
Carriages and harnesses.....	411 66
Blacksmithing.....	153 37
Corn, meal, oats and fine feed.....	1,083 26
Returning boys.....	50 35
Travelling expenses.....	78 54
Box rent and postage.....	61 00
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	81 54
Boys' extra work.....	81 30
Excursions and amusements.....	43 32
Steam and plumbing.....	306 41
General repairs and improvements.....	4,763 22
Repairs in boys' dining room	447 00
Sebago water	150 00
Mechanical school, tools and hardware	25 55
" " stock	9 77
" " fuel.....	32 50
" " salary of instructor.....	440 00
" " miscellaneous.....	3 30
Miscellaneous.....	17 58
Balance	7 70
	\$23,997 66

The foregoing report examined and approved.

HENRY INGALLS, } *Auditing*
 JOHN J. PERRY. } *Committee.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School.

GENTLEMEN :—I have the honor to submit the thirty-fifth annual report.

The whole number of boys who have been received into the institution since it was opened is 1890

Present number 133

TABLE NO. 1.

Shows the Number Received and Discharged, and the general State of the School for the Year Ending November 30, 1888.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1887.....	-	113
“ “ committed the past year.....	-	32
“ “ previously out on leave, returned.....	-	3
“ “ escaped, returned voluntarily.....	-	1
Whole number in school during the year.....	-	149
“ “ allowed to go on trial.....	13	
“ “ indentured.....	1	
“ “ pardoned.....	1	
“ “ escaped, returned voluntarily.....	1	16
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1888.....	-	133

TABLE NO. 2.

Shows the Monthly Admissions and Departures, and the whole number each month.

Months	Admissions.	Departures	Total.
December.....	1	3	114
January.....	4	1	115
February.....	1	-	115
March.....	1	1	116
April.....	4	2	119
May.....	5	2	122
June.....	3	-	123
July.....	2	-	125
August.....	4	1	129
September.....	5	1	133
October.....	4	3	136
November.....	2	2	135
Total.....	36	16	

Average for the year, 120.

TABLE NO. 3.
Shows By What Authority.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court.....	2	164	166
Superior Court.....	1	17	18
Auburn Municipal Court.....	1	5	6
Augusta ".....	1	61	62
Bangor ".....	1	9	10
Bath ".....	-	72	72
Biddeford ".....	1	83	84
Brunswick ".....	1	22	23
Calais ".....	-	40	40
Ellsworth ".....	-	4	4
Farmington ".....	-	1	1
Hallowell ".....	-	20	20
Lewiston ".....	1	56	57
Portland ".....	12	469	481
Rockland ".....	-	27	27
Saco ".....	1	19	20
Waterville ".....	-	3	3
Bangor Police Court.....	-	154	154
Belfast ".....	-	11	11
Ellsworth ".....	-	5	5
Gardiner ".....	-	57	57
Portland ".....	-	16	16
Rockland ".....	1	25	26
Trial Justices.....	9	514	523
U. S. Court.....	-	4	4
	32	1858	1890

TABLE NO. 4.

Shows the Disposition of those Discharged since Opening of the School

Disposals.	Past Year	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	-	222	222
Discharged by Trustees.....	-	639	639
Indentured to Barber.....	-	1	1
" Blacksmith.....	-	1	1
" Boarding mistress.....	-	1	1
" Boiler maker.....	-	1	1
" Cabinet makers.....	-	6	6
" Carpenters.....	-	13	13
" Cooper.....	-	1	1
" Farmers.....	1	285	286
" Harness makers.....	-	3	3
" Laborers.....	-	9	9
" Lumbermen.....	-	3	3
" Machinists.....	-	5	5
" Manufacturers.....	-	2	2
" Mason.....	-	1	1
" Miller.....	-	1	1
" Sea captains.....	-	5	5
" Shoemakers.....	-	14	14
" Tailors.....	-	3	3
" Tallow chandler.....	-	1	1
Allowed to leave on trial.....	13	333	346
" enlist.....	-	19	19

TABLE NO. 4—*Concluded.*

Disposals.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Illegally committed.....	-	8	8
Remanded.....	-	36	36
Pardoned.....	1	10	11
Finally escaped.....	-	73	73
Violated trust.....	-	42	42
Died.....	-	39	39
Delivered to courts.....	-	17	17
Returned to masters.....	-	4	4

TABLE NO. 5.

Shows the Length of Time the Boys have been in the School, who left the past year, and since November 30, 1877.

Time.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
In school three months or less.....	-	5	5
“ four “	-	2	2
“ five “	-	1	1
“ six “	-	2	2
“ seven “	-	1	1
“ eight “	-	2	2
“ nine “	-	-	-
“ ten “	-	-	-
“ eleven “	-	-	-
“ one year.....	-	2	2
“ “ and one month.....	-	-	-
“ “ two months.....	1	1	2
“ “ three “	-	4	4
“ “ four “	-	1	1
“ “ five “	-	5	5
“ “ six “	-	2	2
“ “ seven “	-	-	-
“ “ eight “	-	2	2
“ “ nine “	-	4	4
“ “ ten “	1	7	8
“ “ eleven “	-	1	1
“ two years.....	-	20	20
“ “ and one month.....	-	16	16
“ “ two months.....	1	23	24
“ “ three “	-	10	10
“ “ four “	1	11	12
“ “ five “	-	9	9
“ “ six “	-	12	12
“ “ seven “	1	9	10
“ “ eight “	1	10	11
“ “ nine “	-	5	5
“ “ ten “	-	4	4
“ “ eleven “	-	7	7
“ three years.....	-	12	12
“ “ and one month.....	2	5	7
“ “ two months.....	-	12	12
“ “ three “	1	7	8
“ “ four “	-	9	9
“ “ five “	-	5	5

TABLE No. 5—*Concluded.*

Time.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
In School three years and six months	-	2	2
“ “ seven “	-	7	7
“ “ eight “	-	6	6
“ “ nine “	1	5	6
“ “ ten “	-	5	5
“ “ eleven “	-	4	4
“ four years.....	-	7	7
“ “ and one month...	-	6	6
“ “ two months..	-	-	-
“ “ three “ ..	-	3	3
“ “ four “ ..	-	-	-
“ “ five “ ..	1	2	3
“ “ six “ ..	-	1	1
“ “ seven “ ..	1	4	5
“ “ eight “ ..	-	4	4
“ “ nine “ ..	-	2	2
“ “ ten “ ..	-	4	4
“ “ eleven “ ..	-	1	1
“ five years	-	2	2
“ “ and one month...	-	4	4
“ “ two months..	-	4	4
“ “ three “ ..	1	2	3
“ “ four “ ..	-	-	-
“ “ five “ ..	-	-	-
“ “ six “ ..	-	3	3
“ “ seven “ ..	-	2	2
“ “ eight “ ..	-	4	4
“ “ nine “ ..	-	2	2
“ “ ten “ ..	-	3	3
“ “ eleven “ ..	-	3	3
“ six years.....	-	6	6
“ “ and one month...	-	1	1
“ “ two months..	-	1	1
“ “ three “ ..	-	4	4
“ “ four “ ..	-	1	1
“ “ five “ ..	-	2	2
“ “ six “ ..	-	2	2
“ “ seven “ ..	1	1	2
“ “ eight “ ..	-	4	4
“ “ nine “ ..	-	2	2
“ “ ten “ ..	-	1	1
“ “ eleven “ ..	-	2	2
“ seven years.....	-	-	-
“ “ and one month...	-	1	1
“ “ two months..	-	1	1
“ “ three “ ..	1	2	3
“ “ four “ ..	-	2	2
“ “ five “ ..	-	1	1
“ “ six “ ..	-	2	2
“ “ seven “ ..	-	-	-
“ “ eight “ ..	-	-	-
“ “ nine “ ..	-	1	1
“ “ ten “ ..	-	-	-
“ “ eleven “ ..	-	-	-
“ eight years or more....	-	5	5

Average time past year: three years, seven months.

TABLE NO. 6.
Shows Offences for which Committed.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny	14	1,180	1,194
Truancy	5	201	206
Common runaway	5	111	116
Vagrancy	1	95	96
Assault	1	64	65
Violation of city ordinance	-	1	1
Malicious mischief	4	49	53
Drunkenness	-	1	1
Breaking and entering	2	43	45
Shop breaking	-	19	19
Idle and disorderly	-	17	17
Cheating by false pretences	-	14	14
Common pilferers	-	9	9
Arson	-	10	10
Malicious trespass	-	7	7
Sabbath breaking	-	7	7
Manlaughter	-	4	4
Common drunkard	-	3	3
Robbery	-	3	3
Attempt to steal	-	3	3
Assault with intent to rob	-	2	2
Disturbing the peace	-	2	2
Embezzlement	-	2	2
Assault with intent to kill	-	1	1
Riot	-	1	1
Threatening to burn	-	1	1
Common night walker	-	1	1
Attempt to commit arson	-	1	1
Neglect of employment and calling	-	1	1
Sodomy	-	1	1
Secreting stolen goods	-	1	1
Threatening lives	-	1	1
Placing obstructions on railroad track	-	1	1
Cruelty to animals	-	-	1
	32	1858	1890

TABLE NO. 7.
Shows the Alternative Sentence.

Alternative Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority in State Prison	-	1	1
Ten years in "	-	3	3
Six " "	-	1	1
Five " "	-	4	4
Four " "	-	3	3
Three " "	1	12	13
Two " "	-	28	28
One year and six months in State Prison	-	3	3
One year in State Prison	1	66	67
Three years in County Jail or House of Cor. .	-	15	15
Two " " " "	-	46	46
Eighteen months in " "	-	2	2
One year in " "	-	27	27
Eleven months in " "	-	2	2
Ten " " " "	-	4	4
Nine " " " "	-	4	4

TABLE NO. 7—*Concluded.*

Alternative Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Eight months in Co. Jail or House of Correct'n	-	2	2
Six " " " "	1	72	73
Five " " " "	-	1	1
Four " " " "	-	1	1
Ninety days " " " "	11	79	90
Sixty " " " "	3	225	228
Fifty " " " "	-	4	4
Forty " " " "	-	1	1
Thirty " " " "	12	1,070	1,082
Twenty-nine days in " " " "	-	4	4
Twenty-five " " " "	-	3	3
Twenty " " " "	-	42	42
Fifteen " " " "	-	17	17
Ten " " " "	-	28	28
Two days or less in " " " "	-	16	16
No alternative.....	2	27	29
Fine and costs.....	-	42	42
Fine.....	1	-	1
Recognizance.....	-	3	3
	32	1,858	1,890

TABLE NO. 8.

Shows the Admissions from Each County, and Last Residence.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Androscoggin..	Auburn.....	-	7	7
	Danville.....	-	1	1
	Greene.....	1	3	4
	Lewiston.....	2	87	89
	Lisbon.....	-	2	2
	Livermore.....	-	3	3
	Minot.....	-	1	1
	Poland.....	-	8	8
	Webster.....	-	3	3
	Blaine.....	-	1	1
Aroostook.....	Fort Fairfield.....	-	1	1
	Houlton.....	-	1	1
	Mars Hill.....	-	1	1
	Perham Plantation.....	-	1	1
	Sherman.....	-	1	1
	Weston.....	-	1	1

TABLE NO. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Cumberland.	Baldwin.....	-	1	1
	Bridgton.....	-	6	6
	Brunswick.....	1	20	21
	Cape Elizabeth.....	2	14	16
	Cumberland.....	-	3	3
	Deering.....	-	3	3
	Freeport.....	-	1	1
	Gorham.....	-	6	6
	Gray.....	-	1	1
	Harpwell.....	-	2	2
	Naples.....	-	2	2
	Otisfield.....	-	1	1
	Portland.....	11	483	494
	Scarboro'.....	-	5	5
	Sebago.....	-	1	1
	Standish.....	-	2	2
	Westbrook.....	-	11	11
	Windham.....	-	2	2
	Yarmouth.....	-	4	4
	Franklin.....	Eustis.....	-	1
Farmington.....		-	3	3
Jay.....		-	1	1
Kingfield.....		-	3	3
Phillips.....		-	3	3
Rangeley.....		-	2	2
Rangeley Plantation.....		-	2	2
Sandy River Plantation.....		-	2	2
Wilton.....		-	1	1
Bucksport.....		-	7	7
Castine.....		-	1	1
Deer Isle.....		-	2	2
Ellsworth.....		-	9	9
Hancock.....	Franklin.....	-	1	1
	Hancock.....	-	1	1
	Long Island Plantation.....	-	1	1
	Mt. Desert.....	-	4	4
	Orland.....	-	2	2
	Penobscot.....	1	-	1
	Sedgwick.....	-	1	1
Tremont.....	2	4	6	

