

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Public Officers  Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

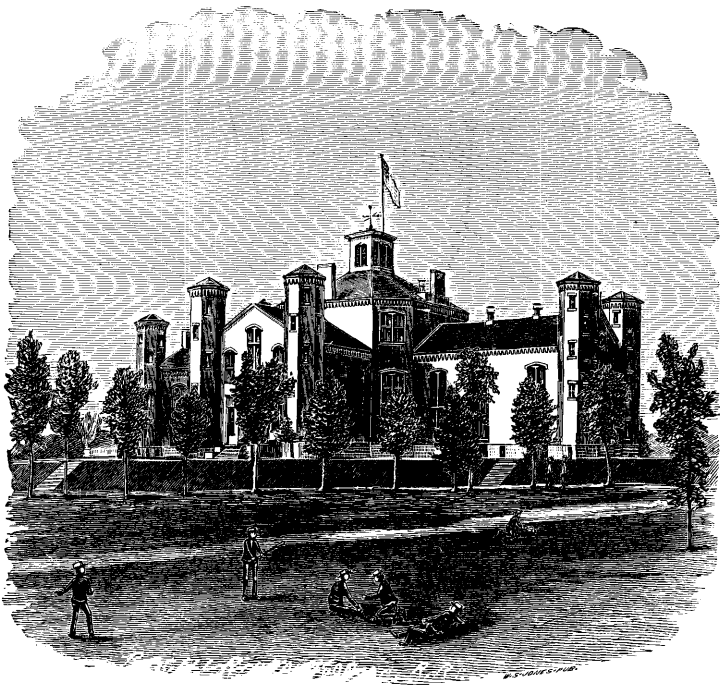
1893.

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA :

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE

1893.



MAINE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer and Teachers

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

CAPE ELIZABETH,

STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1892.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 25, 1871.

AUGUSTA :

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1893.

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ALBION LITTLE of Portland.
Term expires January 15, 1895.
MARK P. EMERY of Portland.
Term expires March 4, 1896.
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 8, 1896.

Officers of the Board.

PRESIDENT.

ALBION LITTLE.

SECRETARY.

W. W. BOLSTER.

TREASURER.

MARK 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 1892 and 1893

December 21 to December 28, 1892.

January 18 to January 25, 1893.

February 15 to February 22, 1893.

March 14 to March 21, 1893.

April 11 to April 18, 1893.

May 9 to May 16, 1893.

June 6 to June 13, 1893.

July 4 to July 11, 1893.

August 1 to August 8, 1893.

August 29 to September 5, 1893.

September 26 to October 3, 1893.

October 24 to October 31, 1893.

November 21 to November 28, 1893.

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.....	May 11, 1853.....	May 11, 1855.
Oliver L. Carrier.....	New Sharon.....	July 7, 1853.....	July 7, 1856.
John W. Dana.....	Fryeburg.....	July 7, 1853.....	July 7, 1856.
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.....	Oct. 1, 1856.....	Oct. 1, 1859.
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.....	Oct. 28, 1858.....	Oct. 1, 1860.
John F. Anderson.....	Windham.....	Oct. 17, 1859.....	Oct. 17, 1862.
Elias Craig.....	Augusta.....	Oct. 17, 1859.....	Oct. 17, 1861.
Joseph C. Noyes.....	Portland.....	Oct. 13, 1860.....	Oct. 13, 1863.
William A. Rust.....	Paris.....	Oct. 13, 1860.....	Oct. 13, 1862.
Preserved B. Mills.....	Bangor.....	July 9, 1861.....	July 9, 1864.
Elias Craig.....	Augusta.....	July 9, 1861.....	July 9, 1863.
William A. Rust.....	Paris.....	Oct. 24, 1862.....	Oct. 25, 1865.
John F. Anderson.....	Windham.....	Oct. 24, 1862.....	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.....	Dec. 31, 1864.....	Oct. 24, 1867.
Noah Woods.....	Bangor.....	April 4, 1865.....	April 4, 1869.
Nathan Dane.....	Alfred.....	April 4, 1865.....	April 4, 1869.
James Drummond.....	Bath.....	April 4, 1865.....	April 4, 1869.
Aaron P. Emerson.....	Orland.....	April 4, 1865.....	April 4, 1869.
James T. McCobb.....	Portland.....	April 4, 1865.....	April 4, 1869.
Noah Woods.....	Bangor.....	March 13, 1869.....	March 13, 1873.
Tobias Lord.....	Standish.....	May 6, 1869.....	May 6, 1873.
Nathan Dane.....	Alfred.....	May 6, 1869.....	May 6, 1873.
Theodore C. Woodman.....	Bucksport.....	May 6, 1869.....	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.....	May 20, 1873.....	May 20, 1877.
Warren H. Vinton.....	Gray.....	May 20, 1873.....	May 20, 1877.
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.....	March 14, 1879.
Albion Little.....	Portland.....	May 24, 1877.....	May 24, 1881.
F. L. Carney.....	Newcastle.....	July 11, 1877.....	April 16, 1879.
T. B. Hussey.....	North Berwick.....	Dec. 5, 1877.....	April 16, 1879.
James M. Bates.....	Yarmouth.....	March 14, 1879.....	March 3, 1880.
George E. Church.....	Cherryfield.....	March 14, 1879.....	March 10, 1880.
Isaac F. Quinby.....	Westbrook.....	April 16, 1879.....	Feb. 20, 1880.
Thomas F. Donahoe.....	Portland.....	July 2, 1879.....	July 2, 1883.
Enoch W. Woodbury.....	Bethel.....	March 3, 1880.....	Oct. 20, 1880.
Robert L. Grindell.....	Mt. Desert.....	March 10, 1880.....	March 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.
Owen B. Chadbourne.....	Buxton.....	Aug. 1, 1883.....	Aug. 1, 1887.
Mark P. Emery.....	Portland.....	Feb. 20, 1884.....	Feb. 20, 1888.
Mark P. Emery.....	Portland.....	March 27, 1884.....	March 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.....	March 3, 1892.
John J. Perry.....	Portland.....	March 15, 1888.....	March 7, 1872.
W. W. Bolster.....	Auburn.....	Feb. 6, 1889.....	Now in office.
Albion Little.....	Portland.....	Jan. 15, 1891.....	Now in office.
Henry Ingalls.....	Wiscasset.....	Aug. 18, 1891.....	Now in office.
Mark P. Emery.....	Portland.....	March 4, 1892.....	Now in office.
John J. Perry.....	Portland.....	March 8, 1892.....	Now in office.

RESIDENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

- J. R. FARRINGTON, *Superintendent.*
MRS. J. R. FARRINGTON, *Matron.*
E. P. WENTWORTH, *Assistant Superintendent.*
MISS E. A. CONLEY, *Teacher.*
MISS I. C. MORELEN, *Teacher.*
MRS. E. P. WENTWORTH, *Teacher.*
G. F. ATIHERTON, *Instructor Mechanical School.*
J. H. DOW, *Overseer Chair Shop.*
MISS A. J. LIBBY, *Overseer Dormitory.*
MISS H. P. JONES, *Overseer Sewing Room.*
MISS ETTA GARY, *Overseer Front Kitchen.*
MISS H. M. BEAL, *Overseer Boys' Kitchen.*
MISS M. E. STOWELL, *Overseer Laundry.*
J. G. RICHARDSON, *Watchman.*
WILLIS E. PORTER, *Gardener.*
D. A. PORTER, *Farmer.*
E. G. HEWS, *Teamster.*
C. H. FARNHAM, *Engineer.*

**LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF
THE SCHOOL.**

Name.	Residence.	From	To
William R. Lincoln	Portland	September 1, 1853	August 23, 1858.
Seth Scanman.....	Saco	August 23, 1858 ...	March 31, 1865.
Joseph S. Berry *.....	Wayne.....	April 1, 1865	August 31, 1865.
George B. Barrows.....	Fryeburg.....	September 1, 1865	April 31, 1867.
Enoch W. Woodbury....	Sweden.....	May 1, 1867.....	September 30, 1870
Eleazer W. Hutchinson..	Bucksport.....	October 1, 1870....	January 31, 1874.
Eben Wentworth †	Portland	February 1, 1875..	December 8, 1878.
Charles Buffum.....	Orono.....	January 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 herewith the thirty-ninth annual report of that institution.

Regular quarterly meetings of the Trustees have been held at the school on the third Tuesday of February, May, August and November as required by law.

At these regular meetings, the Board has made very careful investigation into the management of all the different departments of the institution.

The Executive Committee has met at the school once every month as required by the rules of the Trustees, and authorized the Superintendent to make purchases and repairs as they deemed necessary. They have examined the food and clothing and inspected the buildings and have enquired into the conduct of the officers and employees. They have examined the bills and accounts of the Superintendent and approved them. The Secretary has kept a record of these committee meetings and has reported the same to the Board at their regular meetings.

The Visiting Committee has visited the school once in every four weeks as required by law, and examined the records and the boys in the schools, work-shops, and on the farm, and has made a record of the results of their observations in a book kept for that purpose.

More than usual interest has been taken in those boys still connected with the school but out on probation.

Any boy who has been in the school at least two years and by his good conduct has attained the grade of Honor, and

has a suitable home, is entitled to go home on probation, such probation to be conditioned on his good behaviour and obedience to the laws of the State, subject to be returned whenever the Trustees believe the welfare of the boy will be promoted by his return to the school.

At all meetings of the Board, patient hearings have been given to the boys, and to their parents and friends, whenever they have desired, for the purpose of deciding which of the boys were entitled to go out on probation.

All boys out of the school on probation are required to report to the Superintendent once in every three months as to their health, employment, conduct and general bearing. These reports are submitted to the Trustees at their regular meetings and acted upon, and the standing of each case is recorded by the Secretary.

