

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE

BEING THE

## ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

# Public Officers <sup>& the</sup> Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

1890.

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VOLUME II.

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AUGUSTA :  
BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.  
1892.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer, Teachers  
and Physician

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

CAPE ELIZABETH,

STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1889.

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Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 25, 1871.

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AUGUSTA :

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1890.

## Present Board of Trustees.

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- ALBION LITTLE of Portland.  
Term expires January 15, 1891.
- MARK P. EMERY of Portland.  
Term expires March 15, 1892.
- W. W. BOLSTER of Auburn.  
Term expires February 6, 1891.
- 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.

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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 1889 AND 1890.

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LITTLE and BOLSTER, December 21 to December 28, 1889.  
EMERY and PERRY, January 18 to January 25, 1890.  
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, "

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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	do	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 2, 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	1 "	do
James Drummond	Bath	do	1 "	do
Aaron P. Emerson	Orland	do	1 "	do
James T. McCobb	Portland	do	1 "	do
Noah Woods	Bangor	March 13, 1869	1 "	March 13, 1873.
Tobias Lord	Standish	May 6, 1869.	1 "	May 6, 1873.
Nathan Dane	Alfred	do	1 "	do
Theodore C. Woodman	Bucksport	do	1 "	Resigned.
William E. Gould	Portland	Oct. 18, 1869.	1 "	Oct. 18, 1873.
Jeremy W. Porter	Strong	Jan. 28, 1871.	1 "	Jan. 28, 1875.
George Z. Higgins	Lubec	May 20, 1873.	1 "	May 20, 1877.
William E. Payne	Bath	do	1 "	do
Warren H. Vinton	Gray	do	1 "	do
William E. Gould	Deering	Nov. 18, 1873	1 "	Nov. 18, 1877.
Jeremy W. Porter	Strong	Jan. 27, 1875	1 "	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. Donahoe	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 P. Perry	Portland	March 15, 1888.	"	"

## Resident Officers and Employes.

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- J. R. FARRINGTON, *Superintendent.*  
MRS. J. R. FARRINGTON, *Matron.*  
E. P. WENTWORTH, *Assistant Superintendent.*  
Miss M. N. McCLURE, *Teacher.*  
Miss D. P. LORD, “  
Mrs. E. P. WENTWORTH, *Teacher.*  
ARTHUR MERRILL, *Instructor Mechanical School.*  
V. L. FITZGERALD, *Overseer Chair Shop.*  
Miss H. J. FARRINGTON, *Overseer Dormitory.*  
Miss H. P. JONES, *Overseer Sewing Room.*  
Mrs. A. P. SNOW, “ *Front Kitchen.*  
Miss A. C. PARKER, “ *Boy's Kitchen.*  
Miss LUCY A. BABBIDGE, *Overseer Laundry.*  
J. H. DOW, *Watchman.*  
S. E. DILL, *Gardener.*  
D. M. WOODWARD, *Farmer.*  
S. WOODWARD, *Assistant Farmer.*  
C. H. FARNHAM, *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.

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

The Trustees of the Maine State Reform School have the honor to present the thirty-sixth annual report of that institution, together with the annual reports of the treasurer and superintendent.

It is with sincere gratitude to Almighty God, the creator of all and the giver of all good, that they acknowledge the inestimable blessings He has bestowed upon the institution throughout the year.

### VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

A visiting committee of two members of the board, alternating, have visited the school once in every four weeks, and examined the register, schools, and the condition of the inmates, and made records of their visits.

The executive committee have held monthly meetings at the school, and authorized such repairs as they deemed necessary, and such purchases by the superintendent as might be required. They have examined the finances, inspected the food, clothing and buildings, and inquired into the conduct of the officers and employes. They have examined the bills of the superintendent and approved them, and have made records of their meetings, and reported the same to the board at their quarterly meetings. These records show that the variety and quality of food and clothing supplied were satisfactory, and that the clothing was kept clean and neat. A very large number of the boys that are sent to the reform

school have been made what they are by circumstances over which they had no control. They have never been taught to know and do that which is right and noble, yet, by coming in close contact with them, one will soon find that there is a spot, though deep down, it may be, showing a higher nature which if brought under high and noble influences may be developed. It cannot be done by rough treatment, nor by officers whose natures are scarcely higher than those possessed by the boys. It is an old saying "like begets like." Nowhere outside of the family is this doctrine more plainly demonstrated than in the reform school. It is sometimes said that some natures are beyond the reach and power of reformation. By what authority is such a doctrine sustained? Whose experience teaches such a theory?

That some of the boys who go out from the honor grade of the reform school fall into temptation, commit crimes and find their way to the prisons again cannot be denied. But even this does not prove that they could not be reformed under some circumstances.

The trustees have adopted a plan for keeping a record of the general standing of all the boys that are conditionally discharged from the school. All boys so discharged are required to report to the school, at least once in every three months, as to his health, occupation, conduct and general bearing, which report must be certified to by their parents or guardians.

From these reports and such other information as may be had, the record of each boy is made up every three months. These records show that forty-four boys have been conditionally discharged during the past year. Of that number twenty-two are doing well, eight are doing fairly well, and nine are doing badly. That so many are apparently reformed and doing well and are likely to become useful citizens, is encouraging. That some are doing only fairly well is not unreasonable to expect when their surroundings are taken into consideration. But that some should go out from the

school to return to their former habits of vice, calls for solicitude, and causes the trustees to inquire if there is not some method by which all may be reached. It is believed that by separating the boys into families and making two or three officers alone responsible for the discipline, instruction and training of each family, instead of a divided responsibility, as is the case in the congregate system, will do much to accomplish the desired results. Upon the recommendation of the trustees, the last legislature appropriated \$10,000 to establish one family school.

In the month of April a committee of the trustees and Superintendent Farrington visited the New Jersey and Connecticut State Reform Schools for the purpose of learning something of the workings of the family system and of the construction of buildings for that system. They first went to the New Jersey school located at Jamesburg. On their arrival they received a most cordial welcome by Mr. Ira Otterson, the superintendent of that institution and his estimable wife, who is matron and principal of the schools.

This institution is conducted exclusively upon the family system. Here were found 320 boys separated into seven families. Each family has fifty boys except one, which was not quite full at that time. Each of these families is governed, taught and cared for by two officers, who alone are responsible for the results attained.

The committee had some curiosity to know the secret whereby so few officers could manage so many boys with such apparent success. Upon further investigation it was concluded that the organization was so nearly perfect that the institution appeared to run itself. There appeared to be no friction. The inmates were happy and contented in their homes. The buildings, while not elaborately finished, are well adapted to their use.

Among other noticeable features here were a well trained military company and a brass band. In both, the boys seemed to take great pride and delight.

The committee next visited the Connecticut Reform School. This school, located at Meriden was originally organized upon the congregate plan, similar to that of the Maine school. About ten years since Mr. George E. Howe was called to the superintendency of this school, and at once commenced to re-organize it upon the family plan.

Mr. Howe is an advanced theorist upon the subject of reformation of youth. He was the first to introduce the family system into the United States. He made his first experiment at Lancaster, Ohio, in 1859. During Mr. Howe's superintendency, five cottages, large enough to contain families of fifty boys each, have been erected.

These cottages, for architectural design and finish are specimens worthy to be copied by any State institution of the kind. This institution is now running upon a mixed plan. The buildings comprise the original large building and the five new cottages heretofore referred to. In the large building the original congregate system is still in operation, which undoubtedly will be entirely superseded by the family system as soon as a sufficient number of cottages may be supplied.

Mr. Howe seemed to take great delight in showing to the visitors the plans of the buildings and the workings of the family system, and expressed much pleasure at the prospect of the introduction of this system into the Maine school.

From the plans of the buildings seen by the trustees and such other information as they could obtain, they were able to procure of Messrs. Stevens & Cobb, architects, satisfactory plans and specifications for the proposed new cottage. Proposals for doing the masonry, carpentry, slating, painting, plastering, metal work, steam heating and plumbing were advertised for in five of the leading daily newspapers of the State.

At a special meeting of the trustees held at the school on the first day of July, when the proposals were opened and the bids tabulated, it was found that by taking the lowest bids for the above work and adding a small sum for sundries they

amounted to the sum of \$13,456.67. As this amount exceeded the amount of the appropriation in the sum of \$3,456.67 on motion of Mr. Ingalls, it was voted to reject all bids. Some slight modifications were then made in the plans and the lowest bidders were seen, and some concessions were made, and on the sixth day of July, at an adjourned meeting of the trustees, it was voted to contract with responsible parties for masonry, carpentry, slating, painting, plastering and metal work at a cost not exceeding \$9,656.88. Contracts were at once made upon this basis and the work is now nearly completed, except the plastering and interior finish.