TABLE No. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously	Total.
Kennebec.....	Albion	-	1	1
	Augusta	1	53	54
	Belgrade	-	1	1
	Benton.....	-	3	3
	Chelsea	-	7	7
	China.....	-	1	1
	Clinton.....	-	2	2
	Farmingdale.....	-	1	1
	Gardiner.....	-	37	37
	Hallowell	-	20	20
	Litchfield	-	5	5
	Manchester	-	3	3
	Monmouth.....	1	4	5
	Pittston	-	7	7
	Readfield	-	4	4
	Rome.....	-	2	2
	Sidney	-	2	2
	Vassalborough.....	-	3	3
	Vienna.....	-	4	4
	Waterville	-	16	16
	Wayne	-	1	1
	West Gardiner.....	-	2	2
	West Waterville.....	-	3	3
	Windsor	-	1	1
	Winslow	-	4	4
	Winthrop	-	6	6
Appleton.....	-	2	2	
Camden	-	11	11	
Hope.....	-	3	3	
Muscle Ridge Island.....	-	1	1	
Rockland	1	53	54	
Knox.....	South Thomaston	-	5	5
	St. George	-	5	5
	Thomaston	-	7	7
	Union	-	1	1
	Vinalhaven	-	5	5
	Warren	-	3	3
	Washington.....	-	1	1
	Boothbay.....	1	11	12
	Bristol.....	-	2	2
	Dresden	-	1	1
Lincoln.....	Edgecomb.....	-	1	1
	Jefferson.....	-	2	2
	Newcastle	-	3	3
	Nobleborough	-	4	4
	Southport.....	-	2	2
	Waldoborough	-	2	2
	Whitefield	-	6	6
Wiscasset.....	-	3	3	

TABLE NO. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Oxford.....	Bethel.....	-	2	2
	Brownfield.....	-	1	1
	Canton.....	-	1	1
	Dixfield.....	-	1	1
	Greenwood.....	-	1	1
	Hiram.....	-	5	5
	Milton Plantation.....	-	1	1
	Norway.....	-	2	2
	Oxford.....	-	1	1
	Paris.....	-	2	2
	Stoneham.....	-	1	1
	Sweden.....	-	1	1
	Waterford.....	-	1	1
	Alton.....	-	2	2
	Bangor.....	1	162	163
	Brewer.....	1	9	10
	Carmel.....	-	1	1
	Charleston.....	-	1	1
	Corinna.....	-	1	1
	Corinth.....	-	2	2
Dexter.....	-	7	7	
Dixmont.....	-	1	1	
Eddington.....	-	1	1	
Exeter.....	-	2	2	
Penobscot.....	Glenburn.....	-	3	3
	Hermon.....	-	3	3
	Holden.....	-	1	1
	Hudson.....	-	4	4
	Levant.....	-	5	5
	Lincoln.....	-	1	1
	Milford.....	-	2	2
	Newport.....	-	2	2
	Oldtown.....	-	12	12
	Orono.....	-	4	4
	Orrington.....	-	1	1
	Stetson.....	-	1	1
	Veazie.....	-	6	6
	Dover.....	-	2	2
Piscataquis.....	Foxcroft.....	-	1	1
	Greenville.....	-	1	1
	Guilford.....	-	1	1
	Monson.....	-	1	1
	Orneville.....	-	2	2
	Sangerville.....	-	2	2
	Sebec.....	-	1	1
	Wellington.....	-	1	1
Williamsburg.....	-	1	1	

TABLE NO. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Sagadahoc....	Arrowsic.....	-	2	2
	Bath.....	-	72	72
	Bowdoin.....	-	2	2
	Phipsburg.....	-	1	1
	Richmond.....	1	7	8
	Topsham.....	-	2	2
	Woolwich.....	-	1	1
	Anson.....	-	4	4
	Bloomfield.....	-	4	4
	Cambridge.....	-	1	1
Somerset.....	Canaan.....	-	1	1
	Concord.....	-	1	1
	Embden.....	-	2	2
	Fairfield.....	-	10	10
	Harmony.....	-	1	1
	Hartland.....	-	2	2
	Madison.....	-	1	1
	Mercer.....	-	1	1
	Norridgewock.....	-	2	2
	Pittsfield.....	-	5	5
	Ripley.....	-	1	1
	Skowhegan.....	-	16	16
	Smithfield.....	-	2	2
	St. Albans.....	-	1	1
	Belfast.....	-	10	10
	Belmont.....	-	1	1
	Frankfort.....	-	10	10
Waldo.....	Jackson.....	-	1	1
	Liberty.....	2	1	3
	Lincolnville.....	-	4	4
	Monroe.....	-	5	5
	Montville.....	-	2	2
	Palermo.....	1	1	2
	Searsmont.....	-	4	4
	Searsport.....	-	5	5
	Unity.....	-	1	1
	Waldo.....	-	1	1
	Winterport.....	-	1	1
	Addison.....	-	3	3
	Alexander.....	-	1	1
	Baileyville.....	-	1	1
	Calais.....	-	49	49
Washington..	Cherryfield.....	-	5	5
	Columbia.....	-	1	1
	Cutler.....	-	1	1
	East Machias.....	-	3	3
	Eastport.....	-	21	21
	Edmunds.....	-	2	2
	Jonesport.....	-	2	2
	Lubec.....	-	1	1
	Machias.....	-	18	18
	Machiasport.....	-	3	3
	Marion.....	-	1	1
	Marshfield.....	-	1	1
	Millbridge.....	-	3	3
	Pembroke.....	-	7	7
	Robbinston.....	-	1	1
Steuben.....	-	2	2	
Treescott.....	-	2	2	
Wesley.....	-	2	2	

TABLE NO. 8—*Concluded.*

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
York	Acton	-	3	3
	Biddeford	-	89	89
	Cornish	1	2	3
	Eliot	-	1	1
	Kennebunk	-	5	5
	Kennebunkport	-	7	7
	Kittery	-	2	2
	Lebanon	-	1	1
	Lyman	-	2	2
	North Berwick	-	2	2
	Parsonsfield	-	1	1
	Saco	1	59	60
	Sanford	-	5	5
	South Berwick	-	4	4
	Waterborough	-	1	1
Wells	-	3	3	
York	-	1	1	
		32	1,842	1,874
Residence out of the State.	New Hampshire	-	1	1
	Massachusetts	-	5	5
	Rhode Island	-	2	2
	New York	-	1	1
	Michigan	-	1	1
	Minnesota	-	1	1
	New Brunswick	-	3	3
Nova Scotia	-	2	2	
		32	1,858	1,890

TABLE NO. 9.

Shows the Nativity of All Committed.

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia.....	-	1	1
Bermuda.....	1	-	1
Canada.....	-	28	28
Cuba.....	-	1	1
Jamaica.....	-	2	2
Chili.....	-	1	1
England.....	-	10	10
France.....	-	1	1
Ireland.....	1	51	52
New Brunswick.....	1	65	66
Nova Scotia.....	1	29	30
Prince Edward's Island.....	-	2	2
Scotland.....	-	4	4
on the Atlantic.....	-	1	1
Foreigners.....	4	196	200
Born in Maine.....	25	1462	1487
New Hampshire.....	1	32	33
Vermont.....	-	5	5
Massachusetts.....	1	92	93
Rhode Island.....	-	4	4
Connecticut.....	-	6	6
New York.....	-	23	23
Pennsylvania.....	-	1	1
Maryland.....	-	3	3
Virginia.....	-	4	4
North Carolina.....	-	2	2
South Carolina.....	-	3	3
Washington, D. C.....	-	1	1
Georgetown, D. C.....	-	1	1
Florida.....	-	1	1
Kentucky.....	-	1	1
Michigan.....	-	1	1
Wisconsin.....	1	2	3
Missouri.....	-	1	1
California.....	-	2	2
Nativity not known.....	-	15	15
	32	1858	1890

TABLE No. 10.

Shows the Ages of All When Committed.

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age.....	-	5	5
Eight ".....	-	36	36
Nine ".....	2	62	64
Ten ".....	2	164	166
Eleven ".....	4	189	193
Twelve ".....	7	277	284
Thirteen ".....	8	317	325
Fourteen ".....	5	346	351
Fifteen ".....	4	349	353
Sixteen ".....	-	88	88
Seventeen ".....	-	19	19
Eighteen ".....	-	4	4
Nineteen ".....	-	2	2
	32	1858	1890

TABLE No. 11.

Shows some Facts Connected with the Moral Condition of the Boys when Received.

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received.....	32	1858	1890
Have intemperate parents.....	19	589	608
Lost father.....	8	600	608
Lost mother.....	15	449	464
Relatives in prison.....	2	230	232
Step parents.....	16	310	326
Idle.....	12	1263	1275
Much neglected.....	10	523	533
Truants.....	22	698	720
Sabbath breakers.....	22	625	647
Untruthful.....	31	1397	1428
Profane.....	27	1327	1354

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

MACHINERY.

1 Skinner portable engine, ten horse power,	1 jig saw,
1 saw bench,	1 lathe,
1 buzz planer,	Shafting and pulleys for all the machinery.

TOOLS AND FURNISHINGS.

12 benches,	1 heavy hammer,
13 try squares,	5 hammer handles,
7 steel squares,	1 cold chisel,
13 bevels,	3 hatchets,
12 hammers,	1 pair match planes,
24 screw-drivers,	21 brad awls and handles,
12 brace screw-drivers,	25 nail sets,
14 rules,	12 bit braces,
12 oilers,	13 jointer planes,
13 oil stones,	13 jack planes,
12 pairs dividers,	13 smoothing planes,
12 gauges,	12 block planes,
16 mortising gauges,	12 panel saws,
13 chalk lines and reels,	12 back saws,
14 bench brushes,	3 rip saws,
11 chalks,	3 hand saws,
1 expansion bit,	1 nest of saws,
17 carpenter's pencils,	1 cross cut saw,
6 spoke shaves,	1 adze,
12 draw knives,	1 iron reamer,
14 shoe knives,	1 pair trammel points,
13 countersinks,	1 rabbet plane,
12 mallets,	1 set letters,
13 sets chisels,	1 set figures,
1 set framing chisels,	1 shrink rule,
3 sets gauges,	1 iron plow,
6 sets bits,	1 screw driver, 12",
6 augers,	1 punch,
1 hand axe,	1 panel gauge,
6 bead planes,	1 emery stone,
1 Bailey smoothing plane,	1 black walnut desk,
1 12" wrench,	12 bread boards,
1 putty knife,	2 quires sand paper,
2 pair pliers,	

2 pairs callipers, 8" and 5",	2 lbs. glue,
1 level,	1 box elastic cement,
7 6" files,	2 qts. shellac,
5 4" files,	2 qts. alcohol,
5 7" files,	1 gal. varnish,
1 set adjustable grooving collars,	18 gross screws,
1 grooving saw,	350 ft. whitewood,
3 turning chisels, $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ " and 2",	M. ft. pine,
7 iron turning tools,	60 ft. $\frac{7}{8}$ " black walnut,
3 wood turning tools,	20 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ " black walnut,
14 twist drills,	1 foot rest,
1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " gouge,	1 spruce book shelf,
1 wood countersink,	1 black walnut book shelf,
1 iron countersink,	20 ft. oak,
4 circular saws,	50 ft. spruce,
1 saw clamp,	300 ft. moulding,
1 saw set,	16 pedestals,
1 iron vise,	6 window frames,
7 hand screws,	10 ft. hard pine 1 in.
2 ladders,	50 ft. birch flooring,
10 lbs. 30d nails,	1 pointing trowel,
10 lbs. 9d nails,	3 dogs, 2', $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and 1",
5 lbs. 3d nails,	1 drill chuck,
50 lbs. 8d finish nails,	2 large oilers,
10 lbs. 6d finish nails,	1 lock and knob,
60 lbs. $2\frac{1}{4}$ " wire nails,	1 grindstone,
6 lbs. wire brads,	2 tons coal,
8 pr. 6" T hinges,	1 coal hod,
1 lb. wire staples,	1 shovel,
1 lb $\frac{1}{4}$ " washers,	1 pail,
10 hooks and eyes,	2 school-room chairs,
9 gimlet bits,	12 one-gallon cans,
4 long bits,	1 glue pot,
1 pr. tinner's shears,	2 two-gallon cans,
1 6" wrench,	1 thermometer,
6 drop handles,	1 wash basin,
2 stop knobs,	12 lamps,
9 pr butts,	1 lantern,
5 pr. knobs,	1 clock,
1 oil stone slip,	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ " belting,
3 paint brushes,	40 ft. 5" belting,
1 pr. shelf brackets,	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 8" belting,
4 table brackets,	78 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ " belting,
5 mortice latches,	51 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ " belting,
1 hank sash cord,	22 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ " belting,
6 yds. blue process paper,	1 sink,
5 sheets emery cloth,	2 steel bars,

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

1 heavy iron vise,	1 long jointing plane,
1 drilling machine,	1 short jointing plane,
5 twist drills,	1 fore plane,
1 pipe-cutting die stock,	1 block plane,
5 pairs dies, $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 1", $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ ",	1 smoothing plane,
1 hand hammer,	2 8-ft. pokers,
3 pipe-cutters,	2 small pokers,
1 bolt-cutting die stock,	1 tube cleaner,
3 pairs dies and taps, $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{5}{8}$ ",	2 coal screens,
3 Stilson pipe wrenches,	2 wheelbarrows,
2 soldering irons,	1 wood saw,
1 bit brace and washer cutter,	2 lanterns,
2 screw drivers,	2 oilers,
1 tool box for glass-setting,	2 gallon oil cans,
1 putty knife,	35 ft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ " pipe,
1 diamond,	14 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " elbows,
1 ladder,	9 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " couplings,
1 clock,	3 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " R. & L. couplings,
4 cold chisels,	4 1" T's,
$\frac{1}{2}$ yard rubber packing,	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " T,
2 lamps,	3 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " R. & L. couplings,
25 ft. rubber hose,	2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " check valves,
2 fireman's hose,	2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " quarter turns,
1 coal shovel,	20 1" return bends,
1 set bits,	45 1" couplings,
1 bit brace,	4 1" R. & L. couplings,
1 steel square,	6 1" quarter turns,
1 try square,	10 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ " pipe,
2 cutting off saws,	30 ft. 1" pipe,
1 splitting saw,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " elbows,
1 back saw,	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ " elbows,
1 draw shave,	2 1" Globe valves,
1 gauge,	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " unions,
12 chisels,	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " T,
1 shop axe,	2 hand drills,
1 mallet,	2 hand screw clamps,
1 oil stone,	1 pr. large shears,
1 glue pot,	

TEXT-BOOKS AND SCHOOL-ROOM FURNISHINGS.

