

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Departments  Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

1898.

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VOLUME IV.

---

AUGUSTA  
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT  
1900

*Kennebec Journal*



STATE REFORM SCHOOL. PORTLAND, MAINE.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer

AND TEACHERS

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

STATE OF MAINE

South Portland, December 1, 1897

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*Published Agreeably to a Resolve Approved February 25, 1871.*

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AUGUSTA  
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT  
1898.



## PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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ALBION LITTLE of Portland. Term expires January 16, 1899.  
MARK P. EMERY of Portland. Term expires March 5, 1900.  
ANSEL BRIGGS of Auburn. Term expires March 2, 1901.  
LUCIUS C. MORSE of Pittsfield. Term expires January 27, 1901.  
FRED ATWOOD of Winterport. Term expires June 28, 1901.

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## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

President.

ALBION LITTLE.

Secretary.

ANSEL BRIGGS.

Treasurer.

MARK P. EMERY.

Executive Committee.

ALBION LITTLE, M. P. EMERY, ANSEL BRIGGS.

Auditing Committee.

LUCIUS C. MORSE, FRED ATWOOD.

Visiting Committee.

LUCIUS C. MORSE, FRED ATWOOD.

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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.

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### ASSIGNMENT OF MEETINGS FOR 1897 AND 1898.

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December 14 to December 21, 1897.

January 11 to January 18, 1898.

February 8 to February 15, 1898.

March 7 to March 14, 1898.

April 4 to April 11, 1898.

May 2 to May 9, 1898.

May 30 to June 6, 1898.

June 27 to July 4, 1898.

July 25 to August 1, 1898.

August 22 to August 29, 1898.

September 19 to September 26, 1898.

October 17 to October 24, 1898.

November 14 to November 21, 1898.

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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 the same day.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

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E. P. WENTWORTH, Superintendent.  
Mrs. E. P. WENTWORTH, Matron.  
J. H. DOW, Overseer Division A.  
PERCY M. PORTER, Overseer Division B.  
EVERETT E. GOODELL, Instructor Mechanical School.  
D. A. PORTER, Farmer.  
E. G. HEWS, Teamster.  
WILLIS E. PORTER, Gardener.  
MELVIN J. PORTER, Watchman.  
CHARLES H. FARNHAM, Engineer.  
Miss LUCY A. BLODGETT, Teacher.  
Miss EVIE MORELEN, Teacher.  
Miss MAUD DELANO, Teacher.  
Miss MITTIE L. STANLEY, Teacher.  
Miss ABBIE L. FARRINGTON, Clerk.  
Miss N. E. GREY, Overseer Dormitory.  
Miss ALICE PERRY, Overseer Sewing Room.  
Mrs. C. D. HEWS, Overseer Front Kitchen.  
Miss M. C. THOMPSON, Overseer Boys' Kitchen.  
Miss FRANCES P. MORSE, Overseer Boys' Dining Room.  
Miss CHARLOTTE H. LONG, Housekeeper.  
Miss ANGIE L. JORDAN, Overseer Laundry.  
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	May 30, 1897
Edwin P. Wentworth . . .	Portland . . . . .	June 7, 1897	Now in office.

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

†Died in office.

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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

The trustees of the State Reform School respectfully present the forty-fourth annual report of that institution, together with the annual reports of the treasurer and superintendent. Regular quarterly meetings of the trustees have been held at the school on the third Tuesday of February, May, August and November, as required by law. Meetings of the executive committee and of the visiting committee have been held as prescribed by the rules of the trustees, such visits being at least once in four weeks, as required by law. At the meetings of the executive committee, the superintendent has been authorized to make all necessary purchases for the institution, and also to make all needed repairs. The food and clothing furnished the boys in the school have been carefully examined, the buildings thoroughly inspected, and the daily routine of each department of the institution investigated. All bills of the superintendent have been carefully examined previous to approval. A record of these meetings has been kept and laid before the full board of trustees at their regular quarterly meetings.

The members of the visiting committee have visited the schools of the institution, also the farm and the several workshops, and all places where boys are employed or kept; have inquired into the conduct and behavior of all employees of the school; and have recorded the results of their observations and inquiries in a book kept for that purpose. At all of these visits during the past year, everything has been found satisfactory.

The number of boys in the school December 1, 1896, was 155; committed during the past year, 35; previously out on leave returned, 4; making whole number during year, 194. Allowed

to go out on probation, 33; discharged, 16; discharged as illegally committed, 1; total, 50; leaving the number in the school December 1, 1897, 144. Thirty boys are at Farrington Cottage and the remainder are at the main building.

There has been no death among the boys during the past year. No epidemic or contagious disease has prevailed, but all have been favored with good health.

While this is true in regard to the boys, death has taken from the institution several valued officials. December 10, 1896, Hon. Henry Ingalls of Wiscasset died after a short illness. Mr. Ingalls had been a trustee for nine years and by reason of his devotion to the interests of the school, his long experience and great business ability, was an invaluable member of the board. His genial smile and dignified and courtly bearing are a memory to be cherished by all who knew him.

May 2, 1897, Hon. John J. Perry of Portland was very suddenly called home to the better life. General Perry had also been a trustee of the school for nine years, and had served very acceptably as secretary of the board for the four years prior to his death. He was too well known throughout the length and breadth of this State to need any eulogy in this report. In his death the school lost a true and devoted friend, and the State an honest and faithful official.

