

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

1892.

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA :

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1892.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer and Teachers

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

CAPE ELIZABETH,

STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1891.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 25, 1871.

AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1892.

Present Board of Trustees.

- ALBION LITTLE of Portland.
Term expires January 15, 1895.
- 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 18, 1895.
- 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.

ASSIGNMENT OF MEETINGS FOR 1891 AND 1892.

December 21 to December 28, 1891.

January 18 to January 25, 1892.

February 15 to February 22, 1892.

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, 1892.

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 State Reform School Since its Organization.

Name.	Residence	When appointed	When expired.
Henry Carter	Portland	May 11, 1853	May 11, 1855.
Edward Fox	Portland	do	do
Oliver L. Currier	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.
Mannassah 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	Mar. 3, 1880.
George E. Church	Cherryfield	do	Mar 10, 1880.
Isaac F. Quinby	Westbrook	April 16, 1879.	Feb. 20, 1880.
Thomas F. Donahce	Portland	July 2, 1879	July 2, 1883.
Enoch W. Woodbury	Bethel	March 3, 1880	Oct. 20, 1880.
Robert L. Grindle	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	Jan. 15, 1891.
Henry Ingalls	Wiscasset	Aug. 9, 1887	Aug. 9, 1891.
Mark P. Emery	Portland	March 15, 1888	Now in office.
John J. Perry	Portland	March 15, 1888	do
W. W. Bolster	Auburn	Feb. 6, 1889	do
Albion Little	Portland	Jan. 15, 1891	do
Henry Ingalls	Wiscasset	Aug. 18, 1891	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 DELLA PRESCOTT, “
Mrs. E. P. WENTWORTH, “
ARTHUR MERRILL, *Instructor Mechanical School.*
G. E. FITZGERALD, *Overseer Chair Shop.*
Miss A. J. LIBBY, *Overseer Dormitory.*
Miss H. P. JONES, “ *Sewing Room.*
Mrs. A. P. SNOW, “ *Front Kitchen.*
Miss H. M. BEAL, “ *Boys' Kitchen.*
Miss LUCY A. BABBIDGE, *Overseer Laundry.*
J. G. RICHARDSON, *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 Seaman	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 Reform School respectfully present their thirty-eighth annual report, together with the annual reports of the Treasurer and Superintendent.

In reviewing the past year, the trustees, first of all recognize the continued care and kindness of our Father in Heaven in the preservation of life and health among the officers and inmates of the school. No contagious disease has been permitted to visit the institution, and only one boy has died during the year;—and the general health of the boys has been good.

The statutes of the State and by-laws of the school require the trustees to hold regular meetings every three months on the third Tuesdays of February, May, August and November of each year. These meetings have been regularly held by the Board and full investigations made into the management of all the different departments of the institution. At these several meetings patient hearings whenever desired, have been granted to parents, guardians, inmates of the school and their friends. Here the boys have had the opportunity without restraint, to make known to the trustees their wants and wishes; and in return have received such words of instruction and advice as their several cases seemed to require. These pleasant interviews between the trustees and the inmates of the school are greatly enjoyed by the latter, and cannot fail of having a good influence on their lives and conduct.

Records of these meetings are kept by the secretary of the Board.

The executive committee have visited the school the first Monday in each month, and as is required by law, have ordered the superintendent to make purchases and authorized him to make necessary repairs. They have examined into the management in all the departments of the institution; and inspected the quality and quantity of food and clothing furnished. They have carefully inquired into the behavior of the officers and employes, examined all the bills of the superintendent and if correct, have approved them. They have kept a record of all their doings and reported the same to the trustees at their several quarterly meetings.

A visiting committee composed of two members of the Board have visited the school once in four weeks and have examined the register, the inmates in the school-rooms, workshops and on the farm, and have made a record of the same as required by law.

A careful review of what has been accomplished in the school during the past year is the best evidence of its success as a reformatory institution. We think we are not mistaken when we say, that there has been a manifest improvement in the discipline of the school.

Reasonable punishments, which in such an institution, are sometimes unavoidable to the preservation of discipline and good order, in number have been gradually decreasing. At the last quarterly meeting of the trustees in November from the records of the superintendent, it appeared that among fifteen out of eighteen officers of the school including two of the school teachers, not a single case of punishment had been necessary for the three preceding months.

Under the excellent training of those who have them in charge, a large majority of the boys apparently are beginning to see and feel, that obedience to the rules and regulations of the school in all its departments is the true road to promotion and success.

In this connection it is proper to remark, that this improvement in discipline has not been brought about, by any relaxation of the rules of the school, but in their firm, yet kind enforcement.

The farm which consists of about 184 acres of land is one of the very best in the State, and its present splendid condition is owing to the intelligent, faithful supervision of Mr. J. R. Farrington, the superintendent of the school. He is a model farmer, keeps up with the times, and knows exactly how to apply the best methods known and practiced by the farmers of the State.

When he took charge of the institution eleven years ago the farm produced 95 tons of hay; the present season 220 tons, all put into the barn in good condition. Besides this there was a bountiful yield of other crops, the details of which can be found in the accompanying report of the superintendent.

Besides the necessary amount for the large stock of cattle and horses kept for the use of the institution there will be a surplus of at least 100 tons of hay to be sold, which always finds a ready sale at the highest market prices. The well arranged gardens with their prolific yield of fruits and vegetables, and splendid flower plats carefully arranged by the artistic hand of Mrs. Farrington, all give evidences of the skill and faithfulness of those who have them in charge.

In the general government of the boys, we find but very little to criticise. In its nature it is parental, and is designed to bring them, so far as circumstances will allow, under the benign influences of home life; and in this regard, we believe the inmates of this institution are most faithfully trained and cared for.

As is very well known, the moral and religious training of a large majority of the boys sent to this school has been almost entirely neglected, previous to their commitment to it. It follows that an essential and important part of the work to be done in the institution is to bring about in their lives and conduct a genuine moral reform; and unless this

desirable result is reached, but little hope can be entertained, that they will become good and law abiding citizens.

So far as this duty is concerned, it gives us great pleasure to assure the people of this State that it is most faithfully performed in this institution. The great fundamental truths of the Christian religion, entirely free from sectarian teaching so far as creeds are concerned, are here faithfully taught and enforced by example.

The discipline and teaching of the school is not only moral and religious but educational. To this end the boys have fitted up for their use, convenient, comfortable school-rooms, furnished with necessary books and charts, and provided with competent, faithful teachers; and it has given the trustees great pleasure when visiting the three schools to witness the fine progress made by the pupils in their several branches of study, many of whom have taken their first school lessons here from the faithful teachers provided for them by the State.

The mechanical school, for the purposes for which it was established, is doing a good work. Here the boys are given instruction in the fundamentals of carpentry and are taught the use and care of tools. Here they take useful lessons in mechanism, and in practice become embryo carpenters, and as a practical result make themselves useful in making and repairing furniture, and making repairs upon the school buildings; and when they leave the school are fitted to become good mechanics.

By the laws of the State, R. S., c. 142, § 9, all commitments of boys to the Reform School must be during their minority, unless sooner discharged by the trustees. Some of the offenses for which boys are sent to the Reform School are not of a very criminal character—such as truancy and vagrancy. The object of the law, and the real purpose of their commitment, is not so much to punish as to *reform* them; hence section 10 of same chapter allows the trustees under reasonable rules, to release boys on probation, conditioned upon future good behavior and obedience to the laws of the State. Acting under the authority here given, the trustees at their

quarterly meetings have uniformly given all boys in the school who have been there two years and attained the grade of honor, an opportunity of a hearing before the Board with reference to a conditional discharge. The boys allowed to go out under this rule, are required to report quarterly to the superintendent as to their health, conduct and employment. These reports are submitted to the trustees at their quarterly meetings, and a record of each boy's standing is made by the secretary. These methods in the past have produced excellent results. A boy when he enters the school understands he must stay two years in any event. Then he soon learns that the only way out is a reformation in his life and character, and obedience to the law and rules of the school. This appeals to his better nature, stimulates his ambition, and brings to life his hitherto dormant energies and aspirations.

When a boy is allowed to go out on probation he is constantly reminded that his discharge from the school is conditioned upon his "doing well" taken in its broadest sense. Again, the quarterly reports he is required to make to the superintendent, are powerful reminders, bringing distinctly to his recollection the close and responsible relations he sustains to the school.

The whole number of boys in the school December 1, 1890, was 114, to which 33 have been added by commitments, making the total in the school during the year, 147. One boy has been discharged by the expiration of his sentence, one died, two were remanded to take their alternate sentences, and forty-nine were allowed to go on leave. The present number of boys now in the institution is ninety-three. The large number of boys who by their good conduct earned their release from the school during the year is evidence of the excellence of the methods employed, and the high state of discipline attained. The whole number of boys now out on leave is sixty-two.

The "family system" has long been the ideal of the trustees in the management of a reform school, and in their annual reports they have for many years recommended its adoption.

Upon these recommendations, the Legislature of 1889 appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for the erection of a family cottage, and in 1891 appropriations amounting to \$4,000 were made for the steam heating and furnishing the same. A substantial cottage was built, and by the first of June, 1891, was furnished throughout for the accommodation of the boys. On the fourth day of that month it was consumed by fire, with nearly all its contents. The fire was supposed to have been caused by the spontaneous combustion of some old rags used in the oiling of the floors and left over night in one of the rooms of the building.

Of course the destruction of this building and its contents on the very day it was to have been occupied by a portion of the boys in the school, was not only a matter of profound regret on the part of the trustees and officers, but all friends of the institution, and especially the inmates of the school who had anticipated great pleasure from their new relations as a separate family occupying the new cottage.

The large chimney in the building was left standing, and the steam boiler was but very little damaged. The portion of the walls of the building left standing was too much damaged to be built on to, and was taken down. The question here left for the decision of the trustees was a *responsible* one—whether or not under the circumstances they should attempt to rebuild the cottage or abandon the enterprise until after the next session of the Legislature in 1893. At their request, the Governor and Council visited the premises in July following the fire, with reference to the settlement of this matter. Without then determining what should be done, it was arranged that the trustees should obtain plans and specifications for a new building, and estimates of its cost, and should ascertain what funds, if any, would be available to pay the cost from any unexpended appropriations heretofore made for the school.