Owing to the lateness of the season it was not deemed prudent to plaster the building till after the steam-heating apparatus should be put in. This is now being done, and when completed the plastering and finishing will go on. No appropriation was made for furnishing the building. It is very desirable that some plan may be devised for furnishing, so that the new system may begin in the spring of 1890. When this is accomplished, there is reason to believe that the Maine State Reform School will take a high rank among similar institutions.

The aim of the trustees has been the reformation of the youth, and not the graduation of young criminals. Believing that right training is the strong safeguard against wrong doing, they have constantly had in view the moral, intellectual and physical training of the unfortunate lads committed to their charge.

The trustees are gratified to be able to state that in all their efforts for the reformation of these lads, they have had the earnest and faithful co-operation of Mr. and Mrs. Farrington, the superintendent and matron. They both are taking a deep, personal interest in their peculiar work, quite equal to their physical strength.

Mr. Wentworth, the assistant superintendent comes daily in contact with all the boys. His long experience and peculiar adaptation to the work contribute in great measure to the success of the institution.

Mr. Merrill, the instructor in the mechanical school, takes a good degree of interest in his department. The progress made here shows that he is mindful of his duties.

The teachers are untiring in their efforts to impart to their pupils such useful instruction as shall be of lasting benefit to them. It is in this department, perhaps more than any other that the greatest amount of good comes to these hitherto, untaught lads. All the officers appear to take an interest in their several departments, and are helping to make the school what it is.

For details respecting the various industries and their products, your attention is called to the detailed exhibits shown in the superintendent's report.

For particulars relating to the financial condition of the institution, reference is made to the exhibit, as shown in the report of the treasurer.

The sanitary condition is most excellent. Plenty of good, nutritious food, warm clothing, pure water, good drainage and regular hours for work, school, play and sleep, all contribute to the general good health of the inmates.

For further particulars respecting sanitary condition and the health of the boys, reference is made to the report of the attending physician.

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

## 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, 1889; 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, 1888, to November 30, 1889.

MARK P. EMERY, *Treasurer.*

November 30, 1889.

### *Receipts from December 1, 1888, to November 30, 1889.*

Balance on hand December 1, 1888.....	\$ 7 70
From State Treasurer, for current expenses.....	15,000 00
"          "    general repairs.....	2,000 00
"          "    interest on Sanford legacy.....	42 00
farm and stock.....	1,283 22
chair work.....	2,629 21
cities, towns, etc., board of boys.....	3,708 43
mechanical school.....	5 05
all other sources.....	201 86
	\$24,877 47

### *Expenditures from December 1, 1888, to November 30, 1889.*

Salaries and labor.....	\$7,108 63
Flour.....	2,338 10
Meats and fresh fish.....	798 44
Provisions and groceries.....	1,576 44
Ice.....	35 10
Clothing.....	1,370 37
Bedding.....	134 43

*Expenditures from Dec. 1, 1888, to Nov. 30, 1889—Concluded.*

Boots and shoes.....	\$ 957 86
Fuel and lights.....	1,908 09
Crockery and glass-ware.....	55 24
Hardware and tin.....	150 52
House furnishings.....	309 65
Drugs and medicines.....	93 01
Physician.....	280 25
Funeral expenses.....	64 50
Grave stones.....	27 50
School books and stationery.....	149 75
Library and reading room.....	79 67
Printing and advertising.....	91 95
Farm and garden.....	798 24
Stock and teams.....	758 86
Carriages and harnesses.....	161 27
Blacksmithing.....	152 36
Corn, meal, oats and fine feed.....	1,032 77
Returning boys.....	152 70
Travelling expenses.....	106 37
Trustees' expenses.....	246 60
Box rent and postage.....	134 38
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	82 98
Boys' extra work.....	180 46
Chair stock and freight.....	10 01
Excursions and amusements.....	31 02
Steam and plumbing.....	760 63
General repairs and improvements.....	1,603 24
Family cottage.....	64 62
Sebago water.....	150 00
Mechanical school, tools and hardware.....	47 16
"    "    stock.....	6 85
"    "    fuel.....	31 00
"    "    salary of instructor.....	550 00
"    "    miscellaneous.....	1 40
Miscellaneous.....	71 38
Balance.....	213 67
	\$24,877 47

*Cottage Account—Receipts from Dec. 1, 1888, to Nov. 30, 1889.*

From State Treasurer, for the erection of a cottage for a family school...	\$10,000 00
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*Expenditures from December 1, 1888, to November 30, 1889.*

Masonry.....	\$3,500 00
Carpenter work .....	2,200 00
Piping.....	69 52
Slating .....	500 00
Galvanized-iron work.....	275 00
Balance to new account .....	3,455 48
	<u>\$10,000 00</u>

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-sixth annual report.

The whole number of boys who have been received into the institution since it was opened is..... 1930  
 Present number..... 125

TABLE NO. 1.

*Shows the Number Received and Discharged, and the general State of the School for the Year Ending November 30, 1889.*

Number of boys in school December 1, 1888 .....	-	133
“ “ committed the past year .....	-	40
“ “ previously out on leave, returned .....	-	4
“ “ escaped, returned. ....	-	2
<hr/>		
Whole number in school during the year .....		179
“ “ allowed to go on trial .....	48	
“ “ died .....	3	
“ “ remanded .....	1	
“ “ pardoned. ....	1	
“ “ escaped, returned. ....	1	54
<hr/>		
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1889.....	-	125

TABLE NO. 2.

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

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December .....	3	7	136
January .....	6	3	135
February .....	3	-	135
March .....	5	5	140
April.....	7	13	142
May.....	4	2	133
June.....	4	6	135
July.....	2	2	131
August.....	3	1	132
September .....	1	6	132
October .....	2	7	128
November .....	6	2	127
<hr/>			
Total.....	46	54	

Average for the year, 130.

TABLE No. 3.  
*Shows By What Authority.*

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court .....	-	166	166
Superior Court.....	1	18	19
Auburn Municipal Court.....	1	6	7
Augusta ".....	1	62	63
Bangor ".....	5	10	15
Bath ".....	2	72	74
Biddeford ".....	1	84	85
Brunswick ".....	-	23	23
Calais ".....	-	40	40
Ellsworth ".....	-	4	4
Farmington ".....	-	1	1
Hallowell ".....	-	20	20
Lewiston ".....	1	57	58
Portland ".....	12	481	493
Rockland ".....	-	27	27
Saco ".....	4	20	24
Waterville ".....	-	3	3
Bangor Police Court.....	-	154	154
Belfast ".....	-	11	11
Ellsworth ".....	-	5	5
Gardiner ".....	2	57	59
Portland ".....	-	16	16
Rockland ".....	1	26	27
Trial Justices.....	8	523	531
U. S. Court.....	1	4	5
	40	1890	1930

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.....	-	286	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.....	48	346	394
" enlist.....	-	19	19

TABLE NO. 4—*Concluded.*

Disposals.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Illegally committed.....	-	8	8
Remanded .....	1	36	37
Pardoned.....	1	11	12
Finally escaped.....	-	73	73
Violated trust.....	-	42	42
Died.....	3	39	42
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 “ .....	1	2	3
“ five “ .....	-	1	1
“ six “ .....	-	2	2
“ seven “ .....	-	1	1
“ eight “ .....	-	2	2
“ nine “ .....	-	-	-
“ ten “ .....	-	-	-
“ eleven “ .....	-	-	-
“ one year.....	-	2	2
“ “ and one month .....	-	-	-
“ “ two months .....	-	2	2
“ “ three “ .....	-	4	4
“ “ four “ .....	-	1	1
“ “ five “ .....	-	5	5
“ “ six “ .....	-	2	2
“ “ seven “ .....	-	-	-
“ “ eight “ .....	-	2	2
“ “ nine “ .....	1	4	5
“ “ ten “ .....	-	8	8
“ “ eleven “ .....	-	1	1
“ two years.....	2	20	22
“ “ and one month.....	2	16	18
“ “ two months.....	1	24	25
“ “ three “ .....	1	10	11
“ “ four “ .....	-	12	12
“ “ five “ .....	2	9	11
“ “ six “ .....	2	12	14
“ “ seven “ .....	1	10	11
“ “ eight “ .....	-	11	11
“ “ nine “ .....	1	5	6
“ “ ten “ .....	1	4	5
“ “ eleven “ .....	-	7	7
“ three years.....	-	12	12
“ “ and one month.....	-	7	7
“ “ two months.....	2	12	14
“ “ three “ .....	1	8	9
“ “ four “ .....	-	9	9
“ “ five “ .....	-	5	5