By this method the Trustees are kept informed of the general standing of every boy out on probation during his period of probation, which is from two to three years from the date of leaving the school, according to age and conditions.

These records show that ninety-four boys connected with the school have been out on probation during the year.

Seventy-one are reported as doing well, eighteen of which have received honorable discharge; six are reported as doing fairly well; six have been returned to the school for violating trusts; two are in jail; seven others are not doing well; two have died.

The fond hopes and expectations, so long indulged by the Trustees, of introducing the "family system," after great disappointment in the loss by fire of a new cottage built for that purpose, just at the time it was ready to occupy, seem now about to be realized.

A cottage large enough to accommodate thirty boys upon the family plan has been built upon the same site as the one destroyed by fire, and is now finished and ready to receive its furnishings. As soon as the furnishings are provided it is proposed to open a family school. The pressing demand

for this school seemed to justify the Trustees in using every available dollar that could be spared from the appropriations of 1891 and 1892, in the construction of the new cottage, even at the expense of neglecting much needed repairs of the buildings. These repairs will have to be made at once in order to protect the property.

The roof of the main building will have to be re-slated. All the buildings need painting. The retaining wall at the end of the boys' play yard is caving in and will have to be re-built at an expense of about \$800. These repairs will have to be regarded as special repairs, and will require a special appropriation for that purpose.

The appointments of the institution are very good. The heating, ventilating and water supply are all very satisfactory. The food and clothing are all that could be desired. The excellent sanitary condition is evidenced by the very good health of the boys.

The Mechanical School is now under the instruction of Mr. G. F. Atherton. This department is doing a good work in fitting many of the boys to earn an honest living on leaving the school.

For information respecting the farm, stock and work done, you are respectfully referred to the report of the Superintendent herewith submitted.

For information respecting the financial condition of the institution reference is made to the detailed exhibit of the Treasurer herewith submitted.

The report of the teachers shows the work done in the schools and the progress made by the boys.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

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

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

The same estimate is now made.

The repairs upon the buildings that should have been made in the last two years, but were neglected on account of using the money to build the cottage, will require a special appropriation of \$2,000.

The Trustees having made a careful calculation for expenses of the school would recommend that the following appropriations be made for the years 1893 and 1894 :

FOR THE YEAR 1893.

For current expenses, including Mechanical	
School and new cottage.....	\$18,000 00
Ordinary repairs.....	2,000 00
Special repairs.....	2,000 00
Furnishing new cottage.....	2,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$24,500 00

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

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

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Farrington, the superintendent and matron, as well as Mr. E. P. Wentworth, the assistant superintendent, have filled their several positions for more than twelve years.

They have taken great pains to make themselves familiar with the most modern methods of governing and instructing the class of boys committed to the Reform School.

To the deep personal interest in their peculiar work and the earnestness with which they are devoting themselves to their several duties added to their years of experience is due the present high standing of the school.

The visiting committee, with Mrs. Hawes as associate, have aided the Trustees from time to time by their advice and counsel in matters pertaining to the school. Especially may

this be said, when, after the destruction of the new cottage by fire, a conference of this committee and the Trustees was held and it was determined to re-build the cottage.

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

Respectfully submitted,

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

PORTLAND, December 1, 1892.

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, 1892 ; 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, 1891, to November 30, 1892.

MARK P. EMERY, *Treasurer.*

November 30, 1892.

Receipts from December 1, 1891, to November 30, 1892.

Balance on hand December 1, 1891	\$ 2,397 93
From State Treasurer, for current expenses.....	18,000 00
general repairs.....	2,000 00
interest on Sanford legacy	42 00
farm and stock.....	2,600 81
chair work	1,386 63
cities, towns, etc., board of boys.....	2,812 04
all other sources.....	190 12
	\$29,429 53

Expenditures from December 1, 1891, to November 30, 1892.

Salaries and labor	\$7,884 41
Flour.....	891 70
Meats and fresh fish.....	716 85
Provisions and groceries	1,338 31
Ice	55 25
Clothing	1,292 79
Bedding	37 08
Boots and shoes	680 72
Fuel and lights	1,592 73
Crockery and glass ware.....	34 01
Hardware and tin	39 26
House furnishings.....	75 79
Physician.....	334 25
Drugs and medicines.....	128 35
School books and stationery	170 87
Library and reading room	62 04
Printing and advertising	59 55
Farm and garden	751 11
Stock and teams	1,142 50
Carriages and harnesses	444 67
Blacksmithing	153 85
Corn, meal, oats and fine feed.....	1,482 86
Returning boys	79 07
Traveling expenses	37 21
Trustees' expenses	148 00
Box rent and postage	68 40
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	75 46
Boys' extra work	87 76
Excursions and amusements.....	45 52
Steam and plumbing	79 11
General repairs and improvements	471 78
Family cottage No. 2.....	7,821 75
Sebago water.....	89 04
Mechanical school.....	361 22
Miscellaneous.....	145 47
Balance.....	670 79
	\$29,429 53

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-ninth annual report.

The whole number of boys who have been received into the institution since it was opened is 2,020
 Present number 100

TABLE No. 1.

Shows the Number Received and Discharged, and the General State of the School for the Year ending November 30, 1892.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1891	-	93
“ “ committed the past year	-	37
“ “ previously out on leave, returned	-	6
Whole number in school during the year		136
“ “ allowed to go on trial	35	
“ “ pardoned	1	36
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1892	-	100

TABLE No. 2.

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

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Tctal.
December	3	4	96
January	5	-	97
February	3	-	100
March	5	8	105
April	2	9	99
May	3	4	93
June	3	1	92
July	2	2	93
August	6	6	97
September	3	-	94
October	6	1	100
November	2	1	101
Total	43	36	-

Average for the year, 94.

TABLE No. 3.
Shows by What Authority.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court.....	-	169	169
Superior Court.....	2	21	23
Auburn Municipal Court.....	-	7	7
Augusta.....	1	63	64
Bangor.....	1	19	20
Bath.....	1	79	80
Biddeford.....	-	86	86
Brunswick.....	1	23	24
Calais.....	-	40	40
Deering.....	2	-	2
Ellsworth.....	-	4	4
Farmington.....	-	2	2
Hallowell.....	-	20	20
Lewiston.....	1	59	60
Portland.....	12	508	520
Rockland.....	-	27	27
Saco.....	-	26	26
Waterville.....	-	3	3
Westbrook.....	2	-	2
Bangor Police Court.....	-	154	154
Belfast.....	-	11	11
Ellsworth.....	-	5	5
Gardiner.....	-	60	60
Portland.....	-	16	16
Rockland.....	-	29	29
Trial Justices.....	14	547	561
United States Court.....	-	5	5
	37	1,983	2,020

TABLE No. 4.
Shows the Disposition of those Discharged Since Opening of the School.

Disposals.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	-	223	223
Discharged by Trustees.....	-	639	639
Indentured to barber.....	-	1	1
" blacksmith.....	-	1	1
" boarding mistress.....	-	1	1
" boiler maker.....	-	1	1
" cabinet makers.....	-	6	6
" carpenters.....	-	13	13
" cooper.....	-	1	1
" farmers.....	-	286	286
" harness makers.....	-	3	3
" laborers.....	-	9	9
" lumbermen.....	-	3	3
" machinists.....	-	5	5
" manufacturers.....	-	2	2
" mason.....	-	1	1
" miller.....	-	1	1
" sea captains.....	-	5	5
" shoemakers.....	-	14	14
" tailors.....	-	3	3
" tallow chandler.....	-	1	1
Allowed to leave on trial.....	35	482	517
" enlist.....	-	19	19
Illegally committed.....	-	8	8
Remanded.....	-	42	42
Pardoned.....	1	13	14
Finally escaped.....	-	73	73
Violated trust.....	-	42	42
Died.....	-	43	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 months	-	3	3
“ five months	-	3	3
“ six months	1	2	3
“ seven months	-	1	1
“ eight months	-	3	3
“ nine months	-	-	-
“ ten months	-	2	2
“ eleven months	-	2	2
“ one year	-	3	3
“ “ and one month	-	-	-
“ “ two months	-	2	2
“ “ three months	-	4	4
“ “ four months	-	2	2
“ “ five months	-	5	5
“ “ six months	-	2	2
“ “ seven months	-	1	1
“ “ eight months	-	2	2
“ “ nine months	-	5	5
“ “ ten months	-	8	8
“ “ eleven months	-	5	5
“ two years	1	26	27
“ “ and one month	3	28	31
“ “ two months	-	31	31
“ “ three months	3	13	16
“ “ four months	5	16	21
“ “ five months	-	14	14
“ “ six months	-	19	19
“ “ seven months	2	13	15
“ “ eight months	-	13	13
“ “ nine months	-	10	10
“ “ ten months	2	7	9
“ “ eleven months	-	10	10
“ three years	-	13	13
“ “ and one month	-	8	8
“ “ two months	2	15	17
“ “ three months	3	10	13
“ “ four months	-	10	10
“ “ five months	-	5	5
“ “ six months	-	4	4
“ “ seven months	1	8	9
“ “ eight months	2	7	9
“ “ nine months	1	8	9
“ “ ten months	-	7	7
“ “ eleven months	-	8	8
“ four years	-	8	8
“ “ and one month	-	9	9
“ “ two months	-	-	-
“ “ three months	-	7	7
“ “ four months	1	2	3
“ “ five months	1	4	5
“ “ six months	1	2	3
“ “ seven months	1	6	7
“ “ eight months	1	7	8
“ “ nine months	-	3	3
“ “ ten months	-	5	5
“ “ eleven months	2	4	6
“ five years	-	5	5
“ “ and one month	-	5	5
“ “ two months	-	4	4
“ “ three months	-	3	3
“ “ four months	1	1	2
“ “ five months	-	-	-
“ “ six months	-	3	3
“ “ seven months	-	2	2
“ “ eight months	-	4	4
“ “ nine months	-	2	2
“ “ ten months	-	3	3
“ “ eleven months	-	6	6

TABLE No. 5—CONCLUDED.