193 arithmetics,	13 chairs,
93 geographies,	1 table,
178 readers,	2 desks,
16 Barnes' Brief History of the United States,	3 pictures,
2 set arithmetical forms,	1 parlor organ and stool,
224 spelling blanks,	2 movable black-boards,
159 spelling books,	1 clock,
306 writing books,	1 small globe,
90 writing primers,	20 erasers,
150 pen-holders with pens,	3 call-bells,
146 slates,	3 thermometers,
5 gross steel pens,	14 rules,
12 doz. pen holders,	6½ boxes German slate-pencils,
119 ink wells,	21 Swinton's New Language Lessons (old),
1 keg of ink,	11 Bryant and Stratton's Common School Book-keeping (old),
3 teacher's registers,	56 Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems,
1 Bible,	550 white envelopes,
2 testaments,	18 wax tapers,
108 lead pencils,	1 complete school chart,
3½ gross chalk-crayons, white	1 scripture roll,
¼ gross chalk-crayons, colored	1 set cube root blocks,
2½ ream letter paper,	1 settee,
160 desks with 222 chairs,	
40 bracket lamps,	

CHAIR SHOPS.

118 chair benches,	3 desks,
120 chair knives,	2 long seats,
156 chair awls,	2 ice picks,
119 chair pegs,	1 nail hammer,
24 chair combs,	2 thermometers,
29 bunches binding cane,	9 bench blocks,
127 bunches cane,	1 screw-driver,
3 wooden chairs,	1 bit brace,
2 tubs,	2 brooms,

OFFICERS' DINING-ROOMS AND KITCHEN.

1 cook stove and furnishings,	4 tin pans,
1 steam cooker,	42 cups,
1 Cooley creamery,	45 saucers,
6 milk cans for Cooley creamery,	19 soup plates,
1 barrel churn,	3 soup tureens,
18 milk pails,	28 dinner plates,
10 tin cream pots,	157 tea plates,

10 platters,	7 japanned waiters,
2 crumb trays and brushes,	7 iron spoons,
2 chopping trays,	21 dining chairs,
21 pie plates,	7 table cloths,
36 individual butters,	84 napkins,
2 large pitchers,	12 roller towels,
8 small pitchers,	11 dish towels,
4 sugar bowls,	1 chopping knife,
4 sauce dishes,	1 kneading pan,
7 vegetable dishes,	2 carving knives and forks,
5 oval dishes,	2 steels,
3 pickle dishes,	12 table mats,
109 mugs,	1 coffee box,
4 glass pitchers,	1 tea box,
1 celery glass,	2 sugar firkins,
24 salt cellars,	2 fruit dishes,
35 glass sauce dishes,	2 oilcloth carpets,
15 egg glasses,	1 looking-glass,
32 glass tumblers,	2 call-bells,
45 small oval sauce dishes,	1 clock,
15 goblets,	1 dinner pail,
40 glass fruit jars,	26 plated knives,
44 bowls,	55 plated teaspoons,
26 large plated spoons,	106 tin teaspoons,
8 plated dessert spoons,	36 plated forks,
9 lamps,	17 white-handled silver knives,
2 hanging lamps,	3 plated castors,
3 agate tea-pots,	5 plated butter knives,
1 patent coffee-pot,	2 plated ladles,
1 britannia coffee-pot,	1 dinner set, 162 pieces,
1 britannia water-pot,	12 fruit plates,
2 tin cocoa-pots,	12 oat meal saucers.

OFFICERS' APARTMENTS.

18 carpets,	40 pillows,
73 chairs,	90 pillow-cases,
11 rocking chairs,	17 blankets,
4 sofas,	19 comfortables,
1 bed lounge,	1 bolster,
11 pictures,	52 sheets,
3 desks,	12 spreads,
11 tables,	13 bureaus,
2 cases of drawers,	9 mirrors,
5 clocks,	16 stands,
3 book cases,	12 sinks,
15 lamps,	8 bowls, pitchers and slop jars.
1 whatnot,	8 towel racks,

14 bedsteads,	8 roller towels,
2 spring beds,	48 hand towels,
21 mattresses,	1 mail bag.
8 straw beds,	

BOYS' DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN.

1 clock,	2 tin strainers,
13 dining tables,	1 chopping knife,
11 bracket lamps,	6 scrubbing brushes,
2 table brushes,	1 dust pan,
2 dust brushes,	2 ladles,
26 bread plates,	128 bowls,
14 pie plates,	128 soup plates,
4 work tables,	128 knives,
1 bench,	128 forks,
1 flour tub,	128 spoons,
1 bread tub,	127 small oval sauce dishes,
1 dish tub,	2 tin dippers,
1 swill can,	1 rolling board,
6 pails,	4 bread baskets,
4 milk cans,	4 small knives,
2 wash basins,	1 knife box,
12 bread pans,	1 fork box,
5 bean pans,	1 spoon box,
1 iron skimmer,	4 bowl boxes,
2 bread knives,	3 handle mops,
3 rolling pins,	4 brooms,
2 mixing spoons,	2 chairs.
2 cake cutters,	

LAUNDRY.

1 case drawers,	1 handle mop,
4 tubs,	4 clothes-horses,
10 scrubbing boards,	1 stove,
2 clothes-lines,	1 wringer,
230 clothes-pins,	13 flat-irons,
4 clothes-baskets,	1 dipper,
4 pails,	1 starch dish,
1 broom,	1 coal hod.

BOYS' BEDDING.

136 bedsteads,	138 quilts,
154 bed sacks,	138 pillows,
4 cotton mattresses,	268 pillow-cases,
107 double blankets,	402 sheets,
66 single blankets,	140 bed-spreads.

BOYS' CLOTHING, ETC.

160 pairs new pants,	210 yards tweed,
108 new jackets,	132 pieces kersey,
140 pairs three-fourths worn pants,	4 yards satteen,
130 three-fourths worn jackets,	30 yards drilling,
586 shirts,	11 yards wigan,
85 pairs new wool stockings,	42 yards coat-lining,
140 Sunday coats,	21 yards sponging cloth,
144 pairs Sunday pants,	10 yards serge,
59 Sunday caps,	216 sheets wadding,
140 pairs old brogans,	78 yards print,
60 pairs new brogans,	21 yards canvas,
1 pair new boots,	26 yards sheeting,
16 pairs old boots,	10 dozen buttons,
80 leather shoe-strings,	1 ball tape,
15 new wool hats,	14 spools linen thread,
24 new caps,	15 spools cotton thread,
60 boxes collars,	4 skeins woolen yarn,
13 pairs new suspenders,	1 paper needles,
102 suspender buckles,	10 pairs shears,
284 suspender rings and straps,	2 sewing machines,
4 pairs overalls,	1 knitting machine,
3 shoe brushes,	4 heating irons,
1 stocking holder,	1 Shaker swift,
41 pairs new Sunday shoes,	1 stocking bag,
19 pairs old Sunday shoes,	125 horn combs,
133 pairs old Sunday shoes in boys' boxes,	16 blacking trays,
	20 boxes blacking,

BOYS HAVE FOR DAILY WEAR—133 BOYS

133 coats,	133 pair suspenders,
133 pants,	133 pair brogans,
266 shirts,	133 old hats and caps.
266 pair stockings,	

CHAPEL.

1 Bible,	15 chairs,
1 pulpit,	30 settees,
1 parlor organ,	12 lamps,
1 chandelier,	1 call-bell,
3 pulpit chairs,	

BOY'S LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

1913 volumes,	5 tables,
48 chairs,	12 lamps

MISCELLANEOUS.

10 buckets,	8 dust-pans,
4 step-ladders,	7 S. H. shovels,
1 plant stand,	4 shoe knives,
20 pails,	5 pair shears,
15 mops,	2 sets steel figures,
10 scrubbing brushes,	3 grocer's scales,
15 lamps,	2 hammers,
11 lanterns,	2 screw drivers,
6 brooms,	3 bit braces,
4 oil cans,	12 bits,
shoe chests,	1 drill brace,
3 clocks,	3 glass graduates.

600 feet of 2½-inch linen hose, in lengths of from twenty-five to one hundred feet, fitted with connections and nozzles.

FLOUR, GROCERIES, FEED, DRY GOODS, COAL, ETC.,
ON HAND.

270 tons Cumberland coal,	18 yards damask for table-cloths,
63 bbls. flour, "Washburn's Superlative,"	34 lbs. wadding,
2½ hhds. Porto Rico molasses,	60 lbs. country yarn,
50 lbs. Rio coffee,	36 doz. linen thread,
710 lbs. granulated sugar,	32 doz. cotton thread,
50 lbs. California loose Muscatal raisins,	36 cotton handkerchiefs,
25 lbs. hard soap,	96 linen handkerchiefs,
16 lbs. mineral soap,	190 sheets for dormitory,
5 doz. soup plates,	4 pillow slips for dormitory,
3 doz. dining plates,	22 towels for boys' bath-room,
9 doz. tea plates,	17 dish towels,
7 doz. plated table spoons,	10 roller towels,
2 doz. plated silver teaspoons,	29 hand towels,
31 hand lamps,	17 pillow slips for officers' beds,
21 doz. writing books,	6 sheets for officers' beds,
4 tons cotton seed meal,	5 gross gilt buttons for boys' Sunday suits,
6 tons bran,	
100 bushels corn meal,	6 doz. vest buttons,
400 bushels oats,	6 doz. coat buttons,
500 yards doeskin for boys' suits,	9 gross suspender buttons,
25 yards blue cassimere for boys' Sunday suits,	6 gross shirt buttons,
	3 doz. woolen mittens,

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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45 yards 42-inch bleached sheeting,	1½ gross lead pencils,
460 yards 48-inch brown sheeting,	2 reams commercial note paper,
118 yards satteen,	1 M. Manilla envelopes,
88 yards print for comforters,	10 wash boards,
35 yards crash for towels,	3 head halters,
56 yards gray flannel,	18 shoe knives,
72 yards black cotton binding,	1 gross $\frac{7}{8}$ in. screws,
10 yards 42-inch green cambric,	1 gross $\frac{3}{4}$ in. screws,
251 yards cotton checks and stripes,	1 gross 1 in. screws.

INVENTORY.

FARM MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

2 manure spreaders,	1 broadcast sower,
1 sulky plow,	20 shovels,
3 steel plows,	1 garden spade,
1 large cast-iron plow,	12 manure forks,
1 small " "	17 Noyes hand weeders,
1 horse hoe,	2 pickaxes,
1 disk harrow,	1 mowing machine (new),
1 Thomas smoothing harrow,	1 mowing machine (old),
1 Acme pulverizer,	2 horse rakes,
1 square harrow,	15 hand rakes,
3 one-horse cultivators,	1 hay tedder,
1 two-wheel Paris green sprinkler,	1 lawn mower,
1 wheel hoe,	38 hay forks,
4 garden rakes,	10 scythe snaths,
8 potato diggers,	5 drag rakes,
16 hand hoes,	3 monkey wrenches,
3 scuffle hoes,	1 hay knife,
3 garden forks,	12 grass scythes,
1 hand cart,	4 corn cutters,
1 wheelbarrow,	1 stone boat,
1 seed sower,	3 portable swine racks.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM EQUIPMENTS.

225 hay caps,	2 grindstones,
2 steel wedges,	4 axes,
1 scythe holder,	4 wood saws,
1 bush scythe,	2 hand saws,
1 feed cutter,	1 panel saw,
1 root cutter,	1 rip saw,
1 hand winnowing mill,	1 back saw,
27 feeding pails,	1 jointer plane,
1 tin pail,	1 jack plane,
42 tie chains,	1 smoothing plane,
4 curry combs,	2 bit stocks,
4 cattle brushes,	22 bits.
2 iron bars,	

4 bushel baskets,	5 ice picks,
5 half-bushel baskets,	2 small gimlets,
1 set of measures,	3 files (assorted),
18 berry crates with baskets,	1 iron vise,
20 quart berry boxes,	1 sledge hammer,
1 Fairbanks platform scales,	3 nail hammer,
1 Windsor scales,	1 monkey wrench,
2 ice tongs,	1 blacksmith's bellows,
1 ice axe,	1 blacksmith's anvil,
4 grain flails,	2 coal shovels,
1 post auger,	6 scythe stones,
7 wooden pails,	1 seed tub.
1 lawn rake,	

TEAM FURNISHINGS.

