

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Public Officers ^{and} Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

1891.

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1892.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer, Teachers
and Physician

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

CAPE ELIZABETH,

STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1890.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 25, 1871.

AUGUSTA :

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1891.

Present Board of Trustees.

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, 1893.

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.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

HENRY INGALLS, J. J. PERRY.

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

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

VISITING COMMITTEE.

ALL ASSIGNMENT OF MEETINGS FOR 1890 AND 1891.

December 21 to December 28, 1890.

January 18 to January 25, 1891.

February 15 to February 22, 1891.

March 14 to March 21, “

April 11 to April 18, “

May 9 to May 16, “

June 6 to June 13, “

July 4 to July 11, “

August 1 to August 8, “

August 29 to September 5, “

September 26 to October 3, “

October 24 to October 31, “

November 21 to November 28, 1891.

In case either member cannot attend at the appointed visit he is requested to designate some member of the board of trustees to 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	When expired.
Henry Carter.....	Portland.....	May 11, 1853..	May 11, 1855.
Edward Fox.....	Portland.....	do.....	do.....
Oliver L. Carrier.....	New Sharon.....	July 7, 1853..	July 7, 1856.
John W. Dana.....	Fryeburg.....	do.....	do.....
James T. McCobb.....	Portland.....	Dec. 15, 1853..	May 11, 1855.
James T. McCobb.....	Portland.....	July 2, 1855..	July 7, 1857.
Henry Carter.....	Portland.....	June 12, 1855..	July 7, 1858.
Elias Craig.....	Augusta.....	Oct. 1, 1856..	Oct. 1, 1859.
Manassah H. Smith.....	Warren.....	do.....	do.....
Edward Fox.....	Portland.....	July 7, 1857..	July 7, 1859.
Preserved B. Mills.....	Bangor.....	Oct. 7, 1857..	Oct. 7, 1859.
William A. Rust.....	Paris.....	Oct. 28, 1858..	Oct. 1, 1860.
Joseph C. Noyes.....	Portland.....	do.....	do.....
John F. Anderson.....	Windham.....	Oct. 17, 1859..	Oct. 17, 1862.
Elias Craig.....	Augusta.....	do.....	Oct. 17, 1861.
Joseph C. Noyes.....	Portland.....	Oct. 13, 1860..	Oct. 13, 1863.
William A. Rust.....	Paris.....	do.....	Oct. 13, 1862.
Preserved B. Mills.....	Bangor.....	July 9, 1861..	July 9, 1864.
Elias Craig.....	Augusta.....	do.....	July 9, 1863.
William A. Rust.....	Paris.....	Oct. 24, 1862..	Oct. 25, 1865.
John F. Anderson.....	Windham.....	do.....	Oct. 25, 1864.
J. C. Noyes.....	Portland.....	Oct. 14, 1863..	Oct. 14, 1866.
C. F. Barker.....	Wayne.....	March 9, 1864..	Oct. 24, 1864.
Preserved B. Mills.....	Bangor.....	June 29, 1864..	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..	April 4, 1869.
Nathan Dane.....	Alfred.....	do.....	do.....
James Drummond.....	Bath.....	do.....	do.....
Aaron P. Emerson.....	Orland.....	do.....	do.....
James T. McCobb.....	Portland.....	do.....	do.....
Noah Woods.....	Bangor.....	March 13, 1869..	Mar. 13, 1873.
Tobias Lord.....	Standish.....	May 6, 1869..	May 6, 1873.
Nathan Dane.....	Alfred.....	do.....	do.....
Theodore C. Woodman.....	Bucksport.....	do.....	Resigned.
William E. Gould.....	Portland.....	Oct. 18, 1869..	Oct. 18, 1873.
Jeremy W. Porter.....	Strong.....	Jan. 28, 1871..	Jan. 28, 1875.
George Z. Higgins.....	Lubec.....	May 20, 1873..	May 20, 1877.
William E. Payne.....	Bath.....	do.....	do.....
Warren H. Vinton.....	Gray.....	do.....	do.....
William E. Gould.....	Deering.....	Nov. 18, 1873..	Nov. 18, 1877.
Jeremy W. Porter.....	Strong.....	Jan. 27, 1875..	Jan. 27, 1879.
George Z. Higgins.....	Lubec.....	May 24, 1877..	Mar. 14, 1879.
Albion Little.....	Portland.....	do.....	May 24, 1881.
F. L. Carney.....	Newcastle.....	July 11, 1877..	April 16, 1879.
T. B. Hussey.....	North Berwick.....	Dec. 5, 1877..	April 16, 1879.
James M. Bates.....	Yarmouth.....	March 14, 1879..	March 3, 1880.
George E. Church.....	Cherryfield.....	do.....	Mar. 10, 1880.
Isaac F. Quinby.....	Westbrook.....	April 16, 1879..	Feb. 20, 1880.
Thomas F. Donahoe.....	Portland.....	July 2, 1879..	July 2, 1883.
Enoch W. Woodbury.....	Bethel.....	March 3, 1880..	Oct. 20, 1880.
Robert L. Grindie.....	Mt. Desert.....	March 10, 1880..	Mar. 10, 1884.
Owen B. Chadbourne.....	Saco.....	Feb. 20, 1880..	Feb. 20, 1884.
E. A. Thompson.....	Dover.....	Oct. 20, 1880..	Oct. 20, 1884.
Albion Little.....	Portland.....	Jan. 15, 1883..	Jan. 15, 1887.
D. O'C. O'Donoghue.....	Portland.....	Aug. 1, 1883..	Aug. 1, 1887.
Owen B. Chadbourne.....	Buxton.....	Feb. 20, 1884..	Feb. 20, 1888.
Mark P. Emery.....	Portland.....	March 27, 1884..	Mar. 14, 1888.
E. A. Thompson.....	Dover.....	Nov. 21, 1884..	Feb. 5, 1885.
W. W. Bolster.....	Auburn.....	Feb. 5, 1885..	Feb. 5, 1889.
Albion Little.....	Portland.....	Jan. 18, 1887..	Now in office.
Henry Ingalls.....	Wiscasset.....	Aug. 9, 1889..	do.....
Mark P. Emery.....	Portland.....	March 15, 1888..	do.....
John J. Perry.....	Portland.....	March 15, 1888..	do.....
W. W. Bolster.....	Auburn.....	Feb. 6, 1889..	do.....

Resident Officers and Employes.

J. R. FARRINGTON, *Superintendent.*
MRS. J. R. FARRINGTON, *Matron.*
E. P. WENTWORTH, *Assistant Superintendent.*
MISS E. A. CONLEY, *Teacher.*
MISS D. P. LORD, “
MRS. E. P. WENTWORTH, “
ARTHUR MERRILL, *Instructor Mechanical School.*
V. L. FITZGERALD, *Overseer Chair Shop.*
MISS H. J. FARRINGTON, *Overseer Domitory.*
MISS H. P. JONES, *Overseer Sewing Room.*
MRS. A. P. SNOW, “ *Front Kitchen.*
MISS H. M. BEAL, “ *Boys' Kitchen.*
MISS LUCY A. BABBIDGE, *Overseer Laundry.*
MAURICE TAPLEY, *Watchman.*
S. E. DILL, *Gardener.*
D. M. WOODARD, *Farmer.*
ALBERT BARKER, *Teamster.*
C. H. FARNHAM, *Engineer.*

List of Superintendents

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL.

Name.	Residence.	From.	To.
William R. Lincoln	Portland	Sept. 1, 1853 . .	Aug. 23, 1858.
Seth Scamman	Saco	Aug. 23, 1858.	March 31, 1865.
Joseph S. Berry*	Wayne	April 1, 1865 . .	Aug. 31, 1865.
George B. Barrows	Fryeburg	Sept. 1, 1865 . .	April 31, 1867.
Enoch W. Woodbury	Sweden	May 1, 1867 . .	Sept 30, 1870.
Eleazer W. Hutchinson	Bucksport	Oct. 1, 1870 . .	Jan. 31, 1874.
Eben Wentworth †	Portland	Feb. 1, 1875 . .	Dec. 8, 1878.
Charles Buffum	Orono	Jan 1, 1879 . .	May 15, 1879.
George W. Parker	Portland	May 15, 1879 . .	April 14, 1880.
Joseph R. Farrington	Orono	April 14, 1880.	Now in office.

*Commissioned Superintendent *ad interim*, by the Governor.

†Died in office

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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

The Trustees of the State Reform School have the honor to present the thirty-seventh annual report of that institution.

The trustees have held regular quarterly meetings as required by law, on the third Tuesday of February, May, August and November, and special meetings whenever the interests of the institution seemed to require.

At the quarterly meetings very full investigations have been made of the management in all the different departments of the institution, and patient hearings have been given to parents and guardians of the inmates and to the inmates themselves, whenever they desired it. The boys have freely expressed their wishes and have received such counsel and advice as each individual case seemed to need.

The executive committee have met at the school on the first Monday of every month and authorized the superintendent to make all necessary purchases for the school, and to make such repairs as appeared to be necessary. They have examined the food and clothing furnished, and inspected the buildings. They have inquired into the conduct of the officers and employees, and have examined the bills and accounts of the superintendent and approved them when found correct. The secretary of the board has kept a record of all their proceedings and reported the same to the board at their quarterly meetings.

The visiting committee have visited the school once in every four weeks as required by law, and examined the register, and the inmates in the school-rooms, work-shops and on the farm, and have made records of their observations in a book kept for that purpose.

From the records of the meetings of the Trustees, executive committee and visiting committee, the Trustees are able to report that in their judgment based upon these records, the institution is in a prosperous condition. By this they mean to say that the institution is progressive; growing more useful every year, and increasing in its power for good.

The appointments of the institution are very satisfactory. The buildings are thoroughly warmed and well ventilated, and there is an abundant supply of pure water, furnished by the Portland Water Company at reasonable rates.

The variety and quality of food is good and the clothing satisfactory.

The sanitary condition is excellent.

When boys have been in the school two years and have attained the grade of honor, they are entitled to a conditional discharge, to continue so long as their conduct meets the approval of the Trustees. All boys discharged under this rule are required to report to the superintendent once in every three months as to their health, employment, conduct and general bearing. These reports are submitted to the Trustees at their quarterly meetings and acted upon by them, and the standing of each individual case is recorded by the secretary. These records show that during the year thirty-nine boys have been conditionally released and one boy has been pardoned by the President of the United States. Two of these boys have been returned, one by his parents for violation of the terms of his leave of absence, the other by the Maine General Hospital to whose care and medical treatment the boy had been committed; thus leaving thirty-eight boys still out on leave. Of this number twenty-eight are doing well, four are doing badly, and six have not reported. Of the

number marked as not reporting one is out of the State, and the whereabouts of five are unknown.

There are at present eighty-nine boys out on probation. The records show that fifty-nine of this number are doing well, seven are doing fairly well, nine are doing badly, ten have not reported as required, two have been returned to the school, and two have died. This plan of keeping a record of all the boys who have gone out of the school on probation furnishes an interesting chapter in the records of this institution. It shows that about 66 per cent of the boys discharged from the school are doing well, 8 per cent are doing fairly well, 10 per cent are doing badly, 11 per cent have not made regular reports, 2 per cent have been returned to the school, and 2 per cent have died.

Heretofore only those boys that have gone wrong have been registered, and their records have been kept only in the courts, jails and prisons, and reported through the daily newspaper; and the Trustees were unable to judge correctly of what proportion of the boys graduating from this institution were doing well or otherwise. Already new interest has been awakened through this channel of information.

It is encouraging to know that so many boys are apparently reformed and are likely to become useful citizens.

The last legislature, upon a recommendation of the Trustees appropriated \$10,000 to establish one family school. Soon after this appropriation was made a committee of the Trustees and the Superintendent visited the Reform School at Meriden, Conn., and at Jamesburgh, N. J., where they examined the working of the cottage system and the buildings used for that purpose, and procured such information as they could as to the best plan of constructing a cottage. From the plans of the buildings they saw and such information as they could obtain they were able to procure of Messrs. Stevens and Cobb, architects, satisfactory plans and specifications for the proposed new cottage. Proposals for building the cottage were advertised for in five of the leading newspapers of the State. At a special meeting of the Trustees held at the

school, on the first day of July, 1889, the proposals were opened and the bids tabulated. It was found that by taking the lowest bids for the different kinds of work and adding a small per cent for sundries they amounted to the sum of \$13,456.67 or \$3,456.67 more than the appropriation, and upon 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 following, at an adjourned meeting, the Trustees voted to contract with any responsible parties for masonry, carpentry, slating, painting and metal work at a cost not exceeding \$9,656.88. Contracts were made upon this basis and the building is now ready for the furnishings. Steam heating and plumbing were not included in the contracts for the reason that the appropriation of \$10,000 would not admit of it. The Trustees consulted with the committee of the council, and realizing the necessity of immediate use of heating apparatus concluded to put in steam heating apparatus and plumbing and ask the next legislature to appropriate a sufficient amount to cover the cost.