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

Average time past year, three years, four months.

TABLE No. 6.

Shows Offences for Which Committed.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny.....	18	1,247	1,265
Truancy.....	1	215	216
Common runaway	2	124	126
Vagrancy	1	100	101
Assault	6	69	75
Vagabondage.....	2	3	5
Forgery and uttering.....	-	1	1
Violation of postal laws.....	-	1	1
Cruelty to animals	-	2	2
Violation of city ordinance.....	-	2	2
Malicious mischief	5	56	61
Drunkenness	-	1	1
Breaking and entering	1	45	46
Shop breaking.....	-	19	19
Idle and disorderly	-	17	17
Cheating by false pretences.....	-	14	14
Common pilferers.....	-	11	11
Arson.....	1	12	13
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

TABLE No. 6—CONCLUDED.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
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
Lascivious speech and behavior.	-	1	1
	37	1,983	2,020

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 ".....	-	15	15
Two ".....	-	28	28
One year and six months in State Prison	-	3	3
One year in State Prison.....	-	69	69
Three years in County Jail or House of Correction,	1	15	16
Two ".....	-	46	46
Eighteen mos. in ".....	-	2	2
One year in ".....	1	28	29
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 ".....	8	122	130
Sixty ".....	8	233	241
Fifty ".....	-	4	4
Forty ".....	-	1	1
Thirty ".....	18	1,117	1,135
Twenty-nine days in ".....	-	4	4
Twenty-five ".....	-	5	5
Twenty ".....	1	43	44
Fifteen ".....	-	19	19
Ten ".....	-	30	30
Two days or less in ".....	-	16	16
No alternative.....	-	33	33
Fine and costs.....	-	42	42
Fine.....	-	4	4
Recognizance.....	-	3	3
	37	1,983	2,020

TABLE No. 8.

Shows the Admissions from Each County, and Last Residence.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Androscoggin	Auburn	-	8	8
	Danville	-	1	1
	Greene	-	4	4
	Lewiston	1	91	92
	Lisbon	1	3	4
	Livermore	-	3	3
	Minot	-	1	1
	Poland	-	8	8
	Webster	-	3	3
	Blaine	-	1	1
Aroostook	Caribou	1	-	1
	Fort Fairfield	-	1	1
	Houlton	-	2	2
	Mars Hill	-	1	1
	Perham Plantation	-	1	1
	Presque Isle	1	2	3
	Sherman	-	1	1
	Weston	-	1	1
	Baldwin	-	1	1
	Bridgton	-	6	6
Cumberland	Brunswick	1	21	22
	Cape Elizabeth	-	17	17
	Cumberland	-	3	3
	Deering	-	5	5
	Freeport	-	1	1
	Gorham	1	6	7
	Gray	-	1	1
	Harpswell	-	2	2
	Naples	-	2	2
	New Gloucester	1	-	1
Otisfield	-	1	1	
Franklin	Portland	12	519	531
	Scarboro'	-	5	5
	Sebago	-	1	1
	Standish	-	2	2
	Westbrook	1	11	12
	Windham	1	2	3
	Yarmouth	-	4	4
	Eustis	-	1	1
	Farmington	-	3	3
	Jay	-	1	1
Hancock	Kingfield	-	3	3
	Phillips	-	3	3
	Rangeley	-	2	2
	Rangeley Plantation	-	2	2
	Sandy River Plantation	-	3	3
	Wilton	-	1	1
	Bucksport	-	7	7
	Bluehill	-	1	1
	Castine	-	1	1
	Deer Isle	-	2	2
Kennebec	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
Kennebec	Augusta	1	55	56
	Belgrade	-	2	2
	Benton	-	3	3
	Chelsea	-	7	7
	China	-	1	1
	Clinton	-	2	2
	Farmingdale	-	1	1
Kennebec	Gardiner	-	40	40
	Tallowell	-	20	20
	Litchfield	-	5	5

TABLE No. 8—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Kennebec-Con..	Manchester	-	3	3
	Monmouth.....	-	5	5
	Mount Vernon	-	1	1
	Oakland	2	-	2
	Pittston	1	7	8
	Readfield	1	4	5
	Rome.....	1	2	3
	Sidney	1	2	3
	Vassalborough.....	-	3	3
	Vienna.....	-	4	4
	Waterville.....	-	16	16
	Wayne.....	-	2	2
	West Gardiner.....	-	2	2
	West Waterville.....	-	3	3
	Windsor	-	1	1
	Winslow	-	5	5
	Winthrop	-	7	7
	Appleton	-	2	2
	Camden.....	-	11	11
	Hope.....	-	3	3
	Muscle Ridge Island.....	-	1	1
	Rockland	-	57	57
	South Thomaston	-	5	5
Knox.....	St. George	-	5	5
	Thomaston.....	-	7	7
	Union	-	1	6
	Vinalhaven	1	5	6
	Warren	-	3	3
	Washington.....	-	1	1
	Boothbay	-	12	12
	Boothbay Harbor.....	-	1	1
	Bristol.....	1	3	4
	Dresden.....	-	1	1
Lincoln.....	Edgecomb	-	1	1
	Jefferson	-	2	2
	Newcastle	-	4	4
	Nobleborough	-	4	4
	Southport.....	-	2	2
	Waldoborough.....	-	2	2
	Whitefield	-	6	6
	Wiscasset	-	3	3
	Bethel.....	-	2	2
	Brownfield	-	1	1
	Canton	-	1	1
	Dixfield.....	-	1	1
	Greenwood	-	1	1
Oxford.....	Hiram	-	6	6
	Milton Plantation.....	-	1	1
	Norway	-	2	2
	Oxford	-	1	1
	Paris	-	2	2
	Stoneham	-	1	1
	Sweden.....	-	1	1
	Waterford.....	-	1	1
	Alton.....	-	2	2
	Bangor	1	172	173
	Brewer.....	-	11	11
	Carmel.....	-	1	1
	Charleston.....	-	1	1
Corinna	-	1	1	
Corinth	-	2	2	
Dexter.....	-	7	7	
Dixmont.....	-	1	1	
Penobscot.....	Eddington	-	1	1
	Exeter.....	1	2	3
	Glenburn	-	3	3
	Hermon	-	3	3
	Holden	-	1	1
	Hudson	-	4	4
	Levant.....	-	5	5
	Lincoln	-	1	1
	Milford	-	2	2
	Newport	-	2	2
Old Town.....	-	12	12	

TABLE No. 8—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.	
Penobscot— <i>Con.</i>	Orono	-	4	4	
	Orrington.....	-	1	1	
	Stetson.....	-	1	1	
	Veazie	-	6	6	
	Dover	-	2	2	
	Foxcroft.....	-	1	1	
	Greenville.....	-	1	1	
	Guilford.....	-	1	1	
	Piscataquis.....	Monson	-	1	1
		Orneville	-	3	3
Sangerville		-	2	2	
Sebec.....		-	1	1	
Wellington		-	1	1	
Williamsburg		-	1	1	
Arrowsic		-	3	3	
Bath.....		1	78	79	
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	
Somerset.....	Fairfield.....	-	10	10	
	Harmony.....	-	1	1	
	Hartland.....	-	3	3	
	Madison.....	-	1	1	
	Moose River Plantation.....	-	1	1	
	Mercer.....	-	1	1	
	Norridgewock.....	-	2	2	
	Pittsfield.....	-	5	5	
	Ripley.....	-	1	1	
	Skowhegan.....	1	18	19	
Waldo.....	Smithfield.....	-	2	2	
	St. Albans	-	1	1	
	Belfast.....	-	10	10	
	Belmont.....	-	1	1	
	Frankfort.....	-	10	10	
	Jackson.....	-	1	1	
	Liberty.....	-	3	3	
	Lincolnville.....	-	4	4	
	Monroe.....	-	5	5	
	Mountville.....	-	2	2	
Washington.....	Palermo.....	-	2	2	
	Searsmont.....	1	4	5	
	Searsport.....	-	5	5	
	Unity.....	-	1	1	
	Waldo.....	-	1	1	
	Winterport.....	-	1	1	
	Addison.....	-	3	3	
	Alexander.....	-	1	1	
	Baileyville.....	-	1	1	
	Calais.....	-	50	50	
Washington.....	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	
Washington.....	Marion.....	-	1	1	
	Marshfield.....	-	1	1	
	Milbridge.....	-	3	3	
	No. 10 Plantation.....	-	1	1	
	Pembroke.....	-	7	7	
	Robbinston.....	-	1	1	
	Stenben.....	-	2	2	

TABLE NO. 8—CONCLUDED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.	
Washington- Con.,	Trescott.....	-	2	2	
	Wesley.....	-	2	2	
	Acton.....	-	3	3	
	Biddeford.....	-	93	93	
	Buxton.....	-	1	1	
	Cornish.....	1	3	4	
	Dayton.....	-	1	1	
	Eliot.....	-	1	1	
	Kennebunk.....	-	5	5	
	Kennebunkport.....	-	7	7	
	Kittery.....	-	3	3	
	Lebanon.....	-	1	1	
	Lyman.....	-	2	2	
	North Berwick.....	-	2	2	
York	Parsonsfield.....	-	1	1	
	Saco.....	-	63	63	
	Sanford.....	-	5	5	
	South Berwick.....	-	6	6	
	Waterborough.....	-	1	1	
	Wells.....	-	3	3	
	York.....	-	1	1	
			36	1,965	2,001
	Residence out of the State,	New Hampshire.....	-	1	1
		Massachusetts.....	1	7	8
		Rhode Island.....	-	2	2
		New York.....	-	1	1
		Michigan.....	-	1	1
		Minnesota.....	-	1	1
New Brunswick.....		-	3	3	
Nova Scotia.....	-	2	2		
		37	1,983	2,020	

TABLE No. 9.

