

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

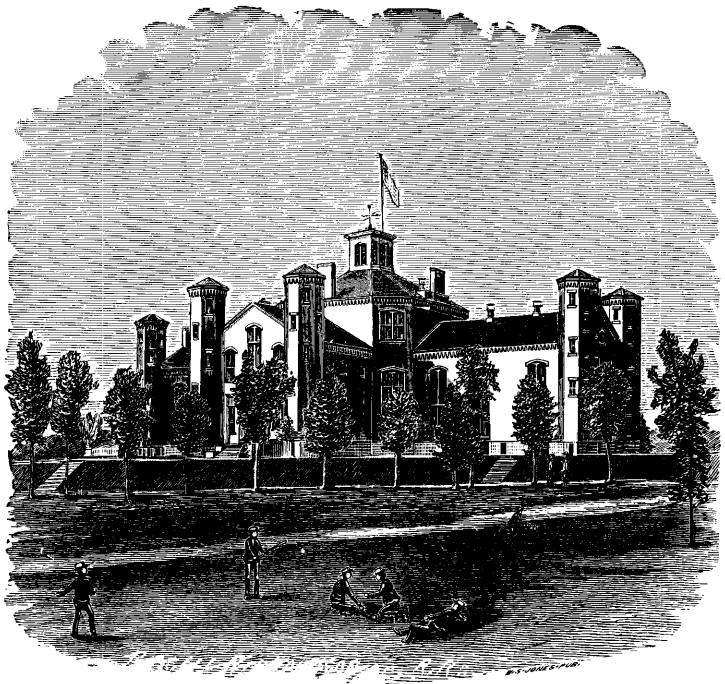
Public Officers and Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

1896.

VOLUME IV.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1897



MAINE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES, SUPERINTENDENT, TREASURER
AND TEACHERS

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

STATE OF MAINE

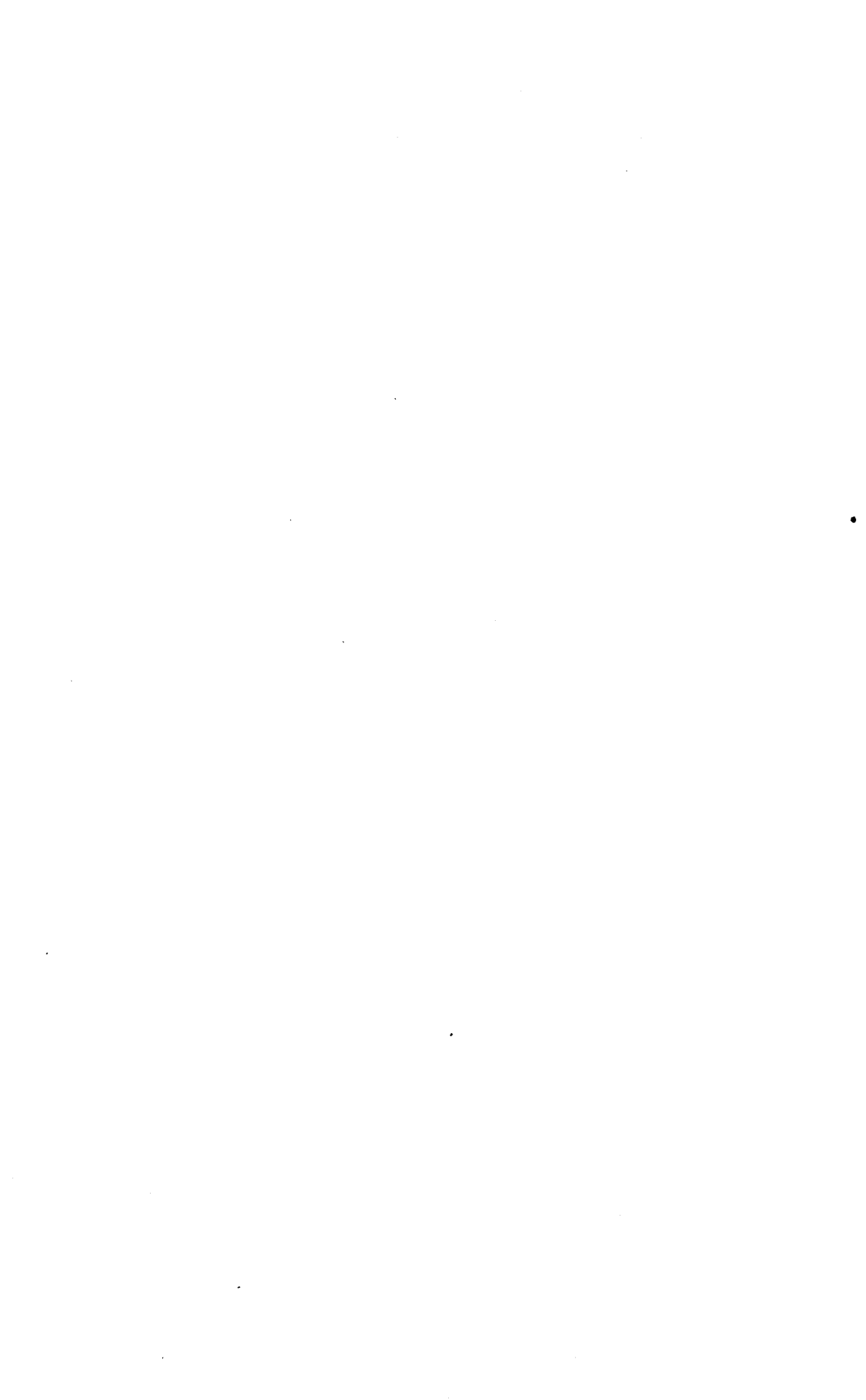
Cape Elizabeth, December 1, 1895.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 25, 1871.

AUGUSTA

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE

1896



PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ALBION LITTLE of Portland.
Term expires January 16, 1899.
MARK P. EMERY of Portland.
Term expires March 8, 1896.
ANSEL BRIGGS of Auburn.
Term expires March 2, 1897.
HENRY INGALLS of Wiscasset.
Term expires August 14, 1899.
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 1895 and 1896.

December 14 to December 21, 1895.

January 11 to January 18, 1896.

February 8 to February 15, 1896.

March 7 to March 14, 1896.

April 4 to April 11, 1896.

May 2 to May 9, 1896.

May 30 to June 6, 1896.

June 27 to July 4, 1896.

July 25 to August 1, 1896.

August 22 to August 29, 1896.

September 19 to September 26, 1896.

October 17 to October 24, 1896.

November 14 to November 21, 1896.

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.

RESIDENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES.

- J. R. FARRINGTON, *Superintendent.*
E. P. WENTWORTH, *Assistant Superintendent.*
MRS. OLIVE N. RICHARDSON, *Teacher.*
MISS EVIE MORELEN, *Teacher.*
MISS EVELYN L. ATWOOD, *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 HELEN M. BEAL, *Overseer Boys' Kitchen.*
MRS. SARAH E. LEIGHTON, *Overseer Boys' Dining Room.*
MISS M. E. STOWELL, *Overseer Laundry.*
MELVIN J. PORTER, *Watchman.*
WILLIS E. PORTER, *Gardener.*
D. A. PORTER, *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-second annual report of that Institution, together with the annual reports of the Treasurer and Superintendent.

The Institution was established forty-five years ago, and after the work of nearly a half century, has a creditable history.

From small beginnings, it has kept a steady march to the front, until it now ranks among the best institutions of the kind in the country.

It has had ten Superintendents, the present efficient officer in that position, having served more than twice as many years as any of his predecessors.