Plans and estimates for a building 82 feet long and 38 feet wide, of sufficient capacity for a family of 30 boys were presented, together with bids from responsible parties for the

brick, wood and iron work. These were laid before the Governor and Council by the trustees, together with the statement that the appropriation of \$6,000, for the current expenses of the cottage for two years, and something saved from the appropriation of \$2,000 made for repairs upon the old buildings would be available for a new building. A unanimous request from the trustees that they might draw these sums for the above purpose was granted by the Governor and Council. Contracts were at once made and a new and beautiful brick building has been erected and finished on the outside, without calling on the State for a dollar; and there are sufficient funds left to finish the inside according to contracts already made and the work in being done as per the contract. The contract price thus far amounts to \$6,362. For the plumbing, steam fitting, plastering, furnishing and finishing the building, about \$5,000 additional will be required.

Taking into account all the facts and circumstances of the case, we think it will be conceded, that the action of the trustees in the premises was wise and judicious, and for the best interest of the State and school.

The details respecting the farm and its products, stock, and work done in the mechanical shop, and progress made in the schools we refer you to the report of the superintendent, teachers and other officers. For a statement of the condition of the finances we refer you to the treasurer's report.

Two visits to the institution have been made by the Governor and Council during the year. Their advice and suggestions in relation to matters pertaining to the institution and its general management, have greatly aided the trustees and officers in the discharge of their official duties.

The visits of Mrs. Hawes of the visiting committee have been greatly enjoyed by the boys. Her kind and encouraging words, and excellent counsel and advice cannot fail of producing good results in their lives and characters.

In conclusion, the trustees most cheerfully indorse the many words of commendation in their former reports, relat-

ing to the able and faithful manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Farrington as superintendent and matron, and Mr. E. P. Wentworth, the assistant superintendent, have severally discharged their official duties; and to the teachers and other officers, we tender our thanks for their faithful work in their several departments in the institution.

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

Portland, December 1, 1891.

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, 1891; 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, 1890, to November 30, 1891.

MARK P. EMERY, *Treasurer.*

November 30, 1891.

Receipts from December 1, 1890, to November 30, 1891.

Balance on hand December 1, 1890.....	\$	2 93
From State Treasurer, for current expenses		17,748 71
" " general repairs		2,000 00
" " furnishing outtage No. 1.....		2,500 00
" " steam heating and plumbing.....		2,500 00
" " interest on Sanford legacy.....		42 00
farm and stock.....		2,603 08
chair work.....		1,676 48
cities, towns, etc., board of boys		3,638 50
all other sources		238 11
		\$32,949 81

Expenditures from December 1, 1890, to November 30, 1891.

Salaries and labor.....	\$7,966 35
Flour.....	1,652 37
Meats and fresh fish.....	900 80
Provisions and groceries.....	1,319 47
Ice.....	71 84
Clothing.....	1,556 48
Bedding.....	3 72
Boots and shoes.....	736 83
Fuel and lights.....	465 37
Crockery and glass ware.....	69 34
Hardware and tin.....	165 60
House furnishings.....	212 35
Physician.....	102 00
Drugs and medicines.....	87 44
Funeral expenses.....	18 00
School books and stationery.....	147 29
Library and reading room.....	54 05
Printing and advertising.....	79 00
Farm and garden.....	936 97
Stock and teams.....	56 18
Carriages and harnesses.....	368 74
Blacksmithing.....	96 15
Corn, meal, oats and fine feed.....	1,610 87
Returning boys.....	119 35
Travelling expenses.....	42 36
Trustees' expenses.....	181 80
Box rent and postage.....	80 56
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	77 53
Boys' extra work.....	125 94
Excursions and amusements.....	79 83
Steam and plumbing.....	710 13
General repairs and improvements.....	1,710 45
Family cottage No. 1.....	4,216 28
Family cottage No. 2.....	3,648 77
Sebago water.....	150 00
Mechanical school.....	643 31
Miscellaneous.....	88 36
Balance.....	2,397 93
	\$32,949 81

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-eighth annual report.

The whole number of boys who have been received into the institution since it was opened is..... 1,983

Present number..... 93

TABLE NO. 1.

Shows the Number Received and Discharged, and the general State of the School for the Year Ending November 30, 1891.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1890.....	-	114
“ “ committed the past year.....	-	25
“ “ previously out on leave, returned.....	-	7
“ “ escaped, returned.....	-	1
Whole number in school during the year.....		147
“ “ allowed to go on trial.....	49	
“ “ discharged.....	1	
“ “ died.....	1	
“ “ remanded.....	2	
“ “ escaped, returned.....	1	54
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1891.....		93

TABLE NO. 2.

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

Months.	Admissions	Departures.	Total.
December.....	3	8	117
January.....	4	3	113
February.....	2	6	112
March.....	1	3	107
April.....	3	7	107
May.....	2	4	102
June.....	2	4	100
July.....	1	2	97
August.....	2	5	97
September.....	4	6	96
October.....	7	3	97
November.....	2	3	96
Total.....	33	54	-

Average for the year, 100.

TABLE NO. 3.
Shows By What Authority.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court.....	-	169	169
Superior Court.....	2	19	21
Auburn Municipal Court.....	-	7	7
Augusta ".....	-	63	63
Bangor ".....	3	16	19
Bath ".....	3	76	79
Biddeford ".....	1	85	86
Brunswick ".....	-	23	23
Calais ".....	-	40	40
Ellsworth ".....	-	4	4
Farmington ".....	1	1	2
Hallowell ".....	-	20	20
Lewiston ".....	-	59	59
Portland ".....	6	502	508
Rockland ".....	-	27	27
Saco ".....	1	25	26
Waterville ".....	-	3	3
Bangor Police Court.....	-	154	154
Belfast ".....	-	11	11
Ellsworth ".....	-	5	5
Gardiner ".....	-	60	60
Portland ".....	-	16	16
Rockland ".....	1	28	29
Trial Justices.....	7	540	547
United States Court.....	-	5	5
	25	1,958	1,983

TABLE NO. 4.

Shows the Disposition of those Discharged since Opening of the School.

Disposals.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	1	222	223
Discharged by Trustees.....	-	639	639
Incentured 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.....	49	433	482
" enlist.....	-	19	19

TABLE NO. 4—*Concluded.*

Disposals.	Past Year.	Previously	Total.
Illegally committed.....	-	8	8
Remanded.....	2	40	42
Pardoned.....	-	13	13
Finally escaped.....	-	73	73
Violated trust.....	-	42	42
Died.....	1	42	43
Delivered to courts.....	-	18	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.....	-	8	8
“ four “.....	-	3	3
“ five “.....	-	3	3
“ six “.....	-	2	2
“ seven “.....	-	1	1
“ eight “.....	1	2	3
“ nine “.....	-	-	-
“ ten “.....	-	2	2
“ eleven “.....	2	-	2
“ one year.....	-	3	3
“ “ and one month.....	-	-	-
“ “ two months.....	-	2	2
“ “ three “.....	-	4	4
“ “ four “.....	1	1	2
“ “ five “.....	-	5	5
“ “ six “.....	-	2	2
“ “ seven “.....	1	-	1
“ “ eight “.....	-	2	2
“ “ nine “.....	-	5	5
“ “ ten “.....	-	8	8
“ “ eleven “.....	4	1	5
“ two years.....	4	22	26
“ “ and one month.....	5	23	28
“ “ two months.....	2	29	31
“ “ three “.....	1	12	13
“ “ four “.....	3	13	16
“ “ five “.....	1	13	14
“ “ six “.....	3	16	19
“ “ seven “.....	-	13	13
“ “ eight “.....	2	11	13
“ “ nine “.....	2	8	10
“ “ ten “.....	-	7	7
“ “ eleven “.....	1	9	10
“ three years.....	-	13	13
“ “ and one month.....	-	8	8
“ “ two months.....	-	15	15
“ “ three “.....	1	9	10
“ “ four “.....	1	9	10
“ “ five “.....	-	5	5

TABLE No. 5—*Concluded.*

Time.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
In school three years and six months.....	1	3	4
“ “ seven “	-	8	8
“ “ eight “	-	7	7
“ “ nine “	1	7	8
“ “ ten “	-	7	7
“ “ eleven “	1	7	8
“ four years.....	-	8	8
“ “ and one month.....	-	9	9
“ “ two months	-	-	-
“ “ three “	2	5	7
“ “ four “	1	1	2
“ “ five “	1	3	4
“ “ six “	-	2	2
“ “ seven “	-	6	6
“ “ eight “	-	7	7
“ “ nine “	1	2	3
“ “ ten “	-	5	5
“ “ eleven “	1	3	4
“ five years	1	4	5
“ “ and one month	1	4	5
“ “ 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	1	6	7
“ “ and one month	1	2	3
“ “ two months.....	-	1	1
“ “ three “	-	5	5
“ “ four “	-	1	1
“ “ five “	1	3	4
“ “ six “	-	2	2
“ “ seven “	-	2	2
“ “ eight “	-	4	4
“ “ nine “	-	3	3
“ “ ten “	-	1	1
“ “ eleven “	-	2	2
“ seven years.....	-	2	2
“ “ and one month	-	1	1
“ “ two months.....	-	2	2
“ “ three “	-	3	3
“ “ four “	-	2	2
“ “ five “	-	2	2
“ “ six “	-	3	3
“ “ seven “	-	-	-
“ “ eight “	-	-	-
“ “ nine “	-	1	1
“ “ ten “	-	-	-
“ “ eleven “	1	-	1
“ eight years or more	1	9	10

Average time past year: three years, one month.

TABLE NO. 6.

Shows Offences for which Committed.