No appropriation has been made for furnishing the new cottage. Most of the furnishings have been ordered, and the cottage will soon be opened.

In turning to the future of this institution, the Trustees take a most hopeful view of the outlook.

The Trustees have promised the State that the "Family System" will show far better results in the reformation of juvenile offenders than was possible with the old congregate system. The responsibility of fulfilling that pledge has now come.

It is gratifying that so many expressions of approval of the cottage system by State officials and others who are interested in the reformation of the youth, come to the knowledge of the Trustees. It is believed that the results to be attained in the near future will fully justify the wisdom of expenditures for this beneficiary institution. Quite a full

description of the new cottage and its use may be found in the descriptive sketch of this institution submitted herewith.

For information respecting the farm and its products, stock, work done in the work-shops and mechanical school and progress made in the schools, your attention is directed to the detailed report of the superintendent.

The financial department of this institution is carefully watched and guarded by the able and prudent treasurer Mr. Mark P. Emery, who submits herewith a detailed exhibit of the receipts and disbursements of all moneys.

The Trustees are pleased to express their confidence in, and approval of the methods of the superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Farrington, and of the faithfulness with which they are performing their manifold duties.

Mr. E. P. Wentworth has filled the position of assistant superintendent for a long period of time. His long experience together with his natural ability and taste for educational work make his services invaluable to the school.

All the teachers and officers deserve praise for the faithful and painstaking manner in which they patiently guide and instruct those committed to their charge.

The mechanical school is under the supervision and instruction of Mr. Arthur Merrill. Mr. Merrill not only understands the principles of mechanics, but has the faculty of imparting knowledge to his pupils. The progress made in this department is quite marked.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The new cottage will be opened as soon as the furnishings can be had, the cost of which is estimated at \$2,500.

To pay for steam-heating apparatus and plumbing cottage, balance of \$1,500.

It is estimated that current expenses of the institution will be increased, on account of the family school, \$3,000 a year.

The Trustees have made a careful calculation for expenses of the school and would recommend that the following appropriations be made for the years 1891 and 1892 :

For the Year 1891.

For current expenses, including Mechanical	
School and new cottage.....	\$18,000 00
Ordinary repairs.....	2,000 00
Furnishing new cottage.....	2,500 00
Steam-heating and plumbing.....	1,500 00
Total.....	<u>\$24,000 00</u>

For the Year 1892.

For current expenses, including Mechanical	
School and new cottage.....	\$18,000 00
Ordinary repairs.....	2,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$20,000 00</u>

The Visiting Committee of the Honorable Council have aided the Trustees in a substantial way by their advice and council. All their suggestions and criticisms have been given and received in a friendly and profitable manner and have been promptly acted upon.

Mrs. Hawes of that committee takes a deep interest in the welfare of the unfortunate lads in the school. By her womanly spirit and kindly manners she makes her influence felt in the school in creating a spirit of contentment and willing obedience and a desire for a better life.

In closing this report the Trustees desire to express their deep sense of gratitude to God the creator of all and giver of all good, for the manifold blessings He has bestowed upon this institution; for His great goodness in protecting the lives of all the officers and scholars through another year, and for continued good health and prosperity.

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

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, 1890; 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, 1889, to November 30, 1890.

MARK P. EMERY, *Treasurer.*

November 30, 1890.

Receipts from December 1, 1889, to November 30, 1890.

Balance on hand December 1, 1889	\$213 67
From State Treasurer, for current expenses	15,000 00
" " general repairs	2 000 00
" " interest on Sanford legacy	42 00
farm and stock	1,177 58
chair work	2,055 52
cities, towns, etc., board of boys	3,378 16
all other sources	157 56
	\$24,024 49

Expenditures from December 1, 1889, to November 30, 1890.

Salaries and labor.....	\$7,360 55
Flour.....	868 28
Meats and fresh fish.....	794 91
Provisions and groceries.....	1,237 98
Ice.....	53 25
Clothing.....	1,125 23
Bedding.....	31 78
Boots and shoes.....	761 56
Fuel and lights.....	1,967 51
Crockery and glass ware.....	46 55
Hardware and tin.....	106 76
House furnishings.....	153 74
Drugs and medicines.....	122 08
Physician.....	138 00
School books and stationery.....	191 24
Library and reading room.....	57 37
Printing and advertising.....	68 30
Farm and garden.....	1,041 45
Stock and teams.....	205 88
Carriages and harnesses.....	391 21
Blacksmithing.....	127 25
Corn, meal, oats and fine feed.....	802 27
Returning boys.....	56 75
Travelling expenses.....	27 86
Trustees' expenses.....	5 00
Box rent and postage.....	68 50
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	75 11
Boys' extra work.....	124 79
Excursions and amusements.....	74 63
Steam and plumbing.....	562 81
General repairs and improvements.....	1,096 66
Family cottage.....	3,453 80
Sebago water.....	150 00
Mechanical school, tools and hardware.....	38 02
" " stock.....	65
" " salary of instructor.....	577 42
" " miscellaneous.....	40
Miscellaneous.....	56 01
Balance.....	2 93
	\$24,024 49

Cottage Account—Receipts from Dec. 1, 1889, to Nov. 30, 1890.

Balance on hand December 1, 1889.....	\$3,455 48
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Expenditures from December 1, 1889, to November 30, 1890.

Carpenter work.....	\$2,235 00
Plastering.....	610 00
Architect's fees.....	559 15
Staining iron work.....	40 00
House furnishings.....	11 33
	\$3,455 48

The foregoing report examined and approved.

HENRY INGALLS, { *Auditing*
 J. J. PERRY, { *Committee.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

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

The whole number of boys who have been received into the institution since it was opened is..... 1,958

Present number..... 114

TABLE NO. 1.

Shows the Number Received and Discharged, and the general State of the School for the Year Ending November 30, 1890.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1889	-	125
“ “ committed the past year	-	28
“ “ previously out on leave, returned	-	5
“ “ escaped, returned	-	1
<hr/>		
Whole number in school during the year	-	159
“ “ allowed to go on trial.....	39	
“ “ delivered to court.....	1	
“ “ remanded	3	
“ “ pardoned	1	
“ “ escaped, returned.....	1	45
<hr/>		
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1890.....	-	114

TABLE NO. 2.

Shows the Monthly Admissions and Departures, and the Whole Number Each Month.

Months.	Admissions	Departures.	Total.
December.....	4	5	129
January	3	4	127
February	1	1	124
March.....	1	6	124
April.....	2	7	120
May	3	1	116
June	4	5	119
July	3	6	117
August	4	2	115
September	3	4	116
October.....	4	3	116
November	2	1	115
<hr/>			
Total.....	34	45	-

Average for the year, 117.

TABLE NO. 3.
Shows By What Authority.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court	3	166	169
Superior Court.	-	19	19
Auburn Municipal Court	-	7	7
Augusta "	-	63	63
Bangor "	1	15	16
Bath "	2	74	76
Biddeford "	-	85	85
Brunswick "	-	23	23
Calais "	-	40	40
Ellsworth "	-	4	4
Farmington "	-	1	1
Hallowell "	-	20	20
Lewiston "	1	58	59
Portland "	9	493	502
Rockland "	-	27	27
Saco "	1	24	25
Waterville "	-	3	3
Bangor Police Court	-	154	154
Belfast "	-	11	11
Ellsworth "	-	5	5
Gardiner "	1	59	60
Portland "	-	16	16
Rockland "	1	27	28
Trial Justices.....	9	531	540
U. S. Court.....	-	5	5
	28	1,930	1,958

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	39	394	433
" enlist.....	-	19	19

TABLE NO. 4—*Concluded.*

Disposals.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Illegally committed.....		8	8
Remanded.....	3	37	40
Pardoned.....	1	12	13
Finally escaped.	-	73	73
Violated trust.....	-	42	42
Died.....	-	42	42
Delivered to courts.....	1	17	18
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	3	5	8
“ four “	-	3	3
“ five “	2	1	3
“ six “	-	2	2
“ seven “	-	1	1
“ eight “	-	2	2
“ nine “	-	-	-
“ ten “	2	-	2
“ eleven “	-	-	-
“ one year	1	2	3
“ “ and one month.....	-	-	-
“ “ two months.....	-	2	2
“ “ three “	-	4	4
“ “ four “	-	1	1
“ “ five “	-	5	5
“ “ six “	-	2	2
“ “ seven “	-	-	-
“ “ eight “	-	2	2
“ “ nine “	-	5	5
“ “ ten “	-	8	8
“ “ eleven “	-	1	1
“ two years.....	-	22	22
“ “ and one month.....	5	18	23
“ “ two months.....	4	25	29
“ “ three “	1	11	12
“ “ four “	1	12	13
“ “ five “	2	11	13
“ “ six “	2	14	16
“ “ seven “	2	11	13
“ “ eight “	-	11	11
“ “ nine “	2	6	8
“ “ ten “	2	5	7
“ “ eleven “	2	7	9
“ three years.....	1	12	13
“ “ and one month.....	1	7	8
“ “ two months.....	1	14	15
“ “ three “	-	9	9
“ “ four “	-	9	9
“ “ five “	-	5	5

TABLE No 5—*Concluded.*

Time.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
In school three years and six months.....	-	3	3
“ “ seven “	-	8	8
“ “ eight “	-	7	7
“ “ nine “	-	7	7
“ “ ten “	-	7	7
“ “ eleven “	1	6	7
“ four years.....	-	8	8
“ “ and one month.....	1	8	9
“ “ two months.....	-	-	-
“ “ three “	1	4	5
“ “ four “	-	1	1
“ “ five “	-	3	3
“ “ six “	1	1	2
“ “ seven “	-	6	6
“ “ eight “	-	7	7
“ “ nine “	-	2	2
“ “ ten “	-	5	5
“ “ eleven “	-	3	3
“ five years	2	2	4
“ “ 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 “	-	6	6
“ six years	-	6	6
“ “ and one month.....	-	2	2
“ “ two months.....	-	1	1
“ “ three “	-	5	5
“ “ four “	-	1	1
“ “ five “	-	3	3
“ “ six “	-	2	2
“ “ seven “	-	2	2
“ “ eight “	-	4	4
“ “ nine “	1	2	3
“ “ ten “	-	1	1
“ “ eleven “	-	2	2
“ seven years	1	1	2
“ “ and one month.....	-	1	1
“ “ two months.....	-	2	2
“ “ three “	-	3	3
“ “ four “	-	2	2
“ “ five “	-	2	2
“ “ six “	1	2	3
“ “ seven “	-	-	-
“ “ eight “	-	-	-
“ “ nine “	-	1	1
“ “ ten “	-	-	-
“ “ eleven “	-	-	-
“ eight years or more.....	1	8	9

Average time past year: three years.

TABLE No. 6.

Shows Offences for which Committed.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total
Larceny	17	1,215	1,232
Truancy.....	3	212	215
Common runaway	1	120	121
Vagrancy	2	97	99
Assault.....	3	66	69
Vagabondage	-	1	1
Violation of postal laws.....	-	1	1
Cruelty to animals.....	-	2	2
Violation of city ordinance.....	-	1	1
Malicious mischief	-	55	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.....	-	11	11
Arson	1	10	11
Malicious trespasses	-	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
Lacivious speech and behavior.....	1	-	1
	28	1,930	1,958

TABLE No. 7.

Shows the Alternative Sentence.