TABLE NO. 5—*Concluded.*

Time.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
In school three years and six months,	1	2	3
“ “ seven “	1	7	8
“ “ eight “	1	6	7
“ “ nine “	1	6	7
“ “ ten “	2	5	7
“ “ eleven “	2	4	6
“ four years .....	1	7	8
“ “ and one month...	2	6	8
“ “ two months,	—	—	—
“ “ three “	1	3	4
“ “ four “	1	—	1
“ “ five “	—	3	3
“ “ six “	—	1	1
“ “ seven “	1	5	6
“ “ eight “	3	4	7
“ “ nine “	—	2	2
“ “ ten “	1	4	5
“ “ eleven “	2	1	3
“ five years.....	—	2	2
“ “ and one month...	—	4	4
“ “ two months,	—	4	4
“ “ three “	—	3	3
“ “ four “	1	—	1
“ “ five “	—	—	—
“ “ six “	—	3	3
“ “ seven “	—	2	2
“ “ eight “	—	4	4
“ “ nine “	—	2	2
“ “ ten “	—	3	3
“ “ eleven “	3	3	6
“ six years.....	—	6	6
“ “ and one month...	1	1	2
“ “ two months,	—	1	1
“ “ three “	1	4	5
“ “ four “	—	1	1
“ “ five “	1	2	3
“ “ six “	—	2	2
“ “ seven “	—	2	2
“ “ eight “	—	4	4
“ “ nine “	—	2	2
“ “ ten “	—	1	1
“ “ eleven “	—	2	2
“ seven years.....	1	—	1
“ “ and one month. .	—	1	1
“ “ two months,	1	1	2
“ “ three “	—	3	3
“ “ four “	—	2	2
“ “ five “	1	1	2
“ “ six “	—	2	2
“ “ seven “	—	—	—
“ “ eight “	—	—	—
“ “ nine “	—	1	1
“ “ ten “	—	—	—
“ “ eleven “	—	—	—
“ eight years or more.....	3	5	8

Average time past year: four years, three months.

TABLE No. 6.  
*Shows Offences for which Committed.*

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny.....	21	1,194	1,215
Truancy.....	6	206	212
Common runaway.....	4	116	120
Vagrancy.....	1	96	97
Assault.....	1	65	66
Vagabondage.....	1	-	1
Violation of postal laws.....	1	-	1
Cruelty to animals.....	1	1	2
Violation of city ordinance.....	-	1	1
Malicious mischief.....	2	53	55
Drunkenness.....	-	1	1
Breaking and entering.....	-	45	45
Shop breaking.....	-	19	19
Idle and disorderly.....	-	17	17
Cheating by false pretences.....	-	14	14
Common pilferers.....	2	9	11
Arson.....	-	10	10
Malicious trespass.....	-	7	7
Sabbath breaking.....	-	7	7
Manslaughter.....	-	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
	40	1,890	1,930

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 " ".....	-	13	13
Two " ".....	-	28	28
One year and six months in State Prison.....	-	3	3
One year in State Prison.....	1	67	68
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	73	74
Five " " " "	-	1	1
Four " " " "	-	1	1
Ninety days " " " "	11	90	101
Sixty " " " "	2	228	230
Fifty " " " "	-	4	4
Forty " " " "	-	1	1
Thirty " " " "	18	1,082	1,100
Twenty-nine days in " " " "	-	4	4
Twenty-five " " " "	-	3	3
Twenty " " " "	1	42	43
Fifteen " " " "	1	17	18
Ten " " " "	1	28	29
Two days or less in " " " "	-	16	16
No alternative.....	3	29	32
Fine and costs.....	-	42	42
Fine.....	1	1	2
Recognizance.....	-	3	3
	40	1,890	1,930

TABLE No. 8.

*Shows the Admissions from Each County, and Last Residence.*

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Androscoggin..	Auburn.....	1	7	8
	Danville.....	-	1	1
	Greene.....	-	4	4
	Lewiston.....	1	89	90
	Lisbon.....	1	2	3
	Livermore.....	-	3	3
	Minot.....	-	1	1
	Poland.....	-	8	8
	Webster.....	-	3	3
	Blaine.....	-	1	1
Aroostook.....	Fort Fairfield.....	-	1	1
	Houlton.....	1	1	2
	Mars Hill.....	-	1	1
	Perham Plantation.....	-	1	1
	Presque Isle.....	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 .....	-	21	21
	Cape Elizabeth .....	-	16	16
	Cumberland .....	-	3	3
	Deering .....	-	3	3
	Freeport .....	-	1	1
	Gorham .....	-	6	6
	Gray .....	-	1	1
	Harpwell .....	-	2	2
	Napies .....	-	2	2
	Otisfield .....	-	1	1
	Portland .....	12	491	503
	Scarboro' .....	-	5	5
	Sebago .....	-	1	1
	Standish .....	-	2	2
	Westbrook .....	-	11	11
	Windham .....	-	2	2
	Yarmouth .....	-	4	4
Franklin.....	Eustis .....	-	1	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
	Hancock .....	Castine .....	-	1
Deer Isle .....		-	2	2
Ellsworth .....		-	9	9
Franklin .....		-	1	1
Hancock .....		-	1	1
Long Island Plantation .....		-	1	1
Mt. Desert .....		-	4	4
Orland .....		-	2	2
Penobscot .....		-	1	1
Sedgwick .....		-	1	1
Kennebec .....		Tremont .....	-	6
	Albion .....	-	1	1
	Augusta .....	1	54	55
	Belgrade .....	1	1	2
	Benton .....	-	3	3
	Chelsea .....	-	7	7
	China .....	-	1	1
	Clinton .....	-	2	2
	Farmingdale .....	-	1	1
	Gardiner .....	2	37	39
	Hallowell .....	-	20	20
	Litchfield .....	-	5	5
	Manchester .....	-	3	3
	Monmouth .....	-	5	5
	Pittston .....	-	7	7
Readfield .....	-	4	4	
Rome .....	-	2	2	
Sidney .....	-	2	2	
Vassalborough .....	-	3	3	
Vienna .....	-	4	4	



TABLE No. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Kennebec-Con.	Waterville.....	-	16	16
	Wayne.....	1	1	2
	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	54	55
	South Thomaston.....	-	5	5
	St. George.....	-	5	5
Knox.....	Thomaston.....	-	7	7
	Union.....	-	1	1
	Vinalhaven.....	-	5	5
	Warren.....	-	3	3
	Washington.....	-	1	1
	Boothbay.....	-	12	12
	Bristol.....	1	2	3
	Dresden.....	-	1	1
	Edgecomb.....	-	1	1
	Jefferson.....	-	2	2
	Newcastle.....	-	3	3
	Nobleborough.....	-	4	4
	Southport.....	-	2	2
	Waldoborough.....	-	2	2
Lincoln.....	Whitefield.....	-	6	6
	Wiscasset.....	-	3	3
	Bethel.....	-	2	2
	Brownfield.....	-	1	1
	Canton.....	-	1	1
	Dixfield.....	-	1	1
	Greenwood.....	1	1	1
	Hiram.....	-	5	6
	Milton Plantation.....	-	1	1
	Norway.....	-	2	2
	Oxford.....	-	1	1
	Paris.....	-	2	2
	Stoneham.....	-	1	1
	Sweden.....	-	1	1
Waterford.....	-	1	1	
Oxford.....	Alton.....	5	2	2
	Bangor.....	-	163	168
	Brewer.....	-	10	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
	Glenburn.....	-	3	3
	Hermon.....	-	3	3
	Holden.....	-	1	1
Hudson.....	-	4	4	
Penobscot.....	Levant.....	-	5	5
	Lincoln.....	-	1	1

TABLE No. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Penobscot- <i>Con.</i>	Millford.....	-	2	2
	Newport.....	-	2	2
	OldTown.....	-	12	12
	Orono.....	-	4	4
	Orrington.....	-	1	1
	Stetson.....	-	1	1
	Vezie.....	-	6	6
	Dover.....	-	2	2
	Foxcroft.....	-	1	1
	Greenville.....	-	1	1
Piscataquis....	Guilford.....	-	1	1
	Monson.....	-	1	1
	Orneville.....	-	2	2
	Sangerville.....	-	2	2
	Sebec.....	-	1	1
	Wellington.....	-	1	1
	Williamsburg.....	-	1	1
	Arrowsic.....	-	2	2
	Bath.....	1	72	73
	Bowdoin.....	-	2	2
Sagadahoc....	Phippsburg.....	-	1	1
	Richmond.....	-	8	8
	Topsham.....	1	2	3
	Woolwich.....	-	1	1
	Anson.....	-	4	4
	Bloomfield.....	-	4	4
	Cambridge.....	-	1	1
	Canaan.....	-	1	1
	Concord.....	-	1	1
	Embden.....	-	2	2
Somerset.....	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.....	1	16	17
	Smithfield.....	-	2	2
Waldo.....	St. Albans.....	-	1	1
	Belfast.....	-	10	10
	Belmont.....	-	1	1
	Frankfort.....	-	10	10
	Jackson.....	-	1	1
	Liberty.....	-	3	3
	Lincolnton.....	-	4	4
	Monroe.....	-	5	5
	Montville.....	-	2	2
	Palermo.....	-	2	2
Searsport.....	-	4	4	
Searsport.....	-	5	5	
Unity.....	-	1	1	
Waldo.....	-	1	1	
Winterport.....	-	1	1	