Offences.	Past Year	Previously	Total.
Larceny.....	15	1,232	1,247
Truancy.....	-	215	215
Common runaway.....	3	121	124
Vagrancy.....	1	99	100
Assault.....	-	69	69
Vagabondage.....	2	1	3
Forgery and uttering.....	1	-	1
Violation of postal laws.....	-	1	1
Cruelty to animals.....	-	2	2
Violation of city ordinance.....	1	1	2
Malicious mischief.....	1	55	56
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	11	12
Malicious trespass.....	-	7	7
Sabbath breaking.....	-	7	7
Manslaughter.....	-	4	4
Common drunkard.....	-	3	3
Robbery.....	-	3	3
Attempt to steal.....	-	3	3
Assault with intent to rob.....	-	2	2
Disturbing the peace.....	-	2	2
Embezzlement.....	-	2	2
Assault with intent to kill.....	-	1	1
Riot.....	-	1	1
Threatening to burn.....	-	1	1
Common night walker.....	-	1	1
Attempt to commit arson.....	-	1	1
Neglect of employment and calling.....	-	1	1
Sodomy.....	-	1	1
Secreting stolen goods.....	-	1	1
Threatening lives.....	-	1	1
Placing obstructions on railroad track.....	-	1	1
Lacivious speech and behavior.....	-	1	1
	25	1,958	1,983

TABLE NO. 7.

Showing 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	14	15
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.....	1	68	69
Three years in County Jail or House of Correction,	-	15	15
Two " " " " " "	-	46	46
Eighteen months in " " " " " "	-	2	2
One year in " " " " " "	-	28	28
Eleven months in " " " " " "	-	2	2
Ten " " " " " "	-	5	5
Nine " " " " " "	-	4	4
Eight " " " " " "	-	2	2
Six " " " " " "	-	74	74
Five " " " " " "	-	1	1
Four " " " " " "	-	1	1
Ninety days in " " " " " "	10	112	122
Sixty " " " " " "	2	231	233
Fifty " " " " " "	-	4	4
Forty " " " " " "	-	1	1
Thirty " " " " " "	9	1,108	1,117
Twenty-nine days in " " " " " "	-	4	4
Twenty-five " " " " " "	1	4	5
Twenty " " " " " "	-	43	43
Fifteen " " " " " "	-	19	19
Ten " " " " " "	-	30	30
Two days or less in " " " " " "	-	16	16
No alternative.....	-	33	33
Fine and costs.....	-	42	42
Fine.....	1	3	4
Recognizance.....	-	3	3
	25	1,958	1,983

TABLE NO. 8.

Shows the Admissions from Each County, and Last Residence.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Androscoggin..	Auburn.....	-	8	8
	Dauville.....	-	1	1
	Greene.....	-	4	4
	Lewiston.....	-	91	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.....	-	2	2
	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	-	17	17
	Cumberland.....	-	3	3
	Deering.....	-	5	5
	Freeport	-	1	1
	Gorham.....	-	6	6
	Gray.....	-	1	1
	Harpwell	-	2	2
	Naples	-	2	2
	Otisfield	-	1	1
	Portland.....	6	513	519
	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		1	2	3
Wilton.....		-	1	1
Bucksport.....		-	7	7
Bluehill		-	1	1
Castine.....		-	1	1
Hancock	Deer Isle	-	2	2
	Ellsworth.....	-	9	9
	Franklin.....	-	1	1
	Hancock.....	-	1	1
	Long Island Plantation.....	-	1	1
	Mt. Desert.....	-	4	4
	Orland.....	-	2	2
	Penobscot.....	-	1	1
	Sedgwick.....	-	1	1
	Tremont.....	-	6	6
	Albion.....	-	1	1
	Augusta.....	-	55	55
	Belgrade.....	-	2	2
	Benton.....	-	3	3
Kennebec	Chelsea.....	-	7	7
	China.....	-	1	1
	Clinton.....	-	2	2
	Farmingdale	-	1	1
	Gardiner.....	-	40	40
	Hallowell.....	-	20	20
	Litchfield.....	-	5	5
	Manchester.....	-	3	3
	Monmouth.....	-	5	5
	Mount Vernon.....	1	-	1
	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.....	1	4	5	
	Winthrop.....	-	7	7	
	Appleton.....	-	2	2	
	Cauden.....	-	11	11	
	Hope.....	-	3	3	
	Muscle Ridge Island.....	-	1	1	
	Rockland.....	1	56	57	
	South Thomaston.....	-	5	5	
	St. George.....	-	5	5	
Knox.....	Thomaston.....	-	7	7	
	Union.....	-	1	1	
	Vinalhaven.....	-	5	5	
	Warren.....	-	3	3	
	Washington.....	-	1	1	
	Boothbay.....	-	12	12	
	Boothbay Harbor.....	1	-	1	
	Bristol.....	-	3	3	
	Dresden.....	-	1	1	
	Edgecomb.....	-	1	1	
	Jefferson.....	-	2	2	
	Newcastle.....	1	3	4	
	Nobleborough.....	-	4	4	
	Southport.....	-	2	2	
Lincoln.....	Waldoborough.....	-	2	2	
	Whitefield.....	-	6	6	
	Wiscasset.....	-	3	3	
	Bethel.....	-	2	2	
	Brownfield.....	-	1	1	
	Canton.....	-	1	1	
	Dixfield.....	-	1	1	
	Greenwood.....	-	1	1	
	Hiram.....	-	6	6	
	Oxford.....	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.....		3	169	172	
Brewer.....		-	11	11	
Carnel.....		-	1	1	
Charleston.....		-	1	1	
Corinna.....		-	1	1	
Corinth.....		-	2	2	
Penobscot.....	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	
	Mouson.....	-	1	1	
	Piscataquis....	Orneville.....	1	2	3
Sangerville.....		-	2	2	
Sebec.....		-	1	1	
Wellington.....		-	1	1	
Williamsburg.....		-	1	1	
Arrowsic.....		1	2	3	
Bath.....		3	75	78	
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	
	Embden.....	-	2	2	
	Fairfield.....	-	10	10	
	Harmony.....	-	1	1	
	Hartland.....	1	2	3	
	Somerset.....	Madison.....	-	1	1
Moose River Plantation.....		-	1	1	
Mercer.....		-	1	1	
Norridgewock.....		-	2	2	
Pittsfield.....		-	5	5	
Ripley.....		-	1	1	
Skowhegan.....		-	18	18	
Smithfield.....		-	2	2	
St. Albans.....		-	1	1	
Belfast.....		-	10	10	
Belmont.....		-	1	1	
Frankfort.....		-	10	10	
Jackson.....		-	1	1	
Liberty.....		-	3	3	
Waldo.....		Lincolnville.....	-	4	4
	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	-	50	50
	Cherryfield	-	5	5
	Columbia	-	1	1
	Cutler	-	1	1
	East Machias	-	4	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	1	92	93
	Buxton	-	1	1
	Cornish	-	3	3
Dayton	1	-	1	
Eliot	-	1	1	
Kennebunk	-	5	5	
Kennebunkport	-	7	7	
Kittery	1	2	3	
Lebanon	-	1	1	
Lyman	-	2	2	
North Berwick	-	2	2	
Parsonsfield	-	1	1	
Saco	-	63	63	
Sanford	-	5	5	
South Berwick	-	6	6	
Waterborough	-	1	1	
Wells	-	3	3	
York	-	1	1	
		24	1,941	1,965
Residence out of the State.	New Hampshire	-	1	1
	Massachusetts	1	6	7
	Rhode Island	-	2	2
	New York	-	1	1
	Michigan	-	1	1
	Minnesota	-	1	1
	New Brunswick	-	3	3
Nova Scotia	-	2	2	
		25	1,958	1,983

TABLE NO. 9.

Shows the Nativity of All Committed.

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia	-	1	1
Bermuda	-	1	1
Canada	-	32	32
Cuba	-	1	1
Jamaica	-	2	2
Chili	-	1	1
England	-	10	10
France	-	1	1
Ireland	2	52	54
New Brunswick	-	66	66
Nova Scotia	2	31	33
Prince Edward's Island	-	3	3
Scotland	-	4	4
on the Atlantic	-	1	1
Foreigners	4	206	210
Born in Maine	16	1,533	1,549
New Hampshire	-	36	36
Vermont	1	6	7
Massachusetts	3	98	101
Rhode Island	-	4	4
Connecticut	-	6	6
New York	-	25	25
Pennsylvania	1	3	4
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	-	18	18
	25	1,958	1,983

TABLE NO. 10.

Shows the Ages of All When Committed.

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age.....	-	5	5
Eight ".....	2	39	41
Nine ".....	1	69	70
Ten ".....	2	170	172
Eleven ".....	1	200	201
Twelve ".....	4	293	297
Thirteen ".....	4	339	343
Fourteen ".....	8	361	369
Fifteen ".....	3	367	370
Sixteen ".....	-	90	90
Seventeen ".....	-	19	19
Eighteen ".....	-	4	4
Nineteen ".....	-	2	2
	25	1,958	1,983

TABLE NO. 11.

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

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received.....	25	1,958	1,983
Have intemperate parents.....	7	632	639
Lost father.....	5	625	630
Lost mother.....	8	485	493
Relatives in prison.....	-	235	235
Step parents.....	8	343	351
Idle.....	9	1,296	1,305
Much neglected.....	9	550	559
Truants.....	18	759	777
Sabbath breakers.....	19	670	689
Untruthful.....	20	1,487	1,507
Profane.....	21	1,407	1,428

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 AND FURNISHINGS.