The institution now owns a large and valuable property. Its farm, which now justly ranks among the best in the State, contains 184 acres of land, of which 150 are under a high state of cultivation; brought so quite largely, by the able management of the present Superintendent. The products of farm, garden and stock for the year 1894, as per Superintendent's report of that year, amounted to \$8,483.83.

Its main building is a fine structure, its extreme length being 208 feet, width 113 feet, and height from ground to top of cupola 100 feet. It was finished in 1853, and cost \$73,000.

Farrington cottage, finished in 1893, is a substantial attractive brick building eighty-two feet long, forty-two feet wide

and three stories high, designed for a family of thirty boys, which number it now contains.

The mechanical school building is fifty-five feet long and twenty-five feet wide and is two stories high. The main building, mechanical school and family cottage are heated by steam, and together with the farm house and stable are supplied with Sebago water. The number of boys in school December 1, 1894, 140. Committed the past year, forty-five. Previously out on leave returned, three. Voluntarily returned, six. Escaped boys returned, three, making the whole number in school during the year 197. Allowed to go on trial, thirty-eight, discharged, two, escaped, but soon returned, two, remanded, four, total, forty-six, leaving the number of boys in school December 1, 1895, 151.

The regular quarterly meetings of the board, the monthly meetings of the executive committee and the visits of the visiting committee, as required by law, have been attended to and proper records made thereof.

At their several meetings examinations have been made by the members of the board, into the management of the several departments of the school and it has been found satisfactory. There are three schools in the main building and one at the cottage, all in the hands of faithful, competent teachers.

At Christmas and at the close of the spring terms the boys have exhibition exercises under the training of the teachers. The writer of this report attended the exhibition at the close of last spring term and it is but justice to the boys to say it would have done honor to any institution of learning in the State.

The singing, declamations and dialogues were all exceptionally fine. One of the boys presided over the exercises and it requires but little stretch of the imagination to see him some day, in some place in the future, wielding the gavel with the skill of Henry Clay, James G. Blaine or Thomas B. Reed.

The rule requiring every boy out on probation to report in writing every quarter, enables the trustees and superin-

tendent to know and understand how far the training received in the school has produced a reform in life and conduct. How faithfully the boys attend to this duty, very satisfactorily appeared at the last quarterly meeting of the board in November, 1895.

Of the sixty boys then, out on probation fifty-two gave good reports, five failed to report and from only three were the reports bad. When we take into account the fact that some of these boys are employed as sailors and out on the ocean, and that others are with their parents and friends out of the State, beyond our jurisdiction, we think this a remarkable showing, and very complimentary to the management of the school.

While, as a matter of fact, from seventy-five to eighty per cent of the boys who go out from the Reform School, give good evidence that they are thoroughly reformed, there are a few exceptional cases in which boys in the language of the Revised Statutes, Chapter 142, Section 7 are "found incorrigible, and their continuance in the school injurious to its management and discipline." Four boys of this character, who have been many years in the school, have been remanded during the past year to receive the several alternate sentences, received when sentenced to the Reform School.

In this connection it is but justice to all concerned to say, that boys in this institution are never remanded to their alternate sentences, so long as there is any reasonable hope of effecting their reformation.

Boys out on probation, who in the opinion of the trustees are entitled to an honorable discharge, receive it at their hands which, when given, is a full and complete release from all penalties and disabilities, created by their several sentences.

Great care is taken by the superintendent to find a good and suitable home for each boy, who by a vote of the trustees is entitled to release on probation, before sending him away. The complete reformation of a boy very largely depends on the home influences which surround him after leaving the school.

The mechanical school as usual has been in operation during the past year, and to a certain extent an advance has been made, in not only teaching the boys the fundamentals of carpentry, but in giving them the opportunity to make an application of the use of tools, in the manufacturing of articles of furniture appropriate to the trade and in repairs on buildings.

A boy to be profited by the instruction he receives in this department, must be personally interested in his work, reaching out after results rather than a perpetual study of first principles.

The last legislature granted an appropriation for the purchase of "laundry machinery and dry room" and this much needed improvement in laundry work is now about being introduced into the school, which when put in operation will greatly facilitate work in that department.

In May, 1894, "Military Drill" exercises were introduced into the school under the instruction of Capt. Isaiah H. Buker, and have been maintained until the present. Two companies made up of the larger boys, have been formed and drill exercises have been practiced twice per week. Appropriate uniforms have recently been purchased for the two companies, to be worn when on military duty.

The military drill has been introduced into nearly all the best managed reform schools in the country. It not only instructs the boys how to march and "keep step," but to obey the orders of their superiors. It excites military pride and incidentally love of country. When on the drill they forget that they are boys, while their ambition is awakened in the direction of an honorable manhood and a virtuous life.

What is popularly known in reform schools, as the "Family System" is no longer in the history of this institution a mere theory. Farrington cottage, opened two and one-half years since, has been a gratifying success. So well satisfied have the people of the State been—with what once might have justly been considered an experiment—that their representa-

tives in the last legislature made an appropriation for the erection of an additional cottage, which will hereafter grace the beautiful grounds of the institution.

The protection wall that stands on one side of the boys' play grounds has been finished. It is a solid piece of masonry that will stand against the shocks of time, and can only be disturbed when "Heaven's last thunders shake the world below."

As there will be no session of the Maine legislature until 1897, we postpone, to be incorporated into a future report, all estimates and recommendations relating to appropriations for the Reform School, which the trustees may desire to present for the consideration of the next legislature.

On the 28th day of February, 1895, Mrs. Ellen E. Farrington, wife of Superintendent Farrington, for a long period of time Matron at this institution, was suddenly removed from earth to a home in the better land. Mrs. Farrington was a woman of rare excellence. She possessed in a remarkable degree, all those elements and traits of character, needed to enable her to perform successfully all the high and responsible duties of her position as Matron in this institution.

We cheerfully indorse the following truthful words of her pastor, in his address upon her funeral occasion. He said "Her mother-heart found a place for all of the hundreds of boys, who as the years went by were committed to the care of the large home over which she was called to preside. The responsibilities of her position were arduous and exacting, but with serenity, strength, patience, and affectionate fidelity, she made her quiet influence a reforming, refining and redeeming power among those, who more than all else, needed to know the compassion and love of God, as unfolded in the character and life of a noble Christian woman and mother."

It is not too much for us to say that her death was an irreparable loss to this institution.

For a financial exhibit, we refer to the report of the treasurer, for the farm account to the report of the superintendent,

for the work in the schools to the several reports of the teachers, and for the health of the inmates to the report of the attending physician.

In conclusion, to all occupying positions of trust and responsibility in this institution of whatever grade, we tender our thanks for their kindness and courtesy extended to us personally, and also for the faithful manner in which their several duties have been performed.

ALBION LITTLE,
MARK P. EMERY,
HENRY INGALLS,
JOHN J. PERRY,
ANSEL BRIGGS, } *Trustees.*

PORTLAND, November 30, 1895.

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, 1895; 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, 1894 to November 30, 1895.

MARK P. EMERY, *Treasurer.*

November 30, 1895.

Receipts from December 1, 1894, to November 30, 1895.

Balance on hand December 1, 1894	\$ 64 06
From State Treasurer, for current expenses.....	19,000 00
interest on Sanford legacy.....	42 00
finishing wall and fence	400 00
painting buildings	600 00
laundry machinery.....	1,500 00
ordinary repairs.....	1,000 60
farm and stock.....	1,473 48
chair work.....	1,338 08
cities, towns, etc., board of boys.....	4,782 76
all other sources.....	252 57
	\$30,452 95

Expenditures from December 1, 1894, to November 30, 1895.

