

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Public Documents of Maine :

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Public Officers Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

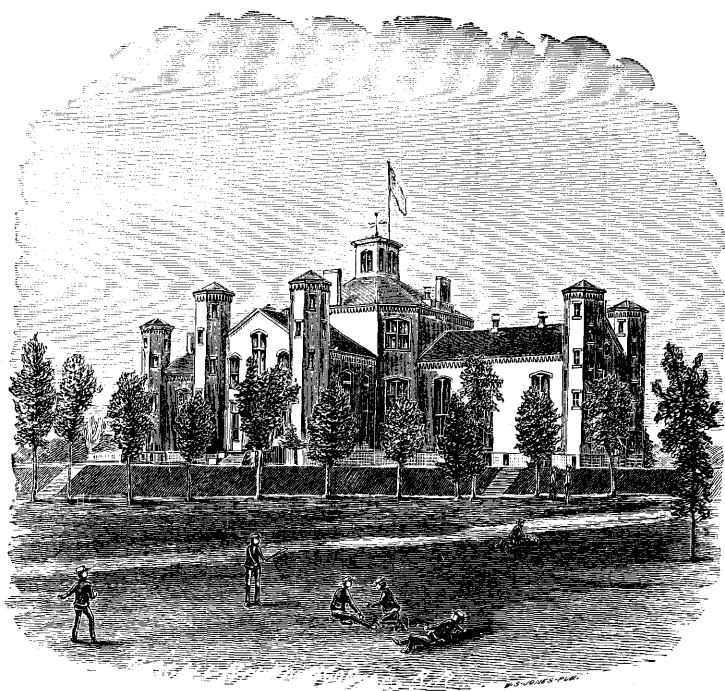
1895

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA :

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1895.



MAINE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

FORTIETH AND FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT, TREASURER
AND TEACHERS
OF THE
STATE REFORM SCHOOL
STATE OF MAINE

Cape Elizabeth, December 1, 1894

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 25, 1871.

AUGUSTA
BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE
1895

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ALBION LITTLE of Portland.

Term expires January 15, 1895.

MARK P. EMERY of Portland.

Term expires March 4, 1896.

ANSEL BRIGGS of Auburn.

Term expires March 2, 1897.

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.

J. J. PERRY.

TREASURER.

MARK P. EMERY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ALBION LITTLE, M. P. EMERY, J. J. PERRY.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

HENRY INGALLS, J. J. PERRY.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

HENRY INGALLS, ANSEL BRIGGS.

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 1894 and 1895.

December 21 to December 28, 1894.

January 18 to January 25, 1895.

February 15 to February 22, 1895.

March 14 to March 21, 1895.

April 11 to April 18, 1895.

May 9 to May 16, 1895.

June 6 to June 13, 1895.

July 4 to July 11, 1895.

August 1 to August 8, 1895.

August 29 to September 5, 1895.

September 26 to October 3, 1895.

October 24 to October 31, 1895.

November 21 to November 28, 1895.

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. Currier.....	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. Donahue.....	Portland.....	July 2, 1879.....	July 2, 1883.
Enoch W. Woodbury.....	Bethel.....	March 3, 1880.....	Oct. 20, 1880.
Robert L. Grindle.....	Mt. Desert.....	March 10, 1880.....	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.
D. O'C. O'Donoghue.....	Portland.....	Aug. 1, 1883.....	Aug. 1, 1887.
Owen B. Chadbourne.....	Buxton.....	Feb. 20, 1884.....	Feb. 20, 1888.
Mark P. Emery.....	Portland.....	March 27, 1884.....	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, 1892.
W. W. Bolster.....	Auburn.....	Feb. 6, 1889.....	Feb. 6, 1893.
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.
Ansel Briggs.....	Auburn.....	March 2, 1893.....	Now in office.

RESIDENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

J. R. FARRINGTON, *Superintendent.*
MRS. J. R. FARRINGTON, *Matron.*
E. P. WENTWORTH, *Assistant Superintendent.*
MISS AUGUSTA E. STORER, *Teacher.*
MISS EVIE MORELEN, *Teacher.*
MRS. E. P. WENTWORTH, *Teacher.*
G. F. ATHERTON, *Instructor Mechanical School.*
J. H. DOW, *Overseer Chair Shop.*
MISS N. E. GREY, *Overseer Dormitory.*
MISS ALICE PERRY, *Overseer Sewing Room.*
MRS. ABBIE P. SNOW, *Overseer Front Kitchen.*
MISS ELLA HINKLEY, *Overseer Boys' Kitchen.*
MRS SARAH E. LEIGHTON, *Overseer Boys' Dining Room.*
MISS M. E. STOWELL, *Overseer Laundry.*
A. T. SAUNDERS, *Watchman.*
WILLIS E. PORTER, *Gardener.*
D. A. PORTER, *Farmer.*
E. G. HEWS, *Teamster.*
C. H. FARNHAM, *Engineer.*
H. I. SKILLINGS, *Master Farrington Cottage.*
MRS. H. I. SKILLINGS, *Matron Farrington Cottage.*
MISS IDA C. MORELEN, *Teacher Farrington Cottage.*

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

Name.	Residence.	From	To
William R. Lincoln.. ...	Portland	September 1, 1853	August 23, 1858.
Seth Scamman	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, 1874 ..	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 Honorable Council of Maine :

The Trustees of the Reform School respectfully present herewith the forty-first annual report of that institution together with the annual reports of the Treasurer and Superintendent.

In reviewing the past year, we would, first of all, recognize our deep obligations to God for His providential care and great goodness in watching over the interests of this institution, in kindly continuing to the officers and scholars sufficient health and strength to meet the responsibilities, and discharge the duties of life.

No contagious disease has been permitted to visit the institution, and the general health of the boys during the past year has been good.

Two boys have died during the year.

The Act establishing this institution over forty years ago, declares it to be "A school for the instruction, employment and reform of juvenile offenders," and we believe it has ever been the anxious desire and honest purpose of those who have had its interests in charge, to carry out the charitable and benevolent intention of its founders.

As a reformatory institution, we believe an impartial examination of its records and past history will show it a grand success.

The rule requiring every boy out on probation to report in writing every quarter to the superintendent, enables the trustees to judge quite correctly, how far each boy has become reformed, by his connection with the school.

A careful examination of this quarterly correspondence connected, as it generally is, with accompanying letters from their relatives and friends, together with other reliable information coming to the trustees from other sources, year by year, clearly shows, that over *seventy-five per cent* of the boys graduating from the school go out thoroughly reformed.

This must be a very gratifying result, not only to those who have the affairs of the institution in charge, but to the people of the State, who have so generously furnished the means to keep it in operation.

To meet the requirements of the State statutes, and by-laws of the school, the trustees, during the year have held regular meetings of the board on the third Tuesdays of February, May, August and November.

At these quarterly meetings thorough examinations have been made into the management of the school in all its departments, and whenever requested, the trustees have always granted hearings to the boys, their parents, guardians and friends. Records of these meetings have been made and kept by the secretary of the board.

The by-laws require the executive committee to visit the institution once in each month for the purpose of authorizing the superintendent to make purchases and necessary repairs, inspecting the food and clothing of the inmates, inquiring into the behavior of officers and employes, and examining the bills of the superintendent and when found correct, approving of the same.

These meetings have been regularly attended during the year.

The visiting committee, consisting of two members of the board appointed for that purpose, have visited the school once in four weeks, and attended to the duties required by law, and made a record thereof.

The whole number of boys now in the school, 140; whole number one year ago, 122; gain in numbers, 18.

Forty-six (46) boys have been committed to the school during the year, twenty-nine (29) allowed to go on probation, five (5) have been returned to the school, two (2) have died, one (1) escaped and one (1) indentured.

Thirty (30) of these boys are at Farrington Cottage, and the remainder at the main building.

From our official connection with the school and our close watching of its operations and progress, we believe that every year brings it nearer and nearer to the ideal of what a reform school should be,—in other words, there has been a gradual but steady advance in the right direction, on all lines connected with the institution.

For information respecting the financial condition of the institution reference is made to the detailed exhibit of the treasurer here-

with submitted. To this we desire to add, that the finances are carefully looked after and economy seems to have been observed in all the different departments of the school.

The discipline of the school is very satisfactory, and is very creditable to the officers who are responsible for its maintenance. Only such rules and regulations as are strictly necessary for the maintenance of proper discipline in the school are required. These rules are administered with a firm yet kind and paternal hand.

Great pains is taken by the officers of the school to disabuse the boys of the false idea entertained by many of them, that the Reform School is a prison, where boys are confined for the punishment of crime. To free their minds from this false notion, is to elevate them from the criminals' grade to the more pleasant relations of student and scholar.

There are but few boys who have no good about them. To bring out the kindly and nobler feelings of the heart, to kindle into activity whatever of natural goodness there is in each boy, and at the same time to repress the evils into which they had fallen prior to coming to the school, is the great and responsible work of those who have the school in charge.

A majority of the boys committed to the school are children of misfortune, many of them wanderers, without parents or home, without moral restraints or means of support, their education neglected, with no moral or religious instruction to guide them into the paths of virtue.

From the report of the superintendent it appears the whole number of boys committed to the school from its opening to the present time is 2,102; of this number 688 had intemperate parents, 1,205 had lost either father or mother, 628 had been specially neglected, 830 were truants, 726 Sabbath breakers, and 1,360 idlers without any occupation.

These statistics give something of an idea of the real condition of these boys when committed to the reform school.

Many of these commitments were for minor offenses. Out of 2,102, 1,312 were for larceny, 231 for truancy, 132 common run-aways, and 104 for vagrancy.

These four crimes are the very offenses that boys in their condition would be likely to commit, showing that environment and surrounding circumstances had more to do in leading them astray than what theologians term their "natural depravity."

It is to boys found in this sad and suffering condition, that the State steps in, assumes their guardianship, and extends to them the reformatory influences and educational benefits of the reform school.

Mr. Farrington is a model farmer, and under his superior management, the farm connected with the institution has come to be one of the best in the State. Every year it gives us very satisfactory returns for the labor and expense bestowed upon it, in the bountiful crops of hay and other products harvested from it. We call special attention to that part of his report which relates to the farm.

The mechanical school, where boys are given instruction in the fundamentals of carpentry, and taught the use of tools, is still in successful operation and is one of the most important departments connected with the institution.

There are now three schools in the main building and one in the cottage all in charge of competent, faithful teachers, whose reports will accompany that of the trustees and superintendent.

Some excellent reforms have by order of the trustees been introduced into the dining hall in the old building. The old tables have been removed and new tables, covered with white spreads, have been introduced; the old stationary stools taken away, and chairs for the seating of the boys placed in their stead; tables for the teachers have been placed at the head of each table for the boys, and these teachers preside at meal times and are responsible that proper order and decorum are preserved at the table.

We claim that this is an educational advancement giving the boys better ideas of home life and of the table manners and deportment of ladies and gentlemen.

The old retaining wall back of the boys' play ground, which for years has been leaning over at the top, and apparently liable every moment to fall, has been taken down and a new wall to the height of about eight feet erected in its stead. About one and one-half feet in height is to be added in the early spring.

This new wall is a most solid, substantial piece of masonry, and when completed, will stand for many years to come without repairs or expense.

The cottage erected about two years since, now known as "Farrington Cottage" in honor of our efficient superintendent, has been occupied by a family of thirty boys, for about eighteen months in

charge of Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Skillings, whose administration thus far has been very satisfactory.

The introduction of what is known as the "Family System" into this school has for many years been anxiously desired and hoped for; and that which, a quarter of a century ago, might have been considered an experiment, has with us proved a great success.

From the experience we have already had in the working of this system in this school, we are more than ever convinced of its great value in the management of a reformatory institution of this kind.

The cottage system is not only in harmony with the spirit of the age, but has so far impressed its importance upon the best philanthropic minds in the country, that it has been introduced into nearly all the best managed reform schools in the Union.

Without re-arguing the question, we earnestly recommend the erection of another cottage building in connection with this school similar to the one now in operation and respectfully ask for an appropriation for this purpose.

The trustees after making a careful estimate of the amount needed for the expenses of the school and other purposes, would recommend the following appropriations be made for the years 1895 and 1896.

FOR THE YEAR 1895.

For current expenses including mechanical school and new cottage.....	\$19,000 00
Finishing wall and fence	400 00
To complete painting buildings	600 00
Laundry machinery and dry room.....	1,500 00
Ordinary repairs.....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$23,500 00

FOR THE YEAR 1896.

Current expenses.....	\$19,000 00
Ordinary repairs.....	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$21,000 00

Erecting new cottage building and furnishing, \$16,000, eight thousand of which we recommend be appropriated for 1895 and eight thousand for the year 1896.

The Governor and Council have made several visits to the institution during the past year; and their advice and suggestions

relating to the general management of the school, have greatly aided the trustees and officers in the discharge of their official duties.

The visits of the Committee of the Executive Council, with Mrs. Hawes their associate, have been quite frequently made and greatly enjoyed by the officers and inmates of the school.

To the chairman of the committee, Hon. Fred Atwood we tender our special acknowledgments for his frequent visits to the school, and the deep interest he has manifested in its welfare and prosperity.

In conclusion the trustees most cheerfully adopt the concluding paragraph of a previous report in which they "endorse the many words of commendation in their former reports relating to the able and faithful manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Farrington as superintendent and matron, and Mr. E. P. Wentworth as assistant superintendent, have severally discharged their official duties, and to the teachers and other officers we tender our thanks for their faithful work in their several departments in the institution."

ALBION LITTLE, MARK P. EMERY, HENRY INGALLS, JOHN P. PERRY, ANSEL BRIGGS.	} Trustees.
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PORTLAND, December 1, 1894.

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, 1893; 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, 1892, to November 30, 1893.

MARK P. EMERY, *Treasurer.*

November 30, 1893.

Receipts from December 1, 1892, to November 30, 1893.

Balance on hand December 1, 1892	\$ 670 79
From State Treasurer, for current expenses.....	18,000 00
furnishing Farrington Cottage	2,500 00
special repairs.....	2,000 00
general repairs.....	2,000 00
interest on Sanford legacy.....	42 00
farm and stock.....	1,154 50
chair work.....	539 73
cities, towns, etc., board of boys.....	3,221 86
all other sources.....	279 48
	<hr/>
	\$30,408 36

Expenditures from December 1, 1892, to November 30, 1893.

Salaries and labor	\$8,391 30
Flour.....	1,394 06
Meats and fresh fish	867 73
Provisions and groceries.....	1,524 26
Ice.....	35 87
Clothing.....	1,756 12
Bedding.....	14 62
Boots and shoes.....	812 76
Fuel and lights.....	1,812 68
Crockery and glass ware.....	52 14
Hardware and tin.....	187 01
House furnishings.....	242 13
Drugs and medicines.....	95 37
Physician.....	196 00
School books and stationery.....	138 50
Library and reading room.....	75 01
Printing and advertising.....	155 75
Farm and garden	998 49
Stock and teams	170 15
Carriages and harnesses	269 71
Blacksmithing	124 45
Corn, meal, oats and fine feed	1,354 86
Returning boys.....	61 75
Traveling expenses.....	26 75
Trustees' expenses.....	100 00
Box rent and postage.....	85 08
Telegraphing and telephoning	82 09
Boys' extra work	112 99
Chair stock and freight.....	26 50
Excursions and amusements.....	43 93
Steam and plumbing.	87 41
Repairs and improvements.....	3,301 36
Sebago water.....	245 68
Finishing and furnishing Farrington Cottage.....	3,432 27
Mechanical school.....	533 24
Miscellaneous	151 45
Balance	1,448 89
	<hr/>
	\$30,408 36

The foregoing report examined and approved.

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

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith submit a report of the receipts and expenditures during the year ending November 30, 1894; 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, 1893, to November 30, 1894.

MARK P. EMERY, *Treasurer.*

November 30, 1894.

Receipts from December 1, 1893, to November 30, 1894.

Balance on hand December 1, 1893.....	\$ 1,448 89
From State Treasurer, for current expenses.....	18,000 00
interest on Sanford legacy	42 00
farm and stock.....	2,020 17
chair work	1,503 27
cities, towns, etc., board of boys.....	3,623 99
all other sources.....	363 69
	<hr/>
	\$27,002 01

Expenditures from December 1, 1893, to November 30, 1894.

Salaries and labor	\$9,748 44
Flour.....	998 30
Meats and fresh fish.....	1,010 24
Provisions and groceries.....	1,611 25
Ice	43 39
Clothing.....	939 54
Bedding.....	162 93
Boots and shoes	865 75
Fuel and lights	1,649 65
Crockery and glass ware	85 16
Hardware and tin.....	368 17
House furnishings.....	659 71
Drugs and medicines.....	85 15
Physician.....	224 89
Funeral expenses.....	44 00
School books and stationery.....	287 72
Library and reading room.....	63 71
Printing and advertising	107 45
Farm and garden.....	785 38
Stock and teams.....	189 75
Carriages and harnesses	117 07
Blacksmithing	141 87
Corn, meal, oats and fine feed.....	1,191 32
Returning boys	87 00
Traveling expenses	11 77
Trustees' expenses	190 00
Box rent and postage.....	73 00
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	80 23
Boys' extra work	90 05
Chair stock	36 00
Excursions and amusements.....	59 92
Steam and plumbing.....	240 01
General repairs and improvements	3,774 94
Sebago water	349 65
Mechanical school.....	540 30
Miscellaneous.....	113 64
Balance.....	64 06
	<hr/> \$27,002 01

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 fortieth annual report, for the year ending Nov. 30, 1893.