Shows the Nativity of all Committed.

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia.....	—	1	1
Bermuda.....	—	1	1
Canada.....	2	32	34
Cuba.....	—	1	1
Jamaica.....	—	2	2
Chili.....	—	1	1
England.....	—	10	10
France.....	—	1	1
Ireland.....	1	54	55
New Brunswick.....	2	66	68
Nova Scotia.....	—	33	33
Prince Edward's Island.....	—	3	3
Scotland.....	—	4	4
on the Atlantic.....	—	1	1
Foreigners.....	5	210	215
Born in Maine.....	24	1549	1573
New Hampshire.....	1	36	37
Vermont.....	—	7	7
Massachusetts.....	3	101	104
Rhode Island.....	—	4	4
Connecticut.....	—	6	6
New York.....	—	25	25
Pennsylvania.....	—	4	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.....	4	18	22
	37	1983	2020

TABLE No. 10.

Shows the Ages of all when Committed.

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age.....	—	5	5
Eight ".....	2	41	43
Nine ".....	3	70	73
Ten ".....	6	172	178
Eleven ".....	5	201	206
Twelve ".....	10	297	307
Thirteen ".....	5	343	348
Fourteen ".....	1	369	370
Fifteen ".....	4	370	374
Sixteen ".....	1	90	91
Seventeen ".....	—	19	19
Eighteen ".....	—	4	4
Nineteen ".....	—	2	2
	37	1983	2020

TABLE No. II.

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

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received.....	37	1,983	2,020
Have intemperate parents.....	15	639	654
Lost father.....	11	630	641
Lost mother.....	15	493	508
Relatives in prison.....	1	235	236
Step parents.....	13	351	364
Idle.....	19	1,305	1,324
Much neglected.....	24	559	583
Truants.....	16	777	793
Sabbath breakers.....	12	689	701
Untruthful.....	27	1,507	1,534
Profane.....	27	1,428	1,455

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

MACHINERY.

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

12 benches, 25 try squares, 7 steel squares, 13 bevels, 12 hammers, 26 screw-drivers, 12 brace screw-drivers, 14 rules, 13 oilers, 13 oil stones, 12 pairs dividers, 17 gauges, 17 mortising gauges, 13 chalk lines and reels, 14 bench brushes, 15 chalks, 1 expansion bit, 12 carpenter's pencils, 6 spoke shaves, 12 draw knives, 11 shoe knives, 13 countersinks, 19 mallets, 13 sets chisels, 1 set framing chisels, 6 sets bits, 6 augers, 1 hand axe, 6 bead planes, 1 Bailey smoothing plane, 1 12" wrench, 1 putty knife, 2 pair pliers, 1 pair door clamps, 1 brick hammer, 1 steel stamp, 1 level, 5 6" files, 7 4" files,	1 heavy hammer, 3 hammer handles, 1 cold chisel, 3 hatchets, 1 pair match planes, 17 brad awls and handles, 25 nail sets, 12 bit braces, 13 jointer planes, 13 jack planes, 13 smoothing planes, 12 block planes, 12 panel saws, 12 back saws, 3 rip saws, 3 hand saws, 1 hack saw, 12 hack saw blades, 1 cross cut saw, 1 adze, 1 iron reamer, 1 pair trammel points, 1 rabbet plane, 1 set letters, 1 set figures, 1 iron plow, 1 screw driver, 12", 1 punch, 1 emery stone, 1 black walnut desk, 4 bread boards, 2 quires sand paper, 4 base ball bats, 5 drawer pulls, 1 lamp filler, 2 pairs callipers, 8" and 5". 20 lbs. 9d nails, 65 lbs. 8d finish nails, 30 lbs. 6d finish nails.
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3 7" files,	25 gross screws,
1 set adjustable grooving collars,	100 feet whitewood sheathing,
1 grooving saw,	800 feet whitewood,
3 turning chisels, $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 2",	50 feet spruce sheathing,
8 iron turning tools,	2000 feet pine,
17 wood turning tools,	50 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ " black walnut,
13 twist drills,	10 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ " black walnut,
7 twist drill bits,	200 feet ash,
2 iron countersinks,	300 feet birch,
6 circular saws,	50 feet oak,
4 jig-saw blades,	200 feet hard pine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ",
1 saw clump,	200 feet moulding,
1 saw set,	1 foot rest,
1 iron vise,	3 book shelves,
20 hand screws,	9 pedestals,
2 cabinet clamps,	5 window frames,
2 ladders,	1 pointing trowel,
10 lbs. 10d nails,	3 dogs, 2", $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and 1",
60 lbs. 10d finish nails,	1 drill chuck,
4 iron wrenches,	2 large oilers,
1 Stilson wrench,	1 grindstone,
1 belt punch,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton coal,
2 lbs. 1" washers,	1 coal hod,
12 chisel handles,	1 shovel,
3 augur handles,	2 pails,
12 gimlet bits,	2 school-room chairs,
4 long bits,	5 doors,
3 cabinet scrapers,	4 window sashes,
2 pair tinner's shears,	3 sets table legs,
1 6" wrench,	1 portable bench,
6 drop handles,	14 saw benches,
1 pair window pulleys,	1 chair,
6 pair butts,	1 tub,
5 pair knobs,	1 step ladder,
1 oil stone slip,	1 tool box,
3 paint brushes,	12 one-gallon cans,
1 pair shelf brackets,	1 glue pot,
6 mortice latches,	1 two-gallon can,
1 hank sash cord,	1 thermometer,
3 yards blue process paper,	1 wash basin,
2 sheets emery cloth,	12 lamps,
1 box glass,	1 lantern,
2 lbs. belt dressing,	1 clock,
1 gallon lard oil,	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " belting,
3 quarts turpentine,	40 feet 5' belting,
2 quarts linseed oil,	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet 8" belting,
2 quarts machine oil,	78 feet 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " belting,
2 quarts cylinder oil,	51 feet 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " belting,
2 lbs. glue,	22 feet 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " belting,
1 quart shellac,	1 sink,
3 quarts alcohol,	2 steel bars,
1 gallon varnish,	1 fire grate.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

1 heavy iron vise,	2 1" valve,
1 drilling machine,	1 long jointing plane,
5 twist drills,	1 short jointing plane,
2 pipe-cutting die stocks,	1 fore plane,
6 pairs dies, $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ ", 1", $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $1\frac{1}{2}$ ",	1 block plane,
1 hand hammer,	1 smoothing plane,
3 pipe-cutters,	1 8-foot poker,
1 bolt-cutting die stock,	1 small poker,
3 pair dies and taps, $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{5}{8}$ ",	2 tube cleaners,
2 Stilson pipe wrenches,	1 coal screen,
1 soldering iron,	1 wheelbarrow,
1 bit brace and washer cutter,	2 lanterns,
1 screw driver,	1 oiler,
1 tool box for glass setting,	2 gallon oil cans,
1 putty knife,	10 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ " pipe,
1 diamond,	16 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ " pipe,
2 ladders,	75 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ " pipe,
2 cold chisels,	91 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " couplings,
3 yards rubber packing,	91 1" couplings,
3 lamps,	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " couplings,
15 feet rubber hose,	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " couplings,
1 fireman's hose,	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " R. & L. coupling,
1 coal shovel,	8 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " R. & L. couplings,
1 set bits,	1 1" R. & L. coupling,
1 bit brace,	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " R. & L. couplings,
1 steel square,	4 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " T's,
1 try square,	3 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " T's,
2 cutting off saws,	12 1" T's,
1 splitting saw,	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ " T's,
1 back saw,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " T's,
1 gauge,	61 1" return bends,
12 chisels,	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " eighth bend,
1 shop axe,	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " elbows,
1 mallet,	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " elbows,
1 oil stone,	1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " elbow,
1 glue pot,	2 hand drills,
3 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " valves,	2 hand screw clamps
2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " valve,	1 pair large shears
2 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " valves,	3 wrenches.

TEXT-BOOKS AND SCHOOL ROOM FURNISHINGS.

197	arithmetics,	2	tables,
131	geographies,	2	desks,
216	readers,	9	pictures,
20	Barnes' Brief History of the United States,	1	parlor organ and stool,
110	physiologies,	2	movable black-boards,
1	set arithmetical forms,	1	clock,
203	spelling blanks,	1	small globe,
150	spelling books,	18	erasers,
306	writing books,	2	call-bells,
102	pen-holders with pens,	3	thermometers,
142	slates,	15	rules,
3½	gross steel pens,	4½	boxes German slate-pencils,
12	dozen pen holders,	23	Swinton's New Language Lessons (old).
165	ink wells,	11	Bryant & Stratton's Common School Book-keeping (old),
3	teacher' registers,	53	Wentworth's Arithmetic'l Problems,
1	Bible,	¾	M. white envelopes,
2	Testaments,	47	wax tapers,
8½	dozen lead pencils,	1	complete school chart,
2½	gross chalk-crayons, white,	2	Scripture rolls,
¾	gross chalk-crayons, colored,	2	sets cube root blocks,
1½	reams letter paper,	1	settee,
152	desks with 212 chairs,	1	numeral frame.
16	"Rochester" bracket lamps,		
15	chairs,		

CHAIR SHOPS.

90	chair benches,	1	nail hammer,
167	chair knives,	1	thermometer,
134	chair awls,	1	set shaving tools,
108	chair pegs,	1	pair seissors,
32	chair combs,	1	screw driver,
19	bunches binding cane,	1	bit brace,
48	bunches cane,	1	bit,
2	wooden chairs,	3	brooms,
1	iron tank,	1	dust pan,
2	desks,	1	dust brush,
2	long seats,	9	pails,
45	cane hooks,	12	scrubbing brushes,
1	lantern,	1	sprinkler
1	quart ink,	2	towels.
1	ice pick,		

OFFICERS' DINING-ROOMS AND KITCHEN.