Salaries and labor	\$9,718 44
Flour	1,101 98
Meats and fresh fish	1,018 15
Provisions and groceries	1,704 67
Ice	49 92
Clothing	2,135 34
Bedding	161 71
Boots and shoes	1,000 66
Fuel and lights	2,348 53
Crockery and glass ware	82 63
Hardware and tin	182 44
House furnishings	381 46
Drugs and medicines	109 89
Physician	312 50
School books and stationery	224 68
Library and reading room	97 36
Printing and advertising	200 02
Farm and garden	646 75
Stock and teams	319 75
Carriages and harnesses	249 56
Blacksmithing	170 79
Corn, meal, oats and fine feed	1,116 66
Returning boys	116 01
Traveling expenses	59 64
Trustees' expenses	100 00
Box rent and postage	117 28
Telegraphing and telephoning	71 58
Boys' extra work	58 71
Chair stock	33 00
Excursions and amusements	59 19
Steam and plumbing	110 92
Repairs and improvements including finishing wall and painting	2,539 00
Sebago water	295 21
Military drill	1,122 23
Mechanical school	638 31
Miscellaneous	124 72
Balance	1,663 26
	\$30,452 95

The foregoing report examined and approved.

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

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the forty-second annual report, for the year ending November 30, 1895.

The whole number of boys who have been received into the institution since it was opened is 2,147
 Number in school November 30, 1895 151

TABLE No. 1.

Shows the Number Received and Discharged, and the General State of the School for the Year Ending November 30, 1895.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1894	-	140
" " committed the past year	-	45
" " previously out on leave, returned	-	3
" " " " voluntarily	-	6
" " returned who had previously escaped	-	3
Whole number in school during the year	-	197
" " allowed to go on trial	38	
" " discharged	2	
" " escaped, (soon returned,)	2	
" " remanded	4	46
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1895	-	151

TABLE No. 2.

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

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December	6	6	146
January	3	4	143
February	-	1	139
March	7	3	145
April	8	5	150
May	7	6	152
June	7	2	153
July	1	1	152
August	5	2	156
September	3	4	157
October	7	4	160
November	3	8	159
Total	57	46	-

Average for the year, 147.

TABLE No. 3.
Shows by What Authority.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court.....	-	175	175
Superior Court.....	-	24	24
Auburn Municipal Court...	1	12	13
Augusta ".....	3	67	70
Bangor ".....	7	29	36
Bath ".....	-	83	83
Biddeford ".....	5	89	94
Brunswick ".....	2	26	28
Calais ".....	-	41	41
Deering ".....	-	4	4
Dexter ".....	1	1	2
Ellsworth ".....	-	4	4
Farmington ".....	-	2	2
Hallowell ".....	-	20	20
Lewiston ".....	-	60	60
Old Town ".....	2	-	2
Portland ".....	4	534	538
Rockland ".....	-	27	27
Saco ".....	-	27	27
Waterville ".....	-	4	4
Westbrook ".....	1	2	3
Western Hancock ".....	2	-	2
Bangor Police Court.....	-	154	154
Belfast ".....	-	11	11
Ellsworth ".....	5	5	5
Gardiner ".....	-	61	61
Portland ".....	-	16	16
Rockland ".....	3	31	34
Trial Justices....	14	588	602
United States Court.....	-	5	5
	45	2,102	2,147

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.....	2	639	641
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.....	-	287	287
" 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.....	38	572	610
Allowed to enlist.....	-	19	19
Illegally committed.....	-	8	8
Remanded.....	4	43	47
Pardoned.....	-	15	15
Finally escaped.....	-	74	74
Violated trust.....	-	42	42
Died.....	-	45	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	4	5
“ five months.....	-	3	3
“ six months	1	3	4
“ seven months	1	2	3
“ eight months.....	1	5	6
“ nine months.....	-	-	-
“ ten months	-	2	2
“ eleven months	-	3	3
“ one year	-	3	3
“ “ and one month	-	1	1
“ “ two months	-	3	3
“ “ three months.....	-	4	4
“ “ four months.....	1	2	3
“ “ five months.....	-	5	5
“ “ six months	1	3	4
“ “ seven months.....	-	1	1
“ “ eight months.....	1	3	4
“ “ nine months.....	-	5	5
“ “ ten months.....	-	8	8
“ “ eleven months	1	6	7
“ two years	4	29	33
“ “ and one month	1	34	35
“ “ two months	2	41	43
“ “ three months.....	-	17	17
“ “ four months.....	7	22	29
“ “ five months.....	2	19	21
“ “ six months	2	25	27
“ “ seven months.....	1	18	19
“ “ eight months.....	1	14	15
“ “ nine months.....	2	11	13
“ “ ten months	1	9	10
“ “ eleven months.....	-	11	11
“ three years.....	-	17	17
“ “ and one month	1	11	12
“ “ two months	1	20	21
“ “ three months	-	14	14
“ “ four months.....	-	10	10
“ “ five months.....	-	5	5
“ “ six months	2	5	7
“ “ seven months.....	-	9	9
“ “ eight months.....	-	9	9
“ “ nine months.....	-	12	12
“ “ ten months.....	-	8	8
“ “ eleven months	-	8	8
“ four years.....	-	8	8
“ “ and one month	-	9	9
“ “ two months	2	7	2
“ “ three months.....	-	7	7
“ “ four months.....	-	3	3
“ “ five months	-	5	5
“ “ six months	-	3	3
“ “ seven months.....	1	7	8
“ “ eight months.....	1	8	9
“ “ nine months.....	-	3	3
“ “ ten months.....	1	5	6
“ “ eleven months	-	6	6
“ five years.....	-	5	5
“ “ and one month	1	5	6
“ “ two months	-	4	4
“ “ three months	-	3	3
“ “ four months.....	-	3	3
“ “ five months	-	-	-
“ “ six months	-	3	3
“ “ seven months.....	-	3	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	1	4	5
“ “ 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, four months.

TABLE No. 6.

Shows Offences for Which Committed.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny	27	1,312	1,339
Truancy	7	231	238
Common runaway	3	132	135
Vagrancy	2	104	106
Assault	1	78	79
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	5	63	68
Drunkenness	-	1	1
Breaking and entering	-	49	49
Shop breaking	-	19	19
Idle and disorderly	-	17	17
Cheating by false pretenses	-	15	15
Common pilferers	-	12	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
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. 8.

Shows the Admissions from Each County, and Last Residence.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Androscoggin..	Auburn	-	10	10
	Danville	-	1	1
	Greene	-	4	4
	Lewiston	1	95	96
	Lisbon	1	4	5
	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	2
	Bridgton	-	6	6
	Brunswick	2	24	26
	Cape Elizabeth	2	18	20
	Cumberland	-	3	3
Cumberland ...	Deering	-	5	5
	Falmouth	-	1	1
	Freeport	-	1	1
	Gorham	1	8	9
	Gray	-	1	1
	Harpwell	-	2	2
	Naples	-	2	2
	New Gloucester	-	1	1
	Otisfield	-	1	1
	Portland	4	546	550
	Scarboro	-	5	5
	Franklin	Sebago	-	1
Standish		-	2	2
Westbrook		1	13	14
Windham		-	3	3
Yarmouth		-	4	4
Eustis		-	1	1
Farmington		-	3	3
Jay		-	1	1
Kingfield		-	3	3
Madrid		1	-	1
Phillips		-	3	3
Hancock		Rangeley	-	2
	Rangeley Plantation	-	2	2
	Sandy River Plantation	-	3	3
	Wilton	-	1	1
	Bucksport	1	7	8
	Bluehill	-	1	1
	Castine	-	1	1
	Deer Isle	1	2	3
	Eden	-	2	2
	Ellsworth	-	9	9
	Franklin	-	1	1
	Kennebec	Hancock	-	1
Long Island Plantation		-	1	1
Mt. Desert		-	5	5
Orland		-	2	2
Penobscot		-	1	1
Sedgwick		-	1	1
Tremont		-	6	6
Albion		-	1	1
Augusta		4	59	63
Belgrade		-	2	2
Benton		-	3	3
Chelsea		-	7	7
China	-	1	1	
Clinton	-	2	2	
Farmingdale	-	1	1	
Gardiner	-	41	41	