TABLE No. 8—*Concluded.*

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Washington ...	Addison .....	-	3	3
	Alexander .....	-	1	1
	Baileyville .....	-	1	1
	Calais .....	-	49	49
	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
	No. 10 Pl. ....	1	-	1
	Pembroke .....	-	7	7
	Robbinston .....	-	1	1
	Steuben .....	-	2	2
	Trescott .....	-	2	2
	Wesley .....	-	2	2
	Acton .....	-	3	3
	Biddeford .....	3	89	92
	Cornish .....	-	3	3
Eliot .....	-	1	1	
Kennebunk .....	-	5	5	
Kennebunkport .....	-	7	7	
Kittery .....	-	2	2	
Lebanon .....	-	1	1	
York.....	Lyman .....	-	2	2
	North Berwick .....	-	2	2
	Parsonsfield .....	-	1	1
	Saco .....	2	60	62
	Sanford .....	-	5	5
	South Berwick .....	-	4	4
	Waterborough .....	-	1	1
	Wells .....	-	3	3
	York .....	-	1	1
		39	1,874	1,913
Residence out of the State.	New Hampshire .....	-	1	1
	Massachusetts .....	1	5	6
	Rhode Island .....	-	2	2
	New York .....	-	1	1
	Michigan .....	-	1	1
	Minnesota .....	-	1	1
	New Brunswick .....	-	3	3
	Nova Scotia .....	-	2	2
		40	1,890	1,930

TABLE No. 9.

*Shows the Nativity of All Committed.*

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia.....	-	1	1
Bermuda.....	-	1	1
Canada.....	2	28	30
Cuba.....	-	1	1
Jamaica.....	-	2	2
Chili.....	-	1	1
England.....	-	10	10
France.....	-	1	1
Ireland.....	-	52	52
New Brunswick.....	-	66	66
Nova Scotia.....	-	30	30
Prince Edward's Island.....	1	2	3
Scotland.....	-	4	4
on the Atlantic.....	-	1	1
Foreigners.....	3	200	203
Born in Maine.....	28	1,487	1,515
New Hampshire.....	1	33	34
Vermont.....	1	5	6
Massachusetts.....	4	93	97
Rhode Island.....	-	4	4
Connecticut.....	-	6	6
New York.....	1	23	24
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.....	-	3	3
Missouri.....	-	1	1
California.....	-	2	2
Nativity not known.....	2	15	17
	40	1,890	1,930

Table No. 10.

*Shows the Ages of All When Committed.*

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age.....	-	5	5
Eight ".....	3	36	39
Nine ".....	2	64	66
Ten ".....	1	166	167
Eleven ".....	6	193	199
Twelve ".....	3	284	287
Thirteen ".....	9	325	334
Fourteen ".....	6	351	357
Fifteen ".....	8	353	361
Sixteen ".....	2	88	90
Seventeen ".....	-	19	19
Eighteen ".....	-	4	4
Nineteen ".....	-	2	2
	40	1890	1930

Table No. 11.

*Shows Some Facts Connected With the Moral Condition of the Boys when Received.*

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received.....	40	1890	1930
Have intemperate parents.....	11	608	619
Lost father.....	10	608	618
Lost mother.....	12	464	476
Relatives in prison.....	1	232	233
Step parents.....	10	326	336
Idle.....	14	1275	1289
Much neglected.....	9	533	542
Truants.....	22	720	742
Sabbath breakers.....	13	647	660
Untruthful.....	35	1428	1463
Profligate.....	30	1354	1384

## INVENTORY.

## 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, STOCK AND FURNISHINGS.

12 benches,	1 heavy hammer,
1 try squares,	4 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,
13 oilers,	13 jointer planes,
13 oil stones,	13 jack planes,
12 pairs dividers,	13 smoothing planes,
20 gauges,	12 block planes,
16 mortising gauges,	12 panel saws,
13 chalk lines and reels,	12 back saws,
14 bench brushes,	3 rip saws,
7 chalks,	3 hand saws,
1 expansion bit,	1 nest of saws,
15 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 rabbit plane,
14 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,	13 bread boards,
1 putty knife,	3 quires sand paper,
2 pair pliers,	8 base ball bats,
1 pair door clamps,	8 drawer pulls,
1 brick hammer,	1 lamp filler,
1 steel stamp,	

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

29

2 pairs callipers, 8" and 5",	1 box elastic cement,
1 level,	1 qt. shellac,
11 6" files,	3 qts. alcohol,
3 4" files,	1 gal. varnish,
6 7" files,	22 gross screws,
1 set adjustable grooving collars,	1000 ft. whitewood sheathing,
1 grooving saw,	500 ft. spruce sheathing,
3 turning chisels, $\frac{1}{4}$ " $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 2",	1200 ft. pine,
7 iron turning tools,	50 ft. $\frac{7}{8}$ " black walnut,
4 wood turning tools,	20 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ " black walnut,
14 twist drills,	250 ft. ash,
1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " gouge,	1 foot rest,
1 wood countersink,	1 spruce book shelf,
1 iron countersink,	20 ft. oak,
4 circular saws,	50 ft. spruce,
1 saw clamp,	200 ft. moulding,
1 saw set,	16 pedestals,
1 iron vise,	5 window frames,
7 hand screws,	210 ft. hard pine $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
2 ladders,	60 ft. hard pine 1 in.
100 lbs. 30d nails,	1 pointing trowel,
15 lbs. 9d nails,	3 dogs, 2", $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and 1",
5 lbs. 3d nails,	1 drill chuck,
75 lbs. 8d finish nails,	2 large oilers,
50 lbs. 6d finish nails,	1 lock and knob,
13 lbs. wire brads,	1 grindstone,
4 pr 6" T. hinges,	2 tons coal,
1 lb wire staples,	1 coal hod,
1 lb. $\frac{1}{4}$ " washers,	1 shovel,
3 hooks and eyes,	1 pail,
8 gimlet bits,	2 school-room chairs,
4 long bits,	12 one-gallon cans,
1 pr. tinner's shears,	1 glue pot,
1 6" wrench,	2 two-gallon cans,
6 drop handles,	1 thermometer,
1 stop knob,	1 wash basin,
4 pr. butts,	12 lamps,
4 pr. knobs,	1 lantern,
1 oil stone slip,	1 clock,
3 paint brushes,	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $3\frac{1}{4}$ " belting,
1 pr. shelf brackets,	40 ft. 5" belting,
18 table brackets,	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 8" belting,
4 mortice latches,	78 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " belting,
1 hank sash cord,	51 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " belting,
3 yds. blue process paper,	22 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ " belting,
19 sheets emery cloth,	1 sink,
2 lbs. glue,	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,
2 pipe-cutting die stocks,	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, $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ ",	2 coal screens,
3 Stilson pipe wrenches,	2 wheelbarrows,
2 soldering irons,	3 lanterns,
1 bit brace and washer cutter,	1 oiler,
3 screw drivers,	2 gallon oil cans,
1 tool box for glass setting,	60-ft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ " pipe,
1 putty knife,	5 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " elbows,
1 diamond,	9 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " couplings,
1 ladder,	3 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " R. & L. couplings,
1 clock,	4 1" T's,
2 cold chisels,	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " T,
1 yard rubber packing,	3 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " R. & L. couplings,
2 lamps,	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " check valves.
40 ft. rubber hose,	2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " quarter turns,
1 fireman's hose,	20 1" return bends,
2 coal shovels,	5 1" couplings,
1 set bits,	4 1" R. & L. couplings,
1 bit brace,	6 1" quarter turns,
1 steel square,	40 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ " pipe,
1 try square,	90 ft. 1" pipe,
2 cutting off saws,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " elbows,
1 splitting saw,	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ " elbows,
1 back saw,	2 1" Globe valves,
1 draw shave,	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " unions,
1 gauge,	3 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " T's.
12 chisels,	2 hand drills,
1 shop axe,	2 hand screw clamps,
1 mallet,	1 pr. large shears,
1 oil stone,	3 wrenches.
1 glue pot,	