The whole number of boys who have been received into the institution since it was opened is..... 2,056

Number in school Nov. 30, 1893..... 122

TABLE No. 1.

Shows the Number Received and Discharged, and the General State of the School for the Year ending November 30, 1893.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1892.....	-	100
“ “ committed the past year.....	-	36
“ “ previously out on leave, returned.....	-	10
“ “ “ “ voluntarily.....	-	4
Whole number in school during the year.....		150
“ “ allowed to go on trial.....	26	-
“ “ pardoned by the President U. S.....	1	-
“ “ remanded.....	1	28
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1893.....	-	122

TABLE No. 2.

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

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December.....	-	5	100
January.....	5	2	100
February.....	1	1	99
March.....	6	4	104
April.....	1	-	101
May.....	7	3	108
June.....	12	4	117
July.....	3	1	116
August.....	3	2	118
September.....	3	3	119
October.....	4	1	120
November.....	5	2	124
Total.....	50	28	-

Average for the year, 107.

TABLE No. 3.
Shows by What Authority.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court.....	5	169	174
Superior Court.....	1	23	24
Auburn Municipal Court.....	1	7	8
Augusta.....	-	64	64
Bangor.....	2	20	22
Bath.....	3	80	83
Biddeford.....	2	86	88
Brunswick.....	-	24	24
Calais.....	-	40	40
Deering.....	2	2	4
Dexter.....	1	-	1
Ellsworth.....	-	4	4
Farmington.....	-	2	2
Hallowell.....	-	20	20
Lewiston.....	-	60	60
Portland.....	6	520	526
Rockland.....	-	27	27
Saco.....	1	26	27
Waterville.....	-	3	3
Westbrook.....	-	2	2
Bangor Police Court.....	-	154	154
Belfast.....	-	11	11
Ellsworth.....	-	5	5
Gardiner.....	-	60	60
Portland.....	-	16	16
Rockland.....	2	29	31
Trial Justices.....	10	561	571
United States Court.....	-	5	5
	36	2,020	2,056

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.....	26	517	543
“ enlist.....	-	19	19
Illegally committed.....	-	8	8
Remanded.....	1	42	43
Pardoned.....	1	14	15
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 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	-	3	3
“ seven months	1	1	2
“ eight months	1	3	4
“ nine months	-	2	2
“ ten months	-	2	2
“ eleven months	-	3	3
“ one year	-	-	-
“ and one month	1	2	3
“ two months	-	4	4
“ three months	-	2	2
“ four months	-	5	5
“ five months	1	2	3
“ six months	-	1	1
“ seven months	-	2	2
“ eight months	-	5	5
“ nine months	-	8	8
“ ten months	-	5	5
“ eleven months	-	-	-
“ two years	1	27	28
“ and one month	2	31	33
“ two months	5	31	36
“ three months	-	16	16
“ four months	-	21	21
“ five months	2	14	16
“ six months	1	19	20
“ seven months	2	15	17
“ eight months	1	13	14
“ nine months	-	10	10
“ ten months	-	9	9
“ eleven months	-	10	10
“ three years	3	13	16
“ and one month	1	8	9
“ two months	1	17	18
“ three months	1	13	14
“ four months	-	10	10
“ five months	-	5	5
“ six months	-	4	4
“ seven months	-	9	9
“ eight months	-	9	9
“ nine months	2	9	11
“ 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	-	3	3
“ five months	-	5	5
“ six months	-	3	3
“ seven months	-	7	7
“ eight months	-	8	8
“ nine months	-	3	3
“ ten months	-	5	5
“ eleven months	-	6	6
“ five years	-	5	5
“ and one month	-	5	5
“ two months	-	4	4
“ three months	-	3	3
“ four months	-	2	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.....	-	2	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
“ “ eleven months.....	-	1	1
“ eight years or more.....	-	10	10

Average time past year, two years, five months.

TABLE No. 6.

Shows Offences for Which Committed.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny	21	1,265	1,286
Truancy	4	216	220
Common runaway	3	126	129
Vagrancy	1	101	102
Assault	2	75	77
Vagabondage	-	5	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.....	1	61	62
Drunkenness	-	1	1
Breaking and entering.....	3	46	49
Shop breaking.....	-	19	19
Idle and disorderly.....	-	17	17
Cheating by false pretences	-	14	14
Common pilferers.....	-	11	11
Arson	1	13	14
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
	36	2,020	2,056

TABLE No. 7.

Shows the Alternative Sentence.

Alternative Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority in State Prison.....	-	1	1
Ten years in State Prison	-	3	3
Six " "	-	1	1
Five " "	-	4	4
Four " "	-	3	3
Three " "	-	15	15
Two " "	1	28	29
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	16	17
Two " "	-	46	46
Eighteen months in " "	1	2	3
One year in " "	-	29	29
Eleven months in " "	-	2	2
Ten " "	-	5	5
Nine " "	-	4	4
Eight " "	-	2	2
Six " "	1	74	75
Five " "	-	1	1
Four " "	1	1	2
Ninety days in " "	1	130	131
Sixty " "	4	241	245
Fifty " "	-	4	4
Forty " "	-	1	1
Thirty " "	21	1,135	1,156
Twenty-nine days in " "	-	4	4
Twenty-five " "	-	5	5
Twenty " "	-	44	44
Fifteen " "	-	19	19
Ten " "	-	30	30
Two days or less in " "	-	16	16
No alternative.....	5	33	38
Fine and costs	-	42	42
Fine	-	4	4
Recognizance	-	3	3
	36	2,020	2,056

TABLE No. 8.

Shows the Admissions from Each County, and Last Residence.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Androscoggin..	Auburn	1	8	9
	Danville	-	1	1
	Greene	-	4	4
	Lewiston	-	92	92
	Lisbon	-	4	4
	Livermore	-	3	3
	Minot	-	1	1
	Poland	-	8	8
	Webster	-	3	3
	Blaine	-	1	1
	Caribou	1	1	2
	Fort Fairfield	-	1	1
	Houlton	-	2	2
Aroostook	Littleton	1	-	1
	Mars Hill	-	1	1
	Perham Plantation	-	1	1
	Presque Isle	-	3	3
	Sherman	-	1	1
	Weston	-	1	1
	Baldwin	-	1	1
	Bridgton	-	6	6
	Brunswick	-	22	22
	Cape Elizabeth	1	17	18
	Cumberland	-	3	3
	Deering	-	5	5
	Falmouth	1	-	1
Cumberland ...	Freeport	-	1	1
	Gorham	1	7	8
	Gray	-	1	1
	Harpwell	-	2	2
	Naples	-	2	2
	New Gloucester	-	1	1
	Otisfield	-	1	1
	Portland	7	531	538
	Scarboro'	-	5	5
	Sebago	-	1	1
	Standish	-	2	2
	Westbrook	1	12	13
	Windham	-	3	3
Franklin	Yarmouth	-	4	4
	Eustis	-	1	1
	Farmington	-	3	3
	Jay	-	1	1
	Kingfield	-	3	3
	Phillips	-	3	3
	Rangeley	-	2	2
	Rangeley Plantation	-	2	2
	Sandy River Plantation	-	3	3
	Wilton	-	1	1
	Bucksport	-	7	7
	Bluehill	-	1	1
Hancock	Castine	-	1	1
	Deer Isle	-	2	2
	Ellsworth	-	9	9
	Franklin	-	1	1
	Hancock	-	1	1
	Long Island Plantation	-	1	1
	Mt. Desert	-	4	4
	Orland	-	2	2
	Penobscot	-	1	1
	Sedgwick	-	1	1
	Tremont	-	6	6
	Albion	-	1	1
	Augusta	-	56	56
Kennebec	Belgrade	-	2	2
	Benton	-	3	3
	Chelsea	-	7	7
	China	-	1	1
	Clinton	-	2	2
	Farmingdale	-	1	1
	Gardiner	-	40	40
	Hallowell	-	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.....	—	8	8
	Readfield.....	—	5	5
	Rome.....	—	3	3
	Sidney.....	—	3	3
	Vassalborough.....	1	3	4
	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.....	1	2	3
	Camden.....	—	11	11
	Hope.....	—	3	3
	Muscle Ridge Island.....	—	1	1
	Rockland.....	3	57	60
	Rockport.....	1	—	1
Knox.....	South Thomaston.....	—	5	5
	St. George.....	—	5	5
	Thomaston.....	—	7	7
	Union.....	—	1	1
	Vinalhaven.....	—	6	6
	Warren.....	—	3	3
	Washington.....	—	1	1
	Boothbay.....	—	12	12
	Boothbay Harbor.....	—	1	1
	Bristol.....	—	4	4
	Dresden.....	—	1	1
	Edgecomb.....	—	1	1
Lincoln.....	Jefferson.....	—	2	2
	Newcastle.....	—	4	4
	Nobleborough.....	—	4	4
	Southport.....	—	2	2
	Waldoborough.....	1	2	3
	Whitefield.....	—	6	6
	Wiscasset.....	—	3	3
	Bethel.....	—	2	2
	Brownfield.....	—	1	1
	Canton.....	—	1	1
	Dixfield.....	—	1	1
Oxford.....	Greenwood.....	—	1	1
	Hiram.....	—	6	6
	Milton Plantation.....	—	1	1
	Norway.....	—	2	2
	Oxford.....	—	1	1
	Paris.....	—	2	2
	Stoneham.....	—	1	1
	Sweden.....	—	1	1
	Waterford.....	—	1	1
	Alton.....	—	2	2
	Bangor.....	2	173	175
	Brewer.....	—	11	11
	Carmel.....	—	1	1
	Charleston.....	—	1	1
Penobscot.....	Corinna.....	—	1	1
	Corinth.....	—	2	2
	Dexter.....	1	7	8
	Dixmont.....	—	1	1
	Eddington.....	—	1	1
	Exeter.....	—	3	3
	Glenburn.....	—	3	3
	Hermion.....	—	3	3
	Holden.....	—	1	1
	Hudson.....	—	4	4
	Levant.....	—	5	5
	Lincoln.....	—	1	1
	Lowell.....	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
Piscataquis.....	Guilford.....	-	1	1
	Monson.....	-	1	1
	Orneville.....	-	3	3
	Sangerville.....	-	2	2
	Sebec.....	-	1	1
	Wellington.....	-	1	1
	Williamsburg.....	-	1	1
Sagadahoc.....	Arrowsic.....	-	3	3
	Bath.....	3	79	82
	Bowdoin.....	-	2	2
	Phippsburg.....	-	1	1
	Richmond.....	-	8	8
	Topsham.....	-	3	3
	Woolwich.....	-	1	1
Somerset.....	Anson.....	-	4	4
	Bloomfield.....	-	4	4
	Cambridge.....	-	1	1
	Canaan.....	-	1	1
	Concord.....	-	1	1
	Emden.....	-	2	2
	Fairfield.....	-	10	10
Somerset.....	Harmony.....	-	1	1
	Hartland.....	-	3	3
	Madison.....	-	1	1
	Moose River Plantation.....	-	1	1
	Mercer.....	-	1	1
	Norridgewock.....	-	2	2
	Pittsfield.....	-	5	5
Waldo.....	Ripley.....	-	1	1
	Skowhegan.....	1	19	20
	Smithfield.....	-	2	2
	St. Albans.....	-	1	1
	Belfast.....	-	10	10
	Belmont.....	-	1	1
	Frankfort.....	-	10	10
Waldo.....	Jackson.....	-	1	1
	Liberty.....	-	3	3
	Lincolnvillle.....	-	4	4
	Monroe.....	-	5	5
	Montville.....	-	2	2
	Palermo.....	-	2	2
	Searsmont.....	-	5	5
Washington.....	Searsport.....	-	5	5
	Unity.....	-	1	1
	Waldo.....	-	1	1
	Winterport.....	-	1	1
	Addison.....	-	3	3
	Alexander.....	-	1	1
	Baileyville.....	-	1	1
Washington.....	Calais.....	1	50	51
	Cherryfield.....	-	5	5
	Columbia.....	-	1	1
	Cutler.....	-	1	1
	East Machias.....	-	4	4
	Eastport.....	-	21	21
	Edmunds.....	1	2	3
Washington.....	Jonesport.....	-	2	2
	Lubec.....	1	1	2
	Machias.....	-	18	18
	Machiasport.....	-	3	3
	Marion.....	-	1	1
	Marshfield.....	-	1	1
	Milbridge.....	-	3	3
Washington.....	No. 10 Plantation.....	-	1	1
	Pembroke.....	-	7	7
	Robbinston.....	-	1	1
	Steuben.....	-	2	2

TABLE No. 8—CONCLUDED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Washington- Con.,	Trescott.....	-	2	2
	Wesley.....	-	2	2
	Acton.....	-	3	3
	Biddeford.....	3	93	96
	Buxton.....	-	1	1
	Cornish.....	-	4	4
	Dayton.....	-	1	1
	Eliot.....	-	1	1
	Kennebunk.....	-	5	5
	Kennebunkport.....	-	7	7
	Kittery.....	1	3	4
York	Lebanon.....	-	1	1
	Lyman.....	-	2	2
	North Berwick.....	-	2	2
	Parsonsfield.....	-	1	1
	Saco.....	-	63	63
	Sanford.....	-	5	5
	South Berwick.....	-	6	6
	Waterborough.....	-	1	1
	Wells.....	-	3	3
	York.....	-	1	1
Residence out of the State,		36	2,001	2,037
	New Hampshire.....	-	1	1
	Massachusetts.....	-	8	8
	Rhode Island.....	-	2	2
	New York.....	-	1	1
	Michigan.....	-	1	1
	Minnesota.....	-	1	1
	New Brunswick.....	-	3	3
	Nova Scotia.....	-	2	2
		36	2,020	2,056

TABLE No. 9.

Shows the Nativity of all Committed.

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia	-	1	1
Bermuda	-	1	1
Canada	-	34	34
Cuba	-	1	1
Jamaica	-	2	2
Chili	-	1	1
England	-	10	10
France	-	1	1
Ireland	-	55	55
New Brunswick	2	68	70
Nova Scotia	-	33	33
Prince Edward's Island	1	3	4
Scotland	-	4	4
on the Atlantic	-	1	1
Foreigners	3	215	218
Born in Maine	29	1,573	1,602
New Hampshire	1	37	38
Vermont	-	7	7
Massachusetts	1	104	105
Rhode Island	-	4	4
Connecticut	-	6	6
Illinois	1	-	1
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	1	22	23
	36	2,020	2,056

TABLE No. 10.

Shows the Ages of all when Committed.

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age	-	5	5
Eight "	-	43	43
Nine "	3	73	76
Ten "	1	178	179
Eleven "	6	206	212
Twelve "	5	307	312
Thirteen "	7	348	355
Fourteen "	9	370	379
Fifteen "	5	374	379
Sixteen "	-	91	91
Seventeen "	-	19	19
Eighteen "	-	4	4
Nineteen "	-	2	2
	36	2,020	2,056

TABLE No. 11.

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

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received	36	2,020	2,056
Have intemperate parents.....	14	654	668
Lost father.....	12	641	653
Lost mother.....	13	508	521
Relatives in prison	2	236	238
Step parents.....	14	364	378
Idle.....	16	1,324	1,340
Much neglected.....	21	583	604
Truants	18	793	811
Sabbath breakers.....	10	701	711
Untruthful	31	1,534	1,565
Profane....	29	1,455	1,484

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the forty-first annual report, for the year ending November 30, 1894.

The whole number of boys who have been received into the institution since it was opened is..... 2,102

Number in school November 30, 1894..... 140

TABLE No. 1.

Shows the Number Received and Discharged, and the General State of the School for the Year Ending November 30, 1894.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1893.....	-	122
“ “ committed the past year.....	-	46
“ “ previously out on leave, returned.....	-	3
“ “ “ “ voluntarily.....	-	2
“ “ returned who had previously escaped.....	-	2
Whole number in school during the year.....	-	175
“ “ allowed to go on trial.....	29	
“ “ indentured.....	1	
“ “ escaped.....	3	
“ “ died.....	2	35
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1894.....	-	140

TABLE No. 2.

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

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December.....	5	1	127
January.....	6	1	132
February.....	3	1	134
March.....	1	4	134
April.....	3	5	133
May.....	6	4	134
June.....	10	3	140
July.....	-	3	137
August.....	3	3	137
September.....	4	4	138
October.....	9	5	143
November.....	3	1	141
Total.....	53	35	-

Average for the year, 132.

TABLE No. 3.