1 cook stove and furnishings,	21 soup plates,
1 Cooley creamery,	2 soup tureens,
7 milk cans for Cooley creamery,	22 dinner plates,
1 barrel churn,	30 tea plates,
9 milk pails,	7 japanned waiters,
12 tin cream pots,	5 iron spoons,
10 platters,	25 dining chairs,
2 crumb trays and brushes,	7 table cloths,
1 chopping tray,	112 napkins,
22 pie plates,	12 roller towels,
27 individual butters,	16 dish towels,
4 large pitchers,	2 chopping knives,
5 small pitchers,	1 kneading pan,
4 sugar bowls,	2 carving knives and forks,
4 sauce dishes,	2 bread knives,
8 vegetable dishes,	2 steels,
6 oval dishes,	12 table mats,
2 pickle dishes,	1 coffee box,
90 mugs,	1 tea box,
4 glass pitchers,	2 sugar firkins,
1 celery glass,	2 fruit dishes,
24 salt cellars,	2 oilcloth carpets,
32 glass sauce dishes,	2 looking glasses,
8 egg glasses,	2 call bells,
49 glass tumblers,	1 dinner bell,
38 small oval sauce dishes,	1 clock,
47 goblets,	2 dinner pails,
65 glass fruit jars,	25 plated knives,
31 bowls,	56 plated teaspoons,
26 large plated spoons,	63 tin teaspoons,
7 plated dessert spoons,	34 plated forks,
6 lamps,	1 pie fork,
2 hanging lamps,	17 white-handled silver knives,
3 agate tea-pots,	3 plated castors,
1 patent coffee-pot,	5 plated butter knives,
1 tin coffee-pot,	3 plated ladles,
1 tin water-pot,	1 dinner set, 162 pieces,
6 tin pans,	12 fruit plates,
22 cups,	51 oat meal saucers,
23 saucers,	1 rolling pin.

OFFICERS' APARTMENTS.

18 carpets,	43 pillows,
79 chairs,	96 pillows-cases,
29 rocking chairs,	33 blankets,
4 sofas,	35 comfortables,
1 bed lounge,	3 bolsters,
23 pictures,	60 sheets,
5 desks,	30 spreads,
16 tables,	21 bureaus,
1 case of drawers,	16 mirrors,
7 clocks,	19 stands,
4 book cases,	17 sinks,
27 lamps,	18 bowls, pitchers and slop jars,
1 whatnot,	13 towel racks,
19 bedsteads,	90 hand towels,
6 spring beds,	1 mail bag,
26 mattresses,	8 hall lamps.
7 straw beds,	

BOYS' DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN.

1 clock,	1 chopping knife,
13 dining tables,	6 scrubbing brushes,
10 bracket lamps,	1 dust pan,
2 table brushes,	2 ladles,
1 dust brush,	96 bowls,
26 bread plates,	96 soup plates,
4 work tables,	98 knives,
1 bench,	98 forks,
1 flour tub,	98 spoons,
1 bread tub,	109 small oval sauce dishes,
1 swill can,	1 tin dipper,
6 pails,	1 rolling board,
2 milk cans,	4 bread baskets,
1 wash basin,	2 small knives,
10 bread pans,	1 knife box,
4 bean pans,	1 fork box,
1 iron skimmer,	1 spoon box,
1 bread knife,	4 bowl boxes,
3 rolling pins,	1 handle mop,
2 mixing spoons,	4 brooms,
2 cake cutters,	2 chairs.
2 tin strainers,	

LAUNDRY.

1 case drawers,	1 handle mop,
4 tubs,	6 clothes-horses,
11 scrubbing boards,	1 stove,
2 clothes-lines,	1 wringer,
280 clothes-pins,	20 flat-irons,
4 clothes-baskets,	1 dipper,
2 pails,	1 starch dish,
2 brooms,	1 coal hod,
2 lamps,	2 ironing tables.

BOYS' BEDDING.

139 bedsteads,	135 quilts,
102 bed sacks,	133 pillows,
4 cotton mattresses,	203 pillow cases,
87 double blankets,	205 sheets,
13 single blankets,	125 bed-spreads.

BOYS' CLOTHING, ETC.

131 pairs new pants,	32 pairs old Sunday shoes
90 new jackets,	138 new straw hats,
211 pairs three-fourths worn pants,	50 yards tweed,
179 three-fourths worn jackets,	99 yards kersey,
239 old cotton shirts,	32 yards sateen,
14 new cotton shirts,	10 yards drilling,
126 new woolen shirts,	20 yards wiggan,
40 pairs new wool stockings,	50 yards coat lining,
148 Sunday coats,	41 yards sponging cloth,
154 pairs Sunday pants,	12 yards serge,
57 Sunday caps,	72 sheets wadding,
99 pairs old brogans,	69 yards canvas,
50 pairs new brogans,	27 yards sheeting,
9 pairs new boots,	18 dozen buttons,
26 pairs old boots,	16 balls tape,
100 leather shoe-strings,	22 spools linen thread,
27 new wool hats,	42 spools cotton thread,
22 new caps,	36 skeins woolen yarn,
56 boxes collars,	10 pairs shears,
27 pairs new suspenders,	2 sewing machines,
424 suspender buckles,	1 knitting machine,
19 dozen suspender rings and straps,	4 heating irons,
8 pairs overalls,	1 Shaker swift,
5 shoe brushes,	4 stocking bags,
4 daubers,	66 horn combs,
1 stocking-bag holder,	16 blacking trays.
8 pairs new Sunday shoes,	

BOYS' HAVE FOR DAILY WEAR (100 BOYS) :

100 coats,	100 pairs suspenders,
100 pants,	100 pair brogans,
200 shirts,	100 hats and caps.
200 pairs stockings,	

CHAPEL.

1 Bible,	22 chairs,
1 pulpit,	29 settees,
1 parlor organ,	11 lamps,
1 chandelier,	1 call-bell.
3 pulpit chairs,	

BOYS' LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

2013 volumes,	5 tables,
71 chairs,	15 lamps.

MISCELLANEOUS.

6 buckets,	6 dust-pans,
8 step-ladders,	4 S. H. shovels,
1 plant stand,	4 shoe knives,
19 pails,	5 pair shears,
10 mops,	2 sets steel figures,
12 scrubbing brushes,	3 grocer's scales,
4 lamps,	3 hammers,
10 lanterns,	6 screw drivers,
7 brooms,	3 bit braces,
4 oil cans,	12 bits,
4 shoe chests,	1 drill brace,
4 cocks,	3 glass graduates,
200 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch linen hose, with connections and nozzles,	
900 feet of $2\frac{1}{2}$ -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.

186 tons Cumberland coal,	2 pieces crash towelling,
7 tons anthracite coal,	50 pounds country yarn,
419 bushels oats,	2½ pounds red yarn,
12 bushels German pea beans,	30 pairs boys' woolen mittens,
59 barrels patent flour,	26 rolls cotton batting,
300 pounds sugar,	13 blankets,
50 pounds maple sugar,	78 bed spreads,
1000 pounds hard soap,	4 comforters,
15 pounds Rio Coffee,	11 sheets for boys' beds,
1 box raisins,	28 pillow slips for boys' beds,
14 packages breakfast food,	15 sheets for officers' beds,
15 packages corn starch,	40 pillow slips for officers' beds,
6 pounds cocoa,	3 feather pillows,
2 pounds mustard,	28 boys' undershirts,
25 pounds evaporated apple,	15 boys' drawers,
9 pie plates,	13 pairs suspenders,
63 tea plates,	8 roller towels,
19 dining plates,	12 hand towels,
5 fruit plates,	6 boys' bathroom towels,
27 soup plates,	22 dish towels,
33 cups,	37 dozen cotton thread,
2 saucers,	5 dozen linen thread,
3 nappies,	1 dozen rolls drab tape,
21 bowls,	48 dozen coat buttons,
2 dozen plated silver spoons,	8 dozen vest buttons,
3 dozen iron table spoons,	36 dozen suspender buttons,
9 tin milk pans,	108 dozen pants buttons,
1 dinner pail,	1 bread basket,
8 reflectors,	1 dozen sapolio,
1 hand lamp,	4 pounds pearline,
5 tubular lanterns,	30 pounds starch,
2½ barrels lamp chimneys,	¼ dozen wash boards,
½ barrel lantern globes,	1 dozen mop handles,
6 dozen tapers,	11-6 dozen axe handles,
7 boxes toothpicks,	7½ dozen brooms,
1½ gross small zinc mirrors,	¾ dozen rattan brooms,
182 yards 48-inch brown sheeting,	½ dozen wooden pails,
23 yards 36-inch brown sheeting,	3 gross gilt buttons for Sunday suits,
46 yards cheese cloth,	1½ reams letter paper,
43 yards blue and white shirting,	36 dozen document envelopes,
57 yards silesia,	¼ gross matches,
64 yards blue cashmere for boys' Sun- day suits,	3 rubber door mats,
200 yards Berkshire flannel,	2 dozen hand hoes,
12 yards table linen,	1 dozen garden rakes,
	1 dozen S. H. shovels.