1 set double harnesses (pole).	1 carriage jack,
1 set double harnesses (lead),	2 carriage wrenches,
1 set double harnesses (pole), except bridles,	2 team wagon wrenches,
1 set double harnesses (lead), except bridles,	6 large chains,
1 set coach harnesses, except collars and bridles,	1 omnibus,
6 single harnesses,	1 express wagon,
1 heavy coal wagon,	1 covered depot wagon,
1 four-horse wagon with hay-rack and wood body,	1 Concord wagon,
1 two-horse wagon with hay-rack and platform body with sides,	1 "jump seat,"
1 heavy dump cart for horses,	1 beach wagon,
1 ox cart,	1 single sleigh,
1 one-horse farm wagon with body and hay-rack,	1 double sleigh,
1 one-horse pung,	10 feed boxes,
1 two-horse pung,	2 oilers,
1 two-horse wagon sled,	1 four-horse whip,
1 one-horse wagon sled,	2 llama robes,
2 spreaders,	2 plush robes,
2 sets horse yokes,	4 lap robes,
8 whiffletrees,	10 horse blankets,
	2 hitch weights,
	2 horse brushes,
	2 horse combs,
	6 sureingles,
	7 head halters.

INVENTORY OF STOCK.

4 team horses,	1 bull,
2 carriage horses,	5 fat hogs,
1 horse for jobbing,	4 breeding sows,
27 Milch cows,	2 boars,
4 heifers two years old,	5 shoats,
3 heifer calves,	17 pigs,

PRODUCTS OF FARM, GARDEN AND STOCK.

121.... tons of hay, at \$15.00.....	\$1,815 00
20.... " straw, at \$11.00.....	220 00
130.... " fodder corn, at \$2.00.....	260 00
442.... bushels oats, at 39 cents.....	172 38
417.... " potatoes, at 60 cents.....	250 20
358.... " beets for stock, at 20 cents.....	71 60
65.... " onions, at 70 cents.....	45 50
25.... " yellow eye beans, at \$2 00.....	50 00
100.... " beets for table use, at 50 cents.....	50 00
30.... " carrots, at 50 cents.....	15 00
18.... " parsnips, at 60 cents.....	10 80
25.... " cucumbers, at 75 cents.....	18 75
10.... " tomatoes, at 80 cents.....	8 00
11.... " green peas, at \$1.00.....	11 00
Sweet corn for canning.....	243 35
" " table.....	40 00
1½.... tons squash.....	30 00
140.... bushels apples.....	70 00
126.... boxes strawberries.....	12 60
125.... heads cabbage.....	6 25
Radishes and lettuce for table.....	15 00
2.... bushels pears.....	4 00
180.... quarts currants and gooseberries.....	18 00
14,036.... gallons milk, at 15 cents.....	2,105 40
2,949.... pounds butter, at 30 cents.....	884 70
2,573.... " beef, at 8 cents.....	205 84
6,092.... " pork, at 7 cents.....	426 44
	<hr/>
	\$7,059 81

FARM AND GARDEN.

The farm has yielded good returns for the labor and fertilizers employed in conducting the operations of the year. It has produced an abundant supply of vegetables and roots for our tables, and besides furnishing all the hay needed for our own large stock of horses and cows there are some thirty tons that can be spared for sale for which a ready market and good prices are found in the city.

We were fortunate to escape the heavy frost that destroyed most of the sweet corn in the State and after using all the corn that was wanted for our tables at the school we received from the canning shop two hundred and forty-three dollars for the product of five acres of sweet corn.

Farm work is always enjoyed by our boys and in its season furnishes pleasant and healthy employment for many of them. Not a few of them seek and obtain employment with farmers when released from the school and then find that what they have learned about farming while at the school is of much advantage to them.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

Mr. C. F. Kennison who had successfully taught in this department since August, 1885, resigned his position in April of this year. We were sorry that he felt compelled to sever a connection which he had made very pleasant by his gentlemanly bearing towards all connected with the institution, and by his marked ability as instructor of the mechanical school.

From April until August the sessions of this school were suspended and the boys of both classes were employed upon the repairs made in the building under the direction of the carpenters in charge of the work. We believed the knowledge they could gain in this way about practical carpentry would be of greater advantage to them than attending the usual exercises of the school because of the opportunities afforded them to apply to real work that which they had learned in the shop.

Mr. Arthur Merrill of Gray having been employed as instructor, the regular sessions of the school were resumed the first of August. Mr. Merrill is able to interest and instruct his classes and seems well fitted for the position.

The experience of each year demonstrates more clearly the advantage of the school to our boys. We believe the time is not far distant when the building will be enlarged to admit more boys to its privileges or better still means will be provided to teach the boys other trades by which they will be able when they leave the institution to earn a living for themselves in an honest and honorable way.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The money expended for repairs and improvements has been largely in excess of the sum appropriated by the legislature and some important repairs that were planned for have been left untouched for lack of means. The large outlay for these purposes as well as the failure to do what was expected and desired in other repairs came about through the discovery of signs of weakness and decay in the central part of the school building. These indications proved to be friendly warnings of impending danger that was so imminent as to admit of no delay in adopting the measures necessary to prevent disaster.

The central portion of the school building is an octagonal tower sixty-five feet in diameter surmounted by a strong truss frame which supports the roof and the ceiling of the chapel. In the basement of this tower are located the boys' kitchen, the boys' bath-room and the laundry. On the first floor above the basement are the large school-room, school-room number two and the boys' clothing-room; the second floor is occupied by the hospital, a portion of the dormitory, and a large store-room; the third floor contains the Chapel and ante-rooms, and the two large sleeping rooms.

The principal beams of the floors above the basement are supported by wooden pillars placed above each other in the

different stories ; the weight of all the floors resting of course upon the columns in the basement. These columns were originally too weak to support the great weight placed upon them and were not properly protected from decay. In the changes made in the division of rooms on the several floors of this tower there has not always been a proper regard for the support of the great weight imposed ; heavy partitions having been placed upon insufficient timbers while many important supports have been removed and nothing supplied to take their place in sustaining the weight above. The supports of the building have been still further weakened by the decay of the bottom of the columns in the basement. In consequence of the increase of weight caused by the building of the partitions and its improper location together with the removal of some of the supports and the weakening of others, great cracks appeared in the plastering, doors had been put out of square, floors had bulged up in some places and sunk in others, while some of the floors had become positively dangerous.

Early in the year indications of weakness in the Chapel floor led to investigation that showed the main beam supporting the floor was so decayed as to make it unsafe to occupy the room. A careful and thorough examination of the building convinced us the only safe and in the end the economical thing to be done was to commence with the basement and raise all the floors to their original position supporting them so firmly that there could be neither sagging nor settling in the future.

The whole of the upper floor was originally used for the chapel ; it was, however, found years ago to be much larger than was needed for that purpose and portions of it were partitioned off to form the other rooms now on that floor. These partitions are very heavy and being placed on timbers that were insufficient to bear their weight caused much of the mischief we have been compelled to repair. As it was found impracticable to properly support them from below, these

partitions were hung to the trussed frame of the roof by strong iron rods, and the truss itself strengthened by additional timbers and rods of iron to enable it to bear the increased weight.

Forcing the floors to their proper position and straightening the partitions that had become crooked by the settling of the floors so loosened the plastering of walls and ceilings that it was necessary to remove it from all the rooms in this part of the building.

Taking advantage of the opportunity thus afforded some changes and improvements were made that had long been desired and could now be accomplished at comparatively small expense. On the first floor, school-rooms number one and two have been made more attractive and convenient and the seating capacity of school-room number two increased. On the second floor there has been made from a portion of the empty and unused space called the "bucket room" a sleeping room, a convenient room for storing groceries, dry goods and hardware kept on hand to supply the wants of the different departments of the institution, and a room for storing blankets, comforters and other articles of bedding for the boys dormitory; on the third or chapel floor a convenient and well lighted stairway was built to give easy access to the attic and the cupola of the building and also to a large unused room over the sleeping rooms on this floor that will now be valuable for general storage purposes. On the upper floor the chapel has been entirely renovated so that we now have a beautiful and attractive room for religious services and social gatherings.

BOYS' DINING-ROOM.

Nearly all the money provided by the legislature for improving the boys' dining-room has been expended for that purpose. As only half the money asked for by the trustees was granted, it was impossible to complete any desirable plan for renovating the room. The work has, however, been well begun and the room has been much improved in appearance. The

ceiling has been newly lathed and plastered and the walls of the room, which were the brick walls of the building white-washed, have been covered in the same way. The old dilapidated windows on one side of the room have been replaced with windows of modern style and construction and a neat finish of wood has been put around all the windows of the room. Formerly there was no finish, only the plain frame set in the brick wall and the wall left uncovered and exposed to view presenting a cheerless and jail like appearance. One side of the room and the stairway leading to the school-room have been finished with pine sheathing and new doors have been put in place of the old worn and battered ones. None of the new finish has been painted. If the remaining windows can be fitted with new sash and glass and the whole room tastefully painted, the wished-for attractive and comfortable dining-room will be an accomplished fact.

NEEDED REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

All the buildings need to be painted, delaying to paint them will not only increase the cost of the work at some future time but will also allow the property to depreciate in value. The dangerous condition of the retaining wall in the rear of the boy's play-yards has been mentioned in former reports. It is liable to fall at any time and should be rebuilt as soon as practicable. There is great need for re-slating the roof of the school building. When it was erected the slates were laid on the roof of the building without placing paper upon the boards to which they were fastened as is usually done when slating a roof to keep out the rain and snow which without such prevention will be blown through the crevices between the slates into the attic and wet the ceiling beneath. The roof which covers the Chapel is more imperfect than is that over other parts of the building. This is particularly unfortunate and the ceiling of our beautiful Chapel has already become discolored by the water that leaks through the roof. It is certainly important for the whole roof to be re-slated in a proper manner sometime next summer.

READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

We extend our heart-felt thanks to the publishers for the receipt, free of the usual charges, of the following named State weekly and daily papers :

The Christian Mirror, Daily Eastern Argus, Portland Transcript, Portland Globe, American Sentinel, Machias Union, Pittsfield Advertiser, Eastport Sentinel, Aroostook Pioneer, Zion's Advocate, Rockland Opinion, Oxford Democrat, Kennebec Journal, Bangor Weekly Courier, Calais Advertiser, Maine State Press, Somerset Reporter, Brunswick Telegraph, Lewiston Weekly Journal, Boothbay Register, Machias Republican, Phillips Phonograph, Waterville Mail, Dexter Gazette, Bethel Flag, Messenger of Peace, Temperance Record, Howard Times, The Summary, Lyman School Enterprise, Traveller's Record.

Coming as they do from all parts of our State, these papers afford the boys excellent opportunity to keep themselves informed as to State and National affairs, besides giving them a goodly amount of wholesome and interesting reading.

The library continues in a prosperous condition and the reading of the books is much enjoyed by the boys. Besides the usual yearly additions from the income of the Sanford fund we have received through the kindness of the Portland fraternity eighty volumes of valuable books, together with a quantity of the leading story papers of the day.

All these gifts show the boys that a lively interest is taken in them by the intelligent and kindhearted and act as incentives for them to lead higher and nobler lives.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The chapel services have been conducted, as in years past, by the clergymen and laymen from Portland and vicinity with occasional help from visitors from more remote places.

Those who have conducted the religious services during the last year are : Rev. J. W. Chickering, Washington, D. C. ;

Rev. G. A. Perkins, Boxboro', Mass.; Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Stroudwater, Me.; Sydney K. Perkins, Deering; Rev. O. Q. Pillsbury, Scarboro'; Rev. E. P. Wilson, Woodfords; Rev. Mr. Prescott, Eastport; Rev. C. A. Dereby, Brooksville and V. R. Foss, C. A. Woodbury, J. W. Stevenson, Granville Staples, Z. R. Farrington, A. F. Welch, Newel W. Edson, E. C. Chamberlain, Geo. L. Kimball, Fred D. Winslow, A. H. Watson, A. B. Merrill, H. W. Shaylor, Geo. H. Lord, Geo. F. French, Hon. H. H. Burgess, Rev. A. K. P. Small, D. D., Rev. E. C. Cummings, Rev. F. Southworth, Rev. I. P. Warren, D. D., Rev. L. H. Hallock, Rev. A. H. Wright, Rev. Frank T. Bayley of Portland.

While laboring unselfishly to promote the welfare of our boys and seeking no other reward for their work than the success of their efforts to interest their hearers and induce them to live pure and noble lives, these friends have shown themselves to be earnest followers of Him who went about doing good and have earned the gratitude and esteem of all who are interested in the advancement of our boys.

Having received frequent inquiries as to the character of religious services held at this institution we prepared the following statement which we furnish to those desiring information.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL,
CAPE ELIZABETH, ME.

Religious services at the State School are regulated by the following By-Law, adopted by the Board of Trustees Oct. 31, 1885, and approved by the Governor and Council Nov. 5, 1885.

“BY-LAWS, STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

CHAPTER V.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

SECT. 1. Divine service shall be held in the chapel every Sunday when practicable. The superintendent may arrange with the clergy in the vicinity, and may fix the hour of beginning and closing the service.

SECT. 2. Sabbath School shall be held on Sunday by the teachers, under the direction of the superintendent.

SECT. 3. The boys shall all be taught the general precepts of the Christian religion, the power and goodness of God, the truths of the Bible, and lessons of morality and virtue; but no sectarian teaching shall ever be allowed.