Shows by What Authority.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court.....	1	174	175
Superior Court.....	-	24	24
Auburn Municipal Court.	4	8	12
Augusta ".....	3	64	67
Bangor ".....	7	22	29
Bath ".....	-	83	83
Biddeford ".....	1	88	89
Brunswick ".....	2	24	26
Calais ".....	1	40	41
Deering ".....	-	4	4
Dexter ".....	-	1	1
Ellsworth ".....	-	4	4
Farmington ".....	-	2	2
Hallowell ".....	-	20	20
Lewiston ".....	-	60	60
Portland ".....	8	526	534
Rockland ".....	-	27	27
Saco ".....	-	27	27
Waterville ".....	1	3	4
Westbrook ".....	-	2	2
Bangor Police Court.....	-	154	154
Belfast ".....	-	11	11
Ellsworth ".....	-	5	5
Gardiner ".....	1	60	61
Portland ".....	-	16	16
Rockland ".....	-	31	31
Trial Justices..	17	571	588
United States Court..	-	5	5
	46	2,056	2,102

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.....	1	286	287
" harness makers.....	-	3	3
" laborers.....	-	9	9
" lumbermen.....	-	3	3
" machinists.....	-	5	5
" manufacturers.....	-	2	2
" mason.....	-	1	1
" miller.....	-	1	1
" sea captain.....	-	5	5
" shoemakers.....	-	14	14
" tailors.....	-	3	3
" tallow chandler.....	-	1	1
Allowed to leave on trial.....	29	543	572
Allowed to enlist.....	-	19	19
Illegally committed.....	-	8	8
Remanded.....	-	43	43
Pardoned.....	-	15	15
Finally escaped.....	1	73	74
Violated trust.....	-	42	42
Died.....	2	43	45
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.....	1	3	4
“ five months.....	-	3	3
“ six months.....	-	3	3
“ seven months.....	-	2	2
“ eight months.....	1	4	5
“ nine months.....	-	-	-
“ ten months.....	-	2	2
“ eleven months.....	1	2	3
“ one year.....	-	3	3
“ “ and one month.....	1	-	1
“ “ two months.....	-	3	3
“ “ three months.....	-	4	4
“ “ four months.....	-	2	2
“ “ five months.....	-	5	5
“ “ six months.....	-	3	3
“ “ seven months.....	-	1	1
“ “ eight months.....	1	2	3
“ “ nine months.....	-	5	5
“ “ ten months.....	-	8	8
“ “ eleven months.....	1	5	6
“ two years.....	1	28	29
“ “ and one month.....	1	33	34
“ “ two months.....	5	36	41
“ “ three months.....	1	16	17
“ “ four months.....	1	21	22
“ “ five months.....	3	16	19
“ “ six months.....	5	20	25
“ “ seven months.....	1	17	18
“ “ eight months.....	-	14	14
“ “ nine months.....	1	10	11
“ “ ten months.....	-	9	9
“ “ eleven months.....	1	10	11
“ three years.....	1	16	17
“ “ and one month.....	2	9	11
“ “ two months.....	1	19	20
“ “ three months.....	-	14	14
“ “ four months.....	-	10	10
“ “ five months.....	-	5	5
“ “ six months.....	1	4	5
“ “ seven months.....	-	9	9
“ “ eight months.....	-	9	9
“ “ nine months.....	1	11	12
“ “ ten months.....	1	7	8
“ “ eleven months.....	-	8	8
“ four years.....	-	8	8
“ “ and one month.....	-	9	9
“ “ two months.....	-	-	-
“ “ three months.....	-	7	7
“ “ four months.....	-	3	3
“ “ five months.....	-	5	5
“ “ six months.....	-	3	3
“ “ seven months.....	-	7	7
“ “ eight months.....	-	8	8
“ “ nine months.....	-	3	3
“ “ ten months.....	-	5	5
“ “ eleven months.....	-	6	6
“ five years.....	-	5	5
“ “ and one month.....	-	5	5
“ “ two months.....	-	4	4
“ “ three months.....	-	3	3
“ “ four months.....	1	2	3
“ “ five months.....	-	-	-
“ “ six months.....	-	3	3
“ “ seven months.....	1	2	3
“ “ 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.....	-	2	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
“ “ eleven months.....	-	1	1
“ eight years or more	-	10	10

Average time past year, two years and six months.

TABLE No. 6.

Shows Offences for Which Committed.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny	26	1,286	1,312
Truancy ..	11	220	231
Common runaway.....	3	129	132
Vagrancy ..	2	102	104
Assault.....	1	77	78
Vagabondage.....	-	5	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.....	1	62	63
Drunkenness.....	-	1	1
Breaking and entering	-	49	49
Shop breaking.....	-	19	19
Idle and disorderly.....	-	17	17
Cheating by false pretences.....	1	14	15
Common pilferers.....	1	11	12
Arson.....	-	14	14
Malicious trespass.....	-	7	7
Sabbath breaking.....	-	7	7
Manslaughter.....	-	4	4
Common drunkard.....	-	3	3
Robbery.....	-	3	3
Attempt to steal	-	3	3

TABLE No. 6—CONCLUDED.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Assault with intent to rob.....	-	2	2
Disturbing the peace.....	-	2	2
Embezzlement.....	-	2	2
Assault with intent to kill.....	-	1	1
Riot.....	-	1	1
Threatening to burn.....	-	1	1
Common night walker.....	-	1	1
Attempt to commit arson.....	-	1	1
Neglect of employment and calling.....	-	1	1
Sodomy.....	-	1	1
Secreting stolen goods.....	-	1	1
Threatening lives.....	-	1	1
Placing obstructions on railroad track.....	-	1	1
Lascivious speech and behavior.....	-	1	1
	46	2,056	2,102

TABLE No. 7.

Showing the Alternative Sentence.

Alternative Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority in State Prison.....	-	1	1
Ten years in State Prison.....	-	3	3
Six " ".....	-	1	1
Five " ".....	-	4	4
Four " ".....	-	3	3
Three " ".....	1	15	16
Two " ".....	-	29	29
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..	-	17	17
Two " " " ".....	-	46	46
Eighteen months in " " " ".....	-	3	3
One year in " " " ".....	-	29	29
Eleven months in " " " ".....	-	2	2
Ten " " " ".....	-	5	5
Nine " " " ".....	-	4	4
Eight " " " ".....	-	2	2
Six " " " ".....	3	75	78
Five " " " ".....	-	1	1
Four " " " ".....	-	2	2
Ninety days in " " " ".....	2	131	133
Sixty " " " ".....	7	245	252
Fifty " " " ".....	-	4	4
Forty " " " ".....	-	1	1
Thirty " " " ".....	31	1,156	1,187
Twenty-nine days in " " " ".....	-	4	4
Twenty-five " " " ".....	-	5	5
Twenty " " " ".....	-	44	44
Fifteen " " " ".....	-	19	19
Ten " " " ".....	-	30	30
Two days or less in " " " ".....	-	16	16
No alternative.....	2	38	40
Fine and costs.....	-	42	42
Fine.....	-	4	4
Recognizance.....	-	3	3
	46	2,056	2,102

TABLE No. 8.

Shows the Admissions from Each County, and Last Residence.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Androscoggin..	Auburn	1	9	10
	Danville	-	1	1
	Greene	-	4	4
	Lewiston	3	92	95
	Lisbon	-	4	4
	Livermore	-	3	3
	Minot	-	1	1
	Poland	-	8	8
	Webster	-	3	3
	Blaine	-	1	1
	Caribou	-	2	2
	Fort Fairfield	-	1	1
Aroostook	Houlton	-	2	2
	Littleton	-	1	1
	Mars Hill	-	1	1
	Perham Plantation	-	1	1
	Presque Isle	-	3	3
	Sherman	-	1	1
	Weston	-	1	1
	Baldwin	-	1	1
	Bridgton	-	6	6
	Brunswick	2	22	24
	Cape Elizabeth	-	18	18
	Cumberland	-	3	3
Cumberland ...	Deering	-	5	5
	Falmouth	-	1	1
	Freeport	-	1	1
	Gorham	-	8	8
	Gray	-	1	1
	Harpswell	-	2	2
	Naples	-	2	2
	New Gloucester	-	1	1
	Otisfield	-	1	1
	Portland	8	538	546
	Scarboro'	-	5	5
	Sebago	-	1	1
Franklin	Standish	-	2	2
	Westbrook	-	13	13
	Windham	-	3	3
	Yarmouth	-	4	4
	Eustis	-	1	1
	Farmington	-	3	3
	Jay	-	1	1
	Kingfield	-	3	3
	Phillips	-	3	3
	Rangeley	-	2	2
	Rangeley Plantation	-	2	2
	Sandy River Plantation	-	3	3
Hancock	Wilton	-	1	1
	Bucksport	-	7	7
	Bluehill	-	1	1
	Castine	-	1	1
	Deer Isle	-	2	2
	Elen	2	-	2
	Ellsworth	-	9	9
	Franklin	-	1	1
	Hancock	-	1	1
	Long Island Plantation	-	1	1
	Mt. Desert	1	4	5
	Orland	-	2	2
Kennebec	Penobscot	-	1	1
	Sedgwick	-	1	1
	Tremont	-	6	6
	Albion	-	1	1
	Augusta	3	56	59
	Belgrade	-	2	2
	Benton	-	3	3
	Chelsea	-	7	7
	China	-	1	1
	Clinton	-	2	2
	Farmingdale	-	1	1
	Gardiner	1	40	41
3	Hallowell	-	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.....	-	8	8
	Readfield.....	-	5	5
	Rome.....	-	3	3
	Sidney.....	-	3	3
	Vassalborough.....	-	4	4
	Vienna.....	-	4	4
	Waterville.....	1	16	17
	Wayne.....	-	2	2
	West Gardiner.....	-	2	2
	West Waterville.....	-	3	3
	Windsor.....	-	1	1
	Winslow.....	-	5	5
	Winthrop.....	-	7	7
	Appleton.....	-	3	3
	Camden.....	-	11	11
	Cushing.....	2	-	2
	Hope.....	-	3	3
	Muscle Ridge Island.....	-	1	1
	Rockland.....	-	60	60
	Rockport.....	-	1	1
Knox.....	South Thomaston ..	-	5	5
	St. George.....	-	5	5
	Thomaston.....	-	7	7
	Union.....	-	1	1
	Vinalhaven	-	6	6
	Warren.....	-	3	3
	Washington.....	-	1	1
	Boothbay.....	-	12	12
	Boothbay Harbor	-	1	1
	Bristol.....	-	4	4
	Dresden.....	-	1	1
	Edgecomb	-	1	1
Lincoln.....	Jefferson.....	-	2	2
	Newcastle.....	-	4	4
	Nobleborough	1	4	5
	Southport.....	-	2	2
	Waldoborough.....	2	3	5
	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.....	5	175	180
	Brewer.....	-	11	11
	Carmel.....	-	1	1
Penobscot.....	Charleston.....	-	1	1
	Corinna.....	-	1	1
	Corinth.....	-	2	2
	Dexter.....	-	8	8
	Dixmont.....	-	1	1
	Eddington.....	-	1	1
	Enfield.....	1	-	1
	Exeter.....	-	3	3
	Glenburn.....	1	3	4
	Hermion.....	-	3	3
	Holden.....	-	1	1
	Hudson.....	-	4	4
	Levant.....	-	5	5
	Lincoln.....	-	1	1
	Lowell.....	-	1	1
	Milford.....	-	2	2
	Newport.....	-	2	2
	Old Town.....	-	12	12

TABLE No. 8—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Penobscot-Con.	Orono.....	-	4	4
	Orrington.....	-	1	1
	Stetson.....	1	1	2
	Veazie.....	-	6	6
	Dover.....	-	2	2
	Foxcroft.....	-	1	1
	Greenville.....	-	1	1
Piscataquis.....	Guilford.....	1	1	2
	Monson.....	-	1	1
	Orneville.....	-	3	3
	Sangerville.....	-	2	2
	Sebec.....	-	1	1
	Wellington.....	-	1	1
	Williamsburg.....	-	1	1
Sagadahoc.....	Arrowsic.....	-	3	3
	Bath.....	-	82	82
	Bowdoin.....	-	2	2
	Phillipsburg.....	-	1	1
	Richmond.....	2	8	10
	Topsham.....	-	3	3
	Woolwich.....	-	1	1
	Anson.....	1	4	5
	Bloomfield.....	-	4	4
	Cambridge.....	-	1	1
	Canaan.....	-	1	1
	Concord.....	-	1	1
	Embsden.....	1	2	3
	Fairfield.....	1	10	11
Somerset.....	Harmony.....	-	1	1
	Hartland.....	-	3	3
	Madison.....	-	1	1
	Moose River Plantation.....	-	1	1
	Mercer.....	-	1	1
	Norridgewock.....	-	2	2
	Pittsfield.....	1	5	6
	Ripley.....	-	1	1
	Skowhegan.....	-	20	20
	Smithfield.....	-	2	2
	St. Albans.....	-	1	1
	Belfast.....	-	10	10
	Belmont.....	-	1	1
	Frankfort.....	-	10	10
	Jackson.....	-	1	1
	Liberty.....	-	3	3
	Lincolnton.....	-	4	4
Waldo.....	Monroe.....	-	5	5
	Montville.....	-	2	2
	Northport.....	1	-	1
	Palermo.....	-	2	2
	Searsmont.....	-	5	5
	Searsport.....	-	5	5
	Unity.....	-	1	1
	Waldo.....	-	1	1
	Winterport.....	-	1	1
	Addison.....	-	3	3
	Alexander.....	-	1	1
	Baileyville.....	-	1	1
	Calais.....	1	51	52
	Cherryfield.....	-	5	5
	Columbia.....	-	1	1
	Cutler.....	-	1	1
	East Machias.....	-	4	4
Washington....	Eastport.....	-	21	21
	Edmunds.....	-	3	3
	Jonesborough.....	1	-	1
	Jonesport.....	-	2	2
	Lubec.....	-	2	2
	Machias.....	-	18	18
	Machiasport.....	-	3	3
	Marion.....	-	1	1
	Marshfield.....	-	1	1
	Milbridge.....	-	3	3
	No. 10 Plantation.....	-	1	1
	Pembroke.....	-	7	7
	Robbinston.....	-	1	1
	Steuben.....	-	2	2

TABLE NO. 8—CONCLUDED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Washington- Con.,	Trescott.....	-	2	2
	Wesley	-	2	2
	Acton	-	3	3
	Biddeford ..	1	96	97
	Buxton	-	1	1
	Cornish ...	-	4	4
	Dayton.....	-	1	1
	Eliot.....	-	1	1
	Kennebunk ..	-	5	5
	Kennebunkport	-	7	7
	Kittery	-	4	4
	Lebanon.....	-	1	1
	Lyman	-	2	2
York	North Berwick.....	-	2	2
	Parsonsfield ...	-	1	1
	Saco.....	-	63	63
	Sanford	-	5	5
	South Berwick	-	6	6
	Waterborough	-	1	1
	Wells	-	3	3
	York	-	1	1
		46	2,037	2,083
	New Hampshire.....	-	1	1
	Massachusetts ..	-	8	8
Residence out of the State,	Rhode Island.....	-	2	2
	New York	-	1	1
	Michigan	-	1	1
	Minnesota	-	1	1
	New Brunswick.....	-	3	3
	Nova Scotia.....	-	2	2
		46	2,056	2,102

TABLE No. 9.

Shows the Nativity of all Committed.

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia	-	1	1
Bermuda	-	1	1
Canada.....	-	34	34
Cuba.....	-	1	1
Jamaica	-	2	2
Chili	-	1	1
England	1	10	11
France	-	1	1
Ireland	-	55	55
New Brunswick.....	1	70	71
Nova Scotia.....	-	33	33
Prince Edward's Island.....	-	4	4
Scotland	-	4	4
on the Atlantic.....	-	1	1
Foreigners	2	218	220
Born in Maine.....	42	1,602	1,644
New Hampshire.....	-	38	38
Vermont.....	-	7	7
Massachusetts.....	1	105	106
Rhode Island.....	-	4	4
Connecticut	-	6	6
Illinois.....	-	1	1
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.....	1	22	23
	46	2,056	2,102

TABLE No. 10.

Shows the Ages of all when Committed.

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age.....	-	5	5
Eight ".....	3	43	46
Nine ".....	-	76	76
Ten ".....	4	179	183
Eleven ".....	3	212	215
Twelve ".....	7	312	319
Thirteen ".....	14	355	369
Fourteen ".....	7	379	386
Fifteen ".....	8	379	387
Sixteen ".....	-	91	91
Seventeen ".....	-	19	19
Eighteen ".....	-	4	4
Nineteen ".....	-	2	2
	46	2,056	2,102

TABLE No. 11.