FARM MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

2 manure spreaders,	1 broadcast sower,
1 sulky plow,	32 shovels,
3 steel plows,	3 lawn rakes,
1 large cast-iron plow,	1 garden spade,
1 small cast-iron plow,	23 manure forks,
2 horse hoes,	27 hand weeders,
1 disk harrow,	4 pickaxes,
1 Thomas smoothing harrow,	1 mowing machine (new),
1 Acme pulverizer,	1 mowing machine (old),
1 spring-tooth harrow,	3 horse rakes,
1 square harrow,	8 hand rakes,
4 one-horse cultivators,	2 hay tedders,
1 two-wheel Paris green sprinkler,	2 lawn mowers,
2 wheel hoes,	30 hay forks,
19 garden rakes,	9 scythe snaths,
9 potato diggers,	5 drag rakes,
22 hand hoes,	6 monkey wrenches,
3 scuffle hoes,	1 hay knife,
1 horse fork,	6 grass scythes,
6 garden forks,	4 corn cutters,
4 trowels,	1 stone boat,
1 hand cart,	1 portable swine rack,
6 wheelbarrows,	1 cant dog,
2 corn planters,	1 steel scoop scraper.
1 seed sower,	

MISCELLANEOUS FARM EQUIPMENTS.

500 hay caps,	12 wooden pails,
1 scythe holder,	3 grindstones,
1 bush scythe,	4 axes,
3 bush hooks,	10 wood saws,
1 feed cutter,	2 hand saws,
1 hand winnowing mill,	1 jointer plane,
24 feeding pails,	1 jack plane,
3 tin pails,	1 smoothing plane,
43 tie chains,	2 bit stocks,
4 curry combs,	12 bits,
4 cattle brushes,	3 augers,
1 iron bar,	6 ice picks,
7 bushel baskets,	1 small gimlet,
6 half-bushel baskets,	2 files (assorted),
1 set of measures,	1 iron vise,
8 berry crates with baskets,	3 sledge hammers,
20 quart berry boxes,	3 nail hammers,
1 Fairbanks platform scales,	1 blacksmith's bellows,
1 Windsor scales,	1 blacksmith's anvil,
2 ice tongs,	3 coal shovels,
1 ice axe,	20 scythe stones,
3 grain flails,	2 seed tubs.
1 post auger,	

TEAM FURNISHINGS.

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

INVENTORY OF STOCK.

4 team horses,	1 bull,
2 carriage horses,	5 breeding sows,
1 horse for jobbing,	1 boar,
33 milch cows,	11 shoats,
3 heifer calves,	6 pigs.

PRODUCTS OF FARM, GARDEN AND STOCK.

175....	tons of hay, at \$16.00	\$2,800 00
25....	“ straw, at \$12.00	300 00
100....	“ fodder corn, at \$2.00.....	200 00
419....	bushels oats, at 40 cents.....	167 60
67....	“ barley, at 70 cents.....	46 90
5½....	“ rye, at \$1.00.....	5 50
520....	“ potatoes, at 75 cents.....	390 00
500....	“ beets for stock, at 25 cents.....	125 00
50....	“ “ “ table use, at 50 cents.....	25 00
100....	“ turnips, at 40 cents.....	40 00
15....	“ onions, at \$1.25.....	18 75
28....	“ yellow eye beans, at \$2.25.....	63 00
240....	“ carrots, at 50 cents.....	120 00
5....	“ parsnips, at 70 cents.....	3 50
70....	“ cucumbers, at 50 cents.....	35 00
25....	“ tomatoes, at 60 cents.....	15 00
58....	“ green peas, at \$1.20.....	69 60
1¼....	tons squash, at \$20.00.....	25 00
1½....	“ cabbage, at \$13.00.....	19 50
370....	boxes strawberries, at 10 cents.....	37 00
87....	“ currants and gooseberries, at 10 cents.....	8 70
200....	bushels apples, at 70 cents.....	140 00
	Sweet corn for canning.....	189 32
	“ “ table.....	18 00
	Rhubarb, radishes and lettuce for table.....	24 00
15,894....	gallons milk, at 15 cents	2,384 10
4,035½	...pounds butter, at 25 cents.....	1,008 88
4,058....	“ pork, at 6½ cents.....	263 77
2,356....	“ beef, at 7 cents.....	164 92
	Calves sold	36 50
	Swine sold.....	16 00
	Horses sold.....	450 00
		\$9,210 54

Considered as a source of income and as an opportunity for popular employment with a large number of the boys, the care of the acres of land now under varying states of cultivation forms an item in the management of the school which, though it may be depreciated by the uninformed, is really one of the important duties devolved upon the superintendent. The steady increase in the yield of the farm is, I believe, sufficient proof that the land is being cultivated to the best advantage. This has been an off year in the large farm products throughout the State. Compared with our own recent reports the returns of the farm in tons and bushels may not exceed or even equal those of every previous year. Yet compared with the products of the State at large there is reason for congratulation. The hay crop this year amounts to one hundred seventy-five tons against two hundred twenty tons last year. Yet enough has been produced to amply provide for the stock and leave a good margin to put on the market. The increased price per ton will bring the cash value of the crop well up to, if it does not carry it beyond, that of any previous year.

During the summer the gardens supplied our tables with fruits and vegetables, and a goodly overflow was disposed of in the city markets.

Gratifying results have followed our efforts to increase the productiveness of the apple orchard, and to improve the quality of the fruit. The trees, after having been heavily mulched with stable manure, were also carefully pruned and scraped to remove superfluous limbs and rough bark and moss. At the proper season in spring, spraying with Paris green was performed to destroy insect enemies of the crop before there was opportunity for them to commence their usual depredations. A larger crop of finer fruit than we have ever gathered before has well repaid our labors.

Several acres of the old pasture south of the new cottage, which have hitherto borne little but brakes and bushes, have by the expenditure of some time and labor been converted

into a productive field. The land was cleared in the fall by removing the bushes and rocks, and this spring it was planted to potatoes. These, in spite of the dry season, gave an excellent yield, and the land promises to be valuable for tillage purposes.

The work of clearing and bringing into better condition the part of the farm which is permanently devoted to pasture has gone forward. Five acres of the naturally good but at present worn out pasture land have been plowed, drained and cleared from stones this fall. Like other sections of the pasture which we have handled, this will, after a few years of cultivation and general toning up, again be devoted to grazing. This treatment of the pasture land has been going on for some years, and the benefit of this practice is fully demonstrated in the improved condition of the cattle and a consequent increase in the returns of the herd.

Part of the field northwest of the avenue near the school buildings is naturally wet and marshy, portions of it bearing worthless swale grass. The lowest part had once been underdrained, but this drain became clogged and useless. The old drain was accordingly taken up and relaid, and about four hundred feet of new tile drain added. This makes the drainage complete. The growth of grass on the field the present season has shown it is now in good condition.

Some small areas of unimproved land yet remain, which it is my purpose, as time and means will permit, to bring into a like condition of profitable cultivation with the rest of the farm. We hope thus in time to bring every acre of land to a state of the highest possible productiveness.

Early in the spring it was deemed best to purchase four new farm horses, and the results of the purchase are very satisfactory. The horses are large and are young, and by excellent handling have done a great amount of work.

The herd of cows remains of about the usual number; how much it has yielded can be learned from the inventory of products of farm and stock. The only noteworthy change in

the herd has been the introduction, by the advice of the trustees, of some Holstein animals. This has its good points and may be beneficial in the end. The flow of milk is thereby increased, but the replacing of Jersey with Holstein will, according to the experience of dairymen, cause a depreciation in the quality of the milk. Whether a judicious combination of these breeds will prove satisfactory remains to be seen.

We have been blessed with ^{two} good farm officers, an item of which too much cannot be made. They have been men with practical ideas, ready to carry out the suggestions of the superintendent with care and dispatch; best of all they have shown ability to look after the welfare of the boys, and by judiciously combining recreation with labor they have been able to secure from them good interest in their work and a ready performance of duty.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Of repairs and improvements little can be said. Stringent economy has been the watchword since the rebuilding of the cottage was decided upon. Oftentimes the failure to expend in certain directions has seemed to be false economy. Yet to carry out successfully the more important enterprise of recovering our lost cottage and establishing a family school in spite of the almost insurmountable obstacles, it has been both necessary and wise to delay the needed repairs for the sake of accomplishing the greater good.

Repairs about the buildings have been comparatively unimportant, amounting to little more than patching to provide for the present emergency or until more money can be had to carry out the work in a proper manner. We made an exception to this rule in taking down and rebuilding the chimney in the piggery at the barn, a defect in which came very near causing a most destructive fire. Our experience having taught us that economy can be carried too far, every precaution was used in putting up the chimney again to make it absolutely safe in future.

The large cistern at the rear of the barn has been of no use to us since the introduction of Sebago water, and was a source of expense to keep the covering in repair, hence it has been filled with stones taken from the improved field in the pasture.

The need of repairs on the buildings and on the walls and fences of the play grounds is great and in some cases is glaring. In calling attention to them I must repeat statements that I have made in more than one of the reports of previous years.

All the buildings need to be painted throughout. At no time during my connection with the school has this need been either so pressing or so apparent. Paint and putty are dropping from the woodwork of the windows, and paint is worn from the walls of the house; at the barn paint is peeling from the clapboards and walls, badly defacing the building and depriving the woodwork of proper protection. The ceiling of the chapel, which was so nicely finished but a few years ago, is defaced and will eventually be ruined by the water that leaks through the imperfect roof above.

The barriers of pails and mops with which we seek to stay the work of destruction avail practically nothing while the roof of the building remains in its present condition. A complete reslating of the roof is the only effective barrier that can be erected.

A proper regard for the sanitary condition of the room demands that the walls of the dormitory, be painted, and that the windows with the woodwork around them be put in condition to stop the strong drafts of air that blow upon the boys in their beds, and frequently cause annoying colds, and sometimes induce serious illness.

I should be neglectful of my duty if I failed to call attention, now for the fourth time, to the unsafe and even dangerous condition of the retaining wall in the rear of the boys play yard, and the board fence above it. "In its present condition it is more a menace than a protecting wall, and is so near to falling that it appears to stand only by defying the laws of gravitation."