24½ ft. 8" belting,	2 pairs pliers,
40 ft 5" belting,	1 putty knife,
71½ ft 3¼" belting,	1 pair tinner's shears,
51 ft. 2½" belting,	1 pointing trowel,
78 ft. 2¼" belting,	1 pair door clamps,
22 ft. 1½" belting,	1 pair cabinet clamps,
1 grind-stone,	20 hand-screws,
2 large oilers,	1 set letters,
6 circular saws,	1 set figures,
1 grooving saw,	1 glue pot,
1 set adjustable grooving collars,	2 lbs glue,
6 jig saw blades,	2 steel bars,
7 iron turning tools,	1 iron vise,
4 wood turning tools,	11 4½" files,
1 1½" gouge,	7 6" files,
3 turning chisels, ¼" ¾" and 2",	6 7" files.
1 drill chuck,	3 cabinet scrapers,
14 twist drills,	1 steel stamp,
3 dogs, 1", 1½" and 2",	1 gal. turpentine,
2 pairs callipers, 5" and 8",	1 gal. Linseed oil,
1 emery stone,	1 gal varnish.
1 12" wrench,	3 paint brushes,
1 6" wrench,	1 2 gal can,
4 iron wrenches,	12 1 gal. cans,
1 belt punch,	2 quires sand paper,
1 Stilson pipe wrench,	4 sheets emery cloth,
12 stationary benches,	50 lbs. 30d nails,
1 portable bench,	85 lbs. 10d nails,
14 saw benches,	75 lbs. 9d nails,
13 jack planes,	40 lbs. 8d floor nails,
13 jointer planes,	70 lbs. 8d finish nails,

13 smoothing planes,	30 lbs. 6d finish nails,
12 block planes,	7 lbs. wire brads,
1 Bailey smoothing plane,	5 doz. knob screws,
1 iron plow,	33 gross screws,
1 rabbet plane,	3½ doz carriage bolts,
1 pair match planes,	9 pairs butts,
6 bend planes,	5 mortise latches,
7 stool squares,	5 pairs knobs,
13 try squares,	6 drop handles,
13 bevels,	3 drawer pulls,
16 gauges,	1 pair 6" strap hinges,
17 mortising gauges,	2 lbs. washers,
1 panel gauge,	1 pair shelf brackets,
14 rules,	13 table brackets,
1 shrink rule,	1 hank sash cord,
13 chalk lines and reels,	3 yds. blue process paper,
11 chalks,	3 ladders,
12 carpenter's pencils,	1 shovel,
3 hand saws,	1 coal hod,
3 rip saws,	1 pail,
12 panel saws,	1 thermometer,
12 back saws,	1 washbasin,
1 nest of saws,	1 sink,
1 cross cut saw,	12 lamps,
1 hack saw,	1 lantern,
12 hack saw blades,	1 lamp filler,
2 saw sets,	1 clock,
1 saw clamp,	1 chair,
12 draw knives,	9 pedestals,
6 spoke shaves,	2 school-room chairs,
14 shoe knives,	1 black walnut desk,
1 hand axe,	1 foot-rest.
3 hatchets,	3 book shelves,
12 nail hammers,	11 bread boards,
1 heavy hammer,	4 window frames,
1 brick hammer,	7 chisel handles,
13 oilers,	3 hammer handles,
13 oil stones,	3 sets table legs,
1 oil stone slip,	6 fire bricks,
12 pairs dividers,	1 grate,
26 screwdrivers,	500 lbs. coal,
12 brace screwdrivers,	2 lbs. belt dressing,
13 counter sinks,	2 lights glass,
2 iron countersinks,	9 doors,
1 iron reamer,	1 tub,
12 bit braces,	6 base ball bats,
6 sets bits,	3 feed boxes,
10 twist drill bits,	1 step ladder,
12 gimlet bits,	40 head blocks,
3 long bits,	20 cap blocks,

1 expansion bit,	16 cane sticks,
6 augers,	1025 ft. pine,
16 mallets,	850 ft. whitewood,
13 sets chisels,	150 ft. spruce,
1 set framing chisels,	235 ft. ash and oak,
3 sets gouges,	220 ft. hard pine,
1 cold chisel,	75 ft. birch flooring,
21 brad awls and handles,	160 ft. birch plank,
25 nail sets,	300 ft. whitewood sheathing,
1 prick punch,	80 ft. spruce sheathing,
14 bench brushes,	60 ft. black walnut,
1 adze,	200 ft. moulding,
1 level,	2 tool boxes.
1 pair trammel points,	

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

1 heavy iron vise,	1 long jointing plane,
1 drilling machine,	1 short jointing plane,
5 twist drills,	1 fore plane,
2 pipe-cutting die stocks,	1 block plane,
7 pairs dies, $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ ", 1", 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ",	1 smoothing plane,
1 hand hammer,	1 8-ft. poker,
3 pipe-cutters,	1 small poker,
1 bolt-cutting die stock,	1 tube cleaner,
3 pairs dies and taps, $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ ",	1 coal screen,
2 Stilson pipe wrenches,	1 wheelbarrow,
2 monkey wrenches,	3 lanterns,
1 basin wrench,	2 oilers,
2 soldering irons,	3 gallon oil cans,
1 bit brace and washer cutter,	35 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " pipe,
1 screw driver,	16 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " couplings,
1 tool box for glass-setting,	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " R. & L. couplings,
1 putty knife,	4 1" T's,
1 diamond,	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " I',
2 ladders,	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " R. & L. couplings,
1 clock,	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " check valves,
1 cold chisel,	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " quarter turns,
$\frac{3}{4}$ yard rubber packing,	20 1" return bends,
2 lamps,	17 1" couplings,
15 ft. rubber hose,	4 1" R. & L. couplings,
1 fireman's hose,	6 1" quarter turns,
2 coal shovels,	75 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ " pipe,
1 set bits,	21 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ " pipe,
1 bit brace,	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " elbows,
1 steel square,	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ " elbows,
1 try square,	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " Globe valves,
2 cutting off saws,	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " unions,
1 splitting saw,	5 1" unions,
1 back saw,	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " unions,
1 draw shave,	2 hand drills,
1 gauge,	1 pr. large shears,
12 chisel,	1 sold-ering stove,
1 shop axe,	1 box 14x16 glass,
1 mallet,	$\frac{1}{2}$ box 9x13 glass,
1 oil stone,	$\frac{1}{4}$ box 7x9 glass.
1 glue pot,	
2 Worcester fire pails,	

TEXT-BOOKS AND SCHOOL-ROOM FURNISHINGS.

168 arithmetics,	2 tables,
133 geographies,	1 desk,
196 readers,	7 pictures,
14 Barnes' Brief History of the United States,	1 parlor organ and stool,
3 sets arithmetical forms,	2 movable black-boards,
164 spelling blanks,	1 clock,
144 spelling books,	1 small globe,
263 writing books,	20 erasers,
99 pen-holders with pens,	3 call-bells,
145 slates,	3 thermometers,
4 gross steel pens,	13 rules,
21 pen-holders,	2½ boxes German slate-pencils,
119 ink-wells,	21 Swinton's New Language Lessons (old),
1 keg of ink,	11 Bryant and Stratton's Common School Book-keeping (old)
3 teacher's registers,	34 Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems,
1 Bible,	225 white envelopes,
84 lead pencils,	1 complete school chart,
4½ gross chalk-crayons, white,	2 scripture rolls,
¾ gross chalk-crayons, colored,	1 set cube root blocks,
2 reams letter paper,	1 settee,
152 desks with 212 chairs,	20 Physiologies.
17 bracket lamps,	
16 chairs,	

CHAIR SHOP.

86 chair benches,	3 desks,
143 chair knives,	2 long seats,
188 chair awls,	2 ice picks,
143 chair pegs,	1 nail hammer,
8 chair combs,	1 thermometer,
20 bunches binding cane,	7 bench blocks,
63 bunches cane,	1 screw-driver,
2 wooden chairs,	1 bit brace,
1 tub,	4 brooms,

OFFICERS' DINING-ROOMS AND KITCHEN.

1 cook stove and furnishings,	5 tin pans,
1 steam cooker,	24 cups,
1 Cooley creamery,	24 saucers,
6 milk cans for Cooley creamery,	19 soup plates,
1 barrel churn,	2 soup tureens,
12 milk pails,	25 dinner plates,
12 tin cream pots,	21 tea plates,
14 platters,	7 japanned waiters,

2 crumb trays and brushes,	7 iron spoons,
2 chopping trays,	24 dining chairs,
21 pie plates,	5 table cloths,
36 individual butters,	110 napkins,
5 large pitchers,	12 roller towels,
10 small pitchers,	11 dish towels,
4 sugar bowls,	2 chopping knives,
4 sauce dishes,	? kneading pans,
7 vegetable dishes,	2 carving knives and forks,
4 oval dishes,	2 steels,
3 pickle dishes,	12 table mats,
100 mugs,	1 coffee box,
4 glass pitchers,	1 tea box,
1 celery glass,	2 sugar firkins,
24 salt cellars,	4 fruit dishes,
33 glass sauce dishes,	2 oilcloth carpets,
6 egg glasses,	1 looking-glass,
15 glass tumblers,	2 call-bells,
22 small oval sauce dishes,	1 clock,
15 goblets,	1 dinner pail,
54 glass fruit jars,	26 plated knives,
30 bowls,	53 plated teaspoons,
25 large plated spoons,	106 tin teaspoons,
7 plated dessert spoons,	35 plated forks,
9 lamps,	17 white-handled silver knives,
2 hanging lamps,	3 plated castors,
2 agate tea-pots,	5 plated butter knives,
1 patent coffee-pot,	3 plated ladles,
1 britannia coffee-pot,	1 dinner set, 162 pieces,
1 britannia water-pot,	12 fruit plates,
2 tin cocoa-pots,	39 oat meal saucers.

OFFICERS' APARTMENTS.

18 carpets,	40 pillows,
76 chairs,	90 pillow cases,
23 rocking chairs,	25 blankets,
4 sofas,	31 comfortables,
1 bed lounge,	2 bolsters,
16 pictures,	72 sheets,
4 desks,	28 spreads,
14 tables,	17 bureaus,
2 cases of drawers,	14 mirrors,
7 clocks,	15 stands,
4 book cases,	15 sinks,
28 lamps,	15 bowls, pitchers and slop jars,
1 whatnot,	13 towel racks,
17 bedsteads,	78 hand towels,
9 spring beds,	1 mail bag,
24 mattresses,	2 ottomans.
7 straw beds,	

BOYS' DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN.

1 clock,	2 tin strainers,
13 dining tables,	1 chopping knife,
10 bracket lamps,	6 scrubbing brushes,
2 table brushes,	1 dust pan,
2 dust brushes,	2 ladles,
20 bread plates,	90 bowls,
20 pie plates,	93 soup plates,
4 work tables,	100 knives,
1 bench,	100 forks,
1 flour tub,	104 spoons,
1 bread tub,	102 small oval sauce dishes,
1 dish tub,	1 tin dipper,
1 swill can,	1 rolling board,
6 pails,	4 bread baskets,
2 milk cans,	4 small knives,
1 wash basin,	1 knife box,
10 bread pans,	1 fork box,
4 bean pans,	1 spoon box,
1 iron skimmer,	4 bowl boxes,
1 bread knife,	1 handle mop,
3 rolling pins,	4 brooms,
2 mixing spoons,	3 chairs.
2 cake cutters,	

LAUNDRY.