SECT. 4. Clergymen of any denomination, willing to observe the rule of non-sectarian teaching, shall be allowed to address the boys at suitable times, which will be fixed by the superintendent."

The State Reform School is, in every sense of the word, a non-sectarian institution.

All the inmates have entire freedom of conscience and freedom from all religious restraint.

No sacrament of any particular church or creed is used or allowed in the institution.

Services of a purely non-sectarian character are held in the chapel on Sunday, as part of the discipline of the school. These services are conducted by clergymen or laymen of different denominations.

Sunday School is conducted every Sunday by the teachers of the institution under the direction of the superintendent. The International Sunday School Lesson Quarterlies are used, and the teachers draw lessons of practical morality and virtue from the Bible text.

Clergymen of all denominations can hold services according to the rule of non-sectarianism and address the inmates upon giving notice to the superintendent.

We invite and earnestly request clergymen of all the different denominations to hold such services at the School.

Parents and friends can furnish the inmates of the School with books of prayers used in and by their faith, and the children can read them at their leisure.

Any inmate dangerously sick, or dying, can send for any priest or clergyman he may desire, and have all the offices of his church for such sick person, and every facility will be afforded to such clergymen.

Private devotions and the outward forms required by any church for individual prayers, are allowed all inmates.

No effort is made or allowed to interfere with or bias the minds of the inmates on religious matters.

The question of the religion or sect is never asked those committed to the School, nor are they asked the religion of their parents.

CONCLUSION.

It is very gratifying to report there have been no deaths and but two cases of severe sickness in the school this year. The sanitary condition of the school has steadily improved since Sebago water was brought into the buildings, the school-rooms were ventilated and additional means for steam heating

were provided. We presume no one will now question the wisdom of making the large outlay by which these great advantages were obtained. Hon. Mark P. Emery, a member of the board of trustees has increased the obligations we were already under to him by presenting the school with an excellent carpet for the pulpit platform in the chapel. We are all very grateful to him for his repeated acts of kindness.

We are still waiting hopefully for the establishment of at least one Family school in connection with this institution. The superior advantages of that system of conducting schools for reform are too many and too great to be denied to us very long. Reform schools on the family plan are in operation in nearly every State, wherever they exist they are fully approved by the friends of unfortunate and wayward children. We hope our State will not consent to forego the benefits that will come to her dependent wards in this institution through the adoption of this way of caring for and instructing them.

I cannot close my report without acknowledging my personal indebtedness to you, gentlemen of the board of trustees, for the deep interest you have taken in the welfare of the school, for your watchful attention to our work, your wise and helpful suggestions to me concerning the management of its affairs, together with the liberal and hearty support you have given me in carrying out measures that have met your approval.

Recognizing the good hand of God in the health and prosperity that have attended the school through the past year, we trust in His infinite love and power for continued protection and for the bestowal of patience, discretion and strength sufficient for the work before us.

J. R. FARRINGTON,

Superintendent State Reform School.

CAPE ELIZABETH, Dec. 1, 1888.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—The following is the report of the schools of this Institution for the year ending November 30, 1888:

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was.....	113
There have been received during the year	36
Whole number under instruction.....	149
There have been discharged during the year.....	16
Present number under instruction.....	133

The scholarship of the boys received during the year is shown by the following tables:

Who could not read.....	3
Who could read in first reader	4
“ “ second “	17
“ “ third “	4
“ “ fourth “	6
“ “ fifth “	2
	36

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	3
Who could write numbers, and count.....	11
Who had studied mental arithmetic.....	10
Who had ciphered through simple rules.....	10
“ “ fractions.....	2
	36

WRITING.

Who could not write.....	8
“ write name only.....	4
“ “ letters.....	24
	<hr/>
	36

The boys in school are classified as follows :

Who read in the fifth reader.....	16
“ fourth “	55
“ third “	23
“ second “	32
“ first “	7
	<hr/>
	133

ARITHMETIC.

Who cipher in mensuration.....	1
“ “ percentage	6
“ “ denominate numbers	15
“ “ fractions.....	23
“ “ United States money.....	24
“ “ long division.....	25
“ “ multiplication	8
“ “ subtraction	6
“ “ addition.....	25
	<hr/>
	133

GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harper's Introductory Geography.....	41
“ “ School “	43
	<hr/>
	84

HISTORY.

Who study Barnes' Brief History of the United States..	12
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WRITING.

Who can write letters	125
“ “ easy words	8
	133

The general arrangements of the schools have been the same this year as heretofore. Most of the boys attend school in the afternoon, but those boys who are unable to do so on account of their duties elsewhere attend the evening session instead.

There is a wide diversity in the tastes and capabilities of our pupils. Some of the boys committed to our care have little ambition to learn. Their lives have been spent in the streets, in drunkards' homes and in the saloon, where constantly surrounded by evil influences they have learned little else than wickedness, and they are quite content to remain in semi-barbarism without thought or hope of ever raising themselves above their home surroundings. Such boys, while usually not mentally deficient, are nearly always greatly averse to intellectual effort, and not until they are roused from their mental lethargy and some ambition implanted in their hearts will they show any signs of moral improvement or intellectual progress. Other boys from the first make the most of their opportunities. Steadily advancing in their studies and improving in their deportment from week to week they give promise of useful and honorable manhood.

We have not been content merely to instruct the boys in the different studies pursued. We have tried to reach their hearts and by giving them nobler views of life and higher motives of action to reform their habits and characters that they may at length go out into the world and take an honorable place among men. How far our efforts may be crowned with success we cannot tell; but we believe that

honest efforts to reclaim the lost, to lead human souls from the hard bondage of sin to the paths of righteousness are never without good fruit.

E. P. WENTWORTH, }
E. A. CONLEY, } *Teachers.*
D. P. LORD, }
D. F. WENTWORTH, }

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—In making my annual report I am very happy to be able to say that the health of the boys taken as a whole has been most excellent throughout the year. Those who have been ill have, with two or three exceptions, been affected with diseases easily amenable to treatment and of short duration. Two boys with incurable diseases have been sent to their homes in accordance with the desire of their friends. One of these had paralysis of the lower half of the body, caused by disease of the spinal cord, and the other had chronic Bright's disease.

There has been an unusually small number of accidents and the injuries resulting from them have been slight. It has been a remarkable year in the history of the school for the small amount of sickness and suffering from accidental causes endured by the inmates, and this happy state of things is due, I am sure, in a great degree, to the able superintendence and kind care given the boys by the officers of the Institution.

CHARLES E. WEBSTER, M. D.

PORTLAND, December 1, 1888.

APPENDIX.



To His Excellency Governor Marble and the Honorable Council of Maine:

I herewith submit my second annual report as a member of the Visiting Committee of the State Reform School as required by statute.

The school for the past year has run so smoothly and so very similar to previous years I find but little of interest to report. I have made the visits to the school required by law and have always found the institution in the best of order, neat, clean and tidy.

The chapel has been greatly improved by being thoroughly repaired, requiring a large expenditure of money, and is now a beautiful and pleasant room.

Your committee have been deprived of the assistance of Mrs. George S. Hunt's experience and ability during the year, and I feel the school has suffered very much for want of her personal efforts to interest the boys in efforts for their improvement.

Mrs. Hunt's term of office as a member of the committee expired Dec. 31, 1887, and no one has been appointed to fill the vacancy. I am fully convinced this is the one place where a woman with a kind and motherly heart, who can sympathize with these unfortunate boys and interest them to climb upward, should certainly be placed, and the clear provisions of law not be evaded, for I assume the legislature knew what it wanted when the law was enacted. There may be places where a vacancy in office may not be of much injury to the State or to its best interests, but this is not one of them, and some lady qualified by nature and experience should be at once placed on this committee.

The Mechanical Department is still doing good work and I strongly recommend the adoption of some plan to extend this branch of the institution so all boys in the school who have the proper qualifications may have the benefit of a thorough discipline in the rudiments of carpentry.

I beg through you to call the attention of the Trustees to one improvement which could be made with little expense, and that is, the play ground for the boys should be enlarged. This yard is perhaps one hundred and twenty-five feet square and has been so thoroughly and continuously trampled upon by the one hundred and thirty or more boys who play within its walls daily that there is not a blade of grass visible within its limits. Nor is there room sufficient for the proper and healthy exercise of the large number of boys whose only outing is within this little enclosure. I hope the Trustees will take this matter under advisement and act as in their judgment is best for the school.

I have no intention of entering upon a long and labored argument to prove to you the superiority of the "cottage system" for this school over the congregate, or present system. It has been discussed and advocated by so many members of the committee of the council heretofore, and so often brought to the attention of the legislature that I deem it useless to say but little in this report. I am, however, firmly convinced that the ideal reform school will never be reached until this system is adopted. The best results cannot be obtained until these boys are separated into families where each boy can be made to see and feel he is placed under the restraint of the school, not as a punishment, but that he may be taught a better way to live.

When the light of the nineteenth century and of Christian religion shall blaze in all its glory upon the intellects and the hearts of our legislators, unobscured by visions of the almighty dollar, then may we hope to see justice done these poor unfortunate boys, who have never known the blessings of an intelligent and virtuous mother, or the benefit of a pure home life.

Permit me to say in taking leave of this committee that I have in all my intercourse with them, received nothing but kindness and courtesy from Superintendent Farrington and his esteemable wife, Assistant Superintendent Wentworth and all officers and teachers connected with the institution; and I beg to assure them that as time moves on and carries us towards the shores of that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns," I shall ever cherish them as among my most valuable and respected friends.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLIOTT WOOD.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Dec. 31, 1888.

*To his Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council
of the State of Maine:*

I herewith respectfully present for your consideration my second annual report of the State Reform School.

I have made eleven official visits to the school during the past year, making at each visit a thorough inspection of every department.

I found the usual number of boys employed in the chair shop, and while perhaps they were not acquiring an occupation which would be of especial benefit in the future, yet in the absence of more profitable employment it is proper to engage them in this as a means of discipline and the cultivation of industrious habits.

The farm offers excellent opportunities to furnish the boys with healthy and agreeable employment, and there seems to exist a common desire among them to assist in the farm operations. It might be presumed that those employed upon the farm do not have the same opportunities for schooling as the other inmates, but such is not the fact, as the boys in all departments possess equal advantages in this direction.

The mechanical department has fully sustained the object for which it was designed, and, without doubt, the anticipations of its projectors have been satisfactorily realized. The beneficial results accruing from this department forcibly demonstrates the wisdom of its originators.

The letter-boxes have existed throughout the year, yet the communications received from these sources have been very few, and none have contained complaints of any character, nor but few requests to be called before the committee, although it is distinctly understood among the boys that this

privilege is allowed them. These facts indicate what I believe, that the boys are kindly and properly treated, and that general contentment prevails among them.

I have always taken great interest in visiting the school-rooms, and the excellent order and decorum which prevailed, the promptitude and deep interest manifested by the scholars in their recitations, the good will and respectful conduct exhibited towards their teachers, the faithful and persevering labors of the latter for the education and moral advancement of their pupils furnish positive indications that the boys are being properly and judiciously instructed, and that the teachers are competent and specially adapted for their noble work.

The boys are suitably and comfortably clad in good and substantial material, and each possesses an additional suit for Sabbaths and holidays, are obliged to bathe every week and present a cleanly and happy appearance. Their food is well cooked, ample in quantity and the variety fair. The institution has been continuously and abundantly supplied during the year with Sebago water.

I am very highly pleased with the large, well-heated and properly-ventilated dormitory occupied by the boys for sleeping accommodations. The pleasant surroundings, tidy and comfortable beds must present a striking contrast to the average home associations of the inmates prior to residence in the school. There have been no deaths at the institution during the year and cases of sickness have been very rare, which speaks well for the sanitary condition of the establishment.

As the repairs and improvements will be discussed in detail, and more intelligently than I should be able to report them, in the reports of the trustees and superintendent, I shall omit these important adjuncts, only to state that work in this direction has been more extensive than otherwise could have been possible, in consequence of the co-operation of the boys, as the appropriations for these purposes have been insufficient

to meet the demands. I am inclined to believe that the management is obliged to exercise more strict economy than ought to exist, in order to keep within the limits of appropriations.

The cottage system has been highly and persistently advocated by former committees, and while I have not given the matter sufficient consideration to form a definite and intelligent opinion relative to it, yet that the plan would be fruitful of beneficial results, seems to me feasible. I am of the opinion, however, that some method should be adopted which would afford a more distinct and better classification of the boys. The boys evidently manifest an interest and a willingness to engage in their respective employments in the different departments. In fact, several have acquired sufficient knowledge of a trade so that they have been offered positions after being at liberty to accept them. They have expressed themselves to me as looking forward with pleasant anticipations to the time when they can enter upon the active duties of life, and strive to be useful and respected citizens.

In last year's report I touched upon the subject relative to adding a printing press to the industrial departments of the school. After giving the matter more mature and deliberate consideration, after visiting a similar institution in another State, where this method has been adopted for a long period, after consulting the reports of various establishments of like character, thus becoming cognizant of the many marked beneficial results which have accrued from this source, I have become positively convinced that a printing department instituted at our State Reform School would be one of the most essential and important factors for employment that could be introduced into the institution for the future advancement and elevation of morality.