COTTAGE AT REFORM SCHOOL, BUILT 1891-92.

The fence bordering the highway at the entrance to the school grounds has also been without paint for so many years that it will soon fall into decay if left longer unprotected. If the necessity which has been upon us of neglecting these repairs for the last two years shall be imposed another year it will inevitably result in the deterioration of property and in loss to the State.

COTTAGE.

From the ashes of the fire which on the morning of June 4, 1891, destroyed the newly built and beautifully furnished cottage, which for two years had been in process of construction, has arisen another structure, smaller, but fully equal to the former building for the purposes for which it is intended. The work on the new cottage has been pushed as rapidly as the money would allow. The building is now ready for the furnishings, and it only remains for those having the matter in charge to say when the Family School shall be opened.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

The work in the Mechanical School has been carried on in accordance with the same methods as heretofore. Mr. Arthur Merrill, who had ably conducted this department for three years, resigned in February, and during the busy seasons of spring and summer the classes were discontinued. In September the school was opened under the management of G. F. Atherton, a recent graduate of the Maine State College. Mr. Atherton, besides having a good knowledge of mechanics, has the advantage of several years' experience as a teacher. The school has thus far been conducted in a satisfactory manner. The boys are interested in their studies, and there has been a marked absence of that friction which new officers are very apt to meet in the first weeks of their work here. The excellent work which the boys have done under his supervision gives good assurance that the right man has been secured.

As stated in the descriptive sketch accompanying this report, the boys in this department are taught the fundamental operations of carpentry, the use and care of tools, and if capable, the use of machinery. The proficiency they thus acquire is often of great assistance in gaining them employment after they leave the school, and the lessons of neatness, accuracy and industry they thus obtain are sure to be always of value. Under the direction of their instructor, most of the minor repairs about the buildings are done by members of these classes, and articles of furniture and farm implements are made in the shop.

HOLIDAYS AND RECREATIONS.

We strive to give the boys all needed outings and recreation, and to observe the various holidays in an appropriate manner. At the end of the planting season the boys employed on the farm were given a day at the Cape Cottage which was pleasantly spent in fishing, bathing and climbing about the rocks along the shore.

On the Fourth of July peanuts and lemonade in abundance were provided for all, and the boys of the first class were given a ride to Portland, where they spent the day in viewing the sights.

The annual trip to Little Chebeague island was participated in by about sixty boys, and proved in every way successful. The sail down the bay was made in the steamer Merryconeag; arrived at the island the time was spent in bathing, fishing, ball playing and other sports. A treat of ice cream and cake was given by Mrs. Fred Richards of Portland, who has at other times kindly remembered the boys, when on their excursion, with similar treats. When the boys returned late in the afternoon they were a tired but happy company.

Columbus day was observed in accordance with the official programme for national public school celebrations. An interesting oration, eloquently given by Ex-Governor Robie of Gorham was the leading feature of the occasion. A goodly

number of the friends of the school attended, and stirring remarks were made by Ex-Governor Robie and Colonel F. N. Dow. A reading appropriate to the day was given by Mrs. A. M. L. Hawes of Deering. The exercises were instructive and served, we trust, to lead each one present to love his country better.

Thanksgiving and Christmas days were marked by the addition of turkey, chicken and mince pie to the bill of fare, and on the afternoon of Christmas day all passed to the chapel to find there two large evergreens loaded with presents for them. After exercises appropriate to the day the gifts were distributed, each boy receiving a similar present of candy, nuts, fruit, mittens and handkerchiefs, besides such gifts as were sent them by friends outside. The usual Friday evening sociables were held during the winter, and attendance on them being determined by deportment, served as a stimulus to good conduct.

BOYS' LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

We are under continued obligations to the publishers of papers in this and other states who have gratuitously furnished the school during the past year with copies of their periodicals. All papers so obtained are distributed weekly to the boys, and the eagerness with which they are received shows that the gift is appreciated. The following have been sent to us the past year :

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

day School Reporter, Farmington Chronicle, The Word and the Work, the Advance, Youth's Instructor, Good Health, Industrial School Courier, Association Notes, Our Companion, The Dawn, The Advance, Welcome Guest, Record and Appeal, Delaware Farm Home, The Whittier.

We have also received several instructive books for boys from the Good Health Publishing Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

In addition to such reading matter, the boys of the first class are allowed to go to the library as often as opportunity permits and read there such books as they may select from the two thousand volumes to be found on the shelves. Many of the boys who come to the school have never known any other kind of literature than that of the most flashy and sensational order. To overcome this depraved taste, therefore, and to develop in its stead a fondness for good wholesome reading, is a task we are striving constantly to perform, inasmuch as we believe it to be an important influence in leading them to a better life.

New books are added to the library each year by the expenditure of the interest of the Sanford legacy, amounting to about forty dollars.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The religious instruction given during the year has conformed to the following Statement adopted by the Board of Trustees.

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. Selections of Scripture are made, from which are drawn lessons of practical morality and virtue. The selections of Scripture are printed for each inmate from the Authorized version, the Revised version, and Douay-Rheims version.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On every Sabbath day religious services are held in the chapel attended by all the boys and officers. These services are conducted by clergymen and laymen from Portland and vicinity, who always respond cheerfully to an invitation to come to the school. We realize that they often do this at no small self-sacrifice, and would here express our appreciation of their kindness. We believe the seeds of truth they sow do not fail of a harvest of good. The following persons have conducted services during the past year: Rev. C. E. Cate, Rev. B. L. Whitman, Rev. E. C. Cummings, Rev. D. M. Pratt, Rev. W. S. Ayres, Rev. F. Southworth, Rev. James A. Anderson, Rev. A. H. Wright, Rev. G. I. Keirn of Portland; Rev. William Pinkham, Rev. William T. Jordan, Rev. Henry Chandler, Rev. O. F. Safford, Rev. H. Hewitt, Rev. E. P. Wilson, Deering; Rev. J. K. West, Cape Elizabeth; Rev. T. F. Jones, South Portland; Rev. George A. Perkins, Boxboro, Mass.; Rev. John Hanson, of Oregon; Messrs. H. H. Burgess, R. S. Davis, J. M. Gould, W. T. Pancoast, J. A. Plummer, A. B. Watson, H. F. Merrill, E. G. Delano, J. G. Whitten, George H. Lord, Kenneth McDonald, A. B. Merrill and Captain John E. Atkins, and Mrs. S. R. G. Clark of Portland; Messrs. H. B. Smith, E. C. Allen, C. A. Woodbury and Captain Charles Jones, and Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens of Deering. A service of praise and song was on one Sabbath conducted by Mr. A. B. Watson of Portland assisted by the choir of St. Lawrence Street church.

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——, ME , Jan. 27, 1892.

MR. J. R. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir :—Enclosed please find —— ——'s leave of absence. I am glad to report J——'s continued good behavior and industry. Soon after he left the city work I secured a place for him in one of our large dry goods establishments, where he still is, acting as errand boy and elevator tender and giving excellent satisfaction. He is pleasant, polite and attentive, good natured at home, and faithfully turns over his wages to his older sister for the support of the family, five children in all. With what he has earned and their friends, including an aunt, have given them, they have got along without any help from the city. Quite a number of people are interested in them. Last fall he was very desirous to buy a pig, and did so. He showed a good deal of ingenuity in making a pen and a trough. He said he learned these arts at the school. He is very much interested in it. At last accounts the pig was flourishing. Your letters are very nice and must do him good.

Very truly yours,

C——, ME , February 3, 1892.

J. R. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir :—I write you at request of —— ——, whose certificate of leave of absence I enclose for renewal. If you decide to renew the same, please remail to me. I have inquired carefully about him and I learn nothing against him. His health is evidently excellent, his conduct exemplary ; his employment is in the "cooper shop" making shooks, and his condition good. I cannot refrain from saying that such manly, gentlemanly, sturdy boys as he, are a great credit to the institution, and a strong testimonial to the excellence of its management.

Yours truly,

R——, N. H., February 4, 1892.

J. R. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—My leave of absence was received in due time, and I was glad to find it renewed. I was also glad to know that so many boys were at that time going out on the same conditions that I went out on. I see, however, that they are not *all* doing as well as could be wished after their release. * * *

I am, as you will notice by the "heading" of this letter, at work in this city at the printing business, which, I think, is my calling for the present, at least. I have had an excellent situation offered me in a place two miles from here, with good pay, an excellent man to work for, etc., and have written home as to the best course for me to take.

Enclosed you will find my leave of absence, which I submit to you and the trustees of the school for consideration and renewal, which I hope will be returned to me renewed. With best wishes for the success of yourself and those in your care,

I remain, as ever,
Yours very truly,

P——, ME., Mar. 14, 1892.

MR. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—I don't know but I will keep my boy with me for a while. I have got light work for him to do. I think it is best to keep him from school until his eyes get better and stronger. I do not allow him with any of the boys around here. He is a changed boy from the time he went over there. I do not have to speak but once to him when I want him to do anything, but before I had to talk and talk to him. He speaks well of you and all the officers. * * * He is not sorry that he was there because it has learned him a good lesson.

Yours, etc.,

W——, ME., May 27, 1892.

Dear Friend:—I received your letter. I am getting along nicely. I am with uncle and aunt. They live in a boarding house and have a farm with a hundred and sixty-six acres. Uncle and I start in

the morn and go to the farm and do a day's work and come home at night. He has two barns and two houses now. He has three cows, one calf and a pair of year old steers, and two pigs and two horses. So you see there is plenty to do. Now is a busy time. I have plenty to do. Well, I try to do the best I can no matter how humble it is. * * * I send my love to the boys and officers, I suppose most of the larger boys have gone home.

Good bye,

Accompanying this letter was the following from the boy's aunt :

MR. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir :—We received your kind letter and are glad you still take an interest in our nephew. He is with us and is a very good boy. He helps his uncle on the farm and helps me in the house. He learns easily and is bright and smart. I hope you will not have any more trouble with him.