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

BOYS' BEDDING.

95 bedsteads,	131 quilts,
101 bed sacks,	127 pillows,
3 cotton mattresses,	306 pillow-cases,
104 double blankets,	386 sheets,
18 single blankets,	174 bed-spreads.

BOYS' CLOTHING, ETC.

176 pairs new pants,	23 yards tweed,
165 new jackets,	112 yards kersey,
215 pairs three-fourths worn pants,	27 yards satteen,
205 three-fourths worn jackets,	7 yards drilling,
458 shirts,	4½ yards wigan,
66 pairs new wool stockings,	35 yards coat-lining,
140 Sunday coats,	21 yards sponging cloth,
144 pairs Sunday pants,	10 yards serge,
59 Sunday caps,	216 sheets wadding,
67 pairs old brogans,	78 yards print,
113 pairs new brogans,	21 yards canvas,
2 pairs new boots,	26 yards sheeting,
18 pairs old boots,	10 dozen buttons,
250 leather shoe-strings,	1 ball tape,
21 new wool hats,	14 spools linen thread,
41 new caps,	15 spools cotton thread,
65 boxes collars,	4 skeins woolen yarn,
72 pairs new suspenders,	1 paper needles,
609 suspender buckles,	10 pairs shears,
252 suspender rings and straps,	2 sewing machines,
6 pairs overalls,	1 knitting machine,
5 shoe brushes,	4 heating irons,
4 daubers,	1 Shaker swift,
1 stocking holder,	1 stocking bag,
9 pairs new Sunday shoes,	125 horn combs,
37 pairs old Sunday shoes,	16 blacking trays,
93 pairs old Sunday shoes in boys' boxes,	20 boxes blacking.

BOYS HAVE FOR DAILY WEAR—93 BOYS.

93 coats,	93 pairs euspendrs,
93 pants,	93 pair brogans,
186 shirts,	93 old hats and caps.
186 pair stockings,	

CHAPEL.

1 Bible,	23 chairs,
1 pulpit,	29 settees,
1 parlor organ,	12 lamps,
1 chandelier,	1 call-bell.
3 pulpit chairs,	

BOYS' LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

1951 volumes,	5 tables,
71 chairs,	10 lamps.

MISCELLANEOUS.

6 buckets,	1 hose carriage,
8 step-ladders,	8 dust-pans,
1 plant stand,	7 S. H. shovels,
18 pails,	5 pairs shears,
10 mops,	2 sets steel figures,
20 scrubbing brushes,	3 grocer's scales,
8 lamps,	3 hammers,
10 lanterns,	2 screw-drivers,
6 brooms,	3 bit braces,
4 oil cans,	12 bits,
4 shoe chests,	1 drill brace,
3 clocks,	3 glass graduates.
900 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.

80 tons Cumberland coal,	280 yards 45-inch brown sheeting,
550 bushels oats,	80 yards 36-inch brown sheeting,
98 barrels flour,	20 yards cheese cloth,
300 pounds sugar,	54 yards silesia,
100 pounds hard soap,	52 yards sattenen,
40 pounds Rio coffee,	64 yards blue cassimere for boys' Sunday suits,
25 pounds Muscatel raisins,	76 yards gray flannel for boys' shirts,
27 pounds corn starch,	22 yards table linen,
12 pounds cocoa,	30 pounds country yarn,
6 pounds mustard,	12 dozen pairs woolen mittens,
6 pounds cassia,	22 sheets for boys' beds,
3 pounds cloves and allspice,	18 pillow slips for boys' beds,
3 large white pitchers,	18 sheets for officers' beds,
4 dozen pie plates,	34 pillow slips for officers' beds,
7 dozen tea plates,	7 feather pillows,
1 dozen dining plates,	14 boys' undershirts,
1 dozen cups and saucers,	14 boys' drawers,
2 dozen nappies,	11 roller towels,
1½ dozen bowls,	64 hand towels,
2 dozen plated silver teaspoons,	26 boys' bath-room towels,
1 dozen tin milk pans,	9 dish towels,
1-6 dozen dinner pails,	37 dozen cotton thread,
3½ dozen iron spoons,	1 dozen linen thread,
¼ dozen hand lamps,	1 dozen rolls drab tape,
1 dozen lamp brackets,	10 dozen vest buttons,
½ dozen reflectors,	144 dozen shirt buttons,
½ dozen tubular lantern globes,	84 dozen coat buttons,
¼ dozen tubular lanterns,	120 dozen pant buttons,
8 dozen tapers,	

$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen scrubbing brushes,	3 gross gilt buttons for boys' Sunday suits,
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen dust brushes,	2 reams commercial note paper,
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen dust pans,	2000 Manilla envelopes,
1-6 dozen bread baskets,	1 gross matches,
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen half-bushel baskets,	1 coil rope,
$\frac{3}{4}$ dozen mineral soap,	3 rubber door mats,
1 dozen sapolio,	2 dozen hand hoes,
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen wash boards,	1 dozen S. H. shovels.
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen mud handles,	1 dozen garden rakes.
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen wooden pails,	

FARM MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

2 manure spreaders,	1 seed sower,
1 sulky plow,	1 broadcast sower,
3 steel plows,	2 shovels,
1 large cast-iron plow,	4 garden spades,
1 small " "	26 manure forks,
2 horse hoes,	30 Noyes hand weeders,
1 disk harrow,	5 garden trowels,
1 spading harrow,	2 pickaxes,
1 Thomas smoothing harrow,	1 mowing machine,
2 Acme pulverizers,	3 horse rakes,
1 square harrow,	16 hand rakes,
5 one-horse cultivators,	1 hay tedder,
1 two-wheel Paris green sprinkler,	1 lawn mower,
1 hand Paris green sprinkler,	38 hay forks,
1 wheel hoe,	10 scythe snaths,
18 garden rakes,	4 drag rakes,
7 potatoe diggers,	4 monkey wrenches,
16 hand hoes,	1 hay knife,
3 scuffle hoes,	14 grass scythes,
11 garden forks,	3 corn cutters,
1 hand cart,	1 stone boat,
7 wheelbarrows,	3 portable swine racks.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM EQUIPMENTS.

400 hay caps,	3 axes,
1 scythe holder,	1 cross cut saw,
1 bush scythe,	4 wood saws,
1 feed cutter,	2 hand saws,
1 root cutter,	1 panel saw,
1 hand winnowing mill,	1 rip saw,
24 feeding pails,	1 back saw,
2 tin pails,	1 jointer plane,
44 tie chains,	1 jack plane,
3 curry combs,	1 smoothing plane,

3 cattle brushes,	2 bit stocks,
3 iron bars,	22 bits,
4 bushel baskets,	2 ice picks,
5 half-bushel baskets,	2 small gimlets,
1 set of measures,	4 files (assorted),
10 berry crates with baskets,	1 iron vise,
1 Fairbanks platform scales,	1 sledge hammer,
1 Windsor scales,	2 nail hammers,
2 ice tongs,	3 monkey wrenches,
1 ice axe,	1 blacksmith's bellows,
2 grain flails,	1 blacksmith's anvil,
1 post auger,	2 coal shovels,
7 wooden pails,	8 scythe stones,
4 lawn rakes,	1 seed tub.
3 grindstones,	

TEAM FURNISHINGS.

2 sets double harnesses (pole),	5 large chains,
3 sets 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 plat- form 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,	10 feed boxes,
1 two-horse pung,	2 oilers,
1 two-horse wagon sled,	1 four-horse whip,
1 one-horse wagon sled,	2 llama robes,
2 spreaders,	2 plush robes,
3 sets horse yokes,	4 lap robes,
10 whiffletrees,	8 horse blankets,
2 carriage wrenches,	3 hitch weights,
2 team wagon wrenches,	2 horse brushes,
	2 horse combs,
	8 surcingles,
	7 head halters.

INVENTORY OF STOCK.

4 team horses,	2 bulls,
2 carriage horses,	2 fat hogs,
1 horse for jobbing,	3 breeding sows,
29 milch cows,	1 boar,
4 heifers two years old,	5 shoats,
5 heifer calves,	6 pigs.

PRODUCTS OF FARM, GARDEN AND STOCK.

220	....	tons of hay, at \$10.00.....	\$2,200 00
15	....	“ straw, at \$10.00.....	150 00
100	....	“ fodder corn, at \$2.00.....	200 00
600	....	bushels oats, at 45 cents.....	270 00
433	....	“ potatoes, at 50 cents.....	216 50
675	....	“ beets for stock, at 20 cents.....	135 00
70	....	“ onions, at 80 cents.....	56 00
14	....	“ yellow eye beans, at \$2.00.....	28 00
33	....	“ beets for table use, at 50 cents.....	16 50
110	....	“ turnips, at 40 cents.....	44 00
35	....	“ carrots, at 50 cents.....	17 50
17	....	“ parsnips, at 60 cents.....	10 20
15	....	“ cucumbers, at 75 cents.....	11 25
18	....	“ tomatoes, at 80 cents.....	14 40
42	....	“ green peas, at 80 cents.....	33 60
5	....	“ green beans, at \$1 00.....	5 00
		Sweet corn for canning.....	298 12
		“ “ table.....	30 00
3	....	tons pumpkins, at \$5 00.....	15 00
2	....	tons squash, at \$10.00.....	20 00
208	....	bushels apples, at 50 cents.....	104 00
2,273	....	boxes strawberries, at 8 cents.....	181 84
900	....	heads cabbage, at 3 cents.....	27 00
		Radishes and lettuce for table.....	16 00
4	....	bushels pears.....	4 00
16,316	....	gallons milk, at 15 cents.....	2,447 40
4,002½	....	pounds butter, at 25 cents.....	1,000 56
1,435	....	“ beef, at 7 cents.....	100 45
4,220	....	“ pork, at 6 cents.....	253 20
		Calves sold.....	17 60
		Pigs sold.....	8 00
			\$7,931 12

The favorable conditions that have given large harvests throughout our country have smiled upon our farm operations, and made the year to be one of marked prosperity. The yield of hay from the meadows, of grain, sweet corn, potatoes, roots and strawberries from the cultivated fields, and of milk and butter from the dairy was of excellent quality and greater in quantity and value than it has been for more than half a score of years.