## TEXT-BOOKS AND SCHOOL-ROOM FURNISHINGS.

164 arithmetics,	1 table,
100 geographies,	2 desks,
183 readers,	3 pictures,
14 Barnes' Brief History of the United States,	1 parlor organ and stool,
2 sets arithmetical forms,	1 movable black-board,
108 spelling blanks,	2 clocks,
167 spelling books,	1 small globe,
169 writing books,	15 erasers,
29 writing primers,	3 call-bells,
138 pen-holders with pens,	3 thermometers,
175 slates,	15 rules,
4½ gross steel pens,	4½ boxes German slate-pencils,
12 doz. pen-holders,	21 Swinton's New Language Lessons (old).
127 ink wells,	11 Bryant and Stratton's Common School Book-keeping (old),
6 teachers' registers,	44 Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems,
1 Bible,	500 white en-clopes,
1 testament,	24 wax tapers,
115 lead pencils,	1 complete school chart,
2½ gross chalk-crayons, white,	3 scripture rolls,
¼ gross chalk-crayons, colored,	1 set cube root blocks,
1¼ ream letter paper,	1 settee,
160 desks with 222 chairs,	1 numeral frame.
17 "Rochester" bracket lamps,	
16 chairs,	

## CHAIR SHOPS.

113 chair benches,	2 long seats,
117 chair knives,	2 ice picks,
120 chair awls,	1 nail hammer,
119 chair pegs,	2 thermometers,
19 chair combs,	9 bench blocks,
22 bunches binding cane,	1 screw-driver,
76 bunches cane,	1 bit brace,
3 wooden chairs,	2 dust pans,
1 tub,	5 brooms,
1 iron tank,	1 dust brush.
3 desks,	

## OFFICER'S DINING-ROOMS AND KITCHEN.

1 cook stove and furnishings,	4 tin pans,
1 Cooley creamery,	40 cups,
6 milk cans for Cooley creamery,	61 saucers,
1 barrel churn,	19 soup plates,
18 milk pails,	3 soup tureens,
10 tin cream pots,	28 dinner plates.

21 tea plates,	7 japanned waiters,
10 platters,	10 iron spoons,
2 crumb trays and brushes,	21 dining chairs,
2 chopping trays,	7 table clothes,
21 pie plates,	60 napkins,
36 individual butters,	12 roller towels,
2 large pitchers,	12 dish towels,
8 small pitchers,	1 chopping knife,
4 sugar bowls,	1 kneading pan,
2 sauce dishes,	2 carving knives and forks,
7 vegetable dishes,	2 steels,
5 oval dishes,	12 table mats,
3 pickle dishes,	1 coffee box,
109 mugs,	1 tea box,
4 glass pitchers,	2 sugar firkins,
1 celery glass,	2 fruit dishes,
24 salt cellars,	2 oilcloth carpets,
35 glass sauce dishes,	1 looking-glass,
15 egg glasses,	2 call-bells,
32 glass tumblers,	1 clock,
40 small oval sauce dishes,	1 dinner pail,
10 goblets,	26 plated knives,
40 glass fruit jars,	55 plated teaspoons,
40 bowls,	106 tin teaspoons,
26 large plated spoons,	36 plated forks,
8 plated dessert spoons,	17 white-handled silver knives,
9 lamps,	3 plated castors,
2 hanging lamps,	5 plated butter knives,
3 agate tea-pots,	2 plated ladles,
1 patent coffee-pot,	1 dinner set, 162 pieces,
1 tin coffee-pot,	12 fruit plates,
1 tin water-pot,	10 oat meal saucers.
2 tin cocoa-pots,	

## OFFICERS' APARTMENTS.

18 carpets,	40 pillows,
73 chairs,	90 pillow-cases,
14 rocking chairs,	17 blankets,
4 sofas,	19 comfortables,
1 bed lounge,	2 bolsters,
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,
4 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,	127 bowls,
4 work tables,	127 soup plates,
1 bench,	127 knives,
1 flour tub,	127 forks,
1 bread tub,	127 spoons,
2 dish tubs,	127 small oval sauce dishes,
1 swill can,	2 tin dippers,
6 pails,	1 rolling board,
4 milk cans,	4 bread baskets,
1 wash basin,	4 small knives,
14 bread pans,	1 knife box,
5 bean pans,	1 fork box,
1 iron skimmer,	1 spoon box,
2 bread knives,	4 bowl boxes,
3 rolling pins,	2 handle mops,
2 mixing spoons,	4 brooms,
2 cake cutters,	3 chairs.

## LAUNDRY.

1 case drawers,	2 handle mops,
5 tubs,	4 clothes-horses,
12 scrubbing boards,	1 stove,
2 clothes-lines,	1 wringer,
230 clothes-pins,	16 flat-irons,
4 clothes-baskets,	1 dipper,
3 pails,	1 starch dish,
1 broom,	1 coal hod.

## BOYS' BEDDING.

136 bedsteads,	146 quilts,
158 bed sacks,	138 pillows,
4 cotton mattresses,	268 pillow-cases,
109 double blankets,	402 sheets,
60 single blankets,	140 bed-spreads.

## BOYS' CLOTHING, ETC.

50 pairs new pants,	400 yards tweed,
3 new jackets,	74 yards kersey,
207 pairs three-fourths worn pants,	5 yards sateen,
157 three-fourths worn jackets,	20 yards drilling,
260 old cotton shirts,	40 yards wigan,
31 new cotton shirts,	30 yards coat lining,
30 new woolen shirts,	21 yards sponging cloth,
144 pairs new wool stockings,	8 yards serge,
148 Sunday coats,	74 sheets wadding,
144 pairs Sunday pants,	18 yards canvas,
59 Sunday caps,	60 yards sheeting,
5 pairs new slippers,	17 dozen buttons.
110 pairs old brogans,	17 balls tape,
114 pairs new brogans,	18 spools linen thread,
19 pairs new boots.	24 spools cotton thread,
15 pairs old boots,	4 skeins woolen yarn,
45 leather shoe-strings,	10 pairs shears,
35 new wool hats,	2 sewing machines,
19 new caps,	1 knitting machine,
31 boxes collars,	4 heating irons,
25 pairs new suspenders,	1 Shaker swift,
98 suspender buckles,	2 stocking bags,
24 doz suspender rings and straps,	96 horn combs,
8 pairs overalls,	16 blacking trays,
5 shoe brushes,	10 boxes blacking.
4 daubers,	
1 stocking-bag holder,	
13 pairs new Sunday shoes,	
64 pairs old Sunday shoes,	
126 pairs old Sunday shoes in boys' boxes,	
123 new straw hats,	

## BOYS HAVE FOR DAILY WEAR—126 BOYS.

126 coats,	126 pairs suspenders,
126 pants,	126 pairs brogans,
252 shirts,	126 old hats and caps,
252 pairs stockings,	

## CHAPEL.

1 Bible,	20 chairs,
1 pulpit,	30 settees,
1 parlor organ,	12 lamps,
1 chandelier,	1 call-bell,
3 pulpit chairs,	

## BOYS' LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

1948 volumes,	5 tables,
48 chairs,	12 lamps,

## MISCELLANEOUS.

8 buckets,	10 dust-pans,
8 step-ladders,	6 S. H. shovels,
1 plant stand,	6 shoe knives,
24 pails,	7 pair shears,
10 mops,	2 sets steel figures,
16 scrubbing brushes,	3 grocer's scales,
21 lamps,	2 hammers,
14 lanterns,	3 screw drivers,
6 brooms,	3 bit braces,
6 oil cans,	15 bits,
4 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.