Alternative Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority in State Prison.....	-	1	1
Ten years in	-	3	3
Six	-	1	1
Five	-	4	4
Four	-	3	3
Three	1	13	14
Two	-	28	28

TABLE NO. 7—*Concluded.*

Alternative Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously	Total.
One year and six months in State Prison	-	3	3
One year in State Prison	-	68	68
Three years in County Jail or House of Cor.	-	15	15
Two " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	-	46	46
Eighteen months in " " " " " " " " " " " "	-	2	2
One year in " " " " " " " " " " " "	1	27	28
Eleven months in " " " " " " " " " " " "	-	2	2
Ten " " " " " " " " " " " "	1	4	5
Nine " " " " " " " " " " " "	-	4	4
Eight " " " " " " " " " " " "	-	2	2
Six " " " " " " " " " " " "	-	74	74
Five " " " " " " " " " " " "	-	1	1
Four " " " " " " " " " " " "	-	1	1
Ninety days " " " " " " " " " " " "	11	101	112
Sixty " " " " " " " " " " " "	1	230	231
Fifty " " " " " " " " " " " "	-	4	4
Forty " " " " " " " " " " " "	-	1	1
Thirty " " " " " " " " " " " "	8	1,100	1,108
Twenty-nine days in " " " " " " " " " " " "	-	4	4
Twenty-five " " " " " " " " " " " "	1	3	4
Twenty " " " " " " " " " " " "	-	43	43
Fifteen " " " " " " " " " " " "	1	18	19
Ten " " " " " " " " " " " "	1	29	30
Two days or less in " " " " " " " " " " " "	-	16	16
No alternative.....	1	32	33
Fine and costs.....	-	42	42
Fine	1	2	3
Recognizance	-	3	3
	28	1,930	1,958

TABLE NO. 8.

Shows the Admissions from Each County, and last Residence.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Androscoggin.	Auburn.....	-	8	8
	Danville.....	-	1	1
	Greene.....	-	4	4
	Lewiston.....	1	90	91
	Lisbon.....	-	3	3
	Livermore.....	-	3	3
	Minot.....	-	1	1
	Poland.....	-	8	8
	Webster.....	-	3	3
	Blaine.....	-	1	1
Aroostook.	Fort Fairfield.....	-	1	1
	Houlton.....	-	2	2
	Mars Hill.....	-	1	1
	Perham Plantation.....	-	1	1
	Presque Isle.....	1	1	2
Sherman	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	1	16	17
	Cumberland	-	3	3
	Deering	2	3	5
	Freeport	-	1	1
	Gorham	-	6	6
	Gray	-	1	1
	Harpwell	-	2	2
	Naples	-	2	2
	Otisfield	-	1	1
	Portland	7	506	513
	Scarboro'	-	5	5
	Sebago	-	1	1
	Standish	-	2	2
	Westbrook	-	11	11
	Windham	-	2	2
	Yarmouth	-	4	4
	Franklin	Eustis	-	1
Farmington		-	3	3
Jay		-	1	1
Kingfield		-	3	3
Phillips		-	3	3
Rangeley		-	2	2
Rangeley Plantation		-	2	2
Sandy River Plantation		-	2	2
Wilton		-	1	1
Bucksport		-	7	7
Hancock	Bluehill	1	-	1
	Castine	-	1	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
Kennebec	Sedgwick	-	1	1
	Tremont	-	6	6
	Albion	-	1	1
	Augusta	-	55	55
	Belgrade	-	2	2
	Benton	-	3	3
	Chelsea	-	7	7
	China	-	1	1
	Clinton	-	2	2
	Farmingdale	-	1	1
Kennebec	Gardiner	1	39	40
	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	-	2	2	
	West Gardiner	-	2	2	
	West Waterville.....	-	3	3	
	Windsor	-	1	1	
	Winslow.....	-	4	4	
	Winthrop.....	1	6	7	
	Appleton	-	2	2	
	Camden	-	11	11	
	Hope	-	3	3	
	Muscle Ridge Island.....	-	1	1	
	Rockland	1	55	56	
	Knox.....	South Thomaston	-	5	5
		St George	-	5	5
Thomaston		-	7	7	
Union		-	1	1	
Vinalhaven.....		-	5	5	
Warren		-	3	3	
Washington.....		-	1	1	
Boothbay		-	12	12	
Bristol		-	3	3	
Dresden		-	1	1	
Edgecomb		-	1	1	
Jefferson		-	2	2	
Lincoln		Newcastle	-	3	3
		Nobleborough.....	-	4	4
	Southport	-	2	2	
	Waldoborough	-	2	2	
	Whitefield	-	6	6	
	Wiscasset	-	3	3	
	Bethel	-	2	2	
	Brownfield	-	1	1	
	Canton	-	1	1	
	Dixfield	-	1	1	
Oxford.....	Greenwood	-	1	1	
	Hiram	-	6	6	
	Milton Plantation.....	-	1	1	
	Norway	-	2	2	
	Oxford.....	-	1	1	
	Paris	-	2	2	
	Stoneham	-	1	1	
	Sweden	-	1	1	
	Waterford	-	1	1	
	Alton	-	2	2	
	Bangor.....	1	168	169	
	Brewer.....	1	10	11	
	Carmel	-	1	1	
	Charleston.....	-	1	1	
Penobscot.....	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	
	Levant	-	5	5	
	Lincoln.....	-	1	1	

TABLE No. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.	
Penobscot Con.	Milford	-	2	2	
	Newport	-	2	2	
	Old Town	-	12	12	
	Orono	-	4	4	
	Orrington	-	1	1	
	Stetson	-	1	1	
	Veazie	-	6	6	
	Dover	-	2	2	
	Foxcroft	-	1	1	
	Greenville	-	1	1	
	Guilford	-	1	1	
	Piscataquis....	Monson	-	1	1
		Orneville	-	2	2
		Sangerville	-	2	2
Sebec		-	1	1	
Wellington		-	1	1	
Williamsburg		-	1	1	
Arrowsic		-	2	2	
Bath		2	73	75	
Bowdoin		-	2	2	
Sagadahoc.....		Phippsburg	-	1	1
	Richmond	-	8	8	
	Topsham	-	3	3	
	Woolwich	-	1	1	
	Anson	-	4	4	
	Bloomfield	-	4	4	
	Cambridge	-	1	1	
	Canaan	-	1	1	
	Concord	-	1	1	
	Emden	-	2	2	
	Fairfield	-	10	10	
	Harmony	-	1	1	
	Hartland	-	2	2	
	Somerset.....	Madison	-	1	1
		Moose River Plantation	1	-	1
Mercer		-	1	1	
Norridgewock		-	2	2	
Pittsfield		-	5	5	
Ripley		-	1	1	
Skowhegan		1	17	18	
Smithfield		-	2	2	
St Albans		-	1	1	
Belfast		-	10	10	
Belmont		-	1	1	
Frankfort		-	10	10	
Jackson		-	1	1	
Liberty		-	3	3	
Lincolnton		-	4	4	
Waldo	Monroe	-	5	5	
	Montville	-	2	2	
	Palermo	-	2	2	
	Searsmont	-	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	1	49	50
	Cherryfield	-	5	5
	Columbia	-	1	1
	Cutler	-	1	1
	East Machias	1	3	4
	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	-	92	92
	Buxton	1	-	1
	Cornish	-	3	3
	Eliot	-	1	1
	Kennebunk	-	5	5
	Kennebunkport	-	7	7
Kittery	-	2	2	
York	Lebanon	-	1	1
	Lyman	-	2	2
	North Berwick	-	2	2
	Parsonsfield	-	1	1
	Saco	1	62	63
	Sanford	-	5	5
	South Berwick	2	4	6
	Waterborough	-	1	1
	Wells	-	3	3
	York	-	1	1
Residence out of the State.	New Hampshire	28	1,913	1,941
	Massachusetts	-	1	1
	Rhode Island	-	6	6
	New York	-	2	2
	Michigan	-	1	1
	Minnesota	-	1	1
	New Brunswick	-	3	3
	Nova Scotia	-	2	2
		28	1,930	1,958

TABLE No. 9.

Shows the Nativity of All Committed.

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia	-	1	1
Bermuda	-	1	1
Canada	2	30	32
Cuba	-	1	1
Jamaica	-	2	2
Chili	-	1	1
England	-	10	10
France	-	1	1
Ireland	-	52	52
New Brunswick	-	66	66
Nova Scotia	1	30	31
Prince Edward's Island	-	3	3
Scotland	-	4	4
on the Atlantic	-	1	1
Foreigners	3	203	206
Born in Maine	18	1,515	1,533
New Hampshire	2	34	36
Vermont	-	6	6
Massachusetts	1	97	98
Rhode Island	-	4	4
Connecticut	-	6	6
New York	1	24	25
Pennsylvania	2	1	3
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	1	17	18
	28	1,930	1,958

TABLE No. 10.

Shows the Ages of All When Committed.

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age..	-	5	5
Eight "	-	39	39
Nine "	3	66	69
Ten "	3	167	170
Eleven "	1	199	200
Twelve "	6	287	293
Thirteen "	5	334	339
Fourteen "	4	357	361
Fifteen "	6	361	367
Sixteen "	-	90	90
Seventeen "	-	19	19
Eighteen "	-	4	4
Nineteen "	-	2	2
	28	1,930	1,958

TABLE No. 11.

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

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received.....	28	1,930	1,958
Have intemperate parents.....	13	619	632
Lost father.....	7	618	625
Lost mother.....	9	476	485
Relatives in prison.....	2	233	235
Step parents.....	7	336	343
Idle.....	7	1,289	1,296
Much neglected.....	8	542	550
Truants.....	17	742	759
Sabbath breakers.....	10	660	670
Untruthful.....	24	1,463	1,487
Profane.....	23	1,384	1,407

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

2 pairs callipers, 8" and 5",	1 box elastic cement,
1 level,	1 qt. shellac,
9 6" files,	3 qts. alcohol,
11 4" files,	1 gal. varnish,
9 7" files,	4 doz. carriage bolts,
1 set adjustable grooving collars,	25 gross screws,
1 grooving saw,	100 ft. whitewood sheathing,
3 turning chisels, $\frac{1}{4}$ " $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 2",	1000 ft. white wood,
7 iron turning tools,	50 ft. spruce sheathing,
4 wood turning tools,	300 ft. pine sheathing,
14 twist drills,	1900 ft. pine,
9 twist drill bits,	50 ft. $\frac{7}{8}$ " black walnut,
1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " gouge,	20 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ " black walnut,
1 wood countersink,	250 ft. ash,
1 iron countersink,	200 ft. birch,
1 prick punch,	1 foot rest,
5 circular saws,	3 book shelves,
8 jig saw blades,	50 ft. oak,
1 saw clamp,	175 ft. spruce,
1 saw set,	200 ft. moulding,
1 iron vise,	16 pedestals,
20 hand screws,	5 window frames,
2 cabinet clamps,	210 ft hard pine 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
2 ladders,	60 ft. hard pine 1 in.
5 lbs. 30d nails,	1 pointing trowel,
90 lbs. 9d nails,	3 dogs, 2", 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and 1",
50 lbs. 8d finish nails,	1 drill chuck,
30 lbs. 6d finish nails,	2 large oilers,
11 lbs. wire brads,	1 lock and knob,
4 pr. 6" T. hinges,	1 grindstone,
1 lb. wire staples,	6 fire bricks,
2 lb. 1" washers,	2 tons coal,
2 hooks and eyes,	1 coal hod,
7 gimlet bits,	1 shovel,
4 long bits,	1 pail,
3 cabinet scrapers,	2 school-room chairs,
1 pr. tinner's shears,	12 one-gallon cans,
1 6" wrench,	1 glue pot,
6 drop handles,	1 two-gallon can,
1 stop knob,	1 thermometer,
9 pr. butts,	1 wash basin,
4 pr. knobs,	12 lamps,
4 fire grates,	1 lantern,
1 oil stone slip,	1 clock,
3 paint brushes,	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " belting,
1 pr. shelf brackets,	40 ft. 5" belting,
6 table brackets,	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 8" belting,
4 mortice latches,	78 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " belting,
1 hank sash cord,	51 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " belting,
3 yds blue process paper,	22 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " belting,
13 sheets emery cloth,	1 sink,
2 lbs. glue,	2 steel bars,
6 lights glass,	

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

1 heavy iron vise,	1 oil stone,
1 drilling-machine,	1 glue pot,
5 twist drills,	3 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " valves,
2 pipe-cutting die stocks,	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " valves,
5 pairs dies, $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 1", 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ ",	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " valves,
1 hand hammer,	2 1" valves,
3 pipe-cutters,	1 long jointing plane,
1 bolt-cutting die stock,	1 short jointing plane,
3 pairs dies and taps, $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ ",	1 fore plane,
2 Stilson pipe wrenches,	1 block plane,
2 soldering irons,	1 smoothing plane,
1 bit brace and washer cutter,	2 8 ft. pokers,
2 screw drivers,	2 small pokers,
1 tool box for glass setting,	2 tube cleaners,
1 putty knife,	2 coal screens,
1 diamond,	1 wheelbarrow,
2 ladders,	4 lanterns,
1 clock,	1 oiler,
2 cold chisels,	2 gallon oil cans,
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards rubber packing,	88 ft 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " pipe,
2 lamps,	22 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " couplings,
15 ft. rubber hose,	1 1" T,
1 fireman's hose,	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " R. & L. coupling,
1 coal shovel,	61 1" return bends,
1 set bits,	20 1" couplings,
1 bit brace,	1 1" R. & L. coupling,
1 steel square,	41 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " pipe,
1 try square,	156 ft. 1" pipe,
2 cutting off saws,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " elbows,
1 splitting saw,	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " elbow,
1 back saw,	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " T's,
1 draw shave,	2 hand drills,
1 gauge,	2 hand screw clamps,
12 chisels,	1 pr. large shears,
1 shop axe,	3 wrenches.
1 mallet,	

TEXT-BOOKS AND SCHOOL-ROOM FURNISHINGS.