After being discharged from the school, if the young man possesses a fair knowledge of the printer's art, it necessarily brings him in contact with an educated and respected element of society. Aside from the inestimable value which this occupation would be to the pupil, after a short period it would,

without doubt, become self-sustaining; and I know of no reason why certain portions of the State printing could not be accomplished at the school, such as its own reports, blank forms and divers other materials used in the different State departments. I trust this matter will receive due attention from the legislature in the near future.

I feel placed under renewed obligations to the board of trustees, with whom my association has been agreeable and harmonious. I am indebted to the superintendent and his assistant, Mr. Wentworth, for gentlemanly and courteous treatment, which is characteristic of those gentlemen. The matron, Mrs. Farrington, is a lady of refinement and ability, and performs her numerous duties efficiently and promptly. It is a matter for congratulation that the State has been able to retain so efficient management for this most deserving charity.

TOBIAS LORD.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, December 31st, 1888.

*To His Excellency the Governor and Honorable Council
of Maine:*

In compliance with the statutes of Maine, I herewith submit my second annual report of the condition and wants of the State Reform School.

During the past year your committee have visited the school every month and carefully noted the practical workings of the rules and discipline of the institution, but, in truth, little can be said in regard to the same that is not contained in former reports. The trustees, teachers and officers of the school all seem anxious to reach the highest point of efficiency, and when we consider the character and ability of those who have the care and oversight of the youth gathered within the walls of this institution, we shall be convinced that nothing but good can be the result.

There always is and always will be more or less friction between the governor and the governed, and this is true in institutions of every grade and under any form of government. The "letter box" through which the boys can make complaint to your committee without fear of being punished or degraded, is the best source of ascertaining whether matters are moving smoothly or otherwise. None but your committee can have access to this box, and I hope no effort will be made to discontinue this best means of information as to what is going on in the school. I doubt if, during any year since the "letter box" has been in use, there have been fewer complaints than during the year just closed. There have been several months in which the "letter box" has been entirely empty, and this, to us, is the best index of the way matters are moving in the school. While the school is in a prosperous condition and

the very best results are being secured by the means and appliances at the command of trustees and other officials, yet the institution is crippled for the lack of better facilities for the education and reformation of those committed to its care.

To reform and not to punish is the object of carrying on this institution, and this idea must be kept in view in reporting its condition and wants. How can reformation take place unless the bad is kept out, as well as the good instilled? If the lad of tender years, committed for alleged truancy, or some slight misdemeanor, is allowed, or rather compelled, to have for his daily associate, the boy many years his senior, committed, perhaps, for theft, burglary, or arson, steeped and hardened in crime, how can the desired end be reached? And yet this is the real condition and situation under which those connected with the school are laboring to-day. So long as those, so widely different in age, experience and crime, are daily so closely associated, the desired end will, in a measure, be always defeated.

The State should not longer suffer this condition of things to continue, and I earnestly recommend to the in-coming legislature a careful consideration of the wants of this institution, and hope that an appropriation sufficiently large to enable the trustees to establish the "cottage system" will be granted early in the session.

The State has expended several hundred thousand dollars in the buildings, grounds and running expenses of the school, and if, to this large sum, a few thousands can be added and thereby the efficiency of the school greatly augmented, it would be the sheerest folly not to take the step necessary to secure the desired end, especially when the trustees and officers of the school who *know* its wants, so earnestly and persistently plead for aid in this direction. What legislation can be more important than that which has for its end the mental and moral improvement of childhood and youth? No better idea can be obtained of the condition and wants of

this institution than is contained in the very able report of Mrs. George S. Hunt, published in December, A. D. 1887.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE M. WARREN.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Dec. 31, 1888.

APPENDIX.

(PART II.)

- A. Revised Statutes, relating to the State Reform School.
- B. Revised Statutes, relating to Truancy.
- C. Public Laws of Maine, 1887, relating to compensation of Trustees, truancy, etc.
- D. Judicial Decisions.
- E. Special Information.
- F. Forms of Commitment.
- G. Forms of Release.

A.

REVISED STATUTES—1883.

TITLE XII, CHAPTER 142.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

SECTION 1. Appointment, term of office, powers, duties and pay of trustees.

SECT. 2. Who may be sentenced to the state reform school.

SECT. 3. Same subject; expenses of commitment and subsistence, how paid.

SECT. 4. Residence, if known, shall be set out in the mittimus. Notice.

SECT. 5. Superintendent may recover expenses from the town; remedy of town.

SECT. 6. How boys shall be instructed and disciplined.

SECT. 7. Proceedings, when trustees or superintendent do not receive a boy or when he is incorrigible.

SECT. 8. Costs of transportation shall be paid by the county.

SECT. 9. Term of commitment, and effect of discharge.

SECT. 10. Trustees may bind out boys on probation. When such boys may be returned to the school, to serve out alternative sentence.

SECT. 11. Superintendent shall prepare a list of boys suitable to apprentice.

SECT. 12. In what branches boys shall be instructed. Trustees shall make rules and specify punishments, subject to the approval of governor and council.

SECT. 13. Powers and duties of the superintendent. Bond. His books and accounts.

SECT. 14. All contracts shall be made by the superintendent, and be approved by the trustees. Suits thereon.

SECT. 15. Visits and examinations by the trustees; quarterly and annual reports.

SECT. 16. Governor shall draw warrants for appropriations. Treasurer of State shall pay forty-two dollars annually for the library.

SECT. 17. Inmates shall be classed. Solitary confinement is forbidden. Exceptions, how regulated. Denial of food is prohibited.

SECT. 18. Governor shall appoint a visiting committee. Their duties and powers.

Government vested in board of five trustees.

—their term of office. 72 Me. 556.

—compensation. Amended. See Laws of 1887, c. 51.

—powers and duties.

—appointment of superintendent and other officers.

—they may contract with the attorney general of the U. S. for the support of juvenile offenders.

SECTION 1. The government of the state reform school, established for the instruction, employment, and reform of juvenile offenders, in the town of Cape Elizabeth, in the county of Cumberland, is vested in a board of five trustees appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of council, and commissioned to hold their offices during the pleasure of the governor and council, but not longer than four years under one appointment. They shall be allowed actual expenses and two dollars a day for their services when employed. They shall have charge of the general interests of the institution, and see that its affairs are conducted as required by the legislature, and such by-laws as the board may adopt; see that proper discipline is maintained therein; provide employment for the inmates, and bind them out, discharge or remand them, as hereinafter provided; appoint a superintendent, subject to the approval, and during the pleasure of the governor and council, and appoint such other officers as in their judgment the wants of the institution require; prescribe the duties of all its officers; exercise a vigilant supervision over its concerns, remove its subordinate officers at pleasure, and appoint others in their stead; determine the compensation of the subordinate officers, subject to the approval of the governor and council, and prepare and submit by-laws to the governor and council, which shall be valid when sanctioned by them. They may contract with the attorney general of the United States for the confinement and support in the reform school of juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States in accordance with sections five thousand five hundred

and forty-nine, and five thousand five hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

SEC. 2. When a boy between the age of eight and sixteen years is convicted before any court or trial justice, of an offence punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, not for life, or in the county jail except for the offences specified in the next section, such court or justice may sentence him to the state reform school, or to the other punishment provided by law for the same offence. If to the reform school, the sentence shall be conditioned that if such boy is not received or kept there for the full term of his sentence, unless sooner discharged by the trustees as provided in section seven, he shall then suffer such alternative punishment as the court or justice orders; but no boy shall be committed to the reform school who is deaf and dumb, non compos, or insane.

Boys convicted of certain offences may be sentenced to the State reform school, and to alternative punishment. 47 Me., 484.

—alternative sentence.

—deaf and dumb, non compos or insane shall not be sent.

SEC. 3. When a boy between the ages of eight and sixteen years, is convicted of larceny of property not exceeding one dollar in value, of assault and battery, malicious mischief, malicious trespass, desecration of the Lord's Day, riotous conduct, disturbance of the peace, embezzlement, cheating by false pretenses, vagrancy, or truancy; of being a common runaway, drunkard, or pilferer; or of a violation of any municipal or police regulations of a city or town, punishable in the jail on house of correction; the court or justice may sentence him to the reform school, or to the other punishment provided for the same offence, in the manner prescribed in section two; and the expenses of conveying such boy, convicted of any such offence, to the reform school, and his subsistence and clothing during his imprisonment there, not exceeding one dollar a week, shall be defrayed by the town where such boy resides at the time of his commitment, if within the state; otherwise such expense shall be paid by the State.

Boys convicted of certain offences may be sentenced to the State reform school or to suffer other punishment. 73 Me., 379.

—truancy; 47 Me., 484; 65 Me., 129. See R. S. c. 11, § 21-3; Pub. Laws, 1887, c. 22.

—expenses of commitment and subsistence, how to be paid.

SEC. 4. The court or trial justice before whom a boy is convicted of an offence specified in the preceding section, shall certify in the mittimus the city or town in which such boy resides at the time of his commitment, if known, which shall be sufficient evidence in the first instance, to charge such city or town with his expense

Residence shall be certified in the mittimus, 50 Me., 585.

at the reform school, not exceeding one dollar a week. The superintendent, upon the commitment of such boy shall notify in writing by mail or otherwise, the aldermen of any city, or the selectmen of any town so liable, of the name of the boy committed, the offence with which he is charged, and the duration of his sentence. Such written notice shall be sufficient when made, superscribed and directed to said aldermen or selectmen, the postage prepaid, and deposited in the post office in Portland.

—superintendent shall notify the town liable.

—notice, when sufficient.

Superintendent may, in behalf of State, recover expenses from such town. 57 Me., 346.

—such town may recover from parent.

How boys shall be kept, instructed, etc., or remanded, discharged or otherwise released.

SEC. 5. At any time after three months from the giving of such notice, the superintendent may, in his own name, in behalf of the State, recover of such city or town the expenses of clothing and subsistence of such boy, not exceeding one dollar a week, to the time of commencing a suit therefor; and such city or town may recover the money paid by them, of the parent, master or guardian of such boy, or of the city or town in which he has a legal settlement.

SEC. 6. Every boy, so convicted and sent to said school, shall there be kept, disciplined, instructed, employed, and governed, under the direction of the board of trustees, until the term of his sentence expires, or he is discharged as reformed, bound out by said trustees according to their by-laws, or remanded to prison under the sentence of the court as incorrigible, upon information of the trustees, as hereinafter provided

Proceedings when a boy is not received, or when he is remanded.

SEC. 7. When a boy is sentenced to said school, and the trustees deem it inexpedient to receive him, or he is found incorrigible, or his continuance in the school is deemed injurious to its management and discipline, they shall certify the same upon the mittimus by which he is held, and the mittimus and convict shall be delivered to any proper officer, who shall forthwith commit said boy to the jail, house of correction, or state prison, according to his alternative sentence. The trustees may discharge any boy as reformed; and may authorize the superintendent, under such rules as they prescribe, to refuse to receive boys sentenced to said school, and his certificate thereof shall be as effectual as their own.

—Trustees may discharge a boy when reformed.

—they may authorize the superintendent to refuse to receive boys.

Cost of transporting boys, how paid.

SEC. 8. The cost of transporting a boy to or from the reform school, shall, when not otherwise provided for, be paid out of the treasury of the county where he is

sentenced, as the costs of conveying prisoners to the jails are paid; and the county commissioners of the county shall examine and allow all such reasonable costs.

SEC. 9. All commitments of boys shall be during their minority, unless sooner discharged by order of the trustees as before provided; and when a boy is discharged therefrom at the expiration of his term, or as reformed, it shall be a full and complete release from all penalties and disabilities created by his sentence.

Term of commitment and effect of discharge.

SEC. 10. The trustees may commit, on probation and on such terms as they deem expedient, to any suitable inhabitants of the state, any boy in their charge, for a term within the period of his sentence, such probation to be conditioned on his good behavior and obedience to the laws of the State. Such boy shall, during the term for which he was originally sentenced to the reform school, be also subject to the care and control of the trustees, and on their being satisfied at any time, that the welfare of the boy will be promoted by his return to the school, they may order his return, and may enforce such order by application to any trial justice or judge of a police or municipal court for a warrant for such purpose, which may be served by any officer authorized to serve criminal process. On his recommitment to the school, such boy shall there be held and detained under the original mitimus.

How boys may be released on probation.

—when they may be returned to the school.

SEC. 11. The superintendent, with advice of the trustees, shall, as often as once in six months, prepare a list of all boys under his charge who are suitable by age and good behavior to apprentice to farming, mechanical trade or other useful occupation, and shall furnish such list for publication in such papers of the state as will insert the same free of charge.

Superintendent shall prepare list of boys to apprentice.

—list to be published.

SEC. 12. The trustees, under direction of the governor and council, shall establish and maintain a mechanical school, and cause the boys under their charge to be instructed in mechanical trades and in the branches of useful knowledge, adapted to their age and capacity; also in agriculture and horticulture, according to their age, strength, disposition and capacity; and otherwise, as will best secure their reformation, amendment and future benefit. In binding out the inmates, the trustees

Trustees shall establish and maintain a mechanical school.

—in what branches boys shall be instructed.