Some of the principal products of the farm and dairy in 1880 which was the first year of my superintendency were, hay 95 tons, oats 144 bushels, potatoes 450 bushels, milk 7048 gallons, butter 1142 pounds. The total value of farm and dairy products \$5753.01.

These products were considered good returns from the farm and dairy. Comparing these results with those given in the inventory for this year, a gratifying increase in the quantity of products, and of their value is seen. It is pleasant to know that the large productions of 1891 have been reached by a constant and regular yearly increase. We hope that under favorable conditions it will be possible to hold the farm to its present state of fertility and productiveness.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Only the more needful repairs and improvements have been made on the buildings. The most important of these improvements was made in the boys' dormitory, where the plumbing for the water-closets was imperfect, and the wood work had become saturated and offensive. The old closets were torn out and new plumbing, believed to be perfect and well ventilated, was put in. The floors of the new closets are of slate. The enclosing partitions are of polished marble.

The water-closets for the officers which were connected with the same system of plumbing and sewerage as were those in the boys' dormitory were thoroughly overhauled and renovated at the same time, and desirable and substantial improvements were made in the sanitary arrangements connected with them.

Desirable changes have been made in ventilating and lighting school-room number three, by which better light and purer air are secured to those who occupy it.

The roof of the building that contains the wood house, carpenter shop and blacksmith's forge has been shingled. We have also shingled the south side of the large barn for stock, and of the hay barn. The horse stalls have been rebuilt making the divisions of hard wood tongued and grooved; floors of new plank have been laid in the stables wherever the old ones were worn out. Timbers in the floor over the cellar of the large barn, and several of the wooden posts supporting this floor, which were decayed and unsafe have been taken out and replaced with sound timbers.

Many other repairs of smaller cost, yet necessary for preservation of the property have been made where they were required.

REPAIRS NEEDED.

There is a pressing need for rebuilding the retaining wall back of the boys' play yards, which in its present condition seems more a menace than a protecting wall, and is so near of falling that it appears to stand only by defying the laws of gravitation.

The slate roof of the central tower has been repaired until mending is of little avail. The ceiling of the chapel which is directly under this roof and which was newly plastered a few years ago, is much damaged by the water that finds its way through the numerous imperfections of this roof. The only effective remedy will be found in reslating the roof.

The old farm house is fast falling into decay. It should either be repaired or torn down.

When funds for the purpose are available they can be advantageously expended in painting the school building and the large barn. The need for painting both these buildings becomes more and more apparent with each succeeding year.

COTTAGE.

On the morning of June 4, 1891, the school met with a great loss by the burning of the family cottage, which for two years had been in the process of construction, and which was entirely finished, furnished and ready for occupancy. The fire originated in the kitchen and was undoubtedly caused by spontaneous combustion. It was discovered at 6.15 A. M. and the alarm was immediately given, but the fire had already made such headway that all we could do did not avail to stay its progress. Many of our neighbors kindly came to our assistance and with the officers and boys worked faithfully and saved a portion of the contents.

The burning of this building on the very day it was to have been occupied was a severe blow to all connected with the institution, but no one felt the loss more keenly than did the boys who were expecting to greatly enjoy their new home.

An examination of the ruins revealed considerable property that could be utilized in the construction of a new cottage. The large and expensive chimney remained standing, the steam boiler and setting were uninjured, the stone foundation was unimpaired, the bricks were in very good condition, and part of the furniture and bedding had been saved.

The six thousand dollars appropriated by the Legislature for maintaining the Cottage School had not been used. The Governor and Council having consented to the use of this money in rebuilding the cottage, plans and specifications were procured and on the first of October the work of rebuilding was begun. The walls are now up, the roof is on and shingled.

We are expecting that our hopes so long deferred will yet be fully realized.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

The Mechanical School, under the judicious management of Mr. Merrill, has continued to be of great service in the education of the boys.

The training of the mind to think, of the eye to observe, and of the hand to execute is the legitimate work of this department, and the results of such training must be of great and lasting value to the boys whatever may be their future occupation.

Besides this general quickening of the mind and training of the eye and hand, the boys acquire a working knowledge of the rudiments of a valuable trade which may be of pecuniary benefit to them when they go out into the world to earn their own living. The skill which some of the boys have acquired in the handling of tools and machinery, and in the common operations of carpentry is very creditable to both the boys and their instructor, and has enabled them to render valuable assistance in making repairs upon the buildings, and in the construction of many useful articles needed about the house and barn.

SCHOOLS.

No department of the institution is of more importance than the schools. Most of the boys who come here are ignorant and entirely unacquainted with habits of industry or study. Many of them have attended school but little, and some of them have a positive hatred of any intellectual effort. To create in such boys a thirst for knowledge, and to stimulate them to put forth their best efforts to acquire a common school education, is the perplexing and laborious task of the teachers. This they have intelligently and faithfully labored to accomplish. An interest in school work has been created, the boys have made commendable progress in their studies, and with the awaking of the dormant intellectual powers there seems to be a quickening of the moral sense.

In seeking the intellectual advancement of the boys, the teachers keep this fact constantly in mind, that the true end of education is the formation of character.

DISCIPLINE.

The manifest improvement in the general discipline of the institution during the past year, has been very gratifying to

all the officers and friends of the school. No serious misdemeanors have occurred and the general condition has been one of quiet and contentment. Obedience to the rules of the institution has been cheerfully rendered by the boys, and there has been a decided growth in manliness. An unusually large proportion of our boys have, by their good conduct, earned their release from the school, and are now taking their places as good members of society. The marked improvement in disposition and conduct is not confined to those boys remaining in the school. Those who have gone out from the school are doing remarkably well, and better than during any previous year of my superintendency, as is shown by their quarterly reports, and in other ways. These good results are encouraging alike to officers and to inmates. They make the burdens lighter and inspire us with hope and confidence for the future.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

No more important and delicate duty devolves upon the trustees, and upon the superintendent as the executive officer of the institution than the providing of proper moral and religious instruction for their juvenile wards. It is a duty which cannot be shirked, evaded or sub-let to outside parties. It is a necessity that moral and religious instruction be given, and it is equally a necessity that such instruction be given under the immediate oversight and control of those who are by law responsible for the proper management of the institution and the reform of its inmates. It is not deemed necessary that this religious instruction should be extended to the inculcation of dogma or the observance of peculiar rites and ceremonies. For these young boys the inculcation of the simple and commonly accepted truths of morality and religion is all that need be attempted, and the freedom of choosing their own religious creeds when they shall have attained the age of discretion, should never be forestalled either by any officer within the institution or by any religious teachers or institutions from without.

The religious instruction given during the year has conformed to the following statement adopted by the Board of Trustees, May 19, 1891.

STATEMENT.

The religious instruction given to the inmates of the State Reform School is governed by the following by-law unanimously adopted by the trustees, October 31, 1885, and approved by the Governor and Council, November 5, 1885 :

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 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 shall be fixed by the superintendent.”

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

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

No sacrament of any particular church or creed is used or allowed in the institution, except in case of the dangerously sick or dying, as hereinafter provided.

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 clergyman.

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.

Through the kind aid given us gratuitously by the following clergymen and laymen from Portland and vicinity, we have been able to hold Divine service in our chapel nearly every Sunday in the year :

Rev. J. R. Crosser, Rev. A. H. Wright, Rev. F. T. Bayley, Rev. S. F. Pearson, Rev. Dwight M. Pratt, Rev. E. C. Cummings, Rev. J. G. Merrill, Rev. F. Southworth, Portland; Rev. J. K. West, Cape Elizabeth; Messrs. H. H. Burgess, V. R. Foss, Charles Dunn, George H. Lord, H. F. Merrill, J. A. Plummer, Z. R. Farrington, A. B. Merrill, William T. Pancoast, George F. French, R. S. Davis, F. D. Winslow, G. M. Donham, John M. Gould, F. E. McDonald, A. B. Watson, J. G. Whitten, J. N. Marten, E. G. Delano, Alex. Allen, Portland; Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Capt. A. Hall, H. B. Smith, Henry Hansen, E. C. Jones, Deering; D. B. Tapley, Brooksville, Mrs. — Gleason, Malden, Mass.

BOYS' LIBRARY.

The library contains nearly two thousand volumes from which instructive and entertaining books are selected and

read by the boys. Additions are made every year to the library of new books purchased with the income from the Sanford fund.

The boys learn what is taking place in the outside world from 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, 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, Youth's Instructor, Good Health, Industrial School Courier, Association Notes, Our Companion.

We are grateful to those who furnish these papers, and are sure they would feel well rewarded for their liberality, if they could see how eagerly the papers are received and read.

LETTERS FROM BOYS.

The boys who leave the institution 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, concerning their welfare :

B——, Mass., Dec., 1890.

Dear Sir: I received your kind and obliging letter, and I was very glad to hear from you, and to learn that you were all well. Your letter gave me much pleasure as I read it, and I thank you for the advice which you gave me and I shall try to heed all of your advice. I know I make mistakes and as far as that is concerned every one does, but I try to do as near right as I can, and I am going to be an honest, temperate boy all of my life, and shall be

obedient to my parents, and also to the laws of the Reform School, while I am under their influence. I am enjoying life with my folks and in my home. There is no other place like home for me. I got the money order all right and I am ever so much obliged to you for sending it. I suppose several of the boys have gone out of the school by this time. Just before my folks went to keeping house, the mistress of the house where we boarded spoke to mother about my not swearing, she thought it was strange where the men were swearing all of the time, and I did not swear, she didn't know what to think of it. So mother told her I had left off swearing. This place is nothing like P——. They sell rum and all kinds of liquors just as free as they do any kind of goods. There is a distillery right in front of our house where they make rum all of the time, and in the windows over in the city are all kinds of liquor. Thank God my father don't go there or my brothers.