170 arithmetics,	1 table,
111 geographies,	2 desks,
206 readers,	5 pictures,
15 Barnes' Brief History of the United States,	1 parlor organ and stool,
1 set arithmetical forms,	2 movable black-boards,
51 spelling blanks,	2 clocks,
151 spelling books,	1 small globe,
139 writing books,	15 erasers,
17 writing primers,	3 call-bells,
126 pen-holders with pens,	3 thermometers,
145 slates,	15 rules,
5½ gross steel pens,	9½ boxes German slate-pencils,
1 dozen pen-holders,	22 Swinton's New Language Lessons (old),
117 ink wells.	11 Bryant and Stratton's Common School Book-keeping (old),
4 teacher's registers,	43 Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems,
1 Bible,	700 white envelopes,
2 Testaments,	40 wax tapers,
7 dozen lead pencils,	1 complete school chart,
1 gross chalk-crayons, white,	3 Scripture rolls,
2½ reams letter paper,	1 set cube root blocks,
152 desks with 207 chairs,	1 settee,
16 "Rochester" bracket lamps,	1 numeral frame.
15 chairs,	

CHAIR SHOPS.

113 chair benches,	2 ice picks,
152 chair knives,	2 nail hammers,
141 chair awls,	2 thermometers,
156 chair pegs,	5 bench blocks,
36 chair combs,	2 screw drivers,
46 bunches binding cane,	2 bit braces,
144 bunches cane,	5 bits,
3 wooden chairs,	4 brooms,
2 tubs,	2 dust pans,
1 iron tank,	2 dust brushes,
3 desks,	1 pail.
2 long seats,	

OFFICERS' DINING-ROOMS AND KITCHEN.

1 cook stove and furnishings,	8 tin pans,
1 steam cooker,	15 cups,
1 Cooley creamery,	21 saucers,
5 milk cans for Cooley creamery,	16 soup plates,
1 barrel churn,	2 soup tureens,
14 milk pails,	23 dinner plates,
8 tin cream pots,	21 tea plates.

21 tea plates,	25 dining chairs,
10 platters,	7 table cloths,
2 crumb trays and brushes,	80 napkins,
2 chopping trays,	12 roller towels,
12 pie plates,	12 dish towels,
36 individual butters,	2 chopping knives,
3 large pitchers,	1 kneading pan,
8 small pitchers,	2 carving knives and forks,
4 sugar bowls,	2 bread knives,
4 sauce dishes,	2 steels,
7 vegetable dishes,	12 table mats,
4 oval dishes,	1 coffee box,
2 pickle dishes,	1 tea box,
100 mugs,	2 sugar firkins,
4 glass pitchers,	4 fruit dishes,
1 celery glass,	2 oilcloth carpets,
24 salt cellars,	1 looking-glass,
35 glass sauce dishes,	2 call-bells,
13 egg glasses,	1 dinner bell,
32 glass tumblers,	1 clock,
43 small oval sauce dishes,	1 dinner pail,
14 goblets,	25 plated knives,
40 glass fruit jars,	55 plated teaspoons,
29 bowls,	90 tin teaspoons,
26 large plated spoons,	35 plated forks,
7 plated dessert spoons,	1 pie fork,
9 lamps,	17 white-handled silver knives,
2 hanging lamps,	3 plated castors,
3 agate teapots,	5 plated butter knives,
1 patent coffee-pot,	2 plated ladles,
1 tin coffee-pot,	1 dinner set, 162 pieces,
1 tin water-pot,	12 fruit plates,
7 japanned waiters,	10 oat meal saucers,
5 iron spoons,	1 rolling pin.

OFFICERS' APARTMENTS.

18 carpets,	36 pillows,
57 chairs,	58 pillow-cases,
22 rocking chairs,	33 blankets,
4 sofas,	27 comfortables,
1 bed lounge,	2 bolsters,
20 pictures,	55 sheets,
5 desks,	19 spreads,
15 tables,	17 bureaus,
1 case of drawers,	16 mirrors,
4 clocks,	14 stands,
4 book cases,	13 sinks,
16 lamps,	14 bowls, pitchers and slop jars,
1 whatnot,	9 towel racks,
17 bedsteads,	4 roller towels,
3 spring beds,	40 hand towels,
20 mattresses,	1 mail bag.
11 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,
1 dust brush,	2 ladles,
26 bread plates,	110 bowls,
4 work tables,	110 soup plates,
1 bench,	110 knives,
1 flour tub,	110 forks,
1 bread tub,	110 spoons,
2 dish tubs,	109 small oval sauce dishes,
1 will can,	1 tin dipper,
6 pails,	1 rolling board,
3 milk cans,	4 bread baskets,
1 wash basin,	4 small knives,
13 bread pans,	1 knife box,
4 bean pans,	1 fork box,
1 iron skimmer,	1 spoon box,
1 bread knife,	4 bowl boxes,
3 rolling pins,	2 handle mops,
2 mixing spoons,	4 brooms,
2 cake cutters,	3 chairs.

LAUNDRY.

1 case drawers,	6 clothes-horses,
4 tubs,	1 stove,
12 scrubbing boards,	1 wringer,
2 clothes-lines,	16 flat-irons,
289 clothes-pins,	1 dipper,
5 clothes-baskets,	1 starch dish,
4 pails,	1 coal hod,
1 broom,	2 lamps.
1 handle mop,	

BOYS' BEDDING.

136 bedsteads,	140 quilts,
147 bed sacks,	138 pillows,
4 cotton mattresses,	227 pillow-cases,
109 double blankets,	344 sheets,
25 single blankets,	140 bed-spreads.

BOYS' CLOTHING, ETC.

66 pairs new pants,	39 yards tweed,
100 new jackets,	74 yards kersey,
289 pairs three-fourths worn pants,	25 yards sateen,
190 three-fourths worn jackets,	19 yards drilling,
220 old cotton shirts,	20 yards wiggan,
29 new cotton shirts,	42 yards coat lining,
80 new woolen shirts,	21 yards sponging cloth,
92 pairs new wool stockings,	10 yards serge,
148 Sunday coats,	42 sheets wadding,
154 pairs Sunday pants,	50 yards canvas,
68 Sunday caps,	10 yards sheeting,
3 pairs new slippers,	25 dozen buttons,
65 pairs old brogans,	20 balls tape,
30 pairs new brogans,	32 spools linen thread,
6 pairs new boots,	28 spools cotton thread,
33 pairs old boots,	50 skeins woolen yarn,
55 leather shoe-strings,	10 pairs shears,
20 new wool hats,	2 sewing machines,
76 new caps,	1 knitting machine,
60 boxes collars,	4 heating irons,
66 pairs new suspenders,	1 Shaker swift,
122 suspender buckles,	2 stocking bags,
10 doz suspender rings and straps,	76 horn combs,
10 pairs overalls,	16 blacking trays,
5 shoe brushes,	5 boxes blacking.
4 daubers,	
1 stocking-bag holder,	
4 pairs new Sunday shoes,	
54 pairs old Sunday shoes,	
114 pairs old Sunday shoes in boys' boxes,	
89 new straw hats,	

BOYS HAVE FOR DAILY WEAR—114 BOYS.

114 coats,	114 pairs suspenders,
114 pants,	114 pairs brogans,
228 shirts,	114 hats and caps.
228 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.

1951 volumes,	5 tables,
70 chairs,	12 lamps.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

380 tons Cumberland coal,	15 yards silesia,
25 tons screenings,	20 lbs. wadding,
32 bbls. flour,	½ bale cotton batting,
10 lbs. Rio coffee,	2 doz. linen thread,
100 lbs. granulated sugar,	8 doz. cotton thread,
20 lbs. California loose Muscatal raisins,	30 cotton handkerchiefs,
400 lbs hard soap,	65 linen handkerchiefs,
36 brooms,	10 sheets for dormitory,
2 doz. glass tumblers,	21 pillow slips for dormitory,
2 doz. pie plates,	6 towels for boys' bath-room,
3 doz dining plates,	8 dish towels,
8 doz tea plates,	17 roller towels,
1 doz. bowls,	20 hand towels,
3 doz. plated table spoons,	14 pillow slips for officers' beds,
2 doz. plated silver teaspoons,	16 sheets for officers' beds,
15 lamp brackets,	5 gross gilt buttons for boys' Sunday suits,
30 hand lamps,	2 doz. vest buttons,
350 bushels oats,	2 doz. coat buttons,
120 yards doeskin for boys' suits,	12 gross suspender buttons,
50 yards blue cassimere for boys' Sunday suits,	12 gross shirt buttons,
22 yards cheese cloth,	3 doz. woolen mittens,
216 yards 45 in. brown cotton,	½ doz. boys undershirts and drawers.
100 yards print,	

FARM MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

2 manure spreaders,	1 broadcast sower,
1 sulky plow,	20 shovels,
3 steel plows,	1 garden spade,
1 large cast-iron plow,	12 manure forks,
1 small " "	27 hand weeders,
2 horse hoes,	4 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,	2 lawn mowers,
1 two-wheel Paris green sprinkler,	40 hay forks,
1 wheel hoe,	10 scythe snaths,
12 garden rakes,	5 drag rakes,
6 potato diggers,	6 monkey wrenches,
20 hand hoes,	2 hay knives,
3 scuffle hoes,	12 grass scythes,
7 garden forks,	6 corn cutters,
1 hand cart,	1 stone boat,
3 wheel barrows,	3 portable swine racks.
1 seed sower,	

MISCELLANEOUS FARM EQUIPMENTS.

225 hay caps,	6 bushel baskets,
1 scythe holder,	4 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,
25 feeding pails,	2 ice tongs,
2 tin pails,	1 ice axe,
45 tie chains,	4 grain flails,
8 curry combs,	1 post auger,
4 cattle brushes,	6 wooden pails,
3 iron bars,	4 ice picks,
3 grindstones,	2 small gimlets,
5 axes,	3 files (assorted),
4 wood saws,	1 iron vise,
2 hand saws,	1 sledge hammer,
1 panel saw,	3 nail hammers,
1 rip saw,	1 blacksmith's bellows,
1 back saw,	1 blacksmith's anvil,
1 jointer plane,	3 coal shovels,
1 jack plane,	12 scythe stones,
1 smoothing plane,	1 seed tub.
2 bit stocks,	
10 bits,	

TEAM FURNISHINGS.

1 set double harnesses (pole),	2 carriage wrenches,
1 set double harnesses (lead),	2 team wagon wrenches,
1 set double harnesses (pole), except bridles,	6 large chains,
1 set double harnesses (lead),	1 omnibus,
1 set coach harnesses, except collars and bridles,	1 express wagon,
5 single harnesses,	1 covered depot wagon,
1 heavy coal wagon,	1 Concord wagon,
1 four-horse wagon with hay rack and wood body,	1 "jump seat,"
1 two-horse wagon with hay-rack and platform body with sides,	1 beach wagon,
2 heavy dump carts for horses,	1 single sleigh,
1 one-horse farm wagon with body and hay rack,	1 double sleigh,
1 one-horse pung,	7 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,
3 sets horse yokes,	4 lap robes,
9 whiffle trees,	13 horse blankets,
	2 hitch weights,
	3 horse brushes,
	7 surcingles,
	7 head halters,
	2 horse combs.

INVENTORY OF STOCK.

4 team horses,	2 bulls,
2 carriage horses,	9 fat hogs,
1 horse for jobbing,	2 breeding sows,
31 milch cows,	1 boar,
4 heifers two years old,	3 shoats.
4 heifer calves,	

PRODUCTS OF FARM, GARDEN AND STOCK.