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

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received	46	2,056	2,102
Have intemperate parents.....	20	668	688
Lost father.....	15	653	668
Lost mother.....	17	520	537
Relatives in prison	3	238	241
Step parents.....	9	378	387
Idle.....	20	1,340	1,360
Much neglected.....	24	604	628
Truants	19	811	830
Sabbath breakers.....	15	711	726
Untruthful	43	1,565	1,608
Profane....	39	1,484	1,523

INVENTORY.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

1 Skinner portable engine, ten horse power,	1 jig saw,
1 saw bench,	1 lathe,
1 buzz planer,	Shafting and pulleys for all the machinery.
12 benches,	3 sets gouges,
25 try squares,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " gouge,
7 steel squares,	1 heavy hammer,
12 bevels,	1 shrink rule,
12 hammers,	1 panel gauge,
26 screw-drivers,	3 hatchets,
12 brace screw-drivers,	7 files for wood,
20 rules,	1 wood rasp,
11 oilers,	19 brad awls and handles,
12 oil stones,	20 nail sets,
12 pairs dividers,	12 bit braces,
14 gauges,	13 jointer planes,
13 mortising gauges,	13 jack planes,
13 chalk lines and reels,	13 smoothing planes,
12 bench brushes,	12 block planes,
10 chalks,	12 panel saws,
1 expansion bit,	12 back saws,
12 carpenter's pencils,	3 rip saws,
5 spoke shaves,	3 hand saws,
12 draw knives,	1 hack saw,
12 shoe knives,	10 hack saw blades,
12 countersinks,	1 cross-cut saw,
28 mallets,	1 adze,
13 sets chisels,	1 iron reamer,
1 set framing chisels,	1 pair trammel points,
8 sets bits,	1 rabbet plane,
6 augers,	1 set letters,
1 hand axe,	1 set figures,
6 bead planes,	1 iron plow,
1 Bailey smoothing plane,	1 prick punch,
1 12" wrench,	1 emery stone,
1 putty knife,	4 bread boards,
1 pair pliers,	3 quires sand paper,
1 pair cutting pliers,	1 lamp filler,
1 pair door clamps,	2 pairs callipers, 8" and 5",
1 brick hammer,	5 lbs. 9d nails,
1 steel stamp,	8 lbs. 6d finish nails,
1 level,	40 lbs. 40d spikes,
4 7" files,	1 lb. $\frac{3}{4}$ " brads,
3 4" files,	7 lbs. wire staples,
1 14" file,	

1 set adjustable grooving collars,	10 feet birch,
1 grooving saw,	75 feet oak,
3 turning chisels, $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ " and 2",	50 feet hard pine,
6 iron turning tools,	150 feet moulding,
3 wood turning tools,	6 foot rest,
12 twist drills,	6 book shelves,
6 twist drill bits,	4 pairs Indian clubs,
2 iron countersinks,	1 pairs dumb bells,
6 circular saws,	3 pedestals,
18 jig saw blades,	2 rolling pins,
1 saw clamp,	4 window frames,
2 saw sets,	1 checker board and stand,
1 iron vise,	1 pointing trowel,
17 hand screws,	3 dogs, 2" $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and 1",
1 pair cabinet clamps,	1 drill chuck,
2 ladders,	2 large oilers,
4 iron wrenches,	1 grindstone,
1 Stilson wrench,	1 ton coal,
1 belt punch,	1 coal hod,
1 lb. washers,	1 shovel,
4 chisel handles,	1 pail,
3 augur handles,	1 shellac can,
3 long bits,	2 school-room chairs,
3 cabinet scrapers,	5 doors,
1 pair tinner's shears,	2 tables,
1 6" wrench,	4 table legs,
8 drop handles,	13 head blocks,
$5\frac{1}{2}$ doz. hooks,	13 cap blocks,
3 pairs door butts,	1 portable bench,
5 pairs knobs,	22 saw benches,
$8\frac{1}{2}$ doz. knob screws,	6 closed boxes,
3 paint brushes,	1 chair,
12 yards wire screen,	1 tub,
1 door lock,	1 step ladder,
$\frac{1}{2}$ hank sash cord,	1 tool chest,
1 printing frame,	2 tool boxes,
1 sheet emery cloth,	1 tool closet,
2 boxes glass,	12 one-gallon cans,
1 qt. lard oil,	1 glue pot,
1 gal. turpentine,	1 two-gallon can,
5 quarts linseed oil,	1 gal. jug,
2 quarts machine oil,	1 thermometer,
1 quart cylinder oil,	1 wash basin,
1 gal. shellac,	7 lamps,
1 gal. varnish,	1 lantern,
1 pt. black walnut stain	1 clock,
2 qt. liquid slating,	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " belting,
$\frac{1}{2}$ yard asbestos paper,	40 feet 5' belting,
6 yards tracing cloth,	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet 8" belting,
10 yards drawing paper,	78 feet 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " belting,
10 gross screws,	51 feet 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " belting,
40 feet whitewood sheathing,	22 feet 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " belting,
200 feet whitewood,	1 sink,
100 feet spruce,	2 steel bars,
800 feet pine sheathing,	1 bridge wall,
800 feet pine,	2 side slats for bricks,
50 feet $\frac{3}{4}$ " black walnut,	6 fire bricks,
15 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ " black walnut,	2 telephone receivers.
100 feet ash flooring,	

BOILER ROOM.

1 heavy iron vise,	2 oilers,
1 drilling machine,	2 gallon oil cans,
5 twist drills,	15 feet 2" pipe,
2 pipe-cutting die stocks,	7 feet 1½" pipe,
4 pairs dies, ½", ¾", 1", 1¼",	15 feet 1½" pipe,
2 hand hammers,	15 feet ¾" pipe,
1 nail hammer,	10 lengths ½" pipe,
3 pipe-cutters,	32 1¼" couplings,
1 bolt-cutting die stock,	25 1" couplings,
3 pairs dies and taps, ¼", ¾", ¾",	20 1½" couplings,
3 Stilson pipe wrenches,	8 ½" couplings,
1 soldering iron,	5 ¼" couplings,
1 bit brace and washer cutter,	3 1½" R. & L. couplings,
2 screw drivers,	6 1½" R. & L. couplings,
1 tool box for glass setting,	10 1" R. & L. couplings,
1 putty knife,	2 2" T's,
1 diamond,	3 1½" T's,
3 ladders,	2 1½" T's,
1 cold chisel,	4 ½" T's,
½ yard rubber packing,	4 1½"-quarter turns,
3 lamps,	10 1"-quarter turns,
20 feet rubber hose,	10 1" return bends,
1 fireman's hose,	7 1" eighth bends,
2 coal shovels,	3 ½" eight bends,
13 bits,	31 ¼" eight bends,
1 bit brace,	14 ¾" elbows,
1 2-foot rule,	8 ½" elbows,
9 chisels,	3 ¾" elbows,
1 shop axe,	3 1½" elbows,
1 ¾" gate valve,	2 1½" elbows,
1 1½" valve,	1 pair scissors for cutting tin,
2 1¼" valves,	3 monkey wrenches,
2 1" valves,	1 basin wrench,
4 1¼" unions,	1 clock,
4 1" unions,	½ box 9x13 glass,
1 ¾" union,	½ box 10x12 glass,
3 ¾" unions,	½ box 12x14 glass,
5 planes,	½ box 14x16 glass,
1 8-foot poker,	1 hank window cord,
1 small poker,	3 fire hose,
1 tube cleaner,	1 water bucket,
1 ash screen,	3 brooms,
1 wheelbarrow,	1 charcoal stove.
2 lanterns,	

TEXT-BOOKS AND SCHOOL-ROOM FURNISHINGS.

114 arithmetics,	19 bracket lamps,
118 geographies,	15 chairs,
206 readers,	1 table,
76 physiologies,	2 desks,
33 Barnes' Brief History of the United States,	22 pictures,
248 spelling blanks,	1 parlor organ and stool,
139 spelling books,	1 movable black-board,
43 dozen writing books,	1 clock,
	1 pointer,

146 pen-holders with pens,	1 small globe,
160 slates,	1 rubber eraser,
6 gross steel pens,	2 dozen erasers,
20 pen-holders,	1 knife,
163 ink wells,	3 call-bells,
1 jug of ink,	3 thermometers,
3 teacher's registers,	1 school chart,
1 Bible,	36 rules,
1 Testament,	1½ gross German slate-pencils,
16 lead pencils,	25 Swinton's new language lessons,
14½ gross chalk-crayons,	43 Wentworth's arithmetical problems,
¾ ream letter paper,	12 Bryant and Stratton's common school
15 sheets blotting paper,	book-keeping,
30 bunches envelopes,	2 keys to arithmetic.
153 desks with 216 chairs,	

CHAIR SHOP.

83 chair benches,	1 screw-driver,
115 chair knives,	1 bit brace,
168 chair awls,	2 bits,
108 chair pegs,	1 flat file,
15 bunches binding cane,	2 razors,
64 bunches cane,	1 razor strop,
½ coil rope yarn,	1 pint dipper,
3 wooden chairs,	5 shovels,
2 desks,	1 sprinkler,
2 long seats,	7 wooden pails,
1 ice pick,	1 brush for washing windows,
1 nail hammer,	12 scrubbing brushes,
1 thermometer,	3 brooms,
20 wheels and bolts for chair benches,	1 dust-pan and brush.
3 bench blocks,	

OFFICERS' DINING-ROOMS AND KITCHEN.

1 cook stove and furnishings,	45 dinner plates,
1 steam cooker,	67 tea plates,
1 Cooley creamery,	11 japanned waiters,
6 milk cans for Cooley creamery,	3 dish pans,
1 barrel churn,	6 iron spoons,
12 milk pails,	32 dining chairs,
10 tin cream pots,	14 table cloths,
12 platters,	136 napkins,
4 crumb trays and brushes,	14 roller towels,
1 chopping tray,	23 dish towels,
18 pie plates,	1 chopping knife,
27 individual butters,	1 kneading pan,
11 large pitchers,	4 carving knives and forks,
9 small pitchers,	2 bread knives,
5 sugar bowls,	1 steel,
13 sauce dishes,	9 tray cloths,
18 vegetable dishes,	1 coffee box,
3 pickle dishes,	1 tea box,
75 mugs,	2 sugar firkins,
4 glass pitchers,	1 sideboard,
1 celery glass,	3 extension tables,

29 salt cellars,	5 tables,
24 glass sauce dishes,	2 oilcloth carpets,
1 cracker dish,	2 looking glasses,
5 spoon holders,	3 call bells,
42 glass tumblers,	2 dinner bells,
32 small oval sauce dishes,	1 clock,
14 goblets,	1 dinner pail,
50 glass fruit jars,	48 plated knives,
22 bowls,	92 plated teaspoons,
32 large plated spoons,	3 doz. tin teaspoons,
3½ doz. plated dessert spoons,	55 plated forks,
6 lamps,	5 plated castors,
2 hanging lamps,	17 white-handled silver knives,
3 agate tea-pots,	5 glass vinegar cruets,
1 patent coffee-pot,	7 plated butter knives,
1 tin coffee-pot,	6 plated ladles,
1 tin water-pot,	1 dinner set, 162 pieces,
8 tin pans,	12 fruit plates,
28 cups,	3 fruit dishes,
36 saucers,	70 oat meal saucers,
32 soup plates,	1 rolling pin.
5 soup tureens,	

OFFICERS' APARTMENTS.

18 carpets,	100 pillow cases,
85 chairs,	32 blankets,
28 rocking chairs,	26 comfortables,
4 sofas,	2 bolsters,
1 bed lounge,	70 sheets,
24 pictures,	31 spreads,
4 desks,	21 bureaus,
17 tables,	14 mirrors,
2 cases of drawers,	20 stands,
7 clocks,	16 sinks,
4 book cases,	16 bowls, pitchers and slop jars
34 lamps,	16 towel racks,
1 whatnot,	143 hand towels,
1 hat rack,	10 roller towels,
20 bedsteads,	1 mail bag,
9 spring beds,	2 ottomans,
27 mattresses,	1 letter press,
3 straw beds,	3 pairs lace curtains,
46 pillows,	4 table covers.

BOYS' DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN.

13 dining tables,	2 ladles,
13 bracket lamps,	105 soup plates,
4 table brushes,	23 tin plates,
6 pictures,	110 knives,
1 clock,	110 forks,
24 bread plates,	110 spoons,
12 pie plates,	101 bowls,
6 work tables,	110 small oval sauce dishes,
2 benches,	12 casters,
1 flour tub,	1 tin dipper,

1 bread tub,	1 rolling board,
1 swill can,	5 bread baskets,
7 pails,	5 small knives,
2 milk cans,	2 knife boxes,
1 wash basin,	2 fork boxes,
80 bread pans and tins,	2 spoon boxes,
2 bean pans,	5 bowl boxes,
1 iron skimmer	1 handle mop,
1 bread knife,	5 brooms,
1 rolling pin,	3 chairs,
2 cake cutters,	24 table cloths,
1 chopping knife,	204 napkins,
6 scrubbing brushes,	10 dish towels,
4 dust pans,	220 hand towels,

LAUNDRY.

1 case drawers,	6 clothes-horses,
6 tubs,	1 stove,
14 scrubbing boards,	1 wringer,
2 clothes-lines,	17 flat-irons,
716 clothes-pins,	1 dipper,
4 clothes-baskets,	2 starch dishes,
4 pails,	1 coal hod,
2 brooms,	2 ironing tables,

BOYS' BEDDING, ETC.

140 bedsteads,	222 pillow-cases,
120 bed sacks,	334 sheets,
3 cotton mattresses,	145 bed-spreads,
100 double blankets,	1 table,
5 single blankets,	1 chair,
115 quilts,	2 clocks,
116 pillows,	8 lamps.

BOYS' CLOTHING, ETC.

115 pairs new pants,	129 yards satteen,
47 new jackets,	3 yards drilling,
200 pairs three-fourths worn pants,	18 yards wigan,
226 three-fourths worn jackets,	76 yards coat-lining,
304 shirts,	57 yards sponging cloth,
96 pairs new wool stockings,	14½ yards silesia,
113 Sunday coats,	44 yards summer suiting,
120 pairs Sunday pants,	8 sheets wadding,
94 Sunday caps,	66 yards print,
109 pairs old brogans,	6 yards summer shirting,
53 pairs new brogans,	36½ yards winter shirting,
16 pairs new boots,	103 yards 4-4 sheeting,
11 pairs old boots,	48 yards 10-4 sheeting,
300 leather shoe-strings,	28 dozen buttons,
24 new wool hats,	1½ ball tape,
45 new straw hats,	9 spools linen thread,
44 new caps,	29 spools cotton thread,
60 boxes collars,	33 skeins woolen yarn,

39 pairs new suspenders,	4 balls darning cotton,
306 suspender buckles,	1 paper needles,
197 suspender rings and straps,	9 pairs shears,
120 yards suspender webbing,	3 sewing machines,
11 shoe brushes,	1 knitting machine,
8 daubers,	2 heating irons,
1 stocking holder,	1 Shaker swift,
56 dozen cotton stockings,	3 stocking bags,
2 pairs new Sunday shoes,	16 blacking trays,
51 pairs old Sunday shoes,	6 boxes blacking,
110 pairs old Sunday shoes in boys' boxes,	1 hat rule,
154 yards tweed,	4 shoe chests.
112 yards kersey,	

BOYS HAVE FOR DAILY WEAR—140. BOYS.

140 coats,	280 pairs suspenders,
140 pants,	280 pair brogans,
280 shirts,	280 old hats and caps.
280 pair stockings,	

CHAPEL.

1 Bible,	3 pulpit chairs,
1 pulpit,	20 chairs,
1 parlor organ,	28 settees,
1 chandelier,	12 lamps.

BOYS' LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

2056 volumes,	5 tables,
65 chairs,	15 lamps.
5 pictures,	

HOSPITAL.

2 bedsteads,	3 chairs,
1 bureau,	1 rocking chair,
1 commode,	1 lamp.
1 stand,	

MISCELLANEOUS.

2 doz. fire buckets,	5 pairs shears,
8 step-ladders,	2 sets steel figures,
1 plant-stand,	3 grocers' scales,
17 pails,	2 hammers,
4 mops,	2 screw-drivers,
14 scrubbing brushes,	2 bit braces,
11 lanterns,	14 bits,
10 brooms,	3 glass graduates,
4 oil cans,	1 bugle,
7 dust-pans and brushes,	24 chair pegs,
4 S. H. shovels,	2 carpet sweepers,
1½ doz. shoe knives,	
600 feet of 2½-inch linen hose, in lengths of from twenty-five to one hundred feet fitted with connections and nozzles.	