- trustees shall make rules and specify punishments. shall have scrupulous regard to the character of those to whom they are bound. The trustees shall establish rules for direction of the officers, agents and servants of the school, and for the government, instruction and discipline of the inmates; they shall specify the punishments that may be inflicted upon boys in the school, and any officer, agent or servant, who inflicts punishment not so authorized shall be discharged. Such rules shall be approved by the governor and council, and shall not be altered without their consent.
- rules shall be approved by Governor and Council. SEC. 13. The superintendent, with such other officers as the trustees appoint, shall have the charge and custody of the inmates; be a constant resident at the institution; and discipline, govern, instruct, employ, and use his best endeavors to reform the inmates, so as to preserve their health, and secure, so far as possible, moral and industrious habits, and regular improvement in their studies, trades, and various employments. He shall see that no punishment is inflicted in violation of the rules of the trustees, and shall immediately enter in a book kept for the purpose, a particular record of all corporal punishment inflicted, stating the offence, the punishment, and by whom administered; which record shall be open to public inspection, and be laid before the trustees at their quarterly meetings, a majority of whom shall then certify upon said book whether or not such punishments are approved by them. He shall have charge of the lands, buildings, furniture, and every species of property, pertaining to the institution, within the precincts thereof.
- record of punishment. Before he enters upon the duties of his office, he shall give a bond to the State, with sureties satisfactory to the governor and council, in a sum not less than two thousand dollars, conditioned faithfully to account for all moneys received by him and to perform all the duties incumbent on him as superintendent; keep, in suitable books, regular and complete accounts of all his receipts and disbursements, and of all property intrusted to him, showing the income and expenses of the institution; and account, in such manner, and to such persons as the trustees direct, for all moneys received by him from the proceeds of the farm or otherwise. His books, and all documents relating to the school, shall at all times be
- certificate of trustees.
- charge of lands, buildings, and other property.
- bond.
- accounts.
- accounts shall be examined by trustees semi-annually.

open to the inspection of the trustees, who shall, at least once in every six months, carefully examine the books and accounts, and the vouchers and documents connected therewith, and make a record of the result thereof. He shall keep a register containing the name and age of each boy, and the circumstances connected with his early life and add such facts as come to his knowledge relating to his subsequent history, while at the institution, and after he left it. Actions for injuries done to the real and personal property of the State, connected with the reform school, may be brought in the name of the superintendent for the time being.

—actions for injuries may be brought by the superintendent.

SEC. 14. All contracts on account of the institution, shall be made by the superintendent, and when approved by the trustees, if their by-laws require it, are binding in law, and the superintendent, or his successor, may sue or be sued thereon, to final judgment and execution. He may, with the consent of the trustees, submit any controversy, demand, or suit, to the determination of one or more referees. No such suit abates by a vacancy in the office of superintendent during its pendency; but his successor may take upon himself its prosecution or defence, and, on motion of the adverse party and notice, shall be required to do so.

Contracts, how made.

—suits may be submitted to referees.

—suits thereon.

SEC. 15. One or more of the trustees shall visit the school at least once in every four weeks, examine the register and the inmates in the school-room and workshop, and regularly keep a record of these visits in the books of the superintendent. Once in every three months, the school, in all its departments, shall be thoroughly examined by a majority of the board of trustees, and a report shall be made, showing the results thereof. Annually, on the first day of December, an abstract of such quarterly reports shall be prepared and laid before the governor and council for the information of the legislature, with a full report of the superintendent, stating particularly among other things, the offence for which each pupil was sentenced, and his place of residence. A financial statement furnishing an accurate detailed account of the receipts and expenditures for the year terminating on the last day of November preceding, shall also be furnished.

Visits of the trustees.

—record to be kept.

—quarterly visit.

—annual report.

—financial statement.

- Appropriations,
how paid. SEC. 16. The governor and council may, from time to time, as they think proper, draw warrants on the treasurer of state in favor of the trustees, for the money appropriated by the legislature for the state reform school; and the treasurer of state shall, annually, in
- Sanford legacy. February, pay to the treasurer of said school forty-two dollars for support of its library, being six per cent on the Sanford legacy of seven hundred dollars.
- Classification of inmates. SEC. 17. The inmates shall be separated into classes, regard being had to their ages, character and conduct, and the offences for which they have been committed. The boys of each class shall, so far as practicable, take daily out-door exercise and be employed in some out-door labor. Each shall be provided with his own clothing and be taught to care for it. Solitary confinement is not allowed except for grave offences specified in the rules of the trustees; and the apartment where it is inflicted, shall be suitably warmed, lighted, and provided with a bed and proper appliances for cleanliness. All
- solitary confinement. the boys shall receive the same quality of food and in quantities to satisfy their appetites. They shall not be punished by a denial or short allowance of food.
- food. SEC. 18. A committee of the council, consisting of three, with whom shall be associated one woman, shall be appointed by the governor annually, to visit the school from time to time, and examine into the treatment of its inmates, their condition and progress. They shall maintain therein, a letter box, to which the inmates shall at all times have free access, without the knowledge or scrutiny of the officers. They shall hear complaints of ill treatment, and make such suggestions to the superintendent and trustees as they think proper, and severally make a yearly report to the governor and council concerning the condition and wants of the school.
- Visiting committee. —their powers and duties.

B.

REVISED STATUTES.

Chapter II.

SECT. 21. Towns may make such by-laws, not repugnant to law, concerning habitual truants, and children between six and seventeen years of age not attending school, without any regular and lawful occupation, and growing up in ignorance, as are most conducive to their welfare and the good order of society ; and may annex a suitable penalty, not exceeding twenty dollars, for any breach thereof ; but such by-laws must be first approved by a judge of the supreme judicial court.

SECT. 22. Such towns shall, at their annual meeting, appoint one or more persons, who alone shall make complaints for violations of said by-laws, and shall execute the judgments of the magistrate.

SECT. 23. Said magistrate, in place of fine, may order children proved to be growing up in truancy, and without the benefit of the education provided for them by law, to be placed for such periods as he thinks expedient, in the institution of instruction, house of reformation, or other suitable situation provided for the purpose under section twenty-one.

C.

PUBLIC LAWS OF MAINE—1887.

Chapter 51.

An Act regulating the compensation of the Trustees of the State Reform School.

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

SECT. 1. The trustees of the State Reform School shall be allowed two dollars a day for their services when employed, and the same sum for every twenty miles travel.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved March 1 1887.]

Chapter 22.

An Act to compel children under fifteen years of age to attend the public schools.

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

SECT. 1. Every person having under his control a child, between the ages of eight and fifteen years, shall annually cause such child to attend, for at least sixteen weeks, some public school, which time shall be divided, so far as the arrangement of school terms will allow, into two terms, each of eight consecutive weeks, and for every neglect of such duty, the person offending shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to the treasurer of the city or town, for the use of the public schools in such city or town ; but if such child has been otherwise furnished for a like period of time, with the means of education equal to that taught in the common schools of the State, or if his physical or mental condition is such as to prevent attendance at school or application to study, such penalty shall not be incurred.

SECT. 2. Children living remote from any public school in the town in which they reside, may be allowed to attend the public schools in an adjoining town, under such regulations and on such terms as the school committees of said towns agree upon and prescribe, and the school committee of the town in which such children reside shall pay the sum agreed upon, out of the appropriations of money raised in said town for school purposes.

SECT. 3. Cities and towns shall annually elect one or more persons, to be designated truant officers, who shall inquire into all cases of neglect of the duty prescribed in section one, and ascertain the reasons therefor, and such truant officers, or any one of them, shall, when so directed by the school committee or supervisor in writing, prosecute in the name of the city or town, any person liable to the penalty provided in said section.

SECT. 4. Every city or town neglecting to elect truant officers, and truant officers neglecting to prosecute when directed, as required by law, shall forfeit not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, to the use of the public schools in the city or town neglecting as aforesaid, or to the use of the public schools in the city or town where such truant officer resides.

SECT. 5. The municipal officers shall fix the compensation of the truant officers, elected as prescribed in section three.

SECT. 6. Every boy between the ages of ten and fifteen years, who refuses to attend school as required in section one, and who may be found wandering about the streets or public places of any city or town during the school hours of the school day, while the school of which he is legally a scholar, is in session, on complaint of the truant officers as provided in section three, shall be committed to the State Reform School; provided, however, that it shall be the duty of every truant officer previous to making complaint under this section, to notify the truant or absentee from school, also the person having him under control, of the offense committed and the penalty therefor, and if the truant officer can obtain satisfactory pledges that the child will conform to section one of this act, he shall forbear to prosecute so long as such pledges are faithfully kept.

SECT. 7. Police or municipal courts and trial justices shall have jurisdiction of the offenses described in sections one, three, four and six.

SECT. 8. Sections twenty-four to twenty-seven inclusive of chapter eleven of the revised statutes, are hereby repealed.

D.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

Actions.

If the process by which a boy is committed to the State Reform School is void, the town from which he was committed cannot recover sums paid for his support at that school from the town of his legal settlement.—*Lewiston vs. Fairfield.* 47 Me., 481.

The expenses of subsistence, etc., of a boy sent to the State Reform School shall be defrayed by the town where he resides, if in the State; otherwise by the town in which he commits the offence.—*Scamman vs. Wells.* 50 Me., 584.

The town of his residence at the time of his commitment, if within the State, is thus made liable, and not the town in which he commits the offence.—*Ib.*

If, after having committed an offence and before being committed to the State Reform School, a boy should change his residence, it is the city or town where the boy resides when committed to that school and not the city or town in which he may have resided when he committed the offence, that is thus made liable for his support.—*Ib.*

An action shall accrue to such city or town to recover the money so paid, against the parent, master, or guardian of such boy, or against the city or town in which he may have a legal settlement.—*Jay vs Gray.* 57 Me., 345.

The statute makes it the duty of the magistrate to certify in his mittimus the town in which the boy resides, *if known*, which certificate shall be sufficient evidence in the first instance to charge the town. But the omission of the justice to certify the fact will not defeat the right to recover, for the statute makes that right absolute, while the making of the certificate is conditional; and the fact of residence may be proved *aliunde*.—*Scammon vs. Wells.* 50 Me., 584.

Complaints and Warrants.

By-laws of a town, upon which a complaint is founded, must be mentioned therein, or it cannot be sustained.—*Lewiston vs. Fairfield.* 47 Me., 481. *O'Malia vs. Wentworth.* 65 Me., 129.

Complaints made to the municipal court of the city of Portland need not contain a recital of the city by-laws on which they are founded, since the act establishing that court expressly declares that in prosecutions on the by-laws thereof, such by-laws need not be recited in the complaint. Act of 1856, c. 204, § 4.—*O'Malia vs. Wentworth.* 65 Me., 129.

The allegation, in a complaint, that a person is an "idle, ungovernable boy, and a habitual truant," describes no offence under any statute of this State.*—*Lewiston vs. Fairfield.* 47 Me., 481.

The warrant for the arrest of a truant may be served by a truant officer.—*O'Malia vs. Wentworth.* 65 Me., 129.

Jurisdiction.

The municipal court of the city of Portland has jurisdiction of the offence of truancy.—*O'Malia vs. Wentworth.* 65 Me., 129.

Sentence and Mitimus.

Magistrates have no authority to sentence a boy to the State Reform School, for breach of the by-laws of a town, for a term exceeding the term authorized by those by-laws.—*Lewiston vs. Fairfield.* 47 Me., 481.

No boy can be sentenced to the State Reform School for a term extending beyond his minority. *Foxton vs. Kucking.* 55 Me., 346. Revised Statutes, c. 142, § 9.

The sentence for truancy may be to the State Reform School; and the alternative sentence required by the statute may be to the house of correction. *O'Malia vs. Wentworth.* 65 Me., 129.

In the case of a boy actually received at the State Reform School and still detained there, it is not important to inquire whether the alternative sentence is or is not legal.—*Ib.*

Execution of the sentence may be delayed for such reasonable time as the court thinks proper, as such delay will only shorten the term of imprisonment, all sentences to the State Reform School being during minority.—*Ib.*

A municipal or police court or trial justice cannot sentence a boy to the State Reform School for any offence of which the court or justice has not *final* jurisdiction.

*See Public Laws of 1887, c. 22; also R. S., c. 11, § 21-23.

May 19, 1869, Patrick Wilkenson of Lisbon, a minor of the age of fourteen years, was arrested for breaking and entering and larceny, was convicted upon his own confession, and sentenced by a trial justice to the State Reform School during minority. The boy was committed to the School, remained there five months, and was then released on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Subsequently he brought a suit, through his next friend, against E. W. Woodbury, Superintendent of the State Reform School, for trespass, alleging that the trial justice exceeded his jurisdiction in sentencing him to the Reform School, and that he was there detained five months against his will and without legal or probable cause.

Judge BARROWS, in his charge to the jury, said :

If the detention was against his [the plaintiff's] will, it is the duty of the defendant to show the authority of law, or authority of some one who had the right to dispose of the plaintiff's person.* * * I have to say to you that in the view which I take of the law, the mittimus which is presented here as one of the grounds of detention of this lad at the Reform School, signed by Mr. Cotton as trial justice, and setting out the conviction of the plaintiff of breaking and entering in the night-time the store, and taking and carrying away goods, etc., is not a legal justification of the detention, and that the defendant, although he was the superintendent of the Reform School there, could not upon a process of that sort, issued from a trial justice *who had no jurisdiction finally to dispose of a charge of that description*, legally detain anybody who should be committed; so that, so far as the defence depends upon the legal process, it fails.

NOTE. (*The above case, Wilkenson vs. Woodbury, was not passed upon by the law court.*)

Habeas Corpus.