312 tons Cumberland coal,	106 yards print,
158 bbls. flour,	55 yards silesia,
40 lbs. Rio coffee,	118 yards striped cotton shirting,
1000 lbs. granulated sugar,	19 yards bleached cotton, 10 quarters,
30 lbs. California loose Muscatel raisins,	18 yards damask for table-cloths,
400 lbs. hard soap,	20 lbs. wadding,
18 brooms,	5 doz. linen thread,
2 doz. glass tumblers,	24 doz. cotton thread,
1 doz. soup plates,	30 cotton handkerchiefs,
3 doz. pie plates,	65 linen handkerchiefs,
3 doz. dining plates,	17 sheets for dormitory,
8 doz. tea plates,	46 pillow slips for dormitory,
4 doz. bowls,	15 towels for boys' bath-room,
6 doz. plated table spoons,	8 dish towels,
2 doz. plated silver teaspoons,	17 roller towels,
15 lamp brackets,	24 hand towels,
30 hand lamps,	58 pillow slips for officers' beds,
2 tons cotton seed meal,	17 sheets for officers' beds,
6 tons bran,	5 gross gilt buttons for boys' Sunday suits,
520 bushels corn meal,	1 doz. vest buttons,
450 bushels oats,	2 doz. coat buttons,
430 yards doeskin for boys' suits,	16 gross suspender buttons,
60 yards blue cassimere for boys' Sunday suits,	16 gross shirt buttons,
33 yards cheese cloth,	6 doz. woolen mittens,
517 yards 45 in. brown cotton,	1 doz. boys undershirts and drawers,

## 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,	10 manure forks,
1 small " "	27 hand weeders,
2 horse hoes,	3 pickaxes,
1 disk harrow,	1 mowing machine (new),
1 Thomas smoothing harrow,	1 mowing machine (old),
1 Acme pulverizer,	2 horse rakes,
1 spring-tooth harrow,	20 hand rakes,
1 square harrow,	1 hay tedder,
4 one-horse cultivators,	1 lawn mower,
1 two-wheel Paris green sprinkler,	40 hay forks,
1 wheel hoe,	10 scythe snaths,
10 garden rakes,	5 drag rakes,
8 potato diggers,	5 monkey wrenches,
16 hand hoes,	2 hay knives,
3 scuffle hoes,	12 grass scythes,
2 garden forks,	4 corn cutters,
1 hand cart,	1 stone boat,
1 wheel barrow,	3 portable swine racks.
1 seed sower,	

## MISCELLANEOUS FARM EQUIPMENTS.

225 hay caps,	4 bushel baskets,
1 scythe holder,	7 half bushel baskets,
1 bush scythe,	1 set of measures,
3 bush hooks,	18 berry crates with baskets,
1 feed cutter,	20 quart berry boxes,
1 root cutter,	1 Fairbanks platform scales,
1 hand winnowing mill,	1 Windsor scales,
27 feeding pails,	2 ice tongs,
1 tin pail,	1 ice axe,
42 tie chains,	4 grain flails,
3 curry combs,	1 post auger,
4 cattle brushes,	6 wooden pails,
3 iron bars,	1 lawn rake,
2 grindstones,	4 ice picks,
4 axes,	2 small gimlets,
4 wood saws,	3 files (assorted.)
2 hand saws,	1 iron vise,
1 panel saw,	1 sledge hammer,
1 rip saw,	3 nail hammers,
1 back saw,	1 blacksmith's bellows,
1 jointer plane,	1 blacksmith's anvil,
1 jack plane,	3 coal shovels,
1 smoothing plane,	12 scythe stones,
2 hit stocks,	1 seed tub.
10 bits.	

## 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,
3 spreaders,	2 plush robes,
2 sets horse yokes,	4 lap robes,
8 whistle trees,	10 horse blankets,
	3 hitch weights,
	4 horse brushes,
	8 surcingles,
	7 head halters,
	2 horse combs.

## INVENTORY OF STOCK.

4 team horses,	1 bull,
2 carriage horses,	7 fat hogs,
1 horse for jobbing,	6 breeding sows,
28 milch cows,	2 boars,
5 heifers two years old,	9 shoats,
3 heifer calves,	10 pigs,

## PRODUCTS OF FARM, GARDEN AND STOCK.

170....	tons of hay, at \$13.00.....	\$2,210 00
26....	“ straw, at \$10.00.....	260 00
120....	“ fodder corn, at \$2 00.....	240 00
504....	bushels oats, at 38 cents.....	176 40
61....	“ rye, 90 cents.....	54 90
428....	“ potatoes, at 60 cents.....	256 80
10....	“ barley, 60 cents.....	6 00
675....	“ beets for stock, at 20 cents.....	135 00
50....	“ onions, at 90 cents.....	45 00
45....	“ yellow eye beans, at \$2.00.....	90 00
140....	“ beets for table use, at 50 cents.....	70 00
50....	“ carrots, at 50 cents.....	25 00
18....	“ parsnips, at 60 cents.....	10 80
40....	“ cucumbers, at 75 cents.....	30 00
30....	“ tomatoes, at 50 cents.....	15 00
50....	“ green peas, at 80 cents.....	22 00
	Sweet corn for canning.....	165 06
	“ “ table.....	35 00
1....	ton squash.....	20 00
225....	bushels apples, at 50 cents.....	112 50
275....	boxes strawberries.....	27 50
10....	tons cabbage, at \$8.00.....	80 00
	Rhubarb, radishes and lettuce for table.....	22 00
2....	bushels pears.....	4 00
200....	quarts currants and gooseberries.....	20 00
12,059....	gallons milk, at 15 cents.....	1,808 85
3,408....	pounds butter, at 25 cents.....	852 00
1,029....	“ beef, at 7 cents.....	72 03
1,346....	“ pork, at 6 cents.....	80 76
	Pigs sold.....	148 50
	Calves sold.....	16 00
		<hr/>
		\$7,053 40



The farm crops were satisfactory in quantity and in quality. Thirty acres have been cultivated. The average yield of hay was two tons to the acre. The potatoes are of good quality with few rotten ones among them. Sweet corn has proved one of our most profitable crops, the receipts for corn sold for canning having more than paid for the cost of growing and harvesting, leaving for additional profit the fodder, which is an important factor in providing feed in the autumn for our large herd of cows. Vegetables and small fruits from the gardens have in their season been furnished for our tables in amply supply.

Planting, caring for, and harvesting the crops of the farm furnishes healthful employment for many of the boys. They like the work and particularly enjoy the comparative freedom from restraint that can be granted them while working in the fields.

By purchase of the Coleman farm twenty acres of excellent land have been added to our fields. More than half this farm is suitable for early gardening. The finest potatoes we raised were grown on its soil.

Many repairs and improvements have been made about the school and farm buildings. The boys' dining-room, that from lack of funds we were unable to complete last year, has been finished and the stairway leading from it to the school-room has been re-built. The large hall leading from the school-room to the play yards has been sheathed overhead and painted; the ceiling of the clothing room has been sheathed and closets for storing clothing and boots and shoes have been made. Good ventilation for the large chair shop has been obtained by sheathing around the side of the furnace chimney, that projects from the house wall into which it is built, leaving a wide space between the chimney and the sheathing to form a ventilating shaft leading from the first floor to a large ventilator on the roof. Heat from the chimney causes a strong upward draft, by which foul air is rapidly carried away from the rooms connected with it. The shaft is lined with

asbestos paper to guard against the possibility of taking fire from the chimney.

The long platform at the south entrance of the barn has been re-built with new timbers and a portion of the barn floor relaid. The hay barn near the eastern end of the farm has also received important repairs.

#### MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

Mr. Arthur Merrill continues the able instructor of the mechanical school, maintaining a lively interest among the boys of his classes, some of whom become skillful in the use of carpenter's tools and are able to do work of superior quality that would be creditable to a skilled mechanic. They do most of the carpenter work of the repairs and improvements about the buildings, only when there is more work than they can perform, do we employ help from outside the school.

We are very grateful to the publishers for sending to us free of all charges the following 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.

The reading which these papers affords brings the boys into closer connection with the outside world and helps to prepare them to enter intelligently upon their duties as citizens when they leave the school.

The income from the Sanford fund has been expended in buying books for our library. Through the thoughtful liberality of Mr. Sanford, who gave this fund excellent facilities

for entertainment and instruction are placed within reach of all our boys, and our library is steadily increasing.

Religious services are held every Sabbath in our chapel. These services are conducted without remuneration by clergymen and laymen who gladly embrace the opportunities offered them to tell the story of God's love and mercy, and win from their wanderings these for whom the Saviour died.

Those who have conducted these services were Rev. A. T. Dunn, Rev. E. C. Cummings, Rev. D. B. Randall, Rev. S. F. Pearson, Rev. F. Southworth, Rev. S. K. Perkins, Rev. L. H. Hallock, Rev. H. Blanchard, Rev. J. R. Crosser, Rev. F. T. Bayley of Portland, Rev. W. L. Jones, Cloverdale, Cal., Rev. Elijah Kellogg, Harpswell; Messrs. H. H. Burgess, Geo. H. Lord, V. R. Foss, C. A. Woodbury, W. H. Pennell, Fred Winslow, Z. R. Farrington, Geo. H. French, Henry F. Merrill, Seward Frank, W. T. Pancoast, A. B. Merrill, A. B. Watson, H. W. Shaylor, T. E. McDonald of Portland, and Evi Sharpless, Mary G. H. Chappell of the Society of Friends.

The character of the religious services held at the school is shown by the following statement. 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.

Clergyman 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.