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

100 bbls. Washburn's Superlative flour,	18 dozen small zinc mirrors,
170 tons Cumberland coal,	30 lamp chimneys,
250 lbs. granulated sugar,	2 dozen Spermaceti candles,
20 lbs. Rio coffee,	14 dust brushes,
10 lbs. tea,	6 scrubbing brushes,
19 tumblers jelly,	4½ dozen house brooms,
3 lbs. Baker's chocolate,	4 whisk brooms,
7 lbs. Baker's cocoa,	10 mop handles,
5 lbs. dried currants,	500 document envelopes,
4 lbs. Muscatel raisins,	2 reams commercial note,
16 packages cornstarch,	6 reams bill-head letter paper,
15 lbs. evaporated apples,	3 5-6 dozen No. 24 white cotton thread,
3 packages allspice,	7½ dozen No. 30 white cotton thread,
3 packages cassia,	3 1-6 dozen No. 40 white cotton thread,
1 box Index soap,	3½ dozen No. 50 white cotton thread,
2 boxes Ruby soap,	3 5-6 dozen No. 8 black cotton thread,
36 lbs. Castile soap,	6 5-6 dozen No. 30 black cotton thread,
28 bars mineral soap,	5½ dozen No. 40 black cotton thread,
33 bars Sapolio,	12 dozen No. 35 dark blue linen thread,
2 gross clothes-pins,	6 dozen No. 50 dark blue linen thread,
4 wash boards,	32 dozen small paper bags,
2 rubber mats,	4 dozen medium paper bags,
50 feet ¾ in. rubber hose,	8 dozen large paper bags,
118 doz. enamel shirt buttons,	5 cottonade frocks,
11½ gross ivory coat buttons,	10-12 doz. boys' flannel under shirts,
6 gross pants buttons,	1 doz. boys' flannel under drawers,
9 gross gilt coat buttons,	11-12 doz. brown knitting cotton,
24 yds. black Hercules binding,	5-12 doz. white knitting cotton,
20 rolls black stay binding,	1 box tailors' crayons,
12 rolls white cotton tape,	11 horse brushes,
10 lbs. woolen yarn,	16 horse combs,
10 yds. cheese cloth,	1 leather head halter,
22 yds. crash,	2 surcingles,
34 yds. table linen,	1 pair heavy trimming shears,
50 yds. blue kersey,	¼ doz. ax handles,
61½ yds. gray flannel shirting,	¼ doz. pick-ax handles,
640 yds. cotton shirting,	¾ doz. bronzed lamp brackets,
2 table cloths,	¼ doz. shelf brackets (assorted sizes),
9 dish towels,	¾ doz. Rochester lamp brackets,
6 roller towels,	1 lantern,
22 sheets for dormitory,	1 barn door latch and screws,
38 pillow slips for dormitory,	5-12 doz. door springs,
6 sheets for officers' beds,	¼ doz. Yale locks,
25 pillow slips for officers' beds,	½ doz. Yale knobs,
7 bed sacks,	¾ doz. house knobs,
22 spreads for dormitory,	5-12 doz. mortise cupboard locks,
2 horse blankets,	1 1-6 doz. sash locks,
4 doz. boys' mittens,	7-12 doz. 2½ in. chandelier hooks,
½ doz. scythe stones,	1-6 doz. dinner pails,
5-12 doz. radiator air valves,	1-6 doz. tin basins,
16 doz. carriage bolts, (assorted sizes),	1-6 doz. soup ladles,
2½ lbs. copper belt rivets and burrs,	¼ doz. agate pitchers,
3 lbs. ¾ inch wire staples,	1-6 doz. earthen pitchers,
3 pairs 8½ inch hinges,	5 doz. soup plates,
3 pairs 5 inch hinges,	¾ doz. pie plates,
2 pairs 4 inch butts,	1 5-12 doz. bowls,

$\frac{2}{3}$ doz. sash fasteners,	3 1-12 doz. cups,
$\frac{3}{4}$ doz. ceiling plates,	7 McGuffey's First Readers,
$1\frac{1}{2}$ doz. star hack saws,	7 McGuffey's Second Readers,
17-12 doz. iron furniture castors,	11 McGuffey's Third Readers,
1-12 doz. 10 inch iron vises,	
6 McGuffey's Fourth Readers,	4 Physiology and Health, No. 1,
12 Harper's Introductory Geography,	7 Physiology and Health, No. 2,
10 Harper's School Geography,	15 Smith's Primer of Physiology,
3 Barnes Brief History of the U. S.,	14 Franklin Written Arithmetic,
14 Harrington Spelling Book,	12 Franklin Elementary Arithmetic,
22 Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems	33 Franklin Primary Arithmetic,
16 Teacher's Account Books,	

FARM MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

2 manure spreaders,	1 broadcast sower,
1 sulky plow,	25 shovels,
3 steel plows,	19 manure forks,
1 large cast-iron plow,	25 Noyes' hand weeders,
1 small cast-iron plow,	5 pickaxes,
1 side hill plow,	2 mowing machines,
1 horse hoe,	3 horse rakes,
1 disk harrow,	3 hand rakes,
1 Thomas smoothing harrow,	2 hay tedders,
1 Acme pulverizer,	1 lawn mower,
1 spring tooth harrow,	21 hay forks,
1 spading harrow,	3 horse forks,
2 one-horse cultivators,	8 scythe snaths,
1 two-wheel Paris green sprinkler,	4 drag rakes,
2 wheel hoes,	5 monkey wrenches,
27 garden rakes,	1 hay knife,
5 potato diggers,	6 grass scythes,
23 hand hoes,	9 corn cutters,
3 scuffle hoes,	2 stone boats,
1 hand cart,	6 portable swine racks,
2 wheelbarrows,	6 ice picks,
1 steel scoop scraper,	2 cant dogs,
2 corn planters,	2 tin pails,
1 seed sower,	5 wooden pails.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM EQUIPMENTS.

300 hay caps,	5 lawn rakes,
2 steel wedges,	5 garden spades,
1 scythe holder,	1 lawn spade,
1 bush scythe,	3 grindstones,
4 bush hooks,	4 axes,
1 feed cutter,	7 wood saws,
1 root cutter,	3 hand saws,
1 hand winnowing mill,	1 jointer plane,
28 feeding pails,	1 jack plane,
40 tie chains,	1 smoothing plane,
3 curry combs,	3 augurs,
4 cattle brushes,	2 bit stocks,
4 corn brooms,	13 bits,
5 bushel baskets,	1 small gimlet,
11 half-bushel baskets,	3 files (assorted),

1 set of measures,	1 iron vise,
3 berry crates with baskets,	3 crow bars,
20 quart berry boxes,	1 sledge hammer,
170 berry baskets,	3 nail hammers,
1 Fairbanks' platform scales,	3 trowels,
1 Windsor scales,	1 blacksmith's bellows,
2 ice tongs,	1 blacksmith's anvil,
1 ice axe,	3 coal shovels,
4 grain flails,	2 coal baskets,
1 post augur,	3 scythe stones,
5 wooden pails,	10 scythe rifles.

TEAM FURNISHINGS.

1 set double harnesses (pole),	2 small chains,
1 set double harnesses (lead),	4 large chains,
1 set double harnesses (pole), except bridles,	1 omnibus,
4 single harnesses,	1 express wagon,
1 heavy coal wagon,	1 covered depot wagon,
1 four-horse wagon with hay-rack and wood body,	1 Concord wagon,
1 two-horse wagon with hay-rack and platform body with sides,	1 "jump seat,"
2 heavy dump carts for horses,	1 beach wagon,
1 one-horse farm wagon with body and hay-rack,	1 single sleigh,
1 one-horse pung,	1 double sleigh,
1 two-horse pung,	7 feed boxes,
1 two-horse wagon sled (poor),	4 oilers,
1 four-horse wagon sled,	4 whips,
2 spreaders,	1 four-horse whip,
3 sets horse yokes,	2 llama robes,
10 whiffletrees,	2 plush robes,
2 carriage jacks,	4 lap robes,
2 carriage wrenches,	14 horse blankets,
2 team wagon wrenches,	2 hitch weights,
	3 horse brushes,
	3 horse combs,
	7 surcingles,
	7 head halters.

INVENTORY OF STOCK.

4 team horses,	1 bull,
2 carriage horses,	1 fat hog,
1 horse for jobbing,	5 breeding sows,
27 milch cows,	2 boars,
1 heifer two years old,	14 shoats,
3 heifer calves,	6 pigs.
5 heifers one year old,	

FARRINGTON COTTAGE INVENTORY.

OFFICERS' APARTMENTS, OFFICE AND HALL.

1 oak chamber set,	1 stand,
1 iron bedstead,	1 couch,
3 mattresses,	1 desk,
7 blankets,	1 hat tree,
2 puffs,	4 mirrors,
6 pillows,	9 lamps,

4 white spreads,	6 pictures,
20 sheets,	4 vases,
12 pillow slips,	13 curtains and fixtures,
24 towels,	5 sash curtains and rods,
16 rugs,	3 pairs lace curtains and fixtures,
1 chiffonier,	2 lambrequins,
2 book cases,	2 slop jars,
7 rocking chairs,	1 shovel and tongs,
12 chairs,	1 pair andirons,
2 towel racks,	2 fire pails,
2 tables,	100 ft. fire hose with nozzles.

COTTAGE DINING ROOM.

4 tables,	1 carving knife and fork,
3 chairs,	1 tea pot,
1 clock,	1 coffee pot,
6 lamps,	14 pitchers,
1 dinner bell,	4 sugar bowls,
1 call bell,	46 cups and saucers,
1 crumb pan and brush,	9 bowls,
7 curtains and fixtures,	6 bread plates,
5 lace lambrequins,	8 glass plates,
3 brackets,	50 butter dishes,
5 flower pots,	46 sauce dishes,
2 pictures,	59 side dishes,
57 dinner plates,	8 fruit dishes,
47 tea plates,	4 celery dishes,
55 soup plates,	17 vegetable dishes,
36 silver knives,	17 platters,
36 silver forks,	4 gravy boats,
2 dozen teaspoons,	3 nappies,
42 dessert spoons,	6 oat meal dishes,
4 large spoons,	1 waiter,
43 mugs,	90 boys' napkins,
43 tumblers,	3 dozen damask napkins,
1 spoon holder,	4 white jackets,
7 castors,	6 white aprons.

COTTAGE KITCHEN.

1 range,	2 large iron spoons,
1 coal hod,	6 knives,
1 stove shovel,	6 forks,
1 coffee tank,	1 large fork,
1 oat meal boiler,	1 egg beater,
1 wash boiler,	1 ladle,
10 tin pans,	2 bread knives,
25 tin dishes,	1 chopping bowl and knife,
4 iron pots,	6 spice boxes,
1 fry pan,	1 bread basket,
1 gem pan,	1 refrigerator,
1 gridiron,	1 vinegar jug,
1 small double boiler,	2 stone jars,
1 steamer,	8 jelly tumblers,
2 baking pans,	3 cake boards,

1 colander,	3 sad irons,
3 tin cans,	1 drinking cup,
1 cake tin,	1 wash dish,
1 tin pail,	1 dust pan,
3 milk cans,	11 boys' aprons,
2 potato mashers,	6 roller towels,
4 bean pots,	8 dish towels.
36 small iron spoons,	

COTTAGE SCHOOL ROOM FURNISHINGS.

30 arithmetics,	30 desks with seats
29 geographies,	1 teacher's desk,
39 readers,	1 chair,
1 Barnes' History of the United States,	1 parlor organ,
28 physiologies,	1 stool,
20 Wentworth's Arithmetrical Problems,	1 thermometer,
30 spelling blanks,	30 rules,
32 spelling books,	15 music books,
30 writing books,	1 numeral frame
30 pen-holders with pens,	8 erasers,
34 slates,	1 scrap basket,
1 box steel pens,	1 call bell,
1 teacher's register,	2 brushes,
32 lead pencils,	4 lamps,
1 box slate pencils,	2 railroad maps,
1 box envelopes,	2 pictures.
30 sheets writing paper,	

COTTAGE CHAIR SHOP.

30 chair benches,	1 bottle ink,
30 awls,	1 spool thread,
36 knives,	1 box buttons,
1 iron tank,	1 can glue,
1 chair,	1 dust pan,
1 table,	1 brush,
16 curtains,	1 broom,
5 lamps,	4 small brooms.
1 account book,	

COTTAGE PLAY ROOM, ETC.

3 settees,	5 mirrors,
1 clothing box,	5 combs,
2 shoe boxes,	1 wash bowl,
3 chairs,	1 dipper,
2 fire pails,	1 soap dish,
3 wire mats,	2 roller towels,
32 flower pots,	90 hand towels.

COTTAGE BOYS' CLOTHING.

30 pairs winter pants (new),	30 pairs Sunday pants
30 pairs summer pants (new),	30 pairs Sunday shoes
30 pairs winter pants (old),	60 pairs shoes,
30 pairs summer pants (old),	38 pairs slippers,

34 winter coats (7 new),
 30 summer jackets,
 49 school jackets,
 60 winter shirts,
 60 pairs stockings,
 30 Sunday coats,

30 winter caps,
 42 Sunday caps,
 90 handkerchiefs,
 43 pairs suspenders,
 75 pairs mittens.

COTTAGE DORMITORY AND HOSPITAL.

33 iron bedsteads,
 33 mattresses,
 34 pillows,
 78 sheets,
 44 pillow slips,
 1 puff,
 49 double blankets,
 35 single blankets,
 34 spreads,
 2 towels,

11 curtains and fixtures,
 2 rugs,
 3 chairs,
 1 table,
 1 commode,
 1 mirror,
 1 broom,
 4 brushes,
 1 dust pan,
 2 fire pails.

COTTAGE BOILER ROOM.

1 Furman boiler,
 4 Furman grates,
 1 water tank,
 1 ton coal,
 1 coal sieve,
 1 chop block,

1 axe,
 3 pokers,
 8 pails,
 1 swill tub,
 1 fire pail.

COTTAGE STORE ROOM.

1 bbl. kerosene,
 100 ft. garden hose,
 2 step ladders,
 1 tape line (50 ft.),
 75 ft. wire fencing,
 3 rubber mats,
 1 drum,
 3 sleds,
 1 sprinkler,
 4 baskets,
 1 wash tub,
 1 wash board,
 15 window screens,
 2 curtains,
 2 scrub brushes,
 1 coffee can,
 2 gallon can,
 2 oil cans,
 1 can shellac,
 2 one-pound cans paint,
 1 can linseed oil,
 2 gimlets,
 1 bit stock,
 12 bits (assorted)
 6 small files,
 2 large files,
 1 Stillson wrench,
 1 monkey wrench,

1 bbl. lamp chimneys,
 1 box glass,
 1 nozzle,
 1 hand cart,
 12 shovels,
 4 pick-axes,
 1 hatchet,
 2 saws,
 1 large hoe,
 20 garden hoes,
 1 doz. garden rakes,
 30 wooden guns,
 3 blacking brushes,
 3 daubers,
 1 keg nails,
 3 chisels,
 1 pair cutting pliers,
 2 pairs nippers,
 1 try square,
 1 small square,
 2 planes,
 1 extension bit,
 1 putty knife,
 1 oil stone,
 1 clothes line (50 feet),
 5 dozen clothes pins,
 1 clothes basket,
 4 shoe knives.

PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES ON HAND AT COTTAGE.

1 bbl. flour,	7 qts. ketchup,
$\frac{1}{4}$ bbl. sugar,	48 qts. canned fruit,
$\frac{1}{4}$ bbl. molasses,	21 mugs jelly,
2 bu. potatoes,	1 doz. cans corn,
2 bu. beans,	1 doz. cans peas,
2 bbls. oatmeal,	3 bu. wheat,
5 lbs. cream tartar,	2 bu. beets,
6 lbs. spices,	2 bu. carrots,
1 bag salt,	200 cabbages,
1 tub lard,	1 lot garden seed,
1 tub pickles,	1 lb. beeswax,
10 lbs. raisins,	1 doz. packages Pearline,
1 lb. Irish moss,	3 boxes soap.

POULTRY AT COTTAGE.

12 hens,	76 pullets.
12 cockerels,	

PRODUCTS OF FARM, GARDEN AND STOCK, 1893.

200....tons of hay, at \$16.00.	\$3,200 00
20.... " straw, at \$10.00	200 00
60.... " corn fodder, at \$3.00.....	180 00
3.... " squash, at \$15.00	45 00
3 $\frac{1}{2}$... " pumpkins, at \$8.00.....	28 00
3.... " cabbage, at \$10.00.....	30 00
345 ...bushels oats, at 40 cents.....	138 00
194.... " barley, at 60 cents.....	116 40
30.... " beans, at \$2.00	60 00
304.... " potatoes, at 75 cents.....	228 00
589.... " beets for cattle, at 25 cents	147 25
45.... " beets for table, at 50 cents.....	22 50
250.... " turnips, at 40 cents.....	112 00
183.... " carrots, at 50 cents.....	91 50
30.... " cucumbers, at 50 cents.....	15 00
45.... " onions, at \$1.00	45 00
6.... " parsnips, at 50 cents.....	3 00
6.... " tomatoes, at 60 cents.....	3 60
60.... " peas for table and market, at 80 cents.....	48 00
Peas for canning.	104 50
Sweet corn, for canning.....	111 78
80....boxes strawberries, at 10 cents.....	8 00
150.... " currants, at 10 cents	15 00
24.... " gooseberries, at 12 cents.....	2 88
60.... " blackberries, at 12 cents.....	7 20
235.... " raspberries, at 12 cents. ..	28 20
65....bushels apples, at 80 cents....	52 00
3.... " pears, at \$1.00.....	3 00
Lettuce, radishes, celery and rhubarb, for table.....	28 00
16,051....gals. milk, at 15 cents.....	2,407 65
2,876....lbs. butter, at 25 cents.....	719 00
2,478....lbs. beef, at 6 cents	148 68
1,152....lbs. pork, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.....	74 88
	<hr/>
	\$8,424 02

PRODUCTS OF FARM, GARDEN AND STOCK, 1894.

230....	tons of hay, at \$10.00.....	\$2,300 00
2....	" marsh hay at \$10.00.....	20 00
15....	" straw, at \$10.00.....	150 00
10 ...	" rye for fodder, at \$4.00.....	40 00
110....	" fodder corn, at \$2.00.....	220 00
	Sweet corn for canning.....	328 97
	Sweet corn for table use.....	20 00
418....	bushels oats, at 42 cents.....	175 56
17....	" barley, at 70 cents.....	11 90
5....	" rye, at 90 cents.....	4 50
728....	" potatoes, at 50 cents.....	364 00
943....	" beets for stock, at 25 cents.....	235 75
37....	" beets for table use, at 50 cents.....	18 50
429 . .	" turnips, at 30 cents.....	128 70
35....	" onions, at \$1.00.....	35 00
60....	" beans, at 2.00.....	120 00
195....	" carrots, at 70 cents.....	136 50
3....	" parsnips, at 80 cents.....	2 40
25....	" cucumbers, at 60 cents.....	15 00
10....	" tomatoes, at 60 cents.....	6 00
25....	" green peas, at 80 cents	20 00
	Peas for canning.....	119 66
	Rhubarb, radishes and lettuce for table.....	22 00
2½....	tons of squash, at \$15.00.....	37 50
2....	" pumpkins, at \$8.00.....	16 00
2....	" cabbage, \$10.00.....	20 00
1,909....	boxes strawberries, at 8 cents.....	152 72
125....	" raspberries, at 10 cents.....	12 50
28....	" gooseberries, at 12 cents.....	3 36
30....	" blackberries, at 12 cents.....	3 60
205....	" currants, at 10 cents.....	20 50
400....	bushels apples, at 50 cents.....	200 00
15,414...	gallons milk, at 15 cents.....	2,312 10
3,401....	pounds butter, at 25 cents.....	850 25
13,711....	lbs. pork, at 6½ cents.....	241 21
668....	lbs. beef, at 5 cents.....	33 40
	Calves sold.....	23 25
	Cows ".....	25 00
	Swine ".....	38 00
		<hr/>
		\$8,483 83

Comparing the inventory of products of farm and stock for 1894 with the inventories of the fourteen preceding years we are gratified to learn that although there have been marked variations in the value of the same crop from year to year the totals of value show a steady increase. We believe there is room for still greater advance in this direction. The crop of hay for 1894 was the largest ever grown on the farm. The crop of apples, which in early summer we feared would be unsatisfactory, proved to be the largest grown in the history of the school. A few of the trees bore no

apples; some of the trees were heavily loaded with fruit; most of the trees bore a good number (not too many) of fine apples, free from worm and scab. The beneficial effects of manuring and mulching the land of the orchard, and of carefully and thoroughly spraying the trees appeared, in both the quantity and the quality of the fruit.