An application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to obtain the release of one imprisoned on criminal process, is addressed to the sound discretion of the court; and the writ will not be granted unless the real and substantial merits of the case demand it. In examining to see whether the imprisonment is or is not illegal, the court cannot look at the complaint and warrant; it can only examine the precept by which he is detained. If, on inspection thereof, the prisoner

appears to be lawfully imprisoned or restrained of his liberty, the writ must be denied. Revised Statutes, c. 99, § 8. The writ will not be granted for defects in matters of form only; nor can it be used as a substitute for an appeal, a plea in abatement, a motion to quash, or a writ of error.—*O'Malia vs. Wentworth*. 65 Me., 129.

Trustees' Control of Person or Property of Inmates.

The control of the trustees over the person or property of one under their official charge absolutely ceases upon his reaching his majority.—*Foxton vs. Kucking*. 55 Me., 346.

Bank Deposits.

Money deposited in a savings bank and due absolutely to an inmate of the Reform School is payable to him or his order on his reaching the age of twenty-one years without the consent of the trustees.—*Foxton vs. Kucking*. 55 Me., 346.

The bank is chargeable as trustee, and will be compelled to pay the amount charged, when the same is payable according to the terms of the deposit.—*Ib.*

E.

SPECIAL INFORMATION.

Commitment of Boys.

The proper subjects for commitment to the State Reform School, are boys between the ages of eight and sixteen years, not deaf and dumb, non compos, or insane, who have been convicted of one or more of the offences enumerated below.

The offences for which boys may be sentenced to the State Reform School are as follows :

1. Offences against the Statutes of the State punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, not for life, or in the county jail.

2. Such of the offences named in § 3, c. 142 of the Revised Statutes as are offences against the Statutes of the State. See *Lewiston vs. Fairfield*, 47 Me., 481.

3. Truancy, when in violation of the Public Laws of 1887, c. 22. For form of mittimus see page 88.

4. Truancy, when in violation of the by-laws of a town authorized by § § 21-23, c. 11 of the Revised Statutes, provided said by-laws are in proper form and have been approved by a Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court. For form of mittimus see note at the foot of page 86.

5. Violations of the municipal or police regulations of a city or town punishable in the jail or house of correction. When a boy is convicted of a violation of the municipal or police regulations of a city or town, that fact must be stated and the by-law accurately recited both in the complaint and mittimus. For form of mittimus see note at the foot of page 86.

6. Juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States may also be committed. See Revised Statutes, c. 142, § 1.

It sometimes occurs that boys are tried, convicted and sentenced to the State Reform School by courts or trial justices not having jurisdiction of the offences alleged. Such convictions are void, and the sentences imposed thereon cannot be executed. "No person shall be punished for an offence until convicted thereof in a court

having jurisdiction of the person and case." Revised Statutes, c. 135, § 1.

A municipal or police court or trial justice cannot sentence a boy to the State Reform School for any offence of which the court or trial justice has not *final* jurisdiction. See charge of Judge Barrows, page 82.

The jurisdiction of judges of municipal and police courts in criminal matters is defined in the Revised Statutes, c. 132, § § 3-7, and in the special laws relating to the establishment of particular courts, and the acts amendatory thereto.

The jurisdiction of trial justices in criminal matters is defined in the same sections and chapter. In all cases the jurisdiction and powers of trial justices are derived from statute. The courts hold that no presumption is to be made in favor of the jurisdiction of a trial justice, nor can it be enlarged by implication.

No additional jurisdiction is conferred by chapter 142 of the Revised Statutes.

Every boy committed to the institution must have two sentences, one to the State Reform School during minority, and an alternative sentence such as the law provides for the same offence. Revised Statutes, c. 142 § § 2 and 7.

[For forms of commitment see Appendix, F.]

Release of Boys.

All boys committed to the State Reform School are sentenced during minority; but the statutes give the trustees full power to,

1. Discharge boys when reformed.
2. Release boys on probation or leave of absence.
3. Indenture boys to any suitable inhabitant of the State.
4. Remand boys to alternative sentence if found incorrigible.

[For forms of release see Appendix, G.]

F.

Forms for Commitment of Boys.

[Mittimus.]

STATE OF MAINE.

..... ss.

To the Sheriff of the county of or either of his deputies, or either of the constables of in said county: To the Superintendent of the State Reform School situated in Cape Elizabeth, in the county of Cumberland, and to the keeper of the jail at in the said county of

[L. s]

Greeting.

Whereas..... of..... in the county of..... a minor between the ages of eight and sixteen years, not deaf and dumb, non compos, or insane, was brought before me a trial justice in and for the county of at..... in said county of..... on the ... day of A. D..... by virtue of a warrant in due form of law, issued under the hand and seal of me, the said justice, on the complaint under oath of..... of..... in the county of..... who therein complains that said on the..... day of..... A. D. 18.. at said.....

[Here recite the substantive allegations of the complaint.]

..... against the peace of said State, and contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided* ; upon which complaint the said having been then and there arraigned by me, the said justice, pleaded thereto that he was not guilty; and,

*If sentenced for the violation of a by-law of a city or town, say, "and also contrary to the form of a by-law of the said..... of..... which said by-law is in the words and figures following, to wit." [Here recite the by-law.]

If the by-law is one which requires the approval of a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, as in some cases of truancy, instead of the above say, "and also contrary to the form of a by-law of the said..... of..... approved the..... day of..... A. D....., by....., one of the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine, which said by-law is in the words and figures following, to wit:" [Here recite the by-law.]

whereas, after hearing the testimony of divers witnesses in relation thereto, and fully understanding the defence of the said..... it then and there appeared to me, the said justice, that the said was guilty, it was then and there considered and ordered by me, the said justice, that the said be sentenced to the State Reform School, situate at Cape Elizabeth, in the county of Cumberland, there to be kept. disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the board of trustees of said State Reform School for the term of his minority.

Provided, however, that if the said shall not be received or kept in said State Reform School for the aforesaid term of his minority, unless sooner discharged by the trustees of said State Reform School in accordance with the provisions of section seven of chapter one-hundred and forty-two of the Revised Statutes, then the said shall be punished by imprisonment in the jail at..... in said county of..... for the term of.....

Therefore, in the name of the State of Maine, you, the said sheriff, deputies and constables are hereby commanded forthwith to convey the said to said State Reform School and him there deliver to the Superintendent thereof, together with this mittimus.

And if the trustees of said State Reform School, or the Superintendent thereof, deems it inexpedient to receive the said or if the said..... be found incorrigible, or his continuance in said School be deemed injurious to its management and discipline, and if the said trustees, or the said Superintendent, shall certify the same upon this mittimus, and the said mittimus, together with the said..... shall be delivered to the sheriff or his deputy of the county of..... or to either of the constables of the town of in said county, you, the said sheriff, deputies and constables to whom the same shall be delivered, are hereby commanded thereupon to convey and deliver the said into the custody of the keeper of said jail, in pursuance of said alternative sentence.

And you, the said keeper of said jail, are hereby commanded, in the name of the State of Maine, to receive the said..... into your custody in said jail, and him there safely keep until the expiration of said term, or until he be otherwise discharged by due course of law. Hereof fail not at your peril.

Given under my hand and seal at.....in the county ofon the.....day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and.....

Trial Justice.

CERTIFICATE.

I, the within named trial justice, hereby certify that so far as I can ascertain, the within namedwas years of age on the.....day of A. D..... and that he resides, at the time of his commitment, at..... in the county of..... and State aforesaid.

Trial Justice.

OFFICER'S RETURN.

.....ss 18....

By virtue of the within precept I have this day conveyed the within named to said State Reform School and delivered him to the Superintendent thereof, together with this mittimus.

Fees.

MITTIMUS FOR TRUANCY.

The usual form of mittimus may be used for violations of chapter 22 of the Acts and Resolves of 1887, but the alternative sentence and the command to the keeper of the jail should be omitted. The offense may be described in the mittimus, as follows:

“On the complaint under oath of..... truant officer of and for the.....of..... who in the name of the said.....of..... therein complains that said..... of said a boy between the ages of ten and fifteen years refuses to attend school as required by section 1 of chapter 22 of the Acts and Resolves of the State of Maine for the year 1887, and has been found wandering about the streets or public places of said..... of..... during the school hours

of the school day while the school of which he is legally a scholar was in session; the said.....and the person having him under control having been notified by himthe said truant officer, of the offence committed by saidand the penalty therefor and him the said.... having failed to obtain satisfactory pledges that said will conform to section 1 of chapter 22 of the Acts and Resolves aforesaid, against the peace of said State," etc.

Blank forms of mittimus for the use of municipal and police courts and trial justices may be obtained by application to the Superintendent.

G.

Forms for Release of Boys.

[Leave of Absence.]

THIS CERTIFIES, that...
is an inmate of the STATE REFORM SCHOOL, and in consequence of...
he is permitted to leave this school.

upon the following conditions :

1. That he shall not change his employment or residence without the permission of...Trustee, or of the Superintendent.

2. That he shall avoid all low places of amusement, drinking-houses, bad company and other evil associations, and shall faithfully endeavor to discharge the duties required of him, to live a correct moral life, to regularly attend church and Sabbath school, and to obey all National, State and Municipal laws.

3. That he shall on or before the first day of February, May, August and November of each year, until finally discharged by the Trustees, give or send by mail, to... Trustees, or the Superintendent, this LEAVE OF ABSENCE for renewal, and also from some responsible person a true account, in writing, of his health, conduct, employment and condition.

4.

This LEAVE OF ABSENCE shall be renewed every three months, and may continue in force until... is finally discharged from the School. While it continues he will remember that the Officers of the School are interested in his welfare, and in case of sickness, want of employment, or other misfortune, he may apply to them for aid and counsel.

On failing to comply with the above conditions this LEAVE OF ABSENCE may be revoked and the said... be returned to the School.

Superintendent.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,.....188 .
 RENEWED188
 RENEWED188
 Post Office Address, PORTLAND, ME.

[Indenture.]

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That the undersigned
 Trustees of the State Reform School, in Cape Elizabeth, State of
 Maine, by authority of the laws of this State, have put and placed,
 and by these presents, do put, place, and bind out.
 aged years, a minor committed to their charge and now
 confined in said School, unto of in the
 county of and State aforesaid, as an apprentice, to be
 by employed, and to serve from the date
 hereof, until the day of which will be in
 the year eighteen hundred and at which time the said
 will have attained the age of years.

AND the said doth hereby promise, covenant and
 agree, to and with the said Trustees, to teach the said
 or cause him to be taught, to read, write and cipher, and to require
 him to attend school at least months in each year until
 he is years old, and to give or cause to be given, proper
 moral and religious instruction, and to teach him the trade and
 occupation of and that he will furnish him with good
 and sufficient clothing, diet, lodging, medical attendance and
 other necessaries, both in sickness and in health, and will treat him
 with parental kindness and attention, during the term of service
 aforesaid; and that at the expiration thereof he will furnish the
 said with two full suits of clothes, one for Sunday
 and the other for working days.

AND the said doth further covenant and agree to pay
 to the Superintendent of the said State Reform School to hold and
 to keep in trust for the said apprentice during his minority, the sum
 of dollars to be paid in semi-annual in-
 stalments of dollars each, the first installment to be
 paid on the day of and thereafter every
 six months on the day of and
 until the last installment shall have been paid.

AND FURTHER, that he will, on or before the first days of February, May, August and November of each year, give to the Superintendent of said School, in writing, a true account of the conduct, health and character of the said apprentice; and in case the said apprentice shall leave his service, that he will immediately notify said Superintendent thereof, and state, to the best of his knowledge, where he shall have gone or may be found; and that he will not assign or transfer this Indenture, or his interest in the service of the said apprentice, or let or hire him out, without the consent, in writing of said Trustees.

AND IT IS FURTHER COVENANTED AND AGREED by and between the said parties, that in case the said shall become dissatisfied with the conduct of said apprentice, or from any cause shall desire to be relieved from this contract, he will report the same to the said Trustees, who may, in their discretion, cancel this Indenture, and resume the charge and management of the said apprentice; and in case of cruel treatment, or neglect to furnish proper medical attendance, or sufficient clothing, food, lodging or instruction, as hereinbefore stipulated, that this Indenture, and every part thereof, shall, at the option of the said Trustees, from henceforth become null and void, and the said apprentice shall be restored to the care and control of the said Trustees in like manner as if this Indenture had not been executed; but such termination of the said service shall not destroy or in any way affect any claim for redress or damages against the said for any breach of this contract.

AND the said further covenants and agrees that he will immediately prior to the expiration of the said term of service, present said to the Trustees or Superintendent of said School; and if for any sufficient cause he shall not be able to do so, that he will, within thirty days thereafter furnish to said Trustees or Superintendent a certificate from the Selectmen of the town or Mayor of the city in which he resides, certifying that he has in all things fulfilled the conditions of this Indenture on his part to be fulfilled.

AND for neglecting to fulfill any of the above-named conditions, he, the said further covenants to pay said Trustees the sum of three hundred dollars.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Trustees aforesaid, and the said to this, and one other instrument of the

same tenor and date, have set their hands and seals, this.
..... day of in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of
.....

STATE OF MAINE.

IN COUNCIL, December 26, 1888.

Read, accepted, and the usual number ordered printed.

ORAMANDAL SMITH,
Secretary of State.