For six consecutive years we have been able to report, "there have been no deaths in the school." Since our last report, however, three deaths have occurred.

Joseph Osborne died March 29 of meningitis, after a sickness of two weeks. He was, so far as known, without relatives.

Charles Stanley died April 11 of pneumonia, after an illness of one week. Like Osborne he was without relatives.

Alvah Barbarick died after a short illness of diabetes. His parents and brothers visited him during his illness and were present at the funeral services.

The funeral services of these boys were conducted by clergymen residing in Portland, and were attended by all the members and officers of the school. A delegation of their companions accompanied their remains to their last resting place in Forest City Cemetery, where neat head stones mark their graves.

The Coleman farm furnishes a fine location for the cottage in the process of erection for the family school. We hope before many months to realize some of the advantages the introduction of the "Family Plan" promises to our work.

A kindly regard for each other and a spirit of devotion to their work prevails among the officers of the school, they being deeply interested in the welfare of their charge and labor faithfully for their reform. We thankfully acknowledge God's mercy in caring for us all the year and look upward for His guiding and sustaining love as we go forward to the duties that await us.

J. R. FARRINGTON,

*Superintendent State Reform School.*

CAPE ELIZABETH, Dec. 1, 1889.

## TEACHERS' REPORT.

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*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, 1889:

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was..... 133  
 There have been received during the year..... 46

\_\_\_\_\_

Whole number under instruction..... 179  
 There have been discharged during the year..... 54

\_\_\_\_\_

Present number under instruction..... 125

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

Who could not read.....	7
Who could read in first reader .....	8
“        “    second “ .....	10
“        “    third “ .....	8
“        “    fourth “ .....	10
“        “    fifth “ .....	3
	_____
	46

### ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	9
Who could write numbers, and count.....	2
Who had studied mental arithmetic.....	22
Who had ciphered through simple rules.....	9
“        “        fractions.....	4
	_____
	46

## WRITING.

Who could not write .....	14
"    write name only.....	10
"    "    letters .....	22
	<hr/>
	46

The boys in school are classified as follows :

Who read in the fifth reader.....	22
"    fourth " .....	38
"    third " .....	24
"    second " .....	29
"    first " .....	11
	<hr/>
	124

## ARITHMETIC.

Who have finished Common School Arithmetic.....	1
"    cipher in percentage.....	5
"    "    denominate numbers.....	8
"    "    decimal fractions.....	17
"    "    common fractions.....	30
"    "    division .....	21
"    "    multiplication .....	13
"    "    subtraction.....	9
"    "    addition .....	20
	<hr/>
	124

## GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harper's Introductory Geography .....	44
"    "    School .....	48
	<hr/>
	92

## HISTORY.

Who study Barnes' History of the United States .....	9
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## WRITING.

Who can write letters .....	107
“ “ easy words .....	17
	124

E. P. WENTWORTH,	} <i>Teachers.</i>
MARY N. McCLURE,	
D. P. LORD,	
D. F. WENTWORTH,	



## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Reform School:*

GENTLEMEN:—It becomes my duty as physician to the school to report the condition of health of the boys for the past year. There have been more cases of sickness than for a number of years, and I am sorry to report three deaths. The greatest amount of sickness was in February and March, when a large number of the inmates were afflicted with colds, pneumonia developing in some fifteen of these. The rapid succession with which these cases of pneumonia followed one another gave rise to the opinion that they were induced by contagion, the infectious element being occasionally present in this disease, and served to emphasize the great need of more room for hospital purposes. There is space in the room now used as a hospital for only three beds and consequently the larger number of those who were sick had to occupy the dormitory. The consequences that might and probably would result should a case of scarlet fever or diphtheria or any other actively contagious disease arise would be extremely disastrous.

The deaths were as follows: Joseph Osborne died March 29th of tubercular meningitis, having been sick a little more than two weeks. Charles Stanley was sick with pneumonia six days and died April 10th. Alvah Barberick died from diabetes June 14th. He was *known* to be sick but a few days before his death but had undoubtedly been afflicted by the disease a long time.

The only serious accident during the year happened to Frederick Wilson, who in some way got his left hand caught

in a buzz planer in the mechanical school. The injury was so great as to render amputation of three fingers necessary.

The sanitary condition of the building taken as a whole is good, although it might be improved in some particulars I am confident. The Superintendent, Matron and Assistant Superintendent have as heretofore been very faithful in attending to the wants of the sick and it gives me great pleasure to testify to their untiring zeal.

CHARLES E. WEBSTER, M. D.

PORTLAND, November 30th, 1889.

## Report of the Council Committee on Reform School.

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

Agreeable to the statutes, the visiting committee of the Reform School has made its monthly visits to that institution and in accordance with Chapter 241 of the Public Laws of 1889, I present the annual report of the committee.

Making my first visit in January with the legislative committee, I heartily joined in the expressions of surprise and pleasure at finding the school so pleasantly located, such beautiful buildings, so fine a farm and so many evidences of successful management. Your committee has endeavored to fulfill the requirements of the statutes by making its examinations as thorough and exhaustive as possible, and yet I think we have always left the school with the feeling that watchfulness on our part was almost uncalled for. I believe it is customary to speak words of commendation for the officers of an institution visited, provided that they can be honestly said; and not from custom, but from a sense of duty and pleasure do I speak of the able management of the school. Such executive ability, such thoroughness of methods and such completeness in details must be the result of a love for the work, a unity of purpose and an earnest desire for the highest welfare of the school and its inmates. And this applies not only to the trustees and superintendent but to all the subordinate officers of the school. If the voters and tax payers of Maine would visit their Reform School they would be gladly received and convinced that a grand work is being done there and that its affairs are being economically admin-

istered; and I believe that the niggardly appropriations so grudgingly doled out by our biennial legislature would be doubled in amount and freely given. I hear it said by people entirely unacquainted with the school that it "only makes graduates for prisons." In reply I admit that occasionally a boy goes almost direct from the school to the prison, but where one goes to prison, three go out to make honest, respectable, and law abiding citizens; and when we consider from what class of people these boys are taken and that seventy-five out of every hundred do become good citizens, I submit that the results are not only wonderful but startling, showing as they do what can be done by correct methods properly carried out. I am aware that the accuracy of my statement will be doubted, but the doubter must remember the old adage "a lie circles the earth while truth is putting on its boots," and where the telegraph chronicles the sending of one graduate from the Reform School to prison, it never mentions the many others who go out to become a part of the high standard of citizenship of which Maine boasts. I believe that it is ignorance of the work, scope and beneficial results of the Reform School that makes so many doubters, and with only a desire to make friends for the institution I may be pardoned if I endeavor to throw some light upon the every day life of the boys and try and give some idea of how they are cared for. In a brief manner I submit the daily life at the school for the winter months. Boys rise at 5.50 A. M. After dressing they go to the wash room, then to the yard for recess, and then to the school-room where they have morning prayers. Then twenty-five minutes for breakfast, followed by ten minutes recess, after which they go to their several work shops and the forenoon is passed at work except the time allowed for two more recesses before dinner. Dinner at 11.55 A. M., followed by recess in yard till 12.50; work in shop till 1.40, recess till 2.00, and school divided by another recess of twenty minutes till 5.15, followed by another recess with preparation for supper at 5.25. After supper ten minutes in yard and then school till 7.30; fifteen

minutes in yard or school-room followed by evening prayers, and boys retire at 8.00. Saturdays a slight change is made by giving the boys more time in yard and less of school and work. Sundays after breakfast boys are in yard till time to prepare for chapel which includes a change to Sunday suits. Services in chapel at 10.30; dinner and recess as usual; Sunday school and reading books from library from 12.50 to 3.00. After supper boys are in school-room and recess till evening prayers and retire at regular hour, 8 o'clock. To accommodate the clergymen of the different denominations who are called upon to conduct the chapel exercises the Sabbath school is changed from afternoon to forenoon as convenient. Sunday is made a day of rest for the boys, but it cannot be so considered by the officers and teachers whose cares are increased rather than diminished. This daily routine is varied as the different seasons of the year demand, but great care is taken that hours of labor and school shall be so divided and alternated that none of the duties shall become irksome or result in physical injury.