190....	tons of hay, at \$10.00.....	\$1,900 00
20....	“ straw, at \$8.00.....	160 00
125....	“ fodder corn, at \$2 00.....	250 00
400....	bushels oats, at 50 cents.....	200 00
13½....	“ rye, \$1.00.....	13 50
558....	“ potatoes, at 60 cents.....	334 80
81....	“ barley, 75 cents.....	60 75
600....	“ beets for stock, at 20 cents.....	120 00
150....	“ turnips at 40 cents.....	60 00
45....	“ onions, at \$1.00.....	45 00
45....	“ yellow eye beans, at \$2.25.....	101 25
36....	“ beets for table use, at 50 cents.....	18 00
12....	“ carrots, at 50 cents.....	6 00
12....	“ parsnips, at 50 cents.....	6 00
10....	“ cucumbers, at 50 cents.....	5 00
31....	“ tomatoes, at 50 cents.....	15 50
45....	“ green peas, at 80 cents.....	36 00
	Sweet corn for canning.....	254 04
	“ “ table.....	10 00
1½....	ton squash at \$20.00.....	30 00
62....	bushels apples, at \$1.00.....	62 00
40....	boxes strawberries at 10 cents.....	4 00
10....	tons cabbage, at \$10.00.....	100 00
	Rhubarb, radishes and lettuce for table.....	20 00
77....	quarts currants and gooseberries at 10 cents.....	7 70
13,473....	gallons milk, at 15 cents.....	2,020 95
3,077....	pounds butter, at 25 cents.....	769 25
1,143....	“ beef, at 7 cents.....	80 01
3,160....	“ pork, at 6 cents.....	189 60
	Pigs sold.....	11 00
	Calves sold.....	9 00
		<hr/>
		\$6,899 33

The farm has been kept in its usual productive condition, every available plot of land being worked to produce to its full capacity, with good success. Some twenty-eight acres have been under cultivation during the year, three of which have previously been wild land. This when brought to sufficiently high state of cultivation will be used for pasture, of which we are always in need. Five acres were devoted to growing sweet corn for the factory, three to potatoes, two to beans, ten and one-half to grain, three and one-half to fodder corn, and one to beets for cattle. The remainder was given to growing small fruits and vegetables for immediate use in our large family.

From the sale of farm products, the largest amount of ready money was realized from the sweet corn and hay, both of which brought the highest market prices. The amount of small fruit grown on the farm has been decreased; more attention being given to the larger and more staple products.

The manure from the large herd of cattle has been the principal source of fertilizer, the amount of commercial fertilizer bought being comparatively small.

Owing to the increase in the fertility of our fields and the addition of twenty acres by the purchase of the Coleman farm, it has been necessary to hire a larger force of men during the harvesting season, the greater part of the work however, has been done by the boys under the direction of the usual officers. The boys enjoy the outside labor, and he considers himself among the favored ones, who hears his name read among those who are to be regular farm boys. When employed on the farm and garden or caring for the stock or working with the teams, our boys are not so constantly under the eye of their officers as when they are working in the shops and they are thrown more upon their honor and are trusted. I believe that for these reasons no branch of our work is equal to that which pertains to the farm and the general out-door duties, for encouraging in them the principles of integrity and true manhood.

Our barn stock remains the same in number as last year, although some notable changes have been made. During the summer a thoroughbred Holstein bull, bull calf and heifer were purchased to take the place of less valuable animals killed for beef. Three large Canadian horses were bought to take the place of two of the team horses and the horse for general use about the farm and garden.

In the early fall, the hog cholera made its appearance in our herd of swine and before it could be checked, about forty of the pigs and shotes were lost. The building and yards where these animals had been kept have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, and the disease has now entirely disappeared.

The amount of repairing done has been comparatively small. The room used as a chair-shop for the smaller boys, and the hall leading from it to the yard have been sheathed and painted, rendering them more comfortable and attractive. A long needed improvement has been made in two of the officers' rooms, by lengthening the windows some two or three feet, securing sufficient light and ventilation. There have also been some minor changes in the steam heating apparatus.

All the carpenter work of the repairs has been done by the boys of the Mechanical School, under the direction of their instructor. The thorough and neat appearance of the work reflects credit on both the instructor and his boys. Besides this outside work of repairs, the forenoon and afternoon classes are maintained, giving instruction in the elementary use of carpenter's tools and wood-working machinery.

The superiority of the Cottage or Family System over the Congregate plan of conducting schools for reform, is beyond question. It has been eminently successful in other countries and is rapidly taking the place of the old methods in the states of our own land. We expect that although the full advantages of introducing this system into our school can be enjoyed by only a part of our boys, owing to the

limited accommodations provided, it will have a beneficial influence on the whole school and that the manly principles which the teachings of the system will instill into the minds of the boys will more than compensate the State for the increase of expense that is incurred.

The boys are given frequent recreation from the routine of their daily life. During the summer, the first class spent a day at Little Chebeague Island. The pleasant ride down the bay and the various sports indulged in while at the island made the day a memorable one to them.

After the harvesting season, the boys employed on the farm, some twenty-five in number went to Cape Cottage, where they passed the day fishing. Every Friday evening, the boys who have by their good conduct earned the privilege, assemble in the chapel and spend an hour playing games which are provided for them, singing, and in social conversation. These sociables are attended by the officers of the school who improve their opportunities to become better acquainted with the boys, and assist them in passing the evening pleasantly. The usual games are occasionally interspersed with treats of ice cream, cake, coffee, &c. As these privileges are allowed only those boys, who, by their continued good conduct have obtained a certain high standing, they not only serve as a source of passing enjoyment, but are also an incentive to self control and a more thorough reform.

The regular holidays are always observed, the boys spending the time in the yards playing ball and engaging in other sports. On the Fourth of July, the boys of the first class ride into Portland to any celebration that may be held. We have striven to give the youthful desire for pleasure and recreation all the legitimate gratification possible, granting such pleasures as incentives to the attainment of what it is ever our object to implant within the boys' minds, viz: respectful, honest and manly dealings with all with whom they are brought in contact.

The library contains nearly two thousand volumes. The members of the first class go into the reading room at such

times during the week as circumstances allow and select from the library such books as please them under the direction of the Assistant Superintendent. The books of the library furnish instructive reading for the officers, and are helpful to the teachers in their efforts to entertain their scholars outside the regular school hours.

The boys are kept conversant with the doings of the outside world by the following papers and periodicals, sent to them gratuitously :

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, Portland Herald, Maine Sunday-School Reporter, Farmington Chronicle, The Word and the Work, The Advance.

In all their intercourse with the boys it is the constant endeavor of the officers to direct the attention of their charge to a high moral standard. They are taught the plain truths of the Bible in the weekly Sabbath School, the Scripture selections of the "International Series" being used by their teachers as the text from which to draw the lessons of the day.

Sunday services have been held by the following clergymen and laymen whose only remuneration is the consciousness that they are doing the work of their Master in carrying his teachings, and trying to reclaim souls from the darkness of sin: Rev. Thomas Hill, Rev. S. K. Perkins, Rev. F. T. Bayley, Rev. E. C. Cummings, Rev. F. Southworth, Rev. Mr. Millward, Rev. S. F. Pearson, Rev. E. P. Woodward, Rev. D. W. LeLacheur, Rev. J. R. Crosser, Rev. Dr. Asa Dalton, Rev. H. M. Wright, Rev. E. P. Wilson of Wood-

fords; Rev. G. A. Perkins, Boxboro, Mass.; Rev. D. C. Dounacer, Lewiston; Messrs. H. H. Burgess, Fred Winslow, C. A. Woodbury, H. F. Merrill, John A. Plummer, V. R. Foss, ——— Inge, ——— Gerrish, A. B. Watson, A. B. Merrill, W. T. Pancoast, Prof. H. W. Shaylor of Portland and Granville Staples, Philadelphia, Pa.

In conducting religious exercises of all kinds, we are guided by the following by-law adopted by the Trustees, October 31, 1885, approved by the Governor and Council, November 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.”

For information of those who would like to know more particularly concerning religious instruction at the School, we make the following

STATEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There has been little sickness and no death during the year. Last spring the prevalent "grip" went through the School, and at one time forty boys were confined to their beds in the dormitory. No serious cases developed, and all made good recovery.

The discipline maintained has been more satisfactory than that of any previous year during my connection with the institution, and marked prosperity has attended all departments of the institution. A good number of boys have been allowed to go out on trial, a large proportion of whom are reported as doing well. These boys are required to report by letter to the Superintendent every three months. The

following are copies of such letters received from the boys and others regarding their welfare :

S ———, ME., Nov. 1890.

Dear Sir :—It has been a long time since I wrote you last, and I think it about time for me to write you and let you know that I am getting along nicely. I am still trying to do right. I am at work in the woods close to my home. I suppose there are lots of boys in the first class. I have been wanting to come and see the boys, but something has happened every time so I could not. I expect to go to work in the mill soon.

Yours truly,

_____.

Enclosed in the same envelope was the following from the boy's mother :

MR. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir :—In returning F——'s leave of absence, I will write a line to you to let you know that I have a good report to make of him. He works most of the time, pays his own way, and is a good boy. He never has stayed away from me nights since he came home, and is strictly temperate. For that one thing I am more than thankful.

_____.

B———, ME., Oct. 1890.

Dear Sir :—I take the opportunity of writing you a few lines in regard to the welfare of ———. It certainly gives me much pleasure to give a good account of him. He is employed in buying junk on the river and does a good business. He is enjoying the luxury of good health ; he attends his church duties regularly, and shuns bad company. On an evening one may find him at his home sitting by the fire with a copy of one of our daily newspapers informing himself of the principal topics of the day. He has acquired for himself an education which is sufficient and which will be of vast importance to him in his long journey through life, and which in all probability he would never have acquired but for the careful training he received at your institution. He is a steady, temperate, honest, industrious and gentlemanly young man.

I remain yours truly,

_____.

P——, Me., Nov. 1890.

My Dear Friend:—* * I am working every day and am getting along very well at present. * * * I was very glad to see you the other day. I found my report last night and will send it in this letter. Hereafter I will have it on time to send to you. My work pays very well although there is not much doing now. Hoping you will call and see me some day, I am

Yours respectfully,

P——, Me., Nov. 1890.

Dear Sir:—I will write you a few lines to-day to let you know that I am in good health and getting along nicely. * * * I expect to go away to sea with my father this week. I go to church every Sunday.

Accompanying this letter was the following from a relative.

MR. FARRINGTON,

Sir:—This is to certify that C—— has been a good boy in every way since he has been at home, and I think he means to do right for the rest of his days. I think he learned a good lesson while he was in the school. He has his liberty now, and I think he will try not to get into trouble again. * * *

P——, Me., Aug. 1890.

Dear Sir:—I am still working in the store and driving team. I hope you will excuse me this time for not writing as I have been so busy in the store I had no time. * * * I hope you and Mrs. F. are well. Give my regards to all the officers,

Yours truly,

P. S. I go to Sunday School every Sunday.

The pastor of the church which this boy attends, states that the boy not only goes to Sabbath School himself, but brings with him his father and mother who have not been in the habit of attending.

P——, Me., October, 1890.

Dear Sir:—In regard to ——, I would say that I have known him for a long time and have watched him closely for the last eighteen months, and would say that his conduct and habits are all that could be wished. He is working away from home at present, but will probably be at home Christmas, and will probably write you soon.

Yours respectfully,

P——, Me., October, 1890.

Dear Sir:—My report to you is that my health is good, employment steady, and I defy anyone to bring anything against my character.

Very respectfully,

The boy's father adds, I believe the above statement to be true.

P——, Me., October, 1890.

Dear Sir:—I received your kind and ever welcome letters and felt ashamed of myself for not writing you, not because I was afraid of anything, however. I am living with my grandmother, and I am trying hard to help her all I can as she is very old and feeble. I am working for Mr. B—— and am getting along first rate. * * * Will you please send me a leave of absence. I lost mine and was very sorry I did.

God helps me not to drink anything, so don't be worried about my drinking.

Ever your obedient servant,

B——, Mass., Nov., 1890.

Dear Superintendent:—I now take pleasure to write you a few lines to let you know that I got home all right. * * * *
I saw P—— on the boat this morning, and he is getting along nicely. Anway he said he was and he looked nicely. * * *
I was very glad to get home, and I think from two years' experience I have learned a good many lessons which I know will be of use to me.

I didn't expect to leave the school quite as soon as I did, but I guess it is just as well. I have found that there are more temptations in the city than in the school, and I am in hopes to avoid and let them pass. I shall look to God for guidance and strength just the same. I have had drink offered me since I left, but I have said "No," and I shall always say the same. * * *

Give my regards to Mr. W—— and the officers.