The large crop of excellent potatoes was grown on four acres of old pasture land. It was not without some feelings of regret that we plowed this land, obliterating from its surface the distinct traces it bore of the agriculture of "ye olden time," when for many successive years the same "hills" were opened with the rude mattock to receive, for fertilizing the crop of corn or potatoes to be raised, the shad or salmon that were easily caught in abundance in the waters of "Long Creek" that flow close by. The long rows of little mounds (hills) regularly dotting the surface clearly showed that this was the old-time mode of agriculture, and made it evident that the surface had not been turned with the plow within memory of the oldest inhabitant.

A great advantage secured by having a farm connected with a State institution for wayward boys, is found in the many opportunities the farm and the stock afford the boys to become familiar with some of the most important industries of our country. Experience shows that a large number of our graduates follow some line of manual labor. They come to us with confirmed habits of idleness and vagrancy, and impatient of restraint. The farm presents to them attractive employment without severe restraint. Happily unconscious of the transformation taking place in them, they become interested in planting, growing and harvesting farm crops; they learn to take intelligent care of farm stock, have pride in their work, and manifest their love for it in the cheerful way they perform their duties. These habits of cheerful industry and careful attention to duty are of priceless value to them, and if adhered to, will tell for their advantage through life.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The work of rebuilding the heavy retaining wall in the rear of the boys' play yards is nearly completed. Care has been taken to learn wisdom from the mistakes of those who built the wall at first. The foundation of the new wall is laid three feet below the

surface of the yards; the trench in which this foundation was laid is thoroughly drained with four inch tile that conveys the water coming from the hill above to the main sewer of the school building. The wall is laid solidly in cement mortar. The face next the yards is built straight and smooth with split granite, while the rear of the wall presents to the earth against which it is built, a plain sloping face of cemented stone. We believe the work will stand many years.

Another important improvement affording us sure protection against rain and snow is the reslating of the entire building. This work was so faithfully done that the storms of fourteen months have failed to reveal one leak in the entire roof.

As much has been done towards painting the buildings of the school as could be accomplished with the means at our disposal. The front of the barn has received two coats of paint. All the woodwork of the windows and of the outside finish of the main school building has also received two coats of paint.

The improvement most gratifying to us and to all friends of the school who have had opportunity to observe the great advantages we derive from it has been made in the boys' dining room. The old wooden posts have been removed from the room and iron columns put in their places. The room has been repainted, three new tables have been added for the use of the officers who now eat there, the old stationary stools have been taken out and good chairs substituted and all the tables have been supplied with white linen table cloths, silver plated knives, forks, spoons and castors. Pictures and mottoes have been placed upon the walls, and the room now presents a very attractive appearance.

COTTAGE.

On the 29th of May, 1893, our new family cottage was opened. Thirty of our smaller and more hopeful boys were selected from those in the main building, and placed in the cottage under the care of Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Skillings, and Miss Ida C. Morelen, all of whom were officers of experience. I have never regarded the introduction of the cottage system into the school as an experiment, but rather as a much needed improvement, a great step forward, whose success could not be doubted. The past year and a half of successful operation of the family system here has only deepened

my strong conviction, that the massing of large numbers of boys in reform schools, and placing them under the care of many, and oftentimes inexperienced officers, whose ideas of management are as diverse as possible, is not the best way to secure their reformation. I believe the best method is to divide the boys into families of such size, that each boy may receive individual care and reformativ treatment by those who for the time being are his father, mother and teacher. Living with their boys in one family, and being entirely responsible for their physical, mental and moral improvement, these three officers can act as a unit in all matters of discipline and education. There can be no cross purposes to annoy or injure the boys, but a mild, uniform, wholesome discipline will prevail, under whose beneficent influence the hardest heart will soften. The home feeling can be cultivated, and a degree of intimacy established between the boys and their officers which will ultimately blossom into genuine love.

Under these favoring conditions, those gentle virtues which grace every good home, will grow and flourish, while sin shrinks away from the heart as the dew disappears from the grass before the genial sunshine; good thoughts and purposes take the place of evil thoughts and purposes; and without seeming effort on the part of the officers, their boys become thoroughly reformed, and fitted to go out into the world.

Not infrequently we receive boys whose characters are so hardened by sin that they can hardly be considered suitable subjects for the home life of a cottage, from which they would doubtless run away. Such boys may well be retained at the main building. But we still have at the main building fifty or sixty boys who would be much better off if placed in cottages. If we had several cottages our boys could be so classified that each one could be placed into that environment which seemed best adapted to his own peculiar disposition, and in which there would be the best prospect for his complete reformation. I hope that the success which has attended our first cottage will prove so gratifying to the people of the State that the necessary funds will soon be granted for the erection of additional cottages.

MILITARY DRILL.

Early in May military drill was introduced into the institution. We were fortunate in being able to secure as instructor Capt. Isaiah H. Baker of Portland, Captain of Company B, First Regiment Infantry of the National Guard of the State of Maine. Capt. Baker's long and successful experience as a military instructor of boys gave us assurance that he could successfully inaugurate the military drill at this school, and the results have fully justified our expectations. Two companies of our larger boys were formed and twice a week the captain has drilled them in the various evolutions of the company and the battalion. The boys have also practiced the setting up exercises adopted by the government for the U. S. army. These setting up exercises furnish valuable gymnastic training, which is much needed by our inmates.

The boys are much interested in the military drill and the gymnastic exercises, and are acquiring considerable proficiency. Those who have taken the most interest and made the greatest efforts to improve have been appointed officers of the companies. So far no arms have been used but we hope to be able soon to supply them to the boys and shall expect as a result therefrom increased interest and greater progress in the drill.

The military exercises have a decided tendency to straighten up the bodies of the boys and to do away with that slouchy manner characteristic of street boys. It gives them a more manly bearing and a feeling of self respect which must have a beneficial reflex influence upon their moral natures. The drill also cultivates the habit of attention, makes the boys alert and teaches them instant and cheerful obedience to recognized authority.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

The Mechanical School has been continued through the year, with its usual good results. Two classes, each of twelve boys, have received two hours daily instruction and training in the care and use of tools, and in the principles and processes of carpentry. The purpose of this school is instruction and practice, not financial profit. There is an intimate connection between the brain and the hand, and the complete development of the one demands development of the other. The boys begin with the simplest operations

of carpentry, like squaring a piece of wood, and step by step they progress through the various operations, until at last they have mastered all the common processes of carpentry, and are able to make inlaid boxes, writing desks, foot rests, coat racks, tables, book shelves, to lay floors, sheath walls, etc., etc. They learn to work from scale drawings and to produce accurate and well-finished work. Those boys who have the natural aptitude for mechanical work, and who attend faithfully to their exercises, graduate from this school possessed of knowledge and skill sufficient to enable them to make a comfortable living. Their future progress in their chosen trade lies with themselves; they have secured the foundation, and perseverance, honesty, and faithful and courteous attention to duty will assure their worldly success.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

Publishers and friends in this and other states continue to manifest unflagging interest in the welfare of our boys by sending periodicals for their entertainment and instruction. Could these generous friends know the pleasure with which their gifts are received and read they would feel more than paid for their kindness. The following are received regularly at the school :

The Christian Mirror, Daily Eastern Argus, Portland Transcript, Portland Globe, Zion's Advocate, Maine State Press, Bethel Flag, Eastport Sentinel, Rockland Opinion, Oxford Democrat, Kennebec Journal, Bangor Weekly Whig and Courier, Calais Advertiser, Somerset Reporter, Brunswick Telegraph, Lewiston Weekly Journal, Waterville Mail, Farmington Chronicle, Bath Independent, Home Mission Echo, Zion's Herald, Travellers Record, Christian Arbitrator and Messenger of Peace, Record and Appeal, Advance, Boys' Industrial School Journal, The Dawn, Industrial Enterprise, Industrial School Gem, Industrial School Record, Lyman School Enterprise, Plainfield Reformatory, Our Companion, The Summary and The Whittier.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Religious instruction in this school is entirely without sectarian bias, and is in full accord with 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 clergyman.

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

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

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

By the generous aid of clergymen and laymen from Portland and vicinity we are able to maintain religious services every Sabbath in our pleasant and commodious chapel.

The following persons have freely given their efforts, "hoping for nothing again" beyond the pleasure of doing what they could to uplift and ennoble these lives that do greatly need the helping hand of every true friend.

Rev. C. E. Cate, Rev. Leroy S. Bean, Rev. John Carroll Perkins, Rev. Thos. S. Sampson, Rev. Henry Blanchard, D. D., Rev. Wm. Pinkham, Rev. J. B. Spiers, Rev. Israel Luce, Rev. W. S. Ayers, Rev. Jas. A. Anderson, Rev. S. S. Conger, Rev. J. R. Crosser, Rev. Frank T. Bayley, Rev. S. F. Pearson, Rev. E. C. Cummings, Rev. Dwight M. Pratt, Rev. A. H. Wright, Rev. F. Southworth, Rev. J. G. Merrill of Portland; Rev. Wm. T. Jordan, and Rev. G. C. Wilson of Deering; Rev. C. E. Hurd, Cape Elizabeth; Rev. J. P. Simonton, Winterport; Rev. G. A. Perkins, Wendell, Mass.; Rev. John Collins, New Haven, Conn.; Messrs. J. R. Libby, E. C. Allen, Ezra Hawkes, A. B. Watson, H. W. Shaylor, George F. French, E. G. Delano, Horatio Staples, Malcolm Clark, H. H. Burgess, W. T. Pancoast, George H. Lord, A. B. Merrill, Z. R. Farrington, F. D. Winslow, V. R. Foss, John M. Gould, George M. Donham, Joseph N. Martin, John A. Plummer, J. G. Whitten, T. E. McDonald, Henry F. Merrill of Portland; Henry B. Smith, Capt. Alvin Hall, H. H. Nevens, C. A. Woodbury and Mrs. C. A. Woodbury of Deering; C. E. Sissons of Cape Elizabeth; Robert A. Jordan of Bangor; and Hon. Fred Atwood of Winterport.

DONATIONS.

Valuable presents of reading matter, money and books for prizes, engravings and pictures to ornament and make attractive the walls of our rooms, silver napkin rings and tooth brushes, candies and fruit for the boys have been made by liberal friends as follows: Mrs. Andrew Hawes, framed pictures for the school rooms. Mrs. Dr. I. P. Warren, two and a half yearly volumes Harper's Young People. Mrs. J. P. Baxter, seventy numbers of The Youth's Companion, sixty-four numbers of the Country Gentleman. Mrs. Jos. A. King, thirty-eight numbers monthly magazines, thirty-two numbers of the Youth's Companion. Mrs. Fred Richards, one hundred boxes assorted candies. Hon. Fred Robie, one hundred and thirteen silver plated napkin rings, cash to be given as prizes. E. P. Boutelle, books to be given as prizes. Hon. Fred Atwood, books to be given as prizes, cash to be given as prizes, two steel engravings. Hon. Mark P. Emery, one box oranges, thirty pounds assorted candy, thirty tooth brushes for boys in cottage. Hon. Waldo Pettengill, large photogravure. Hon. Edwin O. Clark, large photogravure. Col. F. E. Boothby, large photogravure. H. K. Morrell, four volumes stories for boys.

Besides the above mentioned gifts, many friends have remembered the boys with presents of smaller pecuniary value that have brought to them much pleasure as assurances of recognition and kindly regard.

LETTERS FROM BOYS.

The boys who go out from this institution are required to report by letter to the superintendent every three months. Following are copies of such reports from the boys and others, concerning their conduct and welfare:

F——, ME., Nov. 1, 1894.

MR. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—I received your letter and was glad to hear from you. I am doing well here. Mr. T. said he could not get along without me. I always do the best I know how. No complaint has been made since I have been here. I miss the boys only Sunday. Please remember me to Mr. W—— and all the officers.

Yours truly,

The man to whom the boy is indentured, also wrote as follows :
MR. J. R. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—I enclose to you W——'s first installment by express order. W—— has been a good boy. He is always ready to do anything you ask of him and in a pleasant manner. He appears to enjoy his home, and is a strong hearty boy. His health is good. * * * I shall soon send him to school for the winter term.

Yours truly,

C—— L——, ME., Jan. 22, 1894.

MR. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—I received your letter. I am hauling kiln-wood to C—— and the sledding is very nice, but wood is very low now. We have three cows this winter and I make up the butter. We make about 24 lbs. a week. We have three horses and I have got a colt and he weighed 900 to-day. I am the only one that has ever driven him. * * * I am, as I always have been and always shall be, more than pleased with my home and friends. My health is fine.

His employer wrote as follows :

MR. J. R. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—For a report of———, I will say that he is getting along all right. His health is good. H—— has proved himself to be a very industrious and capable man, being an apt learner at everything except books. He has been to school every winter until last winter.

Yours truly,

W——, Maine, November 26, 1894.

Dear Mrs. W——:—I go to school and I like it very much. The teacher says that I have improved in writing quite a lot, and I read in the fourth reader and do sums in factoring. I am having

a vacation now, and the school will begin next week. I took my books home evenings to study. I go to church and Sunday school every Sunday, and sometimes I take books from the library. I went to meeting the other night and I got up and said "I want to be a Christian," and the minister prayed for me that I may follow the right path. B—— has been here for some time and last month Mr. A—— got a good place for him, and he likes it very much. I missed him at first, but I have got all over that now. While we have been together we have had pleasant times. Well I will have to close because it is getting to be dark. Good bye, from

Your friend,

N—— Y——, ME., May 1, 1894.

Dear Mr. FARRINGTON :

I think I have done better this month than I have done since I came out here to live, and I am going to keep on doing better every day as long as I stay here.

I have got all of my wood sawed and split, and to-day we are at work on the land. My hens are laying well and I have two pails full of eggs. Our school begins next Monday but I do not think I can go to school this spring. I shall study hard in the evenings.

Yours truly,

P——, ME., Oct. 27, 1894.

J. R. FARRINGTON,

My Dear Sir:—Inclosed find ——'s leave of absence. We send it for renewal. J—— is at Hebron Academy. I hear through the principal he is doing well, and I know he is trying hard to be a good boy.

Very truly yours,

T——, ME., April 1, 1894.

MR. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—I was glad to hear from you. We have peas planted for market. They have been planted two weeks. My evening school is done for the present, but I hope to go again. I am now chopping wood to sell next winter. I like farming very much where I take an interest in it. I have sold quite a lot of hay the past winter. I do not go away from home much. I hate loafing. I feel better when I am to work every day. I am in good health.

Your obedient servant,

— — — — —.

— — — — —

A friend, — — — — —, attorney at law, wrote concerning this boy :

Dear Sir:—I have simply my old report to make. A—— seems to be doing finely.

B—— H——, ME., July 31, 1894.

— — — — —

J. R. FARRINGTON :

Dear Sir:—By request of — — — — —, I write you the following in regard to his conduct. He is doing nicely, behaves like a little man and works when he gets a chance, but there isn't much for a boy of his size to do here now, although he is willing and all the people like him. He manages to find a little something to do most of the time. Think he is just as trusty as any boy in town, and would make a smart boy in the right place.

Yours respectfully,

— — — — —,

— — — — —

S——, ME., Nov. 1, 1894.

MR. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—I have been working on the farm hoeing potatoes and I finished them Thursday, and have been husking corn since I have been here. I received two letters from Mr. A—— and one from Mr. W.——, also one from Mr. and Mrs. S——. Mr.

T—— has taken me to A—— twice. I go to church and Sunday School every Sunday. We don't have any regular preacher. Mr. T—— has gone away for a few days packing apples, and I am taking care of the things at the barn.

Yours truly,

Mr. T—— also wrote :

Dear Sir:—G—— is with us gay and happy. He is going to school and gets on well. Mr. S—— at the Sunday School takes great interest in G—— and he is liked by all. When you get ready for me to fix up papers, send them along. I am very well pleased with the boy, and he will stay with me.

Yours, etc.

L——, ME., Apr. 26, 1894.

Dear Friend Mr. Farrington:—I will now write to you. I have been going to church and Sabbath School ever since I came home. I am very glad for the care and instruction that you gave me while I was there. I am working at the bleachery.

Your friend,

W——, ME., Oct. 12, 1894.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter, Mr. and Mrs. A—— are going away Monday to stay a week if not more, and W—— and I shall take care of the house. I think they are very good to trust us alone. I am trying to help everybody to do right. There is a nice old lady that lives near me, and she always gives me good advice and I heed it. I have been picking apples for Mr. A——. I am sorry that I could not stay on the boat, but that was not a good place for a boy of my age. Remember me to my kind friends, Mr. and Mrs. S——, and also Miss M——. I mean to make a man of myself, and have a thought of myself.