TABLE NO. 8—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Kennebec—Con.	Hallowell.....	-	20	20
	Litchfield.....	-	5	5
	Manchester.....	-	3	3
	Monmouth.....	-	5	5
	Mount Vernon.....	-	1	1
	Oakland.....	-	2	2
	Pittston.....	-	8	8
	Readfield.....	1	5	6
	Rome.....	-	3	3
	Sidney.....	-	3	3
	Vassalborough.....	-	4	4
	Vienna.....	-	4	4
	Waterville.....	-	17	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.....	1	11	12
	Cushing.....	-	2	2
	Hope.....	-	3	3
	Muscle Ridge Island.....	-	1	1
	Rockland.....	3	60	63
	Rockport.....	-	1	1
	Knox.....	South Thomaston.....	-	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
Jefferson.....		-	2	2
Lincoln.....	Newcastle.....	-	4	4
	Nobleborough.....	-	5	5
	Southport.....	-	2	2
	Waldoborough.....	-	5	5
	Whitefield.....	-	6	6
	Wiscasset.....	-	3	3
	Albany.....	1	-	1
	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
Penobscot.....	Bangor.....	7	180	187
	Bradley.....	2	-	2
	Brewer.....	-	11	11
	Carmel.....	-	1	1
	Charleston.....	-	1	1
	Corinna.....	-	1	1
	Corinth.....	-	2	2
	Dexter.....	-	8	8
	Dixmont.....	-	1	1
	Eddington.....	-	1	1
	Enfield.....	-	1	1
	Exeter.....	-	3	3
	Garland.....	1	-	1
Glenburn.....	-	4	4	
Hermon.....	-	3	3	
Holden.....	-	1	1	
Hudson.....	-	4	4	
Levant.....	-	5	5	

TABLE NO. 8—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Penobscot-Con.	Lincoln	-	1	1
	Lowell	-	1	1
	Milford	-	2	2
	Newport	-	2	2
	Old Town	-	12	12
	Orono	-	4	4
	Orrington	-	1	1
	Stetson	-	2	2
	Veazie	-	6	6
	Dover	-	2	2
	Foxcroft	-	1	1
	Greenville	-	1	1
	Guilford	-	2	2
	Monson	1	1	2
Piscataquis ...	Orneville	-	3	3
	Sangerville	-	2	2
	Sebec	-	1	1
	Wellington	-	1	1
	Williamsburg	-	1	1
	Arrowsic	-	3	3
	Bath	-	82	82
	Bowdoin	-	2	2
	Phippsburg	-	1	1
	Richmond	-	10	10
Sagadahoc	Topsham	-	3	3
	Woolwich	-	1	1
	Anson	-	5	5
	Bloomfield	-	4	4
	Cambridge	-	1	1
	Canaan	-	1	1
	Concord	-	1	1
	Embden	-	3	3
	Fairfield	-	11	11
	Harmony	-	1	1
	Hartland	-	3	3
	Madison	-	1	1
	Moose River Plantation	-	1	1
	Mercer	-	1	1
Somerset	Norridgewock	-	2	2
	Pittsfield	-	6	6
	Ripley	-	1	1
	Skowhegan	1	20	21
	Smithfield	-	2	2
	St. Albans	-	1	1
	Belfast	-	10	10
	Belmont	-	1	1
	Frankfort	-	10	10
	Jackson	-	1	1
	Liberty	-	3	3
	Lincolnville	-	4	4
	Monroe	-	5	5
	Waldo	-	2	2
Waldo	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	-	52	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	

TABLE NO. 8—CONCLUDED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Washington— Con.,	Milbridge	-	3	3
	No. 10 Plantation.....	-	1	1
	Pembroke.....	-	7	7
	Robbinston.....	-	1	1
	Steuben.....	-	2	2
	Trescott.....	-	2	2
	Wesley.....	-	2	2
	Acton.....	-	3	3
	Biddeford.....	4	97	101
	Buxton.....	-	1	1
	Cornish.....	-	4	4
	Dayton.....	-	1	1
	Eliot.....	-	1	1
	Kennebunk.....	-	5	5
	Kennebunkport.....	-	7	7
	Kittery.....	-	4	4
	York.....	Lebanon.....	-	1
Lyman.....		-	2	2
North Berwick.....		1	2	3
Parsonsfield.....		-	1	1
Saco.....		1	63	64
Sanford.....		1	5	6
South Berwick.....		-	6	6
Waterborough.....		-	1	1
Wells.....		-	3	3
York.....		-	1	1
			45	2,083
Residence out of the State,	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	
		45	2,102	2,147

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the Nativity of all Committed.

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia.....	-	1	1
Bermuda.....	-	1	1
Canada.....	3	34	37
Cuba.....	-	1	1
Jamaica.....	-	2	2
Chili.....	-	1	1
England.....	-	11	11
France.....	-	1	1
Germany.....	1	-	1
Ireland.....	-	55	55
New Brunswick.....	-	71	71
Nova Scotia.....	-	33	33
Prince Edward's Island.....	-	4	4
Scotland.....	-	4	4
on the Atlantic.....	-	1	1
Foreigners.....	4	220	224
Born in Maine.....	38	1,644	1,682
New Hampshire.....	-	38	38
Vermont.....	-	7	7
Massachusetts.....	-	106	106
Rhode Island.....	-	4	4
Connecticut.....	1	6	7
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.....	2	24	26
	45	2,102	2,147

TABLE No. 10.

Shows the Ages of all when Committed.

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age.....	-	5	5
Eight ".....	1	46	47
Nine ".....	1	76	77
Ten ".....	3	183	186
Eleven ".....	4	215	219
Twelve ".....	7	319	327
Thirteen ".....	7	369	376
Fourteen ".....	12	386	398
Fifteen ".....	9	387	396
Sixteen ".....	-	91	91
Seventeen ".....	-	19	19
Eighteen ".....	-	4	4
Nineteen ".....	-	2	2
	45	2,102	2,147

TABLE No. 11.

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

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received.....	45	2,102	2,147
Have intemperate parents.....	20	688	708
Lost father.....	11	688	699
Lost mother.....	13	537	550
Relatives in prison.....	-	241	241
Step parents.....	11	387	398
Idle.....	19	1,360	1,379
Much neglected.....	13	628	641
Truants.....	15	830	845
Sabbath breakers.....	8	726	734
Untruthful.....	39	1,608	1,647
Profane.....	33	1,523	1,556

PRODUCTS OF FARM, GARDEN AND STOCK.