Give my love to Mr. W— and all the rest of the officers. Give my regards to the trustees when they are at the school again.

This is all this time, so I will close, and hoping to hear from you soon, I will bid you good bye. Accept my best regards for yourself.

Yours truly,

P——, M.E., January, 1891.

Dear Friend:—Enclosed in this letter you will find my Leave of Absence for the month of February.

On account of business being dull, right after Christmas, I had to stop work for a while at ——-. I was one of the last hired there, so of course it was my turn to go. Several more were thown out of employment besides.

Then I made a visit to my sister, and had a very pleasant time there. So I came back again and was out of a job only one day when I got another. I didn't want to remain idle or be walking around the streets, so I went to work as bell-boy in the —— H.

I want your advice on this matter, and if you know of a better job that would be more suitable, will you kindly inform me? I never was so sorely tempted before as I have been since I came here to work. When men want liquor I have to get it, etc., etc. * *

I will close now with my best regards.

Yours respectfully,

P—, ME., Jan., 1891.

MR. FARRINGTON,

Dear Friend:—I thought I would write you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along. I am well and hope that these few lines will find you and all the rest in good health. I am going to work on the — R. R. to-morrow as fireman. I was inspected to-day and passed the inspection all right. I hope all the boys are well and behaving themselves.

I am doing the best I can to make an honest, upright man, and I think I have succeeded so far in pretty good shape, if I do say it myself. I have laid up \$45 since I have been home, and intend to lay up more.

Mr. Farrington, if you have any of your annual reports to spare would you please send me one?

When do you expect to get the cottage running?

Give my love to all the boys and officers, and tell them I am well and doing well. Write soon.

Your friend,

S— P—, ME., Jan., 1891.

MR. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—I thought I would write you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along now.

I have been smelting, and now I should like to be doing something else, because there are no smelts, and this is why I write now. I would like to have you let me know where you get your cane you make your chairs of, because the neighbors here have got lots to fix. I should like to know about how much a sack of cane would cost. How much do you think it is worth for making one of these half-round chairs? I will close now hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours truly,

S—, ME., Feb., 1891.

Dear Sir:—It has been some time since I wrote to you. I am getting along nicely, and am working in the mill. I have been in there two months. Now I get \$21.50 a month. How are all of the boys getting along? I should like to come down and see you all, but I cannot get away very well.

I have told you all I can think of, so I will close, bidding you all good bye.

Ever yours,

Enclosed with this letter was the following from the boy's mother.

MR. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—I will write a line to let you know — is home with me, and works in the mill, and he is as happy as can be to think he has a steady job and can board at home. He has got an organ and is learning to play in the band. Do you have any objections to his joining the band? He plays the bass horn. He is doing well and all right

This is from his mother,

P—, ME., Mar., 1891.

Dear Mr. Farrington:—Your letter was received. I am well and getting along first-rate. Wasn't it too bad about D— and D—? I hope I will never become so low and degraded as their lives will probably be, all on account of their fun as they call it.

I try quite hard to be cautious in all my undertakings, and I am learning every day more and more. I went and bought a small bank and every dime I get I put in it. Sometimes I think to myself, will I ever be in business for myself.

I think I will leave here about the first of May, and with your consent I would like to go to B— for a while. * * *

I want to get a job that will do more good in the end, because if I should stay here two or three years, I wouldn't be good for anything at the end of said time.

I will always look for advice from you and be glad to get it.

Ever your friend,

P—, ME., March, 1891.

MR. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—I thought I would write you a few lines to-night, because I know you want to know just how I am getting along. I have had a cold, but it is better now, and I have a good job making boxes. I am working for — publishers, my pay is \$1 00 a

day I did not go to any Sunday School last Sunday because I was sick, I did not go out of the house once during the day. I am going to join Mr. P——'s Sunday School class as soon as possible. I am trying to obey every rule, and have got along first-rate thus far. Give my love to Mr. M——, and Mr. F——. This is all I can think of to write this time, except to ask you to answer this letter.

Yours truly,

A——, ME., April, 1891.

Dear Friend:—I now write you to let you know how I am getting along. I am still in the same place in the —— . I am not quite as stout as I was when in the school but I am growing taller. I have got a pretty good job, but it is pretty hot now, as it is growing warmer, and we don't have quite as good air as you do down to the Cape. I hope all the boys are doing well and enjoying themselves. * * * * *

I am expecting to go to M—— to stay all summer with my brother-in-law, who is wheelsman on the Str. A——. I cannot think of any more to write so I will close.

I remain yours truly,

B——, ME., April, 1891.

MR. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—I now seat myself to write you a few lines to let you know that I am well, and hope this will find you and the rest of the officers the same. I am helping father on the farm now, and I help a man that lives a little above my house, he gives me \$1.00 a day and my dinner, so I make quite a lot of money at odd jobs. * *

I should like to see you and the officers and the boys.

I am going to try and come up the Fourth of July and see you all. With my best regards to you all, I remain as ever,

Yours truly,

Enclosed in the same envelope was the following report :

J. R. FARRINGTON, Esq.,

Supt. State Reform School, Portland, Me.

Dear Sir: — — — wishes me to again say a word in his behalf. I am pleased to say that he is doing well in every particular. I see him quite often and also have made inquiry about him, and all speak well of him. Enclosed please find his letter to you.

I am very truly yours,

Deputy Sheriff.

B——, ME., May, 1891.

MR. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—In the absence of Mr. D. I write to inform you that _____ is doing first-rate in regard to his behavior and habits of industry, and in my opinion will develop into a good, likely man. I have been acquainted with him for the last ten years, and see him frequently, and know that his deportment is good. He says that he should have sent this in before, but he forgot it.

Yours truly,

Judge of Municipal Court.

A——, ME., May, 1891.

MR. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—I hope you will forgive me for not writing to you before. I have been busy, so I have neglected to do my duty.

There has been quite a change in me since I wrote you last. I was examined to join the church last Wednesday evening, and expect to be baptized a week from to-morrow. * * *

It is getting dark, and I will close, trusting you will forgive me, and I will ask God to forgive me.

Good bye,

N—— Y—— C——, N. Y., Sept., 1891.

MR. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—I hope that you will excuse my writing with a pencil, but I have no pen. I am now on the large steam yacht _____. I have had a nice time since I have been on her. I get twenty-five

dollars a month and my board and clothes. I send twenty-three dollars home every month to my mother and she puts it in the bank for me. I have now got seventy-six dollars saved up in the bank. I never spend any money foolishly. I am doing first-rate just now, and I hope I always shall. I allays with myself whether I shall be an honorable man, or a despised criminal. I only wish that I had done right, and gained my liberty years ago. I have always regretted it ever since I came home. I have been living in B—— with my parents until I came on to N—— Y——. I hope all the boys are doing well. Tell them all that I, who have had the experience of being in and out of the school, both, find it much better to be living outside, and doing what is right. No more this time.

Yours truly,

CONCLUSION.

One death has occurred in the school, Stephen Aters of Machiasport, died October 10, 1891, of tubercular meningitis after an illness of ten days. There have been no other cases of serious illness, and no severe accident has befallen any one of our number. Good health has been enjoyed by nearly every one. This is the more remarkable from the fact that not a few of our boys have inherited tendencies to disease, and come to us with constitutions weakened by the irregular lives they have been leading.

We observe the holidays of the year and give to the boys on these days all the freedom and means for rational enjoyment we are able. Christmas and the Fourth of July are red letter days with them. On the former day they all receive many presents from the well laden Christmas trees in the chapel, where several hours are passed in social intercourse with each other and with friends who come in to participate with us in the festivities of the day.

On "Independence Day" the members of the First Class are given a ride in our large omnibus to the city of Portland, while the rest of the boys, who have not earned a right to this pleasure by their good conduct, spend the day in sports and games on the play-ground.

The annual excursion of the First Class to Little Chebeague island was made in September. They were given an excellent dinner at the Waldo House. After spending the day in bathing, fishing and in games of base ball, they returned to the school in the evening a tired and happy company.

During the long evenings of autumn, winter and early spring, sociables are held in the chapel every Friday evening. We provide books, games and occasional entertainments to render the hour pleasant for the boys, who receive the privilege of attending these gatherings as a reward for their good behavior.

In closing this report, I desire to express my renewed obligation to you, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, for your continued confidence and cordial support. And to the treasurer of the board, Hon. Mark P. Emery, I am greatly indebted for wise counsel and timely assistance in the management of the financial affairs of the school.

We gratefully recognize the good hand of God upon us in all the blessings of the year, while with earnest prayer we seek His benediction for the days that are before us. With hope and trust in Him whose favor is life we move on.

J. R. FARRINGTON, *Superintendent.*

CAPE ELIZABETH, November 30, 1891.

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, 1891 :

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was.....	114
There have been received during the year.....	33
Whole number under instruction.....	147
There have been discharged during the year.....	54
Present number under instruction.....	93

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

Who could not read.....	4
Who could read in first reader.....	3
“ “ second “	10
“ “ third “	11
“ “ fourth “	5
	33

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	6
“ could write numbers and count	4
“ had studied mental arithmetic	16
“ had ciphered through simple rules.....	5
“ “ “ fractions	2
	33

WRITING.

Who could not write	5
“ write name only	6
“ “ letters	22
	<hr/>
	33

The boys in school are classified as follows :

Who read in the fifth reader	11
“ fourth “	33
“ third “	20
“ second “	19
“ first “	10
	<hr/>
	93

ARITHMETIC.

Who cipher in percentage	4
“ “ denominate numbers	10
“ “ common fractions	27
“ “ United States money	4
“ “ division	19
“ “ multiplication	10
“ “ subtraction	3
“ “ addition	8
“ have just commenced arithmetic	8
	<hr/>
	93

GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harper's Introductory Geography	32
“ “ School “	32
	<hr/>
	64

HISTORY.

Who study Barnes' History of the United States	11
--	----

WRITING.

Who can write letters	83
“ “ easy words	10
	<hr/>
	93

PHYSIOLOGY.