Yours truly,

R——, Me., November, 1890.

Dear Sir:—I now take my pen in hand to let you know that _____ is well and smart. He goes to church and Sunday School. He is a good boy and minds well. He is with father and mother at home and is being as good a boy as can be wished.

Yours truly,

The following is the statement of his school teacher: _____ has attended the Grammar School in this town for the past six weeks and his department has been very satisfactory.

_____, *Principal.*

We have been pleasantly reminded of the thoughtfulness of our friends by occasional appropriate gifts.

Mrs. George S. Hunt of Portland, who during her connection with the School as a member of the Visiting Committee, so thoroughly won the esteem of the officers and boys, presented the School with a large U. S. flag.

Through the kindness of Mr. T. B. MacDonald, Secretary, we received from the Portland Y. M. C. A., some one hundred and thirty-five volumes of books of fiction and travels for boys' reading.

In closing, I wish especially to acknowledge the kindness of the officers who so patiently and successfully carried the increased care and responsibility thrown upon them during my severe illness of the winter and spring, and to thank you, gentlemen of the board of trustees, for the kind and thorough appreciation you have shown of the various cares

and labors of myself and my associates in our efforts to promote the welfare of the boys entrusted to our control.

With minds full of confidence that the future has still much good in store for us, and looking to Him who orders all things, we press to the work of the coming year with renewed zeal and vigor.

J. R. FARRINGTON, *Superintendent.*

CAPE ELIZABETH, November 30, 1890.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School :

GENTLEMEN :—The following is the report of the schools of this Institution for the year ending November 30, 1890 :
The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was..... 125

There have been received during the year 34

Whole number under instruction..... 159

There have been discharged during the year..... 45

Present number under instruction..... 114

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..... 6

“ “ second “ 10

“ “ third “ 6

“ “ fourth “ 5

34

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic..... 6

Who could write numbers, and count..... 4

Who had studied mental arithmetic..... 15

Who had ciphered through simple rules..... 8

“ “ fractions..... 1

34

WRITING.

Who could not write.....	9
“ write name only.....	7
“ “ letters.....	18
	<hr/>
	34

The boys in school are classified as follows :

Who read in the fifth reader.....	9
“ fourth “ ..	42
“ third “ ..	16
“ second “ ..	20
“ first “ ..	13
	<hr/>
	100

ARITHMETIC.

Who cipher in percentage.....	5
“ “ denominate numbers.....	5
“ “ decimal fractions.....	1
“ “ common fractions.....	46
“ “ division.....	22
“ “ multiplication.....	9
“ “ subtraction	5
“ “ addition.....	16
“ have just commenced arithmetic.....	5
	<hr/>
	114

GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harper's Introductory Geography.....	29
“ “ School “ ..	52
	<hr/>
	81

HISTORY.

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

Who can write letters.....	104
“ “ easy words.....	10
	<hr/>
	114

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

Descriptive and Historical Sketch of the State Reform School.

GOVERNMENT.

The State Reform School is an institution established in 1850 for the reform of juvenile offenders. The government of the institution is vested in a board of five Trustees appointed by the Governor and Council. The Trustees appoint the Superintendent and such other officers as in their judgment the wants of the institution require, and exercise a vigilant supervision over all the affairs of the School.

LOCATION.

The State Reform School is located in the town of Cape Elizabeth, three miles from the Union Station in Portland, and four and a quarter miles from the Portland post office. The farm belonging to the institution contains about one hundred and eighty-four acres, of which one hundred and fifty are under high cultivation, and the rest are woodland and pasture. The southern boundary of the farm is Long Creek, a tributary to Stroudwater river. The buildings of the institution consist of the main building, mechanical school building, one family cottage, one good farm house, one old farm house, an ice house, a carpenter's shop and woodshed, two hay barns, and one large hay and stock barn containing carriage room, harness room, granary, vegetable cellars, etc., and an annex containing piggery.

DESCRIPTION OF MAIN BUILDING.

The fine structure known as the main building was erected in 1851-3, at a total cost of \$73,000. It is Elizabethan in its architecture, and is built of brick with split granite trimmings. It consists of a central octagonal tower sixty-eight feet in diameter and eighty-six feet high surmounted by an octagonal cupola fifteen and a half feet square and eighteen feet high. From this central tower three wings radiate, one to the northeast and one to the southwest, each seventy feet long, forty-five feet wide and forty-five feet high, and the third wing extends from the front side of the central tower to the northeast, and is forty-five feet long, forty-five feet wide and forty-five feet high. At each of the outer corners of the three wings is an octagonal tower thirteen feet in diameter, and seventy feet high. The extreme length of the main building is two hundred and eight feet, extreme width one hundred and thirteen feet and height from ground to top of cupola one hundred feet. The roof is of slate.

The central tower and the northwest and southeast wings are for the accommodation of the boys. In the basement are located the boy's kitchen, dining-room, bread-room, laundry, bath-room, boiler-room, store-rooms, coal-room, and boys' water closets. On the first floor are three school-rooms, two chair shops, sewing room and clothing room. On the second floor are the library and reading room, the hospital, boys' dormitory and four sleeping rooms for officers. On the third floor is the chapel, forty-five feet long and fifty-three feet wide.

The front projection of the main building is for the accommodation of the officers, and contains kitchen, dining-room and wash-room in the basement; officers' sitting-room, parlor, office, and Superintendent's dining-room on the first floor, and on the second, third and fourth floors are the guest chamber, store-rooms and private apartments of the officers.

The grounds in front of the main building are tastefully laid out into walks, flower beds and lawns, and are orna-

mented with trees and shrubbery. Approach to the main building is made by a winding avenue lined on both sides with maples, pines and spruces.

FAMILY COTTAGE.

During the past year the first family cottage was erected. It is of brick with slate roof and is ninety-six feet long, forty-eight feet wide and three stories high. The cottage is heated by steam, the ventilation is ample, and the drainage perfect. On the first floor are located the work shop, play room, boiler-room, bath-room, store-room, water closets and coal room.

On the second floor are the boys' and officers' dining-rooms, school-room, office, kitchen, store-room, family room, chamber, bath-room and closets. On the third floor are the dormitory, store-room, chamber, hospital, clothes room, bath-room and closets. The rooms are all finished in ash, and the floors are of hard wood. The cottage is designed to accommodate a family of fifty boys and is free from bolts, bars and other obnoxious means of physical restraint.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

This important department of the institution was opened during the winter of 1883-4. The wooden building erected for this school is near the main building and is fifty-five feet long, twenty-five feet wide, and two stories high. On the first floor are twelve work benches, each supplied with a cupboard containing a set of tools. There is also on this floor a Skinner portable engine ten horse power, a circular saw and a saw bench, a buzz planer, a jig saw and a power lathe. This room has ample accommodations for a class of twelve boys, and two classes can be taught daily. Instruction is given in the fundamental operations of carpentry, the proper use and care of tools, etc. By practical exercises in wood-working supplemented by suitable oral instruction, the boys in this department acquire a good degree of skill in the use

of carpenter's tools, and the quality of the work done reflects credit upon them. Under the direction of the instructor the boys have made many articles needed in the institution, and have made many repairs upon the buildings.

HEATING, WATER SUPPLY, ETC.

The main building, mechanical school, and family cottage are heated by steam.

Kerosene is used for lighting.

The main building, cottage, farm, house, mechanical school and barn are supplied with Sebago water. The pressure is about fifty pounds, and is sufficient to force water to all parts of the buildings. Stand pipes and fire hose at convenient points are available for use in case of fire.

INDUSTRIES.

All the boys in the institution are required to spend a portion of each day in useful labor. In the summer time a large number of boys work on the farm and garden and thus become so familiar with agricultural and horticultural work that they can readily find employment after leaving the school. The boys also take care of our large stock of horses, cattle and swine. Under the direction of overseers they do the cooking, bread making, tailoring and laundry work of the institution.

They also work at carpentry in the mechanical school and elsewhere, and at cane seating.

SCHOOL.

During ten months of each year the boys attend school where they are taught the common branches. The schools are in session three and a half to four hours in the afternoon, and during the winter there is an evening session of an hour and a half for boys who are unable to attend the afternoon session. The boys generally make commendable progress in their studies.

RECREATION.

The time allowed the boys for recreation varies at different seasons of the year, but is always amply sufficient. When the weather will permit the boys have from two to four hours of play in the yard, each week day. Saturday afternoon is a half holiday.

Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, etc., are entirely devoted to recreation.

Occasional entertainments are given the boys in the chapel. The outside boys go to Cape Cottage fishing, and the first class boys go to the islands every year, and occasionally attend church or some entertainment in the city. During the winter weekly sociables are held in the chapel attended by the officers, and all the boys whose conduct has been sufficiently good to entitle them to the privilege. The time is spent in conversation, singing and pleasant games, and sometimes a simple treat of nuts, fruit, etc., is furnished.

LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

The library contains nearly two thousand volumes of well selected books, and the interest on the Sanford legacy of seven hundred dollars is expended annually in the purchase of books and papers for the library. The reading-room is supplied with chairs and tables for the accommodation of the first class.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL INSTRUCTION.

Devotional exercises are held morning and evening, each day of the week, and grace is said before meals. On the Sabbath religious services are held in the chapel, conducted by some minister or layman from Portland or vicinity. The religious services are free from sectarianism and are conducted by clergymen of nearly every denomination. Sunday School is conducted by the teachers of the institution.

GRADE SYSTEM.

The boys are all classified according to their department in Honor, first, second and third grades, and each grade except the first is sub-divided into three divisions, A, B and C. Each boy receives sixty or more merits a month from which is deducted the number of demerits received for any misconduct. An account is kept with each boy of the number of merits and demerits he receives and the first of each month the boys' grades are readjusted. A balance of fifty merits in favor of a boy entitles him to promotion to the next grade above; a balance of fifty against a boy degrades him. Boys when committed are placed in second grade, B, from which grade they go up or down as their conduct determines. All discharges are made from the grade of Honor.

COMMITMENTS.

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 before any court or trial justice of any offense punishable in the State Prison (not for life) or in the county jail.

TERM OF SENTENCE.

The object of the institution being to reform boys rather than to punish them, all boys committed to the school are sentenced "during minority," regardless of the offense committed. Legally the institution stands *in loco parentis* to the children committed to its care, hence it is proper that its guardianship over its wards should continue for the same length of time that a parent's control over his children would continue, *i. e.* during minority. This, however, does not imply that all boys committed to the School are kept there during that length of time. It is very rare that a boy serves his full sentence in the school.

RELEASE OF BOYS.

Whenever the Trustees deem a boy reformed they may finally discharge him from the school thereby terminating their guardianship over him ; or they may release him from the institution on probation, or indenture him as an apprentice to any suitable inhabitant of the State. When released on probation or indentured the boy is still subject to the guardianship of the Trustees, and may be returned to the school by them, whenever the interests of the boy may require it. Whenever a boy has been in the institution two years, and by good deportment attains the grade of Honor, he is deemed to be reformed, and is a candidate for release. When a boy is incorrigible and gives no sign of future amendment and his continuance in the School is deemed injurious to its management and discipline, he may be remanded by the Trustees to the alternative sentence imposed by the court at the time of his commitment to the School.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

1850. Petitions presented to legislature praying for the establishment of the State Reform School for boys. The petitions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

July 19, 1850. The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of granting the petitions.

August 20, 1850. Governor John Hubbard approved a resolve authorizing the Governor to appoint three commissioners to select a suitable location for the State Reform School, to procure plans and estimates and enter into contracts for the buildings necessary and proper for an institution and to prepare a system for the government of the school, etc. In accordance with this resolve the Governor subsequently appointed as commissioners Hugh J. Anderson of Belfast, John W. Dana of Fryeburg and Henry Carter of Portland.

December 24, 1850. James B. Cahoon, Mayor of Portland, in behalf of the city, signed a deed conveying to the State the so-called Carter Farm in Cape Elizabeth as a site

for the school on condition that the said estate "shall always be held, used and forever improved by said State for such Reform School." When not so used the land with all the improvements thereon reverts to the city of Portland. The site cost the city of Portland \$9000. Drawings and working plans for a suitable building were prepared by Gridley J. F. Bryant, Architect, No. 4, Court St., Boston, Mass., from a design submitted by Louis Dwight and G. J. F. Bryant, and the plans etc. were accepted by the Commissioners.