Hon. Joseph R. Farrington, superintendent of this institution, died suddenly, May 30, 1897. Mr. Farrington was appointed superintendent in April, 1880. His long experience, great executive ability and peculiar fitness for the duties of the position made his death a severe blow to the institution. He was an upright, truthful, honest man, and a faithful, conscientious public officer. The trustees acknowledge that very much of the success of the school in the past is due to his energy and zeal.

The trustees feel that they were very fortunate in securing as a successor to Mr. Farrington, Mr. E. P. Wentworth, who was unanimously chosen superintendent and entered upon the discharge of the duties of that position in June. Mr. Wentworth had been the efficient assistant superintendent of the school for nearly twenty years, and was therefore intimately acquainted with all the requirements of the place. He brought to the work not only the results of long observation and study of reform

school methods, but a great love for the work and a firm determination to succeed in it. It is no criticism of his predecessor to say that Mr. Wentworth is not satisfied with the high standard of excellence which the school has attained, but aims at still higher and grander results.

The new cottage commenced in 1896 is nearly completed. The contracts called for its completion before this time, but the death of Mr. Farrington and other circumstances beyond the control of the trustees, have delayed the work. It is hoped that early in the new year it will be ready for dedication. Thirty more boys will then be given a better home than it is possible to give them where they now are. The superiority of the cottage system over the congregate plan is very perceptible in the better behavior and more rapid advancement of the boys kept in Farrington cottage, and the legislature is amply justified in making the appropriations necessary to establish the system. We hope to see still another cottage built in connection with the school in the near future.

Although the past season has not been considered a favorable one for agricultural pursuits, yet the results of the operations on the farm connected with this institution have been fairly good. More than an average amount of hay was secured in good condition. The other crops were fair, with the exception of the apple crop, which was almost a total failure, as in other parts of the State. For a detailed statement of the farm operations, we would respectfully refer to the report of the superintendent.

The mechanical school has continued in successful operation during the past year. Twenty-four boys are here instructed, for several hours each day, in the rudiments of carpentry. They are taught to make drawings of articles to be made, and then to make the articles from the drawings. The drill in the use of tools and the knowledge of how to make something must be of great value to them in after life.

The schools, the past year, have been five in number, under the management of capable and efficient teachers. Great care is exercised by the superintendent in securing teachers for the schools. No person is employed as a teacher who is not believed to have a peculiar fitness for the place. A teacher must have not only intellectual ability and an aptitude for imparting

knowledge, but must possess a strong personality and a good moral character. The schools continue for ten months of the year, and each boy is required to attend one-half of each day, the other half of the day being devoted to work on the farm, in the mechanical school, or elsewhere. During the winter season all the schools are in session during the evening, and all the boys attend.

Military drill, which was instituted a few years ago, has been continued during the past year with good results. There are five companies equipped with uniforms, swords, and Quaker guns. The companies are organized into a battalion with its adjutant and major. All the officers are promoted from the ranks for merit. They are exercised in the manual of arms, and in company and battalion tactics every week, during the summer season, and their proficiency is very creditable to them and to their instructors. The object for which the military drill was instituted seems to be accomplished. The boys assume a more manly and graceful bearing, and learn to give exact and immediate obedience to all commands. Many of them have their ambition aroused by the system of promotion, and the other efforts for their reformation are greatly aided thereby.

For a statement of the financial condition of the school, we refer to the report of the treasurer.

To the superintendent, teachers, and other officers, we tender our hearty thanks for the devotion and zeal they have shown in the performance of their several duties; for their cordial co-operation with us in all our efforts for the good of the school; and for their uniform courtesy to us personally.

ALBION LITTLE,  
MARK P. EMERY,  
ANSEL BRIGGS,  
LUCIUS C. MORSE,  
FRED ATWOOD,

Trustees.

November 30, 1897.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

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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, 1897; 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, 1896, to November 30, 1897.

### GENERAL ACCOUNT.

*Receipts from December 1, 1896, to November 30, 1897.*

Balance on hand December 1, 1896.....	\$ 17 14
From State Treasurer, for current expenses.....	19,000 00
interest on Sanford legacy.....	42 00
ordinary repairs.....	1,000 00
farm and stock.....	922 61
chair work.....	763 62
cities, towns, etc., board of boys.....	3,877 86
rebate on cloth.....	223 03
money borrowed.....	5,700 00
all other sources.....	166 04
	\$31,712 30

*Expenditures from December 1, 1896, to November 30, 1897.*

Salaries and labor .....	\$9,781 47
Flour .....	952 78
Meats and fresh fish .....	1,045 35
Provisions and groceries .....	2,008 00
Ice .....	57 45
Clothing .....	783 37
Bedding .....	341 08
Boots and shoes .....	1,154 87
Fuel and lights .....	1,564 13
Crockery and glassware .....	130 56
Hardware and tin .....	229 94
House furnishings .....	553 94
Drugs and medicines .....	114 06
Physician .....	167 50
School books and stationery .....	267 98
Library and reading room .....	115 98
Printing and advertising .....	199 90
Farm and garden .....	705 39
Stock and teams .....	93 75
Carriages and harnesses .....	312 36
Blacksmithing .....	185 05
Corn, meal, oats and fine feed .....	910 38
Returning boys .....	46 90
Traveling expenses .....	106 50
Trustees' expenses .....	85 00
Box rent and postage .....	128 16
Telegraphing and telephoning .....	