130....tons of hay, at \$14.00.....	\$1,820 00
4.... " marsh hay, at \$8.00.....	32 00
25.... " straw, at \$12.00.....	300 00
10.... " rye for fodder, at \$4.00.....	40 00
85.... " fodder corn, at \$3.00.....	255 00
Sweet corn, green peas and squash for canning.....	379 15
611. .bushels oats, at 38 cents.....	232 18
40.... " barley, at 60 cents.....	24 00
7½.... " rye, at 80 cents.....	6 00
565.... " potatoes, at 50 cents.....	282 50
704.... " beets for stock, at 25 cents.....	176 00
75.... " beets for table use, at 40 cents.....	30 00
300.... " turnips, at 30 cents.....	90 00
38.... " onions, at \$1.00.....	38 00
31.... " yellow eye beans, at \$2.25.....	69 75
51.... " pea beans, at \$2.00.....	102 00
190.... " carrots, at 40 cents.....	76 00
30.... " parsnips, at 50 cents.....	15 00
20.... " cucumbers, at 20 cents.....	4 00
15. . " tomatoes, at 50 cents.....	7 50
36.... " green peas for table use, at 75 cents.....	27 00
Lettuce, radishes, celery and rhubarb for table.....	25 00
4.... tons squash, at \$8.00.....	32 00
7.... " pumpkin, at \$5.00.....	35 00
2 . . " cabbage, at \$10.00.....	20 00
1,239.... boxes strawberries, at 8 cents.....	99 12
250.... " raspberries, at 10 cents.....	25 00
15.... " blackberries, at 12 cents.....	1 80
308 . . " currants, at 10 cents.....	30 80
125....bushels apples, at \$1.00.....	125 00
16,939½....gallons milk, at 15 cents.....	2,540 93
1,184....pounds butter, at 25 cents.....	296 00
2,300.... " pork, at 6½ cents.....	149 50
1,878.... " beef, at 5 cents.....	93 90
Calves sold.....	25 25
Boar sold.....	12 00
	\$7,517 38

The severe drouth that prevailed in this vicinity during the spring reduced our hay crop nearly one-half. This decrease leaves us little more hay than will be wanted for our farm stock and materially reduces the value of the farm products. Other crops grown on the farm were abundant in quantity and of excellent quality.

Cash returns from sweet corn for canning are less than usual; not because of deficient yield but because of smaller price paid by the canneries. Were the money received for the corn the only return it would be an unprofitable crop to grow, but the large amount of superior feed it furnishes at the season when our limited area of pasture land is parched by drouth, makes it indispensable for producing milk and butter used by the school.

The farm continues to furnish attractive employment for many of our boys, affording opportunity for them to learn habits of industry and making them familiar with an honorable and remunerative calling that is seldom over-supplied with competent workers.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

This school continues under the instruction of G. F. Atherton, who is able to interest his classes in their work and to control them without unpleasant friction. The school is supplied with some machinery, by use of which the classes acquire knowledge of modern methods of wood working. I suggest the advantage of obtaining by purchase or exchange smaller lathes and jig saws than those we have, so that more boys may receive instruction in the use of these machines. Those we have are good but are much larger than are needful for purposes of instruction, and occupy room where could be placed several smaller and equally efficient machines.

This school made an exhibition of its work at the New England Fair in Portland and at the State Fair in Lewiston. The fine specimens of mechanical skill and ability that were shown received many words of praise and commendation that were well deserved.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

A large amount of work has been done in this line, costing somewhat in excess of the sum appropriated by the legislature. We have acted upon the principle that "once well done is twice done," and we are assured that those who furnish money for maintenance of the school will fully approve our course in not allowing the property to fall into decay through neglect and in doing thoroughly and well every work begun.

The main school building which has received two coats of lead and oil paint, tinted colonial yellow, presents a very fine appearance. The new color sets off in good style the Elizabethan architecture of the building. Two coats of similar paint have been put on the mechanical school building and the cottage, and one coat of the same paint has been spread on the fence surrounding the play yards.

The substantial stone retaining wall begun last year in the rear of the play yard has been completed. The cost of this wall was greater than anticipated. A cheaper, frail structure would have been, like the one this replaced, inadequate for the purpose intended, soon needing repair and in every respect unsatisfactory. We believe the wall now erected will stand for generations without need of any repair.

One of the most necessary works of repair and improvement has been building sewers to carry off surface water from vicinity of the school and farm buildings.

Owing to peculiar conformation of the surface of the land about the school buildings, water from the slopes to the west and southwest must flow towards them. The main sewer for disposal of this water was built of ledge stone and ran under the back avenue, the barn-yard, and barn cellar, discharging some four hundred feet east of the barn on the level meadow land lying in front of the main school building. Singularly enough as it seems to us, the drainage of the barn cellar itself, including the liquid excrements of the large stock in the barn, was made to flow into this sewer, to be carried by it into the waters of Long Creek which forms the south boundary of the farm. This sewer has frequently required repairs. Last spring it became so completely clogged and filled with earth that the basement of the barn, including the potato and root cellar, was flooded with water for several days. It was neces-

sary to do something at once. It seemed best to put in a cement pipe sewer in place of the rough stone sewer. This made necessary a large outlay for labor and for cement pipe. To make sure there need be in the future no danger of flooding the basement of the barn, a second sewer four hundred feet long was laid from the rear of the barn-yard to the high bank of Long Creek, taking the surface water from slopes south and west of the school buildings.

In connection with these sewers, three ample catch basins have been built with depressions at the bottom to retain the earth washings carried in by the water, which if not thus retained would clog the sewers. One of these catch basins is in the barn cellar to ensure the draining of the basement. It also ensures the waste of all the liquid manure of the stock.

The honorable board will pardon me for reminding them again as I have often done before of the great loss that accrues to the farm from this waste. They will also allow me to repeat my request that a water tight receptacle be built in the cellar of the barn for the purpose of saving this valuable fertilizer which all scientific authorities agree is of equal value with the solid excrements of the animals kept on the farm.

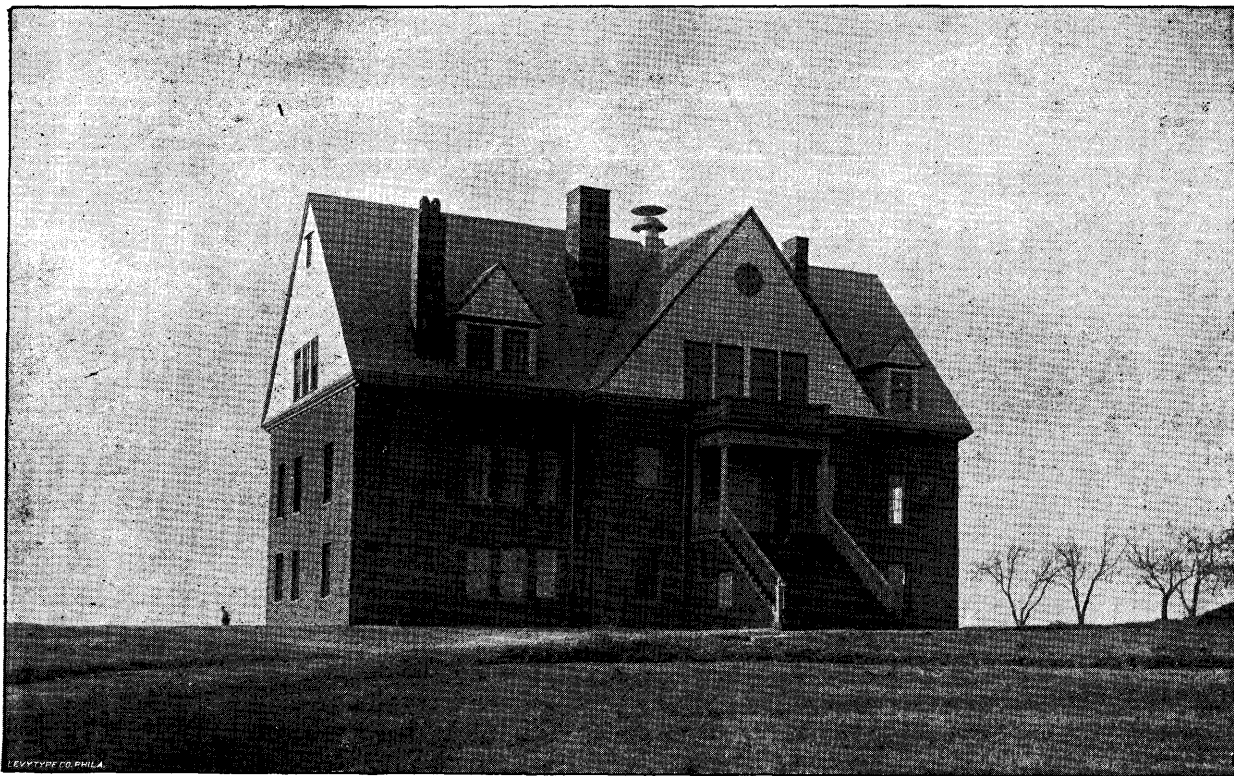
COTTAGE.