Your friend,

CONCLUSION.

Two deaths have occurred in the school since November, 1892.

David Peters was suddenly taken ill March 31, 1894. The school physician, Dr. Alfred King of Portland, was at once summoned. After careful examination he pronounced it a case of appendicitis. The operation for appendicitis was performed as offering the only chance for saving the boy's life. He endured the shock of the operation well, and for a few days improved much. Then he began to fail rapidly and died of general peritonitis, April 6, 1894.

April 18, 1894, Alfred Pinkham died of tubercular meningitis. This boy's father visited him during his sickness, and at the time of his death his father, sister, and two brothers were with him.

Everything that medical attendance, surgical skill and careful nursing could do for these boys was given them without securing the favorable results we hoped for.

At the request of the near relatives of both these boys, they were interred in the Reform School lot in Forest City cemetery.

In closing this report I wish to thank the honorable board of trustees for their uniform kindness and forbearance towards me and for their ready words of counsel and encouragement that help to lighten the heavy burdens of responsibility and care. The treasurer of the board, Hon. Mark P. Emery of Portland, has promptly furnished needed funds in financial emergency.

The hand of God has been over us for good continually. We recognize His mercy in the general prosperity of the school and in the daily blessings that have come to our individual lives.

Trusting in Him who died to save those for whom we labor we hopefully strive to teach them the truth and to lead them to acknowledge Him in all their ways.

J. R. FARRINGTON, *Superintendent.*

November 30, 1894.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN :—The following is the report of the schools of this institution for the year ending November 30, 1893 :

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was.....	100
There have been received during the year.....	50

Whole number under instruction.....	150
There have been discharged during the year.....	28

Present number under instruction.....	122
---------------------------------------	-----

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

Who could not read.....	6
Who could read in first reader.....	6
“ “ second “	16
“ “ third “	11
“ “ fourth “	12

50

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	6
“ could write numbers and count.....	6
“ had studied mental arithmetic.....	25
“ had ciphered through simple rules.....	9
“ “ “ fractions	4

50

WRITING.

Who could not write.....	8
“ write name only.....	12
“ “ letters	30
	<hr/>
	50

The boys in school are classified as follows :

Who read in the fifth reader	23
“ fourth “	54
“ third “	10
“ second “	30
“ first “	5
	<hr/>
	122

ARITHMETIC.

Who cipher in decimal fractions.....	13
“ “ common fractions	33
“ “ United States money	7
“ “ division.....	30
“ “ multiplication	24
“ “ subtraction	8
“ “ addition.....	7
	<hr/>
	122

GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harper's Introductory Geography	29
“ “ School “	56
	<hr/>
	85

HISTORY.

Who study Barnes' History of the United States.....	14
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WRITING.

Who can write letters	118
“ “ easy words	4
	<hr/>
	122

PHYSIOLOGY.

Who study physiology	97
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E. A. CONLEY,
I. C. MORELEN, } *Teachers.*
K. M. WHITAKER.

November 30, 1893.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—The following is the report of the schools of this institution for the year ending November 30, 1894:

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was.....	122
There have been received during the year.....	53

Whole number under instruction.....	175
There have been discharged during the year.....	35

Present number under instruction.....	140
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The scholarship of the boys received during the year is shown by the following tables:

Who could not read.....	3
Who could read in first reader.....	13
“ “ second reader.....	11
“ “ third reader.....	18
“ “ fourth reader.....	6
“ “ fifth reader.....	2
	53

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	8
“ could write numbers and count to ten.....	16
“ had studied mental arithmetic	12
“ had ciphered through simple rules.....	15
“ “ “ fractions	2
	53

WRITING.

Who could not write.....	8
“ write name only.....	14
“ “ letters	31
	53

The boys in school are classified as follows :

Who read in the fifth reader.....	15
“ fourth “	30
“ third “	64
“ second “	20
“ first “	11
	<hr/>
	140

ARITHMETIC.

Who cipher in denominate numbers.....	11
“ “ common fractions.....	59
“ “ division	19
“ “ multiplication	10
“ “ subtraction	19
“ “ addition.....	20
“ have just commenced arithmetic.....	2
	<hr/>
	140

GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harper's Introductory Geography.....	27
“ “ School “	63
	<hr/>
	90

HISTORY.

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

WRITING.

Who can write letters	120
“ “ easy words.....	20
	<hr/>
	140

PHYSIOLOGY.

Who study physiology	118
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A. E. STORER, EVIE MORELEN, DELLA F. WENTWORTH, IDA C. MORELEN.	} Teachers.
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November 30, 1894.

REPORT OF COUNCIL COMMITTEE.

To His Excellency the Governor and Honorable Council:

Referring to report of the visiting committee to Reform School for fiscal year ending November 30, 1893, beg leave to submit the following for the year ending November 30, 1894:

Whole number of boys admitted since the school was opened, 2,102; number of boys admitted in 1894, 46; number of boys admitted in 1893, 36; gain, 10. Number to go out on trial in 1894, 29; number to go out on trial in 1893, 26; gain, 3.

From 1880 to 1892, inclusive, number admitted 408, an average of 34, showing a gain of 12 the past year over the average. Number in school December 1, 1894, 140; number in school December 1, 1893, 122; gain for year, 18. Two boys have died. The physician, Dr. King, was untiring in his effort for their recovery, and kind attention was given them. With this exception the boys have been in remarkably good health. Six boys have been indentured during minority; one boy is away without leave.

The tendency toward increase of number of admissions does not indicate increase of crime, but rather that the Institution has become better known and the beneficent results of the discipline and educational work has caused boys to be admitted who have really not developed criminal tendencies, to prevent their falling into criminal ways; in some cases a technical evasion of law perhaps, but certainly laudable, because demanded by the best interests of the boys.

The efforts of the trustees and officers have been to make it more an industrial school, relieving the inmates of the "taint" of criminals. This has also aided in the growing good feeling toward the Institution. Your committee submit whether it is not in line of future good results that the law be so amended as to remove the term "convict" and "criminal" by use of some other term less objectionable.

The complete renovation of the dining room in the main school is in the proper line and was much needed. Now our boys sit at the table in a comfortable chair, properly supplied with napkins, and by the generosity of a prominent citizen each has as a Christmas present a silver napkin ring. This improvement shows marked beneficial results. Boys who never saw a napkin before are quick to learn, and they also endeavor to have their personal appearance conform to their table manners. This is noted in boys who have gone out to homes, by their new found friends.

The study hours are improved by the boys, and most all seek to learn. In penmanship a number are very proficient. The teachers give kind attention to the wants of their pupils, and the boys show continued improvement.

The food furnished is ample; quality the best. Sufficient hours of play are so distributed as to aid their physical and mental development.

In the chair shop every boy learns to bottom chairs. This is often valuable in after life—the most economical department that at present is available.

The mechanical department does not appear to produce such results as are desired. The elementary work of planing, smoothing and making joints are of themselves valuable. When learned the boy should have an opportunity to make something, produce something of value. It is gratifying to know that the trustees have the improvement of this department under consideration, with a view of manufacturing some article that can be sold, and thus to some extent aid in the support. The foreman of this department should be a thorough and efficient mechanic, capable of giving the boys a practical and modern mechanical education, with executive ability, and with kindness of a nature to develop the best impulses of the student; and with his apprentices he should do the repairing and much of the new work required. The compensation for such a man is secondary.

The farm as usual shows the results of intelligent work. The crops were large and well cared for. The continued low price for hay decreased the income. Ground has been prepared for early spring planting.

It is to be regretted that the barn was located in a wet, low spot, when but few feet away a better site was to be had. To remedy this in part, a well built cistern to retain the liquid manure that

now runs to waste to a large degree, would be in the line of economy. The increased crops require more room. At not a large outlay the roof of barn could be raised, increasing the capacity sufficient for immediate wants. Platform scales can now be had at so small cost that it would be convenient and economical to furnish them to weigh coal and crops bought and sold.

The buildings have received a much needed coat of paint. The new retaining wall for fence around the yard is being built in a substantial manner, under Superintendent Farrington's direction. Much of the work has been done by the boys.

In the near future it is hoped that some other manner of lighting than kerosene oil, which by the breaking of a lamp may destroy the buildings, if not life, may be introduced. Former incipient fires, burning of the first cottage and recent loss of Normal School building at Gorham, Wingate Hall, and a very recent fire in the dormitory at State College, confirm the recommendation of fire insurance being procured so that the trustees can promptly be provided with funds for immediate work and care for the inmates.

Farrington Cottage still shows the benefit of the cottage system. Boys promoted to the cottage immediately show improvement and endeavor. It is more like a boarding school. Their continued care and preservation of the building and furnishings are wonderful. Eighteen months continued use by thirty or more boys, yet it is as fresh and free from scratches as when first occupied.

Mr. and Mrs. Skillings, aided by Miss Morelen, show continued effort to produce the best results, and the graduation of so many to homes where they are appreciated show how much the cottage plan can do. There are now forty to fifty more boys that should be in a cottage, and your committee hope the trustees may be able to build a second cottage the coming year, and recommend an appropriation therefor. It would be a good business policy to keep the cottage accounts so that the cost per boy could be ascertained readily. Evidently the cost is not much, if any, greater. The separation of accounts, that each department show exact cost, may be well.

The addition of a printing office would help educate and prepare the boys for usefulness in after life. A forge and blacksmith shop, if small, would be adapted to some who could do much of the work needed and fit them for employment.

Under the present law boys must commit a crime in order to be sent to this school. Would it not be well to amend the law so that a boy who was in danger of committing crime, *i. e.*, a boy whose associations and environments were such as to lead him the wrong way could be committed to the school? Such a boy might be more easily saved than after he had entered the road to ruin. In connection with this amendment the practicability of changing the law so that a guardian, father or mother could, under proper regulation or application, have their boy committed as a special inmate, and paying for same,—such an amount as may be proper, is suggested. The prevention of crime and the treatment of criminals has ever been a question demanding and receiving the attention of the best minds of the world. It may be that crime to a certain extent, is a disease, hereditary or acquired. If so, the treatment should be in accordance with the best and most intelligent charitable methods. For the present and most immediate good, it is necessary to carefully look after the children, early surrounding them with good associations and good Christian discipline, and lead them by kindness, while young, in the path of right, so that when mature their impulses and tendencies will be in the proper direction. Children who find the world cold, who suffer from hunger and rarely receive a kind word, whose associations are bad, and who see around them the luxurious life of the many, may learn that, which in after years, may develop the criminal.

To-day one hundred and ten boys play in our yard, sleep in the same dormitory. The most of these boys show a disposition to become good and useful men and (80) eighty per cent who go out do well. The few large boys whose future shows little hope are not suitable associates for the former. Until another cottage is ready, it may be well to separate, under direction of Trustees and Superintendent. To do so, suitable provisions by law may be needed.

Frequently boys sixteen years old and over are committed. Later some one causes trouble to officials by endeavor to release by writ. The law should be amended so as to settle that the court's commitment is evidence of age and no plea for discharge available. Provision should be made for a boy arriving of age so that he should not be sent away until a suitable home or work was provided. A child of the State should not be thrown into temptation. At present officials cannot retain them without danger of litigation.

The Institution is fortunate to still command the services of Mr. and Mrs. Farrington. Their duties are varied and incessant. From 5.30 A. M. to 9.30 P. M. daily they find work to do. All purchases are made by the Superintendent, and the invoices show him to be a good buyer. Assistant Superintendent E. P. Wentworth and wife are still with the School, and continue to show their value. Mr. Wentworth's work is, to a large degree, detail. Record of every boy, study, work, play and charge of exercises take his time from early morning to late at night; frequently by night caring for the sick.

The teachers and officials generally are well selected.

It is advisable, as soon as a boy's record warrants it, to find him a home where he will be kindly treated and where he will grow up developing the best possible. We submit whether, as a matter of economy and for the best good, it would not be well to authorize the employment of an agent or the designation of a trustee who shall devote so much time as may be needed in procuring suitable homes and looking after the boys, keeping a record and general information as to boys in homes and their whereabouts until majority. Should this be deemed proper, authority would best be given by law.

The school has not been known sufficiently. We have been honored by visits of mayors of several cities, judges of supreme and other courts, school committees and prominent citizens from different parts of the State, all of whom go away warmly impressed with the good work.

It is more economical to care for the boys and put them in good homes to become valued citizens than that they continue with their surroundings that only prepare them for a criminal life.

With this report our official relations end. We have given this Institution our best effort, frequently visiting it by day and by night, Sundays as well as week days, carefully inspecting every department, and giving it proper examination, and have heard all who desired. We trust that the recommendations and suggestions submitted may in some degree aid our successors and all interested to help this most valuable Institution to continue in its good work and supply sufficient funds to meet its needs.

The trustees in every way have shown a desire to receive suggestions and have rendered courteous attention, for which we are not unmindful.

Mrs. Annie M. L. Hawes, associate visitor, has shown much interest in the boys and gives a kind word to them. Her report is respectfully referred to.

FRED ATWOOD,

Chairman of Committee on Reform School.

Abstract of Report of Council Committee of 1893.

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

In the absence of the usual printed reports of the Trustees and other officials of the Reform School, the Visiting Committee beg leave to submit the following report :

By examination of the official reports of the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Wentworth, we find that the whole number of boys who have been received into the institution since it was opened is 2056 : the present number in the school, Nov. 30, 1893, being the close of the present fiscal year, 122 ; number of boys in school Dec. 1, 1892, 100 ; number of boys committed during the past year, 36 ; number of boys out on ticket of leave returned for misconduct, 10 ; number of boys out on ticket of leave returned voluntarily, 4, making the whole number in the school during the past year, 150 ; number allowed to go out on trial, 26 ; pardoned by the president, 1 ; remanded, 1, making 28, leaving the number of boys remaining at school Dec. 1, 1893, 122.

Superintendent and Mrs. Farrington show by results their valuable service.

The health of the boys in this institution is remarkable ; in fact, it has not been necessary to call a physician outside of two special cases the past year. The attending physician, Dr. King, has successfully performed his duties, and his kindness and interest in the boys has had its good effect, all of whom are much attached to him. This not only applies in his case, but the boys appreciate very highly those who extend to them kind words, and no doubt is largely the result of successful management received at the hands of officials. Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Wentworth is a valuable official.

During the past year, the cottage has been completed; was occupied on the twenty-ninth of May, was dedicated on the seventh of June, and has since by the board of trustees, in accord with general approval, been designated "Farrington Cottage" in honor of the superintendent. The trustees are to be congratulated in the employment of Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Skillings as master and matron. Their long service in other reformatory institutions in different states prepared them to intelligently administer their duties.

Miss Morelen, a teacher from the old school, resides at the cottage. Her intelligence and devotion to the boys' improvement in their studies has produced a creditable result. The success of the cottage system has for the first time been on trial in this State. The results are unquestionably beneficial. The change in deportment, pride, ambition and desire of the boys was evident in the first few weeks, and your committee are pleased to note that the improvement has been continuous from the first.

Mrs. Skillings has taken much pains to teach the boys to do the house work, so that the cooking, care of dormitory, dining-room and kitchen, and all the housework is virtually now done by the boys, who are detailed for the purpose which is a mark of honor. It is remarkable how efficient they become and how interested they seem to be to improve in that line, and it will be of much value to them when they go out.

Mrs. Annie M. L. Hawes, our associate, continues to take much interest in the school. Her frequent visits and the time spent in the school room have been of much value; mingling as she does with the boys, she has their confidence, and they always receive from her kind words and encouragement.

Your committee have given the institution frequent visits, and carefully watched the progress and management of the institution. The economical, quiet manner, and devotion to the success of the boys, and the management of the institution are entitled to much credit. The trustees give the institution their best efforts and much time, and are to be congratulated upon the completion of the cottage and its success,—the result of their efforts. It should be borne in mind that in order to complete the cottage for occupancy, the management have necessarily had to economize. The cottage burned at a large loss, leaving the trustees in a serious condition. The occasion of fire not long since in the farm buildings shows that

such accidents are liable to re-occur, and it is the opinion of your committee that it would be a sound business principle to place insurance upon the buildings. Should a fire occur when the legislature is not in session, there would be no funds to provide for rebuilding, and no place suitable to take care of the inmates. We concur with the recommendation of our predecessors that the farm and other buildings are in need of repair and improvement. This can only be done by the trustees so far as appropriations are provided therefor. We are glad to note that the industrial education of the boys is to be extended, thus providing them opportunities for a successful future. While the boys are sentenced to this institution during minority, yet within this period their term of confinement is practically unlimited, as the trustees are authorized by law to discharge any boy when they deem him to be reformed. The boys at the Reform School are not treated as convicts, but rather as pupils, or as inmates of a hospital for the remedial treatment of their depraved moral natures. Their special needs are considered, and such moral treatment given as seems necessary, their efforts to do well are rewarded by the confidence and trust of their teachers, and when the cure of their moral natures is affected they are released on parole, conditioned upon future good conduct. Within the period designated the term of confinement in the school is indeterminate, and depends upon the progress made by the boy in the building up of his moral character. This evidently is producing good results, and what was once virtually a prison is now an industrial school where boys who have not crystallized their imperfections are open to treatment that will bring them into better ways of life. Day by day they are encouraged, and step by step are made to see the right. The results are quite surprising. While we occasionally hear of one who is out on parole being returned, yet the many do not come back. It often occurs that those who do return, go back to their former environments, while if they had better surroundings would not fall into their former ways.