1851-3. The main building was erected at a total cost of \$73,000. Appropriations were made by the State as follows:

August 20, 1850.....	\$10,000 00
June 3, 1851.....	20,000 00
April 22, 1852.....	25,000 00
March 30, 1853.....	18,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$73,000 00</u>

This amount of money did not entirely finish the building, but it was all that was required to make it temporarily fit for occupancy.

October 27, 1853. The Governor issued a proclamation declaring the State Reform School building ready for occupancy.

November 14, 1853. The first commitment, George Washington R——, of Hallowell.

November 15, 1853. The second commitment, Daniel Webster P——. These two first commitments gave rise to the humorous statement of the newspapers of the day, that the first persons committed to the new Reform School were George Washington and Daniel Webster.

1854. The State treasurer received \$700 for the use of the State Reform School, it being the bequest of Isaac Sanford of Manchester, Me. The legislature directed that the sum be permanently loaned to the State, and that the interest on this fund, \$42 annually, be paid to the School for the support of its library.

1855. The barn built. Cost, \$4000.

July 4, 1866. Great fire in Portland. The Trustees' records to date were in the office of the Secretary of the Board in Portland and were consumed.

1871. Steam heating introduced at an expense of \$5,000.

1874. All of the cells in the southeast wing one hundred and twenty in number, into which the boys were locked each night, were removed and a large, airy dormitory built.

1875. The cells in the northwest wing removed.

1883. The mechanical school established. Mechanical school building erected and supplied with benches, tools and machinery at a cost of \$5,000.

July 30, 1885. Sebago water introduced into the main building. Cost, including piping, hydrants, stand-pipes, fire hose, etc., \$7,300.

Sept. 1889. The walls of the first family cottage erected.

Report of the Council Committee on Reform School.

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

As my knowledge of the Reform School, its work and results has increased, I feel a corresponding decrease in my ability for making our second annual report.

The eloquence of a Phillips and the pen of an Emerson are needed to do justice to the cause I so feebly represent. How best to combat the too general idea that the work of the Reform School is a failure, is a serious problem for me to contemplate, and I wish that every member of the three co-ordinate branches of our State Government as well as every thinking and fair-minded person, would carefully study the Reform School Report for 1890.

More than two thousand boys have graduated—if I may be allowed the term—from the school; and, while its alumni do not care to advertise their Alma Mater, yet in their two or more years of study and training, more than *two-thirds* of them have laid the foundation for useful lives upon which they are building honorable characters and respected citizenship. We also know the actual number who have finally reached the prison is less than *one-tenth*, and that the other nine-tenths have been subjected to the additional disgrace and stigma thrown upon them by the proportionately few who were determined to go wrong.

I am aware that very many people unacquainted with the School, will honestly doubt these statistics; but, I am happy to say that *actual facts* known to those in charge of the work, prove the truth of the assertion. I also claim that had it not

been for the Reform School, the probabilities are that more than *one-half* instead of one-tenth would have gone to the State Prison. Of course this statement cannot be backed up by statistics, but knowing that nearly all of these boys come to the School with inherited, as well as trained desires, for evil and wrong doing, many of them homeless, from dens of vice and iniquity, I feel I have not overestimated the probable results, had it not been for the good work done at the Reform School. It is an old saying, "The most severe critics are those who know the least of the subject criticised." In the bustle and hurry of our age, many good people feel they cannot give time to the Reform School because they realize they do not devote as much time as they ought to their own boys. Yet I plead with you, fathers and mothers, find time to keep *your* boys from the Reform School, and do not forget the boys who have gone there, many of them from lack of suitable home influences, more sinned against than sinning. Above all things, do not condemn and severely criticise that of which you know so little. If you cannot help, do not retard the good work.

The Trustees and officers desire to make as many friends for the School, as possible, and for that purpose they most cordially invite all persons, interested or not, to make it a visit.

Past experience has taught that the more visitors they have, the more friends they make, because, upon *investigation*, the work commends itself even to the most prejudiced mind. It is only thirty minutes' ride from Union Station, and two or three hours' time visiting the school will remove many wrong impressions and make you an active friend instead of an ignorant critic.

When the School shall have been endowed by some wealthy philanthropic person, its name changed to that of the donor, as was done in the "Lyman School for Boys" in Massachusetts, cottages can be erected at small expense that will accommodate not over twenty or twenty-five boys. Suitable men and their wives can be found who with a love for the

work, will make real homes, something that many of the boys never knew, the different homes to be under a general superintendent and trustees, as now, then, we may see an ideal Reform School, then we shall see a still larger number saved, and read in the daily papers less frequently the startling head-lines "Another Reform School boy gone to the prison," but for this the State cannot *afford* to wait, the necessities are now. Our legislators, while wrestling with the all absorbing question of "Equalization of Taxation," must not forget to carefully inform themselves of the needs and actual necessities of the only reformatory institution in the State, which does so materially help to reduce the taxes by reducing the number of criminals. I boldly hazard the statement that for every dollar appropriated for the School, *ten* have been saved to the tax-payers of the State.

It would seem unnecessary to appeal to the legislature of Maine from any other stand-point than that of philanthropy for a larger appropriation for so worthy a cause. Large sums have been deservedly given to other institutions, not one of which can show such a record for economy and beneficial results. Senators and Representatives increase your appropriation for the Reform School because it really needs it, because it will give you a greater return than any other institution in the State, and because its record for economy and judicious expenditure is unexcelled by any public institution in New England.

Our visits for the past year have been made at irregular intervals and many of them, at unexpected times. We have always received a cordial welcome and found everything in perfect order. The letter-box has been kept up, but rarely used. The few complaints received have invariably been investigated, and, almost always proved to be personal grievances, and without foundation. The hospital record still continues to be the wonder of all. No deaths for the year; and since the la grippe epidemic, almost no sickness. The food is of good quality, plain, well cooked, sufficiently varied and, almost always, satisfactory to the boys. The division

of time into hours of study, labor, recreation and sleep are very satisfactorily arranged. Suitable changes being made to best correspond with the seasons of the year. The proficiency of the boys in their studies speaks well for the faithful, overworked and under-paid teachers.

The religious training is constant, ever before the minds of the boys, but never sectarian nor made obtrusive.

It is desirable that the work done at the School should possess four important elements. It should be something that will occupy the mind and attention, something that will train the mind and the hand, something that can be followed in after life, and, as far as possible, something that is lucrative; but I am obliged to say that, owing to necessity, the last element has been the first one thought of. The principal work done is cane-seating chair bottoms, but owing to increased competition from similar institutions it has almost ceased to be a paying business. The work upon the farm is the most congenial to the boys, and, with larger appropriations this could be much increased by employing another outside overseer and farmer. The farm is one of the best in the State, beautifully located, under a high state of cultivation and capable of producing almost every crop growing in Maine.

The Superintendent, Mr. Farrington, is a practical farmer, but it is impossible for him, with his multitude of cares, to increase the farm work and products unless he has another overseer allowed him.

The work of the mechanical shop estimated by dollars and cents, does not pay, but if estimated by the best welfare of the boys, it pays better than any other work done at the School. If a blacksmith department embracing some kind of machinist work could be added, it would make it of still more value.

Next to the farm the boys enjoy working in the shop; and it is made practical, as far as can be, by having all possible repairs done by the boys. When more cottages are built, I

should recommend building them of wood and using boys' help as far as possible, even if not so economical.

The new cottage is a monument to the economy and interest shown by the Trustees in their efforts for the school; and I doubt if another public building can be found in New England that will show so much good work done for so little money. The legislature should crown their work with a liberal appropriation to furnish it in a proper manner. The selection of right persons to take charge of the cottage and inmates, is one of the difficult problems which confront the Trustees, but their past success in this direction, leads us to expect the proper persons when wanted.

The pains-taking carefulness of the Trustees for the School, has been ably supplemented by the efficiency and interest of Mr. Farrington as Superintendent and Mr. Wentworth as his assistant. Eternal vigilance on the part of these officers, is the price of the good government of the school.

Mrs. Farrington as Matron, conduces much to the general welfare of the boys and economical management of the School, by her constant watchfulness of the details.

The subordinate officers and teachers show themselves to be eminently qualified for their various positions by their success in governing and imparting knowledge to their pupils; and, while congratulating the School on its official board and management, I extend my earnest sympathy in the loss it has sustained in the death of Hon. S. C. Hatch, of Bangor, as our associate on the Visiting Committee. His strong interest, earnest councils and practical advice will be sincerely missed not only by the officers and pupils, but by his associates on the committee. He was the man for the hour, prompt to condemn wrong, quick to approve the right. He died as he lived, loved and respected most by those who knew him best.

When wiser heads with long experience have charge, I hesitate to make recommendations. After having visited the "Lyman School for Boys", at Westboro, Mass., I must unhesitatingly advise the introduction of Military Drill. I

believe its benefits will be immediately felt in the School, and that many of the boys will continue to show its advantages all through their lives. It seems to me that a larger playground is a real necessity, and ought not to be overlooked the coming year, even if a part of the boys are removed to the cottage, still it is too small and I sincerely hope that some plan may be devised to overcome the seeming difficulty of unevenness of the adjoining land and its purchase for a larger playground. Again I urge the different church organizations throughout the State to organize committees who shall assist in finding homes for those boys who have earned their discharge.

In conclusion, I urge that every supreme, superior and municipal judge, should carefully study the Reform School Reports for 1890; and, as far as possible, acquaint themselves with the Institution to which they are obliged to send so many young offenders.

I also wish that every member of the sixty-fifth legislature would visit the Reform School this winter and without prejudice, study its methods and needs. I am confident, if they do, they will vote for a larger appropriation, and ever remain friends of the School.

I wish to thank all with whom it has been my privilege to be associated in Reform School work for their uniform courtesy.

Respectfully submitted

For the committee,

D. W. ALLEN, *Chairman.*

COUNCIL CHAMBER, December 31, 1890.

Report of Annie M. L. Hawes of the Visiting Committee.

To the Governor and Council of Maine:

GENTLEMEN:—During the seventeen months I have been connected with the State Reform School as visitor, I have been trying to learn the working of the institution as a whole and in detail that I might judge fairly of its methods and of its needs. In order to do this and by request of the visiting committee, I have visited the School nearly every week beside making many calls of which I keep no official record. I have seen the boys in chapel, workshops, dining-room, kitchen, hospital, out of doors, at their weekly sociable or whenever I could find a boy. I have also been at some of their homes in Portland and Deering to learn why we maintain a Reform School. In most cases I find one or both parents dead, and the father, if living, intemperate. The children coming from such families are the neglected and not always the vicious ones.

I have received an average of about four letters a month from the boys, all of which I have acknowledged. A complaint in these letters is so rare that I have ceased to expect one.

One must know the Reform School well to judge of its work. The better my acquaintance with it the more I appreciate what has been done both by those directly and those indirectly in charge. I have constantly noted the tact, the skill, and the patience shown by the men and women having the care of the boys, but the School can be made still better for there are many wants to be supplied.

One of the needs is a play-room or some place provided with a few gymnastic appliances where the boys can work off their superfluous energy when obliged to remain in-doors. Provision is made for such a room at the new building, but at the old house boys must sit at their school-room desks when the weather forbids out-door recreation. To any one who can recall his own restless active boyhood further comment is unnecessary.

The purchase of a printing press has been urged already, that the boys may put in use what is learned from the spelling book. There is perhaps no one thing that will do more to educate a boy than work at the printer's case, and, if he learns the trade, he has capital in his hands if not in his pockets when he goes out into the world. A printer's outfit can be obtained now at such rates as make the experiment of its use an inexpensive one.

The school-room work in such an institution is a vital point, as the name Reform *School* implies. I believe no boy capable of learning should be discharged until he can read an ordinary newspaper, and write an intelligible letter. The hard task of the teachers is to rouse these careless, idle boys, sent here perhaps for truancy, to want to learn, to see something of interest in a printed page, and if ever teachers need all their strength and enthusiasm when they come before their classes it is here. They teach all the afternoon, in the evening, and on Sunday, besides helping to care for the house in the morning. An increase in their salaries was recommended last year, and I believe they should be relieved from the semi-annual house cleaning.

It seems to me that the tendency of our public schools to much written arithmetic should be guarded against here, as ordinary business calls for little arithmetic learned from the text book, and that among the younger children, at least, such work should be largely mental, relating to practical questions. Educators agree that the study of language, in the use of which children of the lower classes are lamentably deficient, is a stronger factor in mental discipline than much ciphering. The

school-rooms are in need of maps and reading charts. There should be much supplementary reading matter in place of the regular reading book of which children so soon tire, and a love for good reading should be in every way fostered. The library may be spoken of in this connection. At present the books are used on Sunday by the first class. While this arrangement was made from the best motives—as an incentive to reach the first class—the question is raised what is to be done for the lower class boys who especially need to be interested in books.