Who study physiology.....	68
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E. P. WENTWORTH,	} <i>Teachers.</i>
E. A. CONLEY,	
DELLA PRESCOTT,	
D. F. WENTWORTH,	

CAPE ELIZABETH, November 30, 1891.

Description 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 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 boys' 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, one chair shop, 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 ornamented 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.

The first family cottage built at this institution was destroyed by fire, June 4, 1891. During the past year a new cottage has been in process of erection. The new building is of brick, and is eighty-two feet long, forty-two feet wide, and three stories high. On the first floor will be located the work-shop, play-room, boiler-room, bath-room, store-room, water closets and coal room.

On the second floor are the dining-room, 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 cottage is designed to accommodate a family of thirty boys.

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.

Report of the Council Committee on Reform School.

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

The complete and carefully prepared report of the trustees, superintendent, and others connected with the management of the State Reform School which was printed and distributed at the commencement of the present year, leaves little to be said, especially after reading this admonition from the report of our immediate predecessor: "Above all things do not condemn and severely criticise that which you know so little. If you cannot help, do not retard the good work."

The duties imposed upon the Visiting Committee by the the statutes naturally would cause their visits to be viewed with some misgiving and suspicion by the managers of this institution, but we are gratified to say that, notwithstanding many of our visits have been unannounced, we have received invariably polite attention. Our associate, Mrs. Annie M. L. Hawes, now serving under her second appointment, continues to take a lively interest in the school. Residing near at hand, she takes frequent opportunities to visit the boys and thus in her assiduous efforts to win their confidence, she is exercising an influence that cannot fail to be of lasting good. During our visits we have mingled freely with the boys and listened to what they had to say. They appeared under good discipline, and to be well fed and cared for; also with as strong attachment for their teachers, and as large capacity for good or evil as boys of like age in our common schools.

The farm, naturally a good one, is under excellent cultivation, indicative of intelligent labor, and we regret that all the

boys at the institution cannot enjoy this outside work, for we fully concur with Superintendent Farrington in the belief that "no branch of our work is equal to that which pertains to the farm and general out door duties for encouraging in them the principle of integrity and true manhood." In this connection, we hazard the wish that more active measures might be taken, even to the employment of a special agent who shall find farm homes for these unfortunates, few of whom are guilty of any crime except that resulting directly from the want of proper home influences and many guilty of no crime but the lack of home and friends.

The State can hardly be called a religious institution but so long as its oath of fidelity—liable to be required of every person and its violation punished with great severity—is supplemented with an invocation to Deity, it is highly important that all should be instructed in a knowledge of God. It is, therefore, right that the pupils of this school should be called together frequently for devotional exercises, and that clergymen should be encouraged to come in and whilst giving instruction make acquaintances that will be of great advantage to the boys when discharged from this institution. A portion of Chapter V of the By-Laws of the Reform School continues to be a cause for the estrangement of many who presumably would be interested in the school. The inference drawn from the reading of this chapter is that there is something wrong in sectarian teaching: far less harmful for these boys to listen to the strongest doctrinal sermons than to be graduated with a belief so mischievous. Most clergymen have been educated at denominational schools and are dependent upon sect for maintenance, therefore it cannot be expected, even if desired, to find religious teachers absolutely free from sectarian bias. We hope for an amicable adjustment of the present strained relations, that these wards of the State may soon have an undivided sympathy, and that good men and women may be encouraged to come in and teach freely the precepts of their religion and confess the power and goodness of God as they have it in their own hearts.

A pleasant and well furnished room is devoted to the library, and quite a collection of books are upon the shelves. Through the benefaction of Isaac Sanford a small sum of money is made available annually for its benefit. We infer from the report of the superintendent that the privileges of this library are one of the rewards of good behavior. Whilst there is unquestionably a necessity for some system of rewards and punishments in the government of the boys, we doubt the expediency of making this a part. The statutes say, "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." Should not this law be so construed as to apply to the mind as well as the body?

You have been informed already of the destruction of the new building by fire, and of the necessary postponement of a trial of the new "cottage system" until another building can be supplied. This was not only a heavy loss to the State, but a sad disappointment to those who anticipated beneficent results from the new methods. A less pretentious building has been erected on the site of the one burned, and its exterior is so far completed as to be well protected against winter storms. It is hoped to have the new cottage completed early the coming season. Since our last visit to the institution, we learn that the farm buildings have been on fire, and that for a time the stock and farm utensils were in great jeopardy; fortunately, however, the fire was extinguished with little damage. The escape was narrow enough to strongly impress upon our minds the forlorn condition the institution might have been in and to think if it would not be advisable to recommend the trustees to place some insurance on such property as is not under constant surveillance.

We wish we could speak in as complimentary terms of the buildings on the farm as we have of the farm itself. The main building evidently designed to be picturesque in landscape regardless of convenience for occupancy is now somewhat old. The interior has been fairly well cared for but the

exterior needs painting and some other repairs. A large house on the county road probably the dwelling of a former owner of the farm has been unoccupied and neglected for several years. A smaller dwelling house on the lot recently added to the farm is also unoccupied and in better condition, but there is not a building on the place with the exception of the new cottage that is at all what should be expected to be found at one of the public institutions of a great and prosperous State. We do not call attention to the condition of these buildings as showing any want of interest on the part of the trustees, but believe that it comes from their lack of available funds.

MARQUIS F. KING,
O. SMITH,
F. M. SIMPSON.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Augusta, December 30, 1891.

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. Term of commitment, and effect of discharge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Government
vested in board
of five trustees.

—their term of
office. 72 Me.
556.

—compensation.

Amended. See
Laws of 1887.
c. 51.

—powers and
duties.

—appointment
of superintendent
and other
officers.

—they may con-
tract with the
attorney gener-
al of the U. S.
for the support
of juvenile of-
fenders.

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

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

—alternative sentence.

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

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

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

—truancy; 47 Me., 481; 65 Me., 129. See R. S. c. 11. §21 3; Pub. Laws 1887, c. 22.

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

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

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

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

—superintendent shall notify the town liable.

—notice when sufficient.

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

—such town may recover from parent.

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

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

—Trustees may discharge a boy when reformed.

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

Cost of transporting boys, how paid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Term of commitment and effect of discharge

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

How boys may be released on probation.

—when they may be returned to the school.

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

Superintendent shall prepare list of boys to apprentice.

—list to be published.

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

Trustees shall establish and maintain a mechanical school.

—in what branches boys shall be instructed.

—trustees shall make rules and specify punishments.

—rules shall be approved by the Governor and Council.

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.

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.

SEC. 13. The superintendent, with such other officers as the trustees appoint, shall have the charge and custody of the inmates; be a constant resident at the institution; and discipline, govern, instruct, employ, and use his best endeavors to reform the inmates, so as to preserve their health, and secure, so far as possible, moral and industrious habits, and regular improvement in their studies, trades, and various employments. He shall see that no punishment is inflicted in violation of the rules of the trustees, and shall immediately enter in a book kept for the purpose, a particular record of all corporal punishment inflicted, stating the offence, the punishment, and by whom administered; which record shall be open to public inspection, and be laid before the trustees at their quarterly meetings, a majority of whom shall then certify upon said book whether or not such punishments are approved by them. He shall have charge of the lands, buildings, furniture, and every species of property, pertaining to the institution, within the precincts thereof. 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

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

—actions for injuries may be brought by the superintendent.

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

Contracts, how made.

—suits may be submitted to referees.

—suits thereon.

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

Visits of the trustees.

—record to be kept.

—quarterly visit.

—annual report.

—financial statement.

- Appropriations, how paid.** SEC. 16. The governor and council may, from time to time, as they think proper, draw warrants on the treasurer of state in favor of the trustees, for the money appropriated by the legislature for the state reform school; and the treasurer of state shall, annually, in 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.**
- Amended.** See Laws of 1889, c. 241. Word "severally" struck out.

B.

REVISED STATUTES.

Chapter II.

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

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

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

C.

PUBLIC LAWS OF MAINE—1887.

Chapter 51.

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

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

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

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

[Approved March 1, 1887.]

Chapter 22.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

Actions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Complaints and Warrants.

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

*See Public Laws of 1891, c. 28.

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.*

E.

SPECIAL INFORMATION.

Commitment of Boys.

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

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

1. Offences against the Statutes of the State punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, not for life, or in the county jail.
2. Such of the offences named in § 3, c. 142 of the Revised Statutes as are offences against the Statutes of the State. See *Lewiston vs. Fairfield*. 47 Me., 481.
3. Truancy, when in violation of the Public Laws of 1887, c. 22. For form of mittimus see page 92.
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 90.
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 by a trial justice 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 90.
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 86.

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 each 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....., one of the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Maine, which said by-law is in the words and figures following, to wit." [Here recite the by-law]

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

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

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

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

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

Given under my hand and seal atin the county of.....on the.....day ofin 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 theday 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 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 ... 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, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the board of trustees of said State Reform School for the term of his minority.

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

And you, the said Superintendent, are hereby commanded, in the name of the State of Maine, to receive the said..... into your custody in said State Reform School, and him there safely

keep until the expiration of said term, or until he be otherwise discharged by due course of law. Hereof fail not at your peril.

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

.....

Trial Justice.

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

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

G.

Forms for Release of Boys.

[Leave of Absence.]

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

1. That he shall not change his employment or residence without the permission of 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 the Superintendent, this LEAVE OF ABSENCE for renewal, and also from some responsible person a true account, in writing, of his health, conduct, employment and condition.

4.....

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

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

Superintendent.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL188 .
 RENEWED..188
 RENEWED.....188
 Post Office address, PORTLAND, ME.

[Indenture.]

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That the undersigned.....

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

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

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

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

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

AND the said further covenants and agrees that he will immediately prior to the expiration of the said term of service, present said to the Trustees or Superintendent of said School; and if for any sufficient cause he shall not be able to do so, that he will, within thirty days thereafter furnish to said Trustees or Superintendent a certificate from the Selectment 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 futher 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

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

same tenor and date, have set their hand 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.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, February 18, 1892.

Presented, accepted and usual number of copies ordered printed.

NICHOLAS FESSENDEN, *Secretary of State.*