E——, ME , July 14, 1892.

MR. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir :—I must drop you a line to let you know I am well and enjoying myself in a good way, such as going to lectures and places ; but I try to be a good man ; and I tell you, Mr. Farrington, I am not sorry for the penmanship Miss L—— and Miss C—— taught me, for I want it every day. I am helping father get his hay in, and then I'll resume my work in H——. How are all the boys? Give my regards to any that know me and tell them that the only way to get out is by good conduct. Yours truly,

The boy's mother also wrote later :

MR. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir.—Please to excuse the delay of this report. F—— has been home, and returned to his work. Can say he is a good boy, attends regularly at church and Sunday school and tries in every way to do right, and has the respect of all the neighbors and townspeople. I am quite proud of him, and my prayer is that he will be an honor to himself and all interested in him. He was much pleased with your letter of encouragement. With respect,

S——, ME., July 29, 1892.

Dear Sir: I will now write you a line or two to let you know how I am getting along. I am in good health and working on the jigs in the mill. I am trying to do what is right, and I think it pays a man as well as it does to do wrong. I thought when I came home I would have no friends, but I see I have more than I had before. They see I mean to do right, and I suppose that has a great deal to do with it. This is all I can think to write now.

Yours truly,

L——, July 29, 1892.

Dear Sir:—I will now send in my report for August. I am well, and hope you are all well at the school. * * * I am trying to do right, and I am going to keep on. Please tell me how all the folks are when you write to me again. I was pleased to get the "Roll of Honor," and I hope I earned it. I tried hard to. I will close now hoping to hear from you soon.

Yours truly,

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

MR. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—E—— wishes me to write a few words to you to let you know how he is getting along. He is well and working in the card room of the woolen mill; has been at work there since the middle of June. He gets along nicely. We have had no trouble at all with him. Neither have we heard a word of complaint from any one. He seems to enjoy himself nicely, and likes his work. He thinks of going down to visit the school sometime this summer if he can get leave to stay out of the mill some day when there is an excursion going down.

Mr. Farrington, we are very thankful for all you have done for E——, and should he give us any trouble in any way, I shall let you know promptly.

Yours respectfully,

P ———, ME., Aug. 11, 1892.

Dear Friend Mr. Farrington:—I will write you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along since I have been home. I have got a nice job to learn the upholsterer's trade. I have been working every day since June 5. I was asked to go to work in two stores, but there was no trade in them. I have got a nice place now, and I am going to stay right here and make a good, honest young man of myself. I have had a nice time since I came home and it seems good to be home again. I am in good health and hope all the boys and officers are well. I often think of you all out at the school, and often when I am alone I think just what you are doing. I hope that L — has got around again and is in good health. Please remember me to Mrs. F —. I will write you a good long letter next time. I will close, bidding you all good-by.

Yours truly,

P ———, ME., Nov. 2, 1892.

MR. J. R. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—I write to inform you that — — is well, and that his behavior is all that can be desired. He is at present staying with a very good family at N ———, Me. He will receive the best of training while there, which will be only for the winter, I think.

Yours respectfully,

C — L ———, ME., Nov. 11, 1892.

MR. J. R. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—In regard to — — I will say that his health and conduct are good as usual. He is studying at home evenings instead of going to school and is doing very well, but he will never make a scholar. * * *

Yours respectfully,

CONCLUSION.

The death of Mr. Geo. E. Fitzgerald, which occurred September 12th, was a cause of much sadness to every one connected with the school. He contracted typhoid fever while away on a vacation, and after an illness of only two weeks passed away. At the time of his death he was employed as overseer of the chair shop, which position he had held for more than a year. He had served in other capacities at the school for nearly three years. He was a young man of much promise, a favorite with all, and filled his position here with credit to himself and the school.

There have been no deaths among the boys, their health in general having been good. Two cases of pneumonia were developed in the spring which were slow in yielding to treatment, but finally did so after long and careful nursing. Early in the summer an epidemic of measles broke out and about forty of the boys were affected before its progress was stayed. Fortunately, however, the disease was of a mild type, and all made rapid recovery.

Continued harmony has prevailed among the officers of the school, who have given their united and hearty efforts to promote the welfare of the boys and further the interests of the institution.

I am ever grateful to all the members of your honorable board for your readiness to assist me by counsel and advice in conducting the affairs of the school, and wish to acknowledge the kindness of the treasurer, Hon. Mark P. Emery, in furnishing financial aid whenever our available funds ran low.

We reverently recognize the great goodness of God in granting to us so large a measure of health and prosperity throughout the year, and are thankful for tokens of divine approval of our labors to benefit those who are committed to our care. Deeply conscious of our dependence upon God and hopefully remembering the promise of the Holy Spirit to lead willing ones into all truth, we trustingly gird ourselves anew for the work of winning to the ways of virtue those erring ones whom Jesus came to seek and to save.

J. R. FARRINGTON, *Superintendent.*

CAPE ELIZABETH, ME., November 30, 1892.

TEACHER'S 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, 1892 :

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was.....	93
There have been received during the year.....	43
	136
Whole number under instruction... ..	136
There have been discharged during the year.....	36
	100
Present number under instruction.....	100

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

Who could not read.....	5
Who could read in first reader.....	4
“ “ second “	20
“ “ third “	4
“ “ fourth “	10
	43

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.. ..	7
“ could write numbers and count	4
“ had studied mental arithmetic	24
“ had ciphered through simple rules. . .	6
“ “ “ fractions.....	2
	43

WRITING.

Who could not write.....	7
“ write name only	10
“ “ letters.....	26
	43

The boys in school are classified as follows :

Who read in the fifth reader.....	34
“ fourth “	32
“ third “	10
“ second “ ..	16
“ first “	8
	100

ARITHMETIC.

Who cipher in percentage.....	2
“ “ decimal fractions.....	8
“ “ common fractions.....	21
“ “ United States money.....	11
“ “ division.	23
“ “ multiplication.....	18
“ “ addition	12
“ have just commenced arithmetic.....	5
	100

GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harper's Introductory Geography.....	28
“ “ School “	36
	64

HISTORY.

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

WRITING.

Who can write letters.....	74
“ “ easy words.....	26
	100

PHYSIOLOGY.

Who study physiology	82
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E. P. WENTWORTH,	} Teachers.
E. A. CONLEY,	
I. C. MORELEN,	
D. F. WENTWORTH,	

CAPE ELIZABETH, November 30, 1892.

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, granery, 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 erected. The new building is of brick, and is eighty-two feet long, forty-two feet wide, and three stories high. On the first floor are 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 forty 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 more than 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 every denomination who will accept our cordial invitation to address the boys. Sunday School is conducted by the teachers of the institution.

GRADE SYSTEM.

The boys are all classified according to their deportment 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.

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.

—compensa-
tion.

Amended.
See Laws of
1887, c. 51.

—powers and
duties.

—appoint-
ment of
superinten-
dent and
other officers.

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

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

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

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

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

—alternative sentence.

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

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

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

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

—superintendent shall notify the town liable.

The superintendent, upon the commitment of such boy shall notify in writing by mail or otherwise, the aldermen of any city, or the selectmen of any town so liable, of the name of the boy committed, the offence with which he is charged, and the duration of his sentence. Such written notice shall be sufficient when made, superscribed and directed to said aldermen or selectmen, the postage prepaid, and deposited in the post office in Portland.

—notice, when sufficient.

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

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

—such town may recover from parent.

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

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

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

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

—Trustees may discharge a boy when reformed.

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

Cost of transporting boys, how paid.

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

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

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

Term of commitment and effect of discharge.

SEC. 10. The trustees may commit, on probation and on such terms as they deem expedient, to any suitable 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. 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. 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.
- food. Amended. See Laws of 1889, c. 241. Word "severally" struck out.
- Classification of inmates. —their powers and duties.
- Visiting committee.

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.—*Scammon 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 offence under any statute of this State.*—*Lewiston vs. Fairfield*. 47 Me., 481.

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

Jurisdiction.

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

Sentence and 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 a 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 80.

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 80.

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 80.

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 76.

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

[L. S.]

Greeting.

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

[Here recite the substantive allegations of the complaint.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CERTIFICATE.

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

OFFICER'S RETURN.

..... ss. 18
By virtue of the within precept I have this day conveyed the
within named to said State Reform School and
delivered him to the Superintendent thereof, together with this
mittimus.
.....
Fees.

Mittimus for Truancy.

For violations of chapter 22 of the Public Laws of 1887, the fol-
lowing 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 sit-
uate 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 theday of.....in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and.....

.....

Trial Justice.

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

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

G.

Forms for Release of Boys.

[Leave of Absence.]

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

.....
upon the following conditions :

1. That he shall not change his employment or residence without
the permission of 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 wel-
fare, and in case of sickness, want of employment, or other mis-
fortune, he may apply to them for aid and counsel.

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

.....
.....
Superintendent.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL18 .
 RENEWED..... 18
 RENEWED.....18
 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.
 agedyears, a minor committed to their charge and now
 confined in said School, untoofin the
 county ofand State aforesaid, as an apprentice, to be
 by.....employed, andto serve from the date
 hereof, until the.....day ofwhich 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 leastmonths in each year until
 he is.....years old, and to give or cause to be given, proper
 moral and religious instruction, and to teach him the trade and
 occupation of..... and that he will furnish him with good
 and sufficient clothing, diet, lodging, medical attendance and other
 necessaries, both in sickness and in health, and will treat him
 with parental kindness and attention, during the term of service
 aforesaid; and that at the expiration thereof he will furnish the
 said..... with two full suits of clothes, one for Sunday
 and the other for working days.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signed, sealed and delivered
 in presence of