The principal and only industry that pays a direct revenue is cane seating chairs. It is a light, pleasant task compared to the more laborious and dirty work of the farm and stables, and yet the boys prefer the out of door work because of the greater freedom. The mechanical shop in which they have an engine and boiler, band saw, lathe and other machinery, besides a complete outfit of bench tools for each of the six or eight benches, is a place that the boys are very desirous of being assigned to. The clothing is all made, even to the knitting of the stockings on a machine, by the boys under the guidance of a suitable lady instructor. The laundry, house cleaning, ordinary repairs of buildings and all possible kinds of work are done by the boys; and happy are those boys who are allowed to wait upon the officers' tables and look after the lawns and flower gardens. The greater the diversity of labor the more satisfactory and beneficial the results to the boys, and every new industry that can be made profita-

ble should be added. I use the word profitable in its highest sense, not meaning merely the dollars and cents saved or earned, but rather that which shall be profitable not only to the treasury of the institution but also to the moral and physical welfare of the boys. As the prices received for bottoming chairs have been cut down nearly one-half within the last year, something equally satisfactory but more lucrative is desirable. Believing that an "idle brain is the devil's workshop" the intention is to keep the minds and bodies of the boys constantly employed, teaching them habits of industry and the formation of noble characters. The hours of study are so arranged that they shall least interfere with the proper working hours, but are in no sense subordinate to them. Truancy being only second to larceny in the list of crimes for which they have been committed, especial pains is taken in the school-rooms, and the recitations which would almost shame some of our common schools of similar grades, speak volumes for the faithfulness and methods of the teachers whose duties are from Monday morning to Sunday night.

Penmanship is one of the regular studies and the wonderful improvement of the boys in this branch is more noticeable because of the importance given to the study, and this leads me to speak of the letter box, which is one of the wisest of the many safeguards that is thrown about the boys. A locked box is so situated that the boys can drop letters into it unobserved. The keys of the box are only in the hands of the visiting committee and it is never opened except by them at regular visits. The boys are encouraged to make use of the box, to inform the committee how they are getting along, to make any real complaints and ask for favors. All letters are carefully read, contents kept secret, complaints investigated without giving the author's name, and favors granted if possible, and it is a matter of surprise that so few complaints are made. The boys frequently ask through the letter box to be called up and allowed a private hearing, which is always granted. The committee endeavor to impress upon the boys' minds that they are their friends with a desire to help

them, and that they cannot expect any great assistance unless they try to help themselves. The confidence thus gained has resulted in the greatest good done by the committee.

The food is excellent, well cooked and sufficiently varied. Cows enough are kept to allow plenty of milk, which is greatly relished. Every boy has two suits, one for working days and the other for the Sabbath. They are obliged to keep both suits properly repaired and as clean as their work will allow. Punishments are regulated by the statute. A record of them is kept in a book open for the inspection of trustees and committee. If corporal punishment is administered, the record shows the number of blows and with what inflicted. Close confinement is limited to seven days, and they cannot receive any less or different food than the other boys. The hours of recreation are mostly spent in two large play-grounds. The weather permitting, they are allowed such pastimes as are not too boisterous or rough. The dormitories contain an iron bedstead with a good clean soft bed for every boy in the school. An officer is on guard all night; in fact, there is no moment, waking or sleeping, but what they are under the watchful care of an officer. The hospital is a cool, quiet room opening from the dormitory, but rarely used. The hospital record is the strongest proof of the excellent care that is exercised over the boys, and I doubt if a single home in the State of Maine can show a proportionate record of freedom from sickness. The system of grading is based on good conduct. Every boy enters the school as a second-class boy. They can break the rules and go down to the third class, or they can obey and rise from second to first class; from that to honor; and any boy can earn his right to go out in two years' time, and will be allowed to do so as soon as a suitable home can be found for him.

Having given a brief glimpse of life at Reform School I wish to speak of one great reason why the Reform School should not be handicapped by too small appropriations. A

visit to the Insane Hospital or State Prison impresses the visitor with a sense of the hopelessness there is for the future of their inmates, for as a rule they cannot look forward to any great improvement in their present condition. In their case the State needs only to see that they are properly cared for and securely confined, but at the Reform School as the visitor stands in the chapel or school-room and looks into the faces of the one hundred and thirty-five boys before him he can see possibilities that through the mercy of God and the humanity of man may blossom into such probabilities as shall ensure a glorious harvest. The School, like the Hospital and Prison needs money for the proper care and for securely confining of its inmates; but it needs it also for so many other purposes that it would be impossible to speak of them in detail. The *caring for* and *securing* of the boys is but part of the duty of the State, and when we remember that a large percentage of the boys come from dens of iniquity where they learned wickedness from their mother's knee, and that so many of them never knew a father's care but rather his curse, how important it becomes that the State should not fail in doing its whole duty and through its officials assume not only the position of warden but as far as possible that of a true parent.

The cottage system is a step in the right direction and the work already so auspiciously begun must not be a weak uncertain step, but a long stride, and it can only be made so by larger appropriations and freely given. On the summit of the hill just back of the present building is located a plain, substantial brick building which when finished would seem to be as perfect a building for convenience, comfort and adaptability as could be built for the money expended, and if equal judgment, energy and carefulness is shown for its inmates when completed as has been shown in its erection, we may look for grand results from our cottage experiment. Following so many illustrious predecessors who have so carefully endeavored not to leave any duty undone, I hesitate to make



many recommendations, and yet I make bold to suggest to the State, increase your appropriations, the cause and the work of the school deserves it. To the trustees and superintendent; increase the pay of the teachers, they deserve it for the seven days a week they have to work; increase the size of the play-grounds; increase the variety of industries as far as practicable, especially increase the amount of out of door work; try the raising of small fruits and market gardening; decrease danger from fire by having more hose and always connected when possible with water pipes. To the different church organizations of the State I recommend the creation of church committees who shall aid the officials of the school in their several towns to find suitable homes for the boys who shall have earned their discharge or are allowed to leave at the expiration of their sentences. I wish to render thanks to all for courtesies extended, especially to my associates on the committee.

Respectfully submitted for the committee.

D. W. ALLEN, *Chairman.*



## APPENDIX.

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- 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.

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## THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

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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. Terms 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 M. c.  
556.

—compensation.

Amended. See  
Laws of 1887,  
c. 51.

—powers and  
duties

—appointment  
of superinten-  
dent and other  
officers.

—they may con-  
tract 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 or 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., 481; 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.

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

—Trustees may discharge a boy when reformed.

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

Cost of transporting boys, how paid.

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.

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.

SEC. 8. The costs 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 inhabitant 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 the 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.
- Powers and duties of the superintendent. 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
- record of punishment.
- 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.

—Sanford  
legacy.

Classification of  
inmates.

—solitary con-  
finement.

—food.

Visiting com-  
mittee.

—their powers  
and duties.

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 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.

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 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.

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.

## B.

### REVISED STATUTES.

#### Chapter 11.

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 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 officer 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.

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#### 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 offense 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.

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### Jurisdiction.

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

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### Sentence and Mittimus.

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.

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\*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 defendent 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.*)

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### 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.

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#### 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.

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#### 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.

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#### 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 76.

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 74.

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 74.

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 70.

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.]

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### 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 of . . . . . on 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 named . . . . . was . . . . . 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.

For violations of chapter 22 of the Public Laws of 1887, the following form of mittimus may be used:

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: and to the Superintendent of the State Reform School situated in Cape Elizabeth, in the county of Cumberland.

[L. s.] . . . . . Greeting.

Whereas . . . . . of . . . . . in the county of . . . . . a minor between the ages of eight and sixteen years, and said minor then and there not being deaf and dumb, *non compos*, or in-



sane, was brought before me . . . . . a trial justice in and for 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 . . . . . being then and there a duly elected and qualified truant officer of the town of . . . . . in said county, who therein complains that said . . . . . at said . . . . . in said county, on the . . . . . day of . . . . . A. D., 18. . . . . was a boy between the ages of ten and fifteen years, to wit: of the age of . . . . . years, and was then and there a legal scholar of a certain school, to wit: the school kept and maintained in and for school district No. . . . . in said town and the said . . . . . at said . . . . . on said . . . . . day of . . . . . A. D., 18. . . . . did refuse to attend school, and was then and there found wandering about in the streets and public places of said town of . . . . . during the school hours of the school day, to wit: between the hours of . . . . . and . . . . . of the clock in the . . . . . noon of said day, said school of . . . . . being then and there in session, 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, 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, intrusted, employed and governed, under the direction of the board of trustees of said State Reform School for the term of his minority.

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 you, the said Superintendent, are hereby commanded, in the name of the State of Maine, to receive the said . . . . . into your custody in said State Reform School, 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 of.....on the.....day of .....in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and .....

Trial Justice.

The Certificate of Residence, and the Officer's Return should be in accordance with the forms already given.

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 conse-  
quence 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 faith-  
fully 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 wel-  
fare, and in case of sickness, want of employment, or other mis-  
fortune, 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 .  
 RENEWED .....188 .....  
 RENEWED .....188 .....  
 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 install-  
 ments 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 effect 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 .....  
 .....