In regard to the success and further extension of the cottage system here I have little to add to my report of last year. We need two or three new family cottages, and the sooner these are built the better it will be for the youthful criminals of the State. A very few officers may be able to keep in tolerable subjection a large number of boys congregated into one mass, but if the boys are to receive the training they need to make them good citizens of the State they must receive individual treatment. This means many officers and increased expense. An institution may be ever so pleasantly situated, its comfort and cleanliness may be unsurpassed by any private home, its children may have the best of schooling and of industrial training, and all material wants may be amply supplied; yet if the children fail to receive individual training and individual love and to live constantly under the individualizing, educating and refining influences of home and family life with its reciprocal duties and responsibilities and its accompanying cares, perplexities, temptations, sorrows and joys, they will grow

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COTTAGE AT REFORM SCHOOL, BUILT 1891-92.

up with distorted and stunted natures and be totally unprepared to wisely meet the larger cares, perplexities, temptations, sorrows and joys which inevitably await them when they go out into the world. It is because the necessary conditions can be supplied only by the cottage system that it is so much more successful in reforming bad boys than any congregate system can possibly be.

It affords me great pleasure to know that during the coming year funds will be available for commencing the construction of our second family cottage, and I trust that the next legislature will not only grant the necessary funds to complete and furnish it, but also make an appropriation for at least one cottage additional. I believe that the welfare of our boys urgently demands the erection of these cottages at the earliest practicable moment.

MILITARY DRILL.

Military drill has been continued through the year under the direction of Captain Isaiah H. Baker, an instructor of great experience and ability. There are three companies of cadets, two at the main building and one at the cottage, in all, ninety boys who are receiving the benefits of a military drill once each week. I believe that this drill may be made of great benefit to the boys, by inspiring them with respect for their superiors, by teaching them prompt and cheerful obedience to lawful authority, by cultivating a healthful and manly carriage of the body, and by quickening their mental processes. It would be very gratifying to me if means were provided by which the benefits of this drill, supplemented by gymnastic training under a competent instructor, could be extended to all the boys in the institution, and the drill made every day instead of once a week, without encroaching upon the hours of study, or diminishing the opportunity for industrial training.

The only room in the institution which can be used for a drill hall is the chapel on the fourth floor of the main building. For various reasons I regret much to be compelled to put this room to such a use. It is in every way, except size, entirely unsuited to the purpose. If military drill is to be made a permanent feature of the institution I think a suitable drill hall should be provided.

A small room is now being fitted up for an armory for seventy-five boys; a neat blue uniform has been made for these boys, and

when caps, guns and swords have been furnished, their military equipment will be practically complete.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

We wish to extend our thanks to the friends of the school and to the publishers who have so kindly remembered us with papers and magazines the past year. If they could witness the delight of the boys on receiving them, and the avidity with which they are read, they would feel that their kindness was appreciated and that their efforts to please had not been in vain. The following periodicals have been regularly received the past year :

The Christian Mirror, Daily Eastern Argus, Portland Transcript, Portland Globe, Zion's Advocate, Maine State Press, Bethel Flag, Eastport Sentinel, Coast Watch, 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, Travelers Record, Christian Arbitrator and Messenger of Peace, Our Myrtle Buds, Record and Appeal, Advance, Boys' Industrial School Journal, The Dawn, Glen Mills Daily, Howard Times, Industrial Enterprise, Industrial School Gem, Industrial School Record, Lyman School Enterprise, Our Companion, Our Paper, Plainfield Reformatory, Riverside, Summary, (Weekly and Monthly), West Virginia Reform School News 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 kindness of clergymen and laymen in Portland and vicinity we are enabled to conduct religious services each Sunday in our pleasant chapel.

The following persons have freely and kindly given their services during the year. They may feel that the good seed they have sown will bear fruit in the lives of those who so much need ennobling and upbuilding influences to make of them men of trust and respectability :

Rev. J. L. Jenkins, Rev. E. C. Cummings, Rev. T. S. Samson, assisted by the Hatch Family, Rev. F. Southworth, Rev. C. F. Allen, Rev. L. S. Bean, Rev. A. H. Wright, Rev. C. E. Cate, Rev. Rollin T. Hack, Rev. Henry Blanchard, D. D., Rev. Asa Dalton, D. D., Rev. J. B. Spiers, Rev. H. F. Dexter, Rev. W. S. Ayres of Portland; Rev. W. H. McAllister of Old Orchard; Rev. F. M. Lamb of Kennebunkport; Rev. J. C. Collins of New Haven, Conn.; Messrs. H. F. Merrill, W. T. Pancoast, L. Jack, V. R. Foss, J. M. Gould, O. S. Norton, M. G. Clark, F. Brunel, George F. French, John A. Plummer, R. S. Davis, S. H. Thompson, E. T. Garland, J. R. Libby, G. H. Lord, C. J. Orr, T. Berry, W. H. Smith, S. Frank, E. F. Jose, William C. Lord, L. M. Douglas, S. W. Smith, B. H. Bentley, Z. R. Farrington, N. W. Edson, Charles Morton, A. B. Watson, George F. Gerrish, T. B. Percy, Milton O. Chambers and two friends, and Prof. H. W. Shaylor of Portland; Carleton Kimball, H. W. Kimball, W. E. Plumer, F. V. Matthews and Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens of Deering; Capt. H. J. Allen, Maine Coastwise Missionary; M. K. Murray of Bath; and Mr. Maynard of New York.

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 :

W——, ME., April 28, 1895.

Dear Mr. FARRINGTON :

It is time to report once more. I am well and getting along nicely ; I hope this will find you the same. I was very sorry when I heard of Mrs. Farrington's death ; it does not seem as though she could be dead. I am still trying to serve the Lord. I want to be ready, for I do not know when my time will come. I had been away from the school a year the 12th of this month. I have had no desire to do wrong since I left you. My school begins this week. I think Col. A—— is very kind to keep me here and let me go to school. I often think what nice times I used to have when I was at the school. I thank you and Mr. Wentworth and all of the officers for the assistance they gave me when I was at the school. * * * I attend prayer meeting Wednesday evening and class meeting Saturday evening, church, Sunday school and prayer meeting Sunday. I enjoy it very much. The people treat me very kindly, boys and girls play with me. I guess boys who do right are always respected. I will close by bidding you good night.

Yours truly,

_____.

P——, ME., November 10, 1895.