The work they are required to do in the chair shop is easily performed by the well disposed. What they do beyond that amount, they receive compensation for, thus encouraging them not only to earn but to save their earnings.

The food furnished is ample; their dormitory, and in fact all parts of the institution are cleanly kept, and this the boys to a large degree do themselves under the direction of attendants.

The committee have ever found the trustees and all officials at all times ready and anxious to interest them, and to receive suggestions. The boys have been pleased to meet the committee and are always endeavoring to show that they have improved from the former visit.

Many of the boys are developing good traits of character and fitting themselves to go to some home where they would continue to receive encouragement and assistance.

FRED ATWOOD,
EDWIN O. CLARK,
WALDO PETTENGILL.

REPORT OF LADY VISITOR.

To the Governor and Council of Maine :

In presenting to you a report upon the work and needs of the Reform School, it is a pleasure to speak first of Farrington Cottage in which thirty boys, with a house father and mother, and a teacher, have been living for the past year and a half.

This experiment, an experiment in the Maine Reform School, was thought almost sure to fail by people without knowledge of human nature, but its success must convince the most skeptical that despite bad ancestry, poverty, evil surroundings, neglect and active abuse our boys still have boys' hearts, responding to the hand that knows how to touch the keys of their spirits.

It is good to go to Farrington Cottage, to note the boys' growth in manliness, their pride in their work, and the atmosphere of home that characterizes the place. All the harder does the question press,—Why not do for the hundred boys what has been done for the thirty?

The ideal home in such an institution does not make each family an isolated community. In time to come these houses will be homes only, and the children will meet in common school-rooms and workshops as the children in our villages do. In this way the true spirit of American citizenship is fostered.

In planning for the houses which should be built the coming year on the Reform School farm, the Maine people have to consider whether it is better to have a school-room and a teacher for each building, whether one house shall be built at a cost of ten or fifteen thousand dollars, or whether the money may be better spent on two or three, whether the home of the average well-to-do citizen (such a home as a boy may hope to make for himself) is not the best home for the Reform School boy.

In the face of the rapid improvements making in dwellings, is it not better to put up less expensive buildings that will serve as homes for a generation, and can then, if desired, be used for other purposes, than to have such an elephant as the present main building on hand—a building once admired, but which its best friends would be glad to have vanish like Aladdin's palace in a night. It is not the building, but the characters formed in it that are the ornament of the State.

In taking the boys out of the main building the suggestion is made that nobody knows how well the worst boy may do until he is given a chance, and here and there is a boy who like Bruce's spider needs sixty-nine chances. Let him have every chance possible without injury to the other boy.

The trouble in the main building is the crowding. The management of one hundred boys from the best families in the State, packed together in such a building, would probably call largely for repression, and repression is death to the boy—well-directed occupation life to body and soul. Taking forty to sixty boys out of the house would leave room for a gymnasium for those who remain, and a boy needs to run, jump, and climb as much as he needs to eat. The school-room desks are the only places now for the boys indoors, when not eating, sleeping, or at work—stormy days, holidays, and Sundays, an immovable chair at a desk in a school-room.

Attention has been called before to the lack of variety in occupations for the boys in the large building. At the Whittier school in California (they have given their reform school one of the most lovable names in America!) are carpenter, tailor, shoe and blacksmith shops, a cooking school, a printing office, that prints the institution paper, an electrical engineering plant, that the boys took charge of for two months last winter, and they have also conservatories and propagating houses, besides eighty acres of orchards. There a boy is allowed to choose where he will work!

Monotony of life breeds discontent, and leads our boys to dwell with delight on the lawless freedom of their old lives. This is one of the sharpest contrasts between the main building, and the cottage. One Sunday afternoon last summer I found one hundred boys in the yard at the main building lying listlessly about, or listening to each others' stories—nothing to do, nothing to see but the sky above the high walls of their prison, at the cottage the

boys were walking quietly about the unfenced grounds, absorbed in catching crickets, or watching the growth of their gardens, too happily occupied to think of mischief or discontent.

Any lack of material food in such an institution would meet with quick and sharp protest from the State, but we seem very slow to understand a boy's real needs. Many of these boys get little from general teaching; they want the personal touch Christ gave to those he healed.

Another great evil at the Reform School is throwing together the young children, and lads fifteen or sixteen years old, and far older in knowledge of sin. This is bad enough for the little ones, but even worse for the boys who become teachers of evil.

There are children in the Reform School who look fitter subjects for a kindergarten. It is poor business to preach truth and honesty to these lads if towns in the State are evading the law relating to the age of commitment to the school.

Neither is the school a place for feeble-minded children. Both these matters call for prompt and careful investigation.

Massachusetts has tried hard to make a model reform school, but finds it best to remove the children to outside homes as soon as possible, paying something towards a boy's maintenance in case his work does not wholly pay his way. It is claimed that keeping a child, even under what is termed the cottage system, tends to pauperize or "institutionize" him. He comes to feel that the State will provide for him, a long step towards making a tramp or a convict. Other states make the same report. They employ agents to look after these children. California has one hundred and fifty children in outside homes. The Ohio agent has put out twenty-five hundred children in sixteen years—nearly two hundred in the past year. Some states forbid the sending of children to poor-houses, and Michigan, Minnesota, Rhode Island and Kansas have state schools (separate from the reformatories) for dependent children. This is a subject for Maine to consider. The report of the Board of State Charities of Ohio and of the National Conference of Charities at Nashville this last autumn, give much interesting information on these points. A State agent in Maine could take charge of boys discharged from the Reform School or out on probation. A boy goes into the Reform School at eight or ten years old; he stays there until he is seventeen, eighteen or twenty-

one and then goes out to earn his living. What does he know of the world? To whom shall he look? Where are his friends? What are the chance for him? Other states still provide these boys with a guardian whose sole business it is to be their guardian. Our Maine boys need one as much.

There has been excellent work done in our Reform School the past year, and great improvements made, but there are still some things that can be bettered at once.

The boys in the main building need another change of clothing for the house. There is nothing that conduces more to a boy's self-respect than to feel himself neat and clean, indoors at least, and on Sunday, especially. Dr. Lindley of the State School, California, says, "Let us begin our reformation of this boy whom the state has adopted by imbuing him with a love for cleanliness and a manly pride in having a respectable personal appearance," and let us add, let him be taught to look well because it is right that every boy should care for the body God has given him, and not because some stranger is to see him.

The school-rooms at the Reform School should be supplied with everything that can make a boy in love with school. In these days of schoolroom appliances that means much but I mean it all. Here I wish to call attention to the boys' reading-room and library which it seems to the visitors is far from filling its purpose. At present the books and papers are given to boys who have attained a certain honorable rank, but the boy comes to the Reform School because he is untaught and comes to be taught. If a part of the money spent in books went to furnish supplementary reading bright and clean, every month to take the place of the monotonous reading book, if the books from the library were put into the school-room and the boys taught to read them and to use them properly, I believe we should have more boys thinking good and useful thoughts, and more boys preparing to be men.

I remember my own anguish over the man who built a wall in a certain number of days, only to start the conundrum as to the length of time it would take certain other men to build other walls in other days, but I do not remember that I ever distinguished the men from the wall. I have never needed to know, nor have I ever wanted to, but I have never seen a child wearying over the same old question without wanting to cry, throw away the arithmetic,

the bane of the American child, and teach him something he needs to know. Teach him to distinguish trees and woods; let him observe the ways of bird and insect; to mend stockings; to make a wooden button for a door; anything that shall be useful to him and that makes him useful to the world; but of arithmetic only what is of practical every day service. "Ciphering" as a rule is only a help to the teacher in keeping the boy still.

We have five trustees of the Reform School. In the name of our boys, in the name of the women of the State, I ask that two of these trustees shall be women, that the State may provide mothers as well as fathers for her dependent children.

ANNIE M. L. HAWES.

Description of the State Reform School.

GOVERNMENT.

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

LOCATION.

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

DESCRIPTION OF MAIN BUILDING.

The fine structure known as the main building was erected in 1851-3, at a total cost of \$73,000. It is Elizabethan in its architecture, and is built of brick with split granite trimmings. It consists of a central octagonal tower sixty-eight feet in diameter and eighty-six feet high surmounted by an octagonal cupola fifteen and a half feet

square and eighteen feet high. From this central tower three wings radiate, one to the northeast and one to the southwest, each seventy feet long, forty-five feet wide and forty-five feet high, and the third wing extends from the front side of the central tower to the northeast, and is forty-five feet long, forty-five feet wide and forty-five feet high. At each of the outer corners of the three wings is an octagonal tower thirteen feet in diameter, and seventy feet high. The extreme length of the main building is two hundred and eight feet, extreme width one hundred and thirteen feet and height from ground to top of cupola one hundred feet. The roof is of slate.

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

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

The grounds in front of the main building are tastefully laid out into walks, flower beds and lawns, and are ornamented with trees and shrubbery. Approach to the main building is made by a winding avenue lined on both sides with maples, pines and spruces.

FARRINGTON COTTAGE.

The neat attractive building named by the board of trustees in honor of Superintendent Farrington was erected in 1891-2 on the site formerly occupied by the cottage that was burned June 4, 1891. A family of thirty boys was placed in the cottage May 29, 1893. Here they live in charge of a master, matron and teacher, all as one family. The doors are not locked, and no fence around the playground restrains the boys. The boys in Farrington Cot-

tage have their own school-room, dining-room, workshop, etc., and are kept entirely away from the boys at the main building except when attending religious services, lectures, etc., in the chapel.

Farrington Cottage is a substantial brick building eighty-two feet long, forty-two feet wide, and three stories high. On the first floor are the workshop, 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, pantry, reception room, sleeping room, bath-room and closets.

On the third floor are the dormitory, store-room, teacher's room, hospital, clothes room, bath-room and closets.

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. §213; 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

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

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

—superintendent shall notify the town liable.

—notice, when sufficient.

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

—such town may recover from parent.

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

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

—Trustees may discharge a boy when reformed.

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

Cost of transporting boys, how paid.

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

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

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

SEC. 8. The costs of transporting a boy to or from the reform school, shall, when not otherwise provided for,

be paid out of the treasury of the county where he is sentenced, as the costs of conveying prisoners to the jails are paid; and the county commissioners of the County shall examine and allow all such reasonable costs.

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

Term of commitment and effect of discharge.

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

How boys may be released on probation.

—when they may be returned to the school.

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

Superintendent shall prepare list of boys to apprentice.

—list to be published.

SEC. 12. The trustees, under direction of the governor and council, shall establish and maintain a mechanical school, and cause the boys under their charge to be instructed in mechanical trades and in the branches of useful knowledge, adapted to their age and capacity; also in agriculture and horticulture, according to their age, strength, disposition and capacity; and otherwise,

Trustees shall establish and maintain a mechanical school.

—in what branches boys shall be instructed.

- as will best secure their reformation, amendment and future benefit. In binding out the inmates, the trustees 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 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.

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 —visits of the trustees. —record to be kept. —quarterly visit. —annual report.

—financial statement.

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.

Appropriations, how paid.

SEC. 16. The governor and council may, from time to time, as they think proper, draw warrants on the treasurer of state in favor of the trustees, for the money appropriated by the legislature for the state reform school; and the treasurer of state shall, annually, in February, pay to the treasurer of said school forty-two dollars for support of its library, being six per cent. on the Sanford legacy of seven hundred dollars.

—Sanford legacy.

Classification of inmates.

SEC. 17. The inmates shall be separated into classes, regard being had to their ages, character and conduct, and the offences for which they have been committed. The boys of each class shall, so far as practicable, take daily out-door exercise and be employed in some out-door labor. Each shall be provided with his own cloth-

—solitary confinement.

ing 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.

—food.

Visiting committee.

SEC. 18. A committee of the council, consisting of three, with whom shall be associated one woman, shall be appointed by the governor annually, to visit the school from time to time, and examine into the treatment of its inmates, their condition and progress. They shall maintain therein, a letter box, to which the inmates shall at all times have free access, without the knowledge or scrutiny of the officers. They shall hear complaints of ill treatment, and make such suggestions to the superintendent and trustees as they think proper, and severally make a yearly report to the governor and council concerning the condition and wants of the school.

—their powers and duties.

Amended.
See Laws of
1889, c. 241.
Word
"severally"
struck out.

B.

REVISED STATUTES.

Chapter II.

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

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

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

C.

PUBLIC LAWS OF MAINE—1887.

Chapter 51.

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

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

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

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

[Approved March 1, 1887.]

Chapter 22.

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

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

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

SECT. 2. Children living remote from any public school in the town in which they reside, may be allowed to attend the public

schools in an adjoining town, under such regulations and on such terms as the school committees of said towns agree upon and prescribe, and the school committee of the town in which such children reside shall pay the sum agreed upon, out of the appropriations of money raised in said town for school purposes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

D.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

Actions.

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

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

lute, while the making of the certificate is conditional; and the fact of residence may be proved *aliunde*. *Scammon vs. Wells*. 50 Me., 584.

Complaints and Warrants.

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

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

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

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

Jurisdiction.

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

Sentence and 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.

*See Public Laws of 1891, c. 28.

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

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.

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 compôs, 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 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 violations of the Statutes of the State. The mere mention of a misdemeanor in this section does not make that misdemeanor a violation of the Statutes. 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 115.

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 113.

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 113.

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

[For Form of commitment See Appendix F.]

No boy can be received into the institution except in execution of a sentence imposed for violation of law.

Jurisdiction of Municipal Courts and Trial Justices.

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.

A municipal or police court or trial justice cannot legally 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 108.

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.

Alternative Sentence.

Every boy committed to the institution except for violation of chapter 22 of the Public Laws of 1887, 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.

Release of Boys.

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

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

[For forms of release see Appendix G.]

F.

Forms for Commitment of Boys.

[Mittimus.]

STATE OF MAINE.

.....ss.

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

[L. s.]

Greeting.

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

[*Here recite the substantive allegations of the complaint.*]

..... against the peace of said State, and contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided*; upon which complaint the

*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.*]

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 saidwas 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 saidinto the custody of the keeper of said jail, in pursuance of said alternative sentence.

And you the said keeper of said jail are hereby commanded, in the name of the State of Maine, to receive the said..... into your custody in said jail, and him there safely keep until the

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

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

.....

Trial Justice.

CERTIFICATE.

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

.....

Trial Justice.

OFFICER'S RETURN.

.....ss.

.....18 .

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

.....

Fees.

.....

Mittimus for Truancy.

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

STATE OF MAINE.

.....ss.

To the Sheriff of the county ofor either of his deputies, or either of the constables ofin said county; and to the Superintendent of the State Reform School situate in Cape Elizabeth, in the county of Cumberland.

[L. s.]

Greeting.

Whereas.....of.....in the county ofa minor between the ages of eight and sixteen years, and said

minor then and there not being 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.....being then and there a duly elected and qualified truant officer of the town of.....in said county, who therein complains that saidat said.....in said county, on theday of.....A. D. 18.. was a boy between the ages of ten and fifteen years, to wit: of the age ofyears, and was then and there a legal scholar of a certain school, to wit: the school kept and maintained in and for school district No.....in said town and the said.....at said.....on said.....day of.....A. D. 18.. did refuse to attend school, and was then and there found wandering about in the streets and public places of said town of.....during the school hours of the school day, to wit: between the hours of.....and.....of the clock in the.....noon of said day, said school of.....being then and there in session, against the peace of said State, and contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided; upon which complaint the said.....having been then and there arraigned by me, the said justice, pleaded thereto that he was not guilty; and, whereas, after hearing the testimony of divers witnesses in relation thereto, and fully understanding the defence of the said.....it then and there appeared to me, the said justice, that the said.....was guilty, it was then and there considered and ordered by me, the said justice, that the said.....be sentenced to the State Reform School, situate at Cape Elizabeth, in the county of Cumberland, there to be kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the board of trustees of said State Reform School for the term of his minority.

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

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

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

.....

Trial Justice.

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

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

G.

Forms for Release of Boys.

[Leave of Absence.]

THIS CERTIFIES that.....
is an inmate of the STATE REFORM SCHOOL, and in 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 SCHOOL.....18 .

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.....
aged.....years, a minor committed to their charge and now
confined in said School, unto.....of.....in the
county of.....and State aforesaid, as an apprentice, to be
by.....employed, and.....to serve from the date
hereof, until the.....day of.....which will be in
the year eighteen hundred and.....at which time the said.....
will have attained the age of.....years.

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

AND the said.....doth further covenant and agree to pay
to the Superintendent of the said State Reform School to hold and

to keep in trust for the said apprentice during his minority, the sum of.....dollars to be paid in.....semi-annual installments of.....dollars each, the first installment to be paid on the.....day of.....and thereafter every six months on the.....day of.....and.....until the last installment shall have been paid.

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

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

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

from the Selectmen of the town or Mayor of the city in which he resides, certifying that he has in all things fulfilled the conditions of this Indenture on his part to be fulfilled.

AND for neglecting to fulfil any of the above named conditions, ne, 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 of.....in the year of Lord one thousand
 eight hundred and.....

Signed, sealed and delivered

in presence of

.....

STATE OF MAINE.

IN COUNCIL, December 20, 1894.

Ordered, That the legal number of copies be printed, with the Report of the Visiting Committee.

Attest:

NICHOLAS FESSENDEN,

Secretary of State.