I wish in connection with the treating of hygiene and physiology in relation to temperance as provided by State law, the boys could be made to believe in the beauty and sanctity of the human body, and learn simple remedies for accidents and disease as taught in the emergency lectures given in some public schools.

A natural history cabinet such as could be made in the carpenter shop, and filled with simple objects might be of pleasure and benefit.

In a very few years these boys are to be among our law makers, and what conception will they have of the working of a republic? Many of them already have communistic phrases on their tongues. The history of the United States and the essential elements of a republican form of government should be taught them enthusiastically and persistently. Such teaching sometimes strikes where least expected.

The introduction of the military drill is one of the topics agitated by those in charge of the School, and it is hoped that something may be done to improve the boys' carriage and way of walking.

The adverse criticisms to be passed upon the Institution are upon its life as such, and are made in the hope that by constantly laboring together we may make the institution less and the home more. A child is by nature born into a home, he has a right to a home. It is his idea of heaven, an idea the man never wholly loses. The question confronting the State in regard to the child deprived of his birthright—a

home—is, how far can his loss be made good? In building the new house upon the Reform School farm, a move has been made in the right direction, and we hope great things from it after the family are fairly at work in it, but we want to make long strides toward real home life in the next five and ten years. There are a dozen boys at the School no larger than those who in loving homes are held on fathers' knees, and put to bed every night with tender caresses. Food, clothing and work, though these are necessities, are not enough for these little ones whose misfortune it is that others have sinned.

Remembering that Benjamin West said "It was my mother's kiss that made me a painter," will the State, so far as it can, provide the home atmosphere that shall nurture the noblest in these boys and make them a blessing instead of a curse to their country?

It is next to impossible for those having the care of the children to do for them at present what they would gladly do. "I do love ——," one of her little pupils, one of the teachers said recently. She might love fifteen boys if she had them in a family, but it is too much to ask her to love one hundred and forty. Yet to form character individual work must be done, individual influence felt. Mrs. Hunt, my predecessor, has spoken in her report of the erection of inexpensive wooden houses to accommodate a few boys with a man and woman in charge of them. Such houses could be made homes, and no one seeing the little boys at the Reform School could fail to say that their establishment is the next step. At the Burnham Industrial Farm in New York State \$1800 builds and furnishes a home for a small family of such boys.

I strongly urge upon the gentlemen of the Legislature an interest in the practical work of this reformatory, and of the Goodwill Farm (that may be called a preventatory) for boys in this State, that we may compare our State School with them. I think the lack of enthusiasm in regard to the Reform School comes from lack of knowledge of it—from

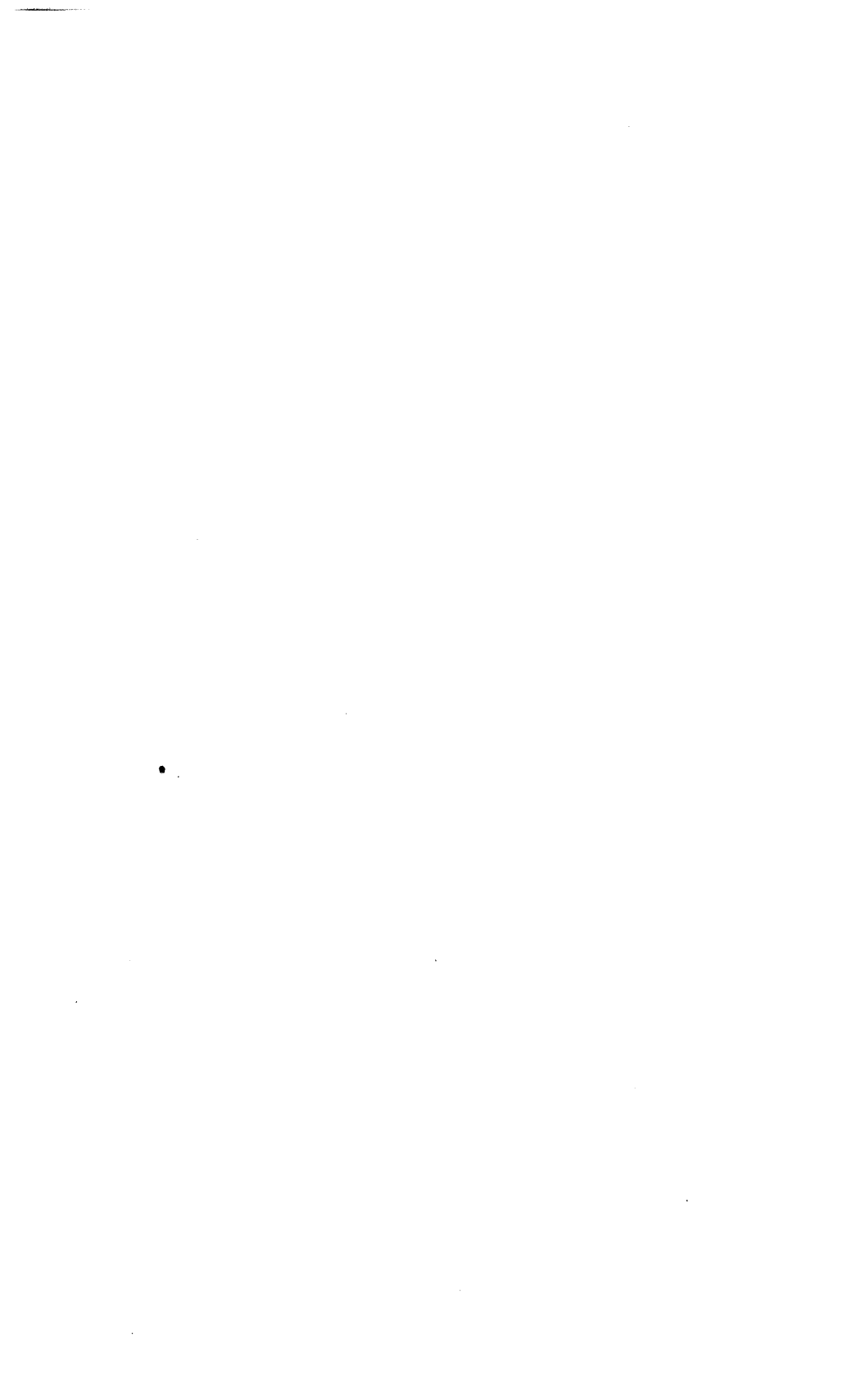
the failure of every man and woman to see that these children's paths will sooner or later cross theirs. Above all do not let the State pay grudgingly the money needed, not for the bare necessities of the school, but to make men of the boys. The trial of a single adult criminal sometimes costs from two to three thousand dollars, enough to educate several boys at the State School. Let us be wise in time, and not set dollars and cents over against a boy's soul.

Others, no doubt, have paid tribute to the memory of Mr. Hatch of the Visiting Committee, who died during the past year, yet I cannot forbear speaking of his death as a serious loss to the Committee and to the School. A man of rare knowledge of public affairs he never sank the humanitarian in the politician, nor the lover of the public welfare in the office holder. He had a deep interest in the Reform School, and the boys and the Institution lost a judicious and a true friend when he died.

ANNIE M. L. HAWES.

APPENDIX.

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



A.

REVISED STATUTES—1883.

TITLE XII, CHAPTER 142.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECT. 9. 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 Me. 556.

—compensation.

Amended. See Laws of 1887. c. 51.

—powers and duties.

—appointment of superintendent and other officers.

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

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

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

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

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

—alternative sentence.

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

SEC. 3. When a boy between the ages of eight and sixteen years, is convicted of larceny of property not exceeding one dollar in value, of assault and battery, malicious mischief, malicious trespass, desecration of the Lord's Day, riotous conduct, disturbance of the peace, embezzlement, cheating by false pretenses, vagrancy, or truancy; of being a common runaway, drunkard, or pilferer; or of a violation of any municipal or police regulations of a city or town, punishable in the jail 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, 1837, 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.

—superintendent shall notify the town liable.

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.

—notice when sufficient.

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

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.

—such town may recover from parent.

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

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

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

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

—Trustees may discharge a boy when reformed.

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

Cost of transporting boys, how paid.

SEC. 8. The 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 inhabitants of the state, any boy in their charge, for a term within the period of his sentence, such probation to be conditioned on his good behavior and obedience to the laws of the State. Such boy shall, during the term for which he was originally sentenced to the reform school, be also subject to the care and control of the trustees, and on their being satisfied at any time, that the welfare of the boy will be promoted by his return to the school, they may order his return, and may enforce such order by application to any trial justice or judge of a police or municipal court for a warrant for such purpose, which may be served by any officer authorized to serve criminal process. On his recommitment to the school, such boy shall there be held and detained under the original mittimus.

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 improved by them. He shall have charge of the lands, buildings, furniture, and every species of property, pertaining to the institution, within the precincts thereof. 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
- Powers and duties of the superintendent.
- 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. Contracts, how made. 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, —suits may be submitted to referees shall be required to do so. —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. Visits of the trustees. 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. —record to be kept. 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. —quarterly visit. 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. —annual report. —financial statement.

- Appropriations,
how paid. SEC. 16. The governor and council may, from time to time, as they think proper, draw warrants on the treasurer of state in favor of the trustees, for the money appropriated by the legislature for the state reform school; and the treasurer of state shall, annually, in 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.
- Sanford legacy.
- Classification of inmates. SEC. 17. The inmates shall be separated into classes, regard being had to their ages, character and conduct, and the offences for which they have been committed. The boys of each class shall, so far as practicable, take daily out-door exercise, and be employed in some out-door labor. Each shall be provided with his own clothing and be taught to care for it. Solitary confinement is not allowed except for grave offences specified in the rules of the trustees; and the apartment where it is inflicted, shall be suitably warmed, lighted and provided with a bed and proper appliances for cleanliness. All 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.
- solitary confinement.
- food.
- Visiting committee. 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.
- their powers and duties.

B.

REVISED STATUTES.

Chapter II.

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

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

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

C.

PUBLIC LAWS OF MAINE—1887.

Chapter 51.

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

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

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

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

[Approved March 1, 1887.]

Chapter 22.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECT. 6. Every boy between the ages of ten and fifteen years, who refuses to attend school as required in section one, and who may be found wandering about the streets or public places of any city or town during the school hours of the school day, while the school of which he is legally a scholar, is in session, on complaint of the truant 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 s. x.

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

D.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

Actions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Complaints and Warrants.

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

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

The allegation, in a complaint, that a person is an "idle, ungovernable boy, and a habitual truant," describes no 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.

Jurisdiction.

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

Sentence and 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Habeas Corpus.

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

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

Trustees' Control of Person or Property of Inmates.

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

Bank Deposits.

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

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

SPECIAL INFORMATION.

Commitment of Boys.

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

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

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

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

3. Truancy, when in violation of the Public Laws of 1887, c. 22. For form of mittimus see page 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 form of commitment see Appendix, F.]

Release of Boys.

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

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

[For forms of release see Appendix G.]

F.

Forms for Commitment of Boys.

[Mittimus.]

STATE OF MAINE.

..... ss.

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

[L. s.]

Greeting.

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

[Here recite the substantive allegations of the complaint.]

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

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

If the by-law is one which requires the approval of a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, as in some cases of truancy, instead of the above say, "and also contrary to the form of a by-law of the said of approved the day, A. D., by 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 atin 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 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 faithfully
endeavor to discharge the duties required of him, to live a correct
moral life, to regularly attend church and Sabbath school, and to
obey all National, State and Municipal laws.

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

4.....
.....
.....

This LEAVE OF ABSENCE shall be renewed every three months,
and may continue in force until.....
is finally discharged from the School. While it continues he will
remember that the Officers of the School are interested in his 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 .
 RENEWED188
 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, untoof.....in the
 county of..... and State aforesaid, as an apprentice, to be
 by..... employed, andto serve from the date
 hereof, until the..... day of..... which will be in
 the year eighteen hundred andat 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 isyears 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 fulfil any of the above-named conditions, he, the said further covenants to pay said Trustees the sum of three hundred dollars.

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

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

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



STATE OF MAINE.

IN COUNCIL, December 31, 1890.

Presented and usual number ordered printed.

ORAMANDAL SMITH, *Secretary of State.*

.