Mr. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—I am getting along well, and I am happy. I go to school every day, and I have not missed a day yet. I go to Sunday School at the S—— church. On Saturdays I help my gramma about the house. I am taking music lessons and am getting along well. * * *

Yours respectfully,

_____.

The boy's grandmother also wrote as follows :

Mr. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir :—I take great pleasure in writing to you in regard to W——'s conduct since returning home. He has been one of the best of boys. His school studies have been very satisfactory, and his grandmother has no trouble with him at all.

Yours respectfully,

_____.

B——, ME., July 28, 1895.

Dear Friend :—I will send in my report. I attend church regularly and keep away from drinking houses and theaters. I am in the best of health. I have left the painting business on account of not being able to get my pay, and because there was too much whiskey around, and every one was saying I was drinking. I have not been doing anything this last week.

Yours truly,

_____.

The boy's father wrote as follows :

Mr. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir :—My son, _____, since his arrival home in February has been obedient and industrious and of great help to me, and I think gives promise of being a good son and member of society. Hoping that he may still continue to give myself and the school satisfaction,

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

_____.

C——, ME., November 4, 1895.

J. R. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir :—I have the pleasure of reporting to you in the case of _____ on leave of absence, that up to this date he has conducted himself in all ways as an honest, upright and faithful boy ;

he attends church and Sabbath school regularly, is attentive to his work and obeys all instructions given him cheerfully; is at work now for one of my neighbors on a farm and where we see him every day.

Yours truly,

P——, ME., May 5, 1895.

Mr. J. R. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—Your very kind and instructive letter of March 26th came to me in due course, also my leave of absence. I thank you very much for all your kindness to me and brother. I heard of Mrs. Farrington's death and was very sorry, for she was a very good lady, and always gave us a pleasant word and encouragement to do what is right. I pray she is better off. I am still with Mr. W——. Sometimes I think he is a little too hard on me, but then I suppose he knows better than I do what is best for me. He will not allow me to go anywhere without his permission; then if I am not back at the time he appoints for me I will have to tell him the reason and all about it, also he will ask others, so it would be no use telling him any white lies. He wants the truth, and nothing else will do. He says no matter what the fault is, tell him the truth, then, as he says, he knows what to do.

I enclose my leave of absence for renewal. Thanking you again for all your kindness, I remain

Respectfully,

P——, ME., May 16, 1895.

Mr. J. R. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—Mr. D—— is away, so I will speak in behalf of the boys _____ and _____. They are very good boys, they are still going to school, and enjoy their play after. They attend church Sunday, and are trying to do all they can to be good boys. We hope we will never have any more trouble from them, and I don't think we will.

Yours,

B——, ME., December 13, 1894.

Dear Friend:—I will now write to you and let you know that I got here all right and like very much. I had a letter from Mr. A——the other day. He gave me good advice. Mr. W——'s wife used to be a school teacher, and she is helping me on my lessons. In February I shall attend high school. I like the place and the folks too. * * * I am going to the Christian Endeavor Society and I went to church. I do my work as well as I can. I do not allow Mrs. W—— to pump any water when I am in the house. We have a pump in the house, and I keep the woodbox full. The post office and church are very handy. I cannot think of much to write. I answered Mr. A——'s letter. I am going to try and be a good boy and make a good man. I will bring this to a close now.

From your friend,

_____.

The man to whom this boy is indentured wrote :

J. R. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—I see by indenture papers that I am to give a true account of the conduct, health and character of the boy ———, every three months. Am glad to inform you that the said ——— has been all that I could expect from a boy of his age. His conduct has been of the best. He has proved true to every trust and done his work faithfully. His health is good, and he has grown in weight and strength. His character is good. He has never to my knowledge done anything to hurt the character of any boy. He has been regular in his attendance at meetings and Sunday School, and taken an active part in both. My wife joins me when I say he is a "good boy."

Yours truly,

_____.

S——, ME., January 31, 1895.

Mr. J. R. FARRINGTON,

Dear Sir:—Your letter was received, and I was glad to hear from you. I still like my home very much. I had a nice time Christmas, and got lots of presents at the tree. I have been loading apples for Mr. T——. I skated down to A—— and saw Mr. A—— in December. I have been well every day since I left the school. Mr. T—— has a flock of sheep, and when they see me

they always run up to see if I have anything for them. I give them oats and turnips and corn, and they always stand at the gate and wait for me. I have been at work at my trade making chair seats for the neighbors here. I have made three and expect to get some more soon. I thank you very much for the motto. I was glad to hear J—— had gone home to live, but I think after all that I rather be here. I have lots of things to read every night after I get my chores done. I received a letter from Mr. S——, and my knife. Remember me to Mr. W—— and the trustees and the cottage boys and Mrs. F——. I go to A—— quite often and enjoy it. We have not had many hard storms this winter. Mr. T—— is away packing apples to-day; he is going to report.

Yours respectfully,
 _____.

The man to whom this boy is indentured wrote :

S——, ME., February 9, 1895.

Dear Sir:—Inclosed find a check, the same to go on interest for my boy, _____ . He is getting on as well as any boy. *
 * * He has joined the grange, goes with my father when I am away. My wife is the secretary. He is liked well. Mr. _____
 _____, C—— S——, wants just such a boy, and he is a fine young man; hope you have got a boy for him. * * *

Yours, etc.,
 _____.

The boy also wrote, May 1, 1895 :

Dear Sir:—Your letter was received, and I was glad to hear from you and to hear that J—— is doing nicely. Our high school has closed and I am very sorry, for I like to go to school. I have been to work on the farm since. Mr. T—— has sowed some peas and mixed grain and beets and potatoes, and is going to plant some corn soon. I have been plowing some this week. I have got a little lamb and I call him Nig and I like him very much. The grass is growing green in the fields. I suppose the boys had a nice time Fast day. I went to school Fast day and had a nice time. I am getting along nicely on the farm. I have not heard from Mr. and Mrs. S—— for a long while. Remember me to the trustees and the officers. I saw the death of Mrs. Farrington in the *Maine*

Farmer and was sorry to hear that she had passed away. We know she has gone to live in a better home above. I go to Sunday school every Sunday and enjoy it very much. I have made three seats this winter. I am sorry to have skating go away. Please excuse the mistakes in this letter. I will try to have more news next time.

Yours respectfully,

CONCLUSION.

In closing my sixteenth annual report of this institution, I wish to thank you, gentlemen of the board of trustees, for your deep interest in the welfare of this school and for your efficient aid to me in solving the many difficult problems that present themselves in conducting its affairs. I have been allowed to freely consult with you and have received from you ready and appreciative words of counsel. The treasurer of the board has responded liberally to my requests for financial aid, advancing funds from his private resources when the welfare of the school demanded.

I shall ever remember with gratitude your heartfelt sympathy most kindly expressed to me in the great sorrow that befell me in the sudden call that came to Mrs. Farrington on the morning of February 28th, to go up higher and receive the heavenly reward for untiring and successful efforts for the welfare of these boys whose good she constantly sought to advance.

No death has occurred among the boys of the school during the year, and there have been no cases of severe illness. We gratefully recognize the goodness of God in the remarkable degree of health that has prevailed.

The officers of the school have worked together in harmony to a marked extent. They have been true in their different departments to the trusts reposed in them, devoting themselves to the interests of the boys, and responding cheerfully to calls upon them for extra work.

Trusting in our Father in heaven, who promises to his children strength equal unto the day, we go forward, "Leaning on the everlasting arms."

J. R. FARRINGTON, *Superintendent.*

November 30, 1895.

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, 1895.

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was	140
Number of boys returned during the year	12
“ “ committed “ “ 	45
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	
Whole number under instruction.....	197
There have been discharged during the year	46
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	

Present number under instruction..... 151

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

Who could not read	7
Who could read in first reader.....	8
“ “ second reader	7
“ “ third reader.....	8
“ “ fourth reader.....	13
“ “ fifth reader	2
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	
	45

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	10
Who could write numbers and count to ten.....	4
“ add	3
“ subtract	3
“ multiply	9
“ divide	15
Who had ciphered through fractions.....	1
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	
	45

WRITING.

Who could not write.....	14
“ write very little.....	8
“ “ letters	23
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	
	45

The boys in school are classified as follows :

Who read in the fifth reader.....	21
“ fourth “	78
“ third “	22
“ second “	13
“ first “	17
	<hr/>
	151

ARITHMETIC.

Who cipher in denominate numbers	13
“ “ decimal fractions	12
“ “ common fractions	45
“ “ division.....	29
“ “ multiplication.....	20
“ “ subtraction	12
“ “ addition	11
“ have just commenced arithmetic.....	9
	<hr/>
	151

GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harper's Introductory Geography.....	35
“ “ School “	74
	<hr/>
	109

HISTORY.

Who study Barnes' History of the United States.....	12
---	----

WRITING.

Who can write letters.....	132
“ “ easy words.....	17
“ not write	2
	<hr/>
	151

PHYSIOLOGY.

Who study physiology	117
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Mrs. OLIVE N. RICHARDSON,	} <i>Teachers.</i>
EVIE MORELEN,	
EVELYN L. ATWOOD,	
IDA C. MORELEN,	

November 30, 1895.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending November 30, 1895:

Since April 20th, when I returned from Europe, I have made fifty-four visits to the State Reform School. During this time there has been no death, nor indeed, has there been any serious illness or contagious disease among the boys. Besides attending a large number of mild medical cases, I have treated a fracture of the leg, opened several abscesses, operated upon a case of club foot, and removed a number of tubercular glands from the neck. The latter operation was done at your request after the boy had permission to leave the school. This act of kindness on your part was not only a great benefit to the boy physically but a benefit to him mentally; for he came to the school with but little if any regard for the rights or property of others, and this act of yours made him realize deeply the regard of others for him. His two letters to me since his return home, show his deep appreciation of the good done him at the school and that it will tend greatly to make him a better man and a more useful member of society.

I have also to express my deep sense of obligation to the officers of the school for their many acts of courtesy and kindness and for their hearty co-operation in the care of the sick.

Respectfully submitted,

ALFRED KING, M. D.,

Physician to the State Reform School.

PORTLAND, November 30, 1895.

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

* The State Reform School is now situated in the town of South Portland—See Private and Special Laws of 1895, chapter 194.

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; or 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 State reform school, or to suffer other punishment. 73 Me., 379.

—truancy. 47 Me., 481. 65 Me., 129. See R. S., c. 11, § 213. Public 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.
- superintendent shall notify the town liable. The superintendent, upon the commitment of such boy shall notify in writing by mail or otherwise, the aldermen of any city, or the selectmen of any town so liable, of the name of the boy committed, the offence with which he is charged, and the duration of his sentence. Such
- notice, when sufficient. 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 may, in behalf of State, recover expenses from such town. 57 Me., 346. SEC. 5. At any time after three months from the giving of such notice, the superintendent may, in his own name, in behalf of the State, recover of such city or town the expenses of clothing and subsistence of such boy, not exceeding one dollar a week, to the time of commencing a suit therefor; and such city or town may recover the money paid by them, of the parent, master or guardian of such boy, or of the city or town in which he has a legal settlement.
- such town may recover from parent. 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.
- How boys shall be kept, instructed, etc., or remanded, discharged, or otherwise released. 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.
- Proceedings, when a boy is not received, or when he is remanded. SEC. 8. The costs of transporting a boy to or from the reform school, shall, when not otherwise provided for,
- trustees, may discharge a boy when reformed.
- they may authorize the superintendent to refuse to receive boys.
- Cost of transporting boys, how paid.

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 clothing and be taught to care for it. Solitary confinement is not allowed except for grave offences specified in the rules of the trustees; and the apartment where it is inflicted, shall be suitably warmed, lighted, and provided with a bed and proper appliances for cleanliness. All the boys shall receive the same quality of food and in quantities to satisfy their appetites. They shall not be punished by a denial or short allowance of food.
- solitary confinement.
- food.
- Visiting committee. SEC. 18. A committee of the council, consisting of three, with whom shall be associated one woman, shall be appointed by the governor annually, to visit the school from time to time, and examine into the treatment of its inmates, their condition and progress. They shall maintain therein, a letter box, to which the inmates shall at all times have free access, without the knowledge or scrutiny of the officers. They shall hear complaints of ill treatment, and make such suggestions to the superintendent and trustees as they think proper, and severally make a yearly report to the governor and council concerning the condition and wants of the school.
- their powers and duties.
- Amended. See Laws of 1889, c. 241. Word "severally" struck out.

B.

REVISED STATUTES.

Chapter II.

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

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

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

C.

PUBLIC LAWS OF MAINE—1887.

Chapter 51.

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

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

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

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

[Approved March 1, 1887.]

Chapter 22.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

Actions.

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

The expenses of subsistence, etc., of a boy sent to the State Reform School shall be defrayed by the town where he resides, if in the State; otherwise by the town in which he commits the offence.—*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 compos, or insane, who have been convicted of one or more of the offences enumerated below.

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

1. Offences against the 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 65.

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 63.

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 63.

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 58.

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 South Portland, 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 complain 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.....byone 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 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 South Portland, in the county of Cumberland, there to be kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the board of trustees of said State Reform School for the term of his minority.

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

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

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

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

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

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

.....
Trial Justice.

CERTIFICATE.

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

.....
Trial Justice.

OFFICER'S RETURN.

.....ss.18 .

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

Fees.

Mittimus for Truancy.

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

STATE OF MAINE.

.....ss.

To the Sheriff of the county of.....or either of his deputies, or either of the constables of.....in said

county; and to the Superintendent of the State Reform School situate in South Portland, in the county of Cumberland.

[L. s.]

Greeting.

Whereas.....of.....in the county of..... a minor between the ages of eight and sixteen years, and said minor then and there not being deaf and dumb, *non compos* or 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. 18..... by virtue of a warrant in due form of law, issued under the hand and seal of me, the said justice, on the complaint under oath of..... being then and there a duly elected and qualified truant officer of the town of..... in said county, who therein complains that said at said..... in said county, on the day of..... A. D. 18.. was a boy between the ages of ten and fifteen years, to wit: of the age of..... years, and was then and there a legal scholar of a certain school, to wit: the school kept and maintained in and for school district No..... in said town and the said..... at said..... on said..... day of..... A. D. 18.. did refuse to attend school, and was then and there found wandering about in the streets and public places of said town of..... during the school hours of the school day, to wit: between the hours of..... and..... of the clock in the..... noon of said day, said school of..... being then and there in session, against the peace of said State, and contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided; upon which complaint the said..... having been then and there arraigned by me, the said justice, pleaded thereto that he was not guilty; and, whereas, after hearing the testimony of divers witnesses in relation thereto, and fully understanding the defence of the said..... it then and there appeared to me, the said justice, that the said..... was guilty, it was then and there considered and ordered by me, the said justice, that the said..... be sentenced to the State Reform School, situate at South Portland, 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 faith-
fully endeavor to discharge the duties required of him, to live a cor-
rect 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 South Portland, 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, he, the said further covenants to pay said Trustees the sum of three hundred dollars.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Trustees aforesaid, and the said to this, and one other instrument of the same tenor and date, have set their hand and seals, this day of in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and

Signed, sealed and delivered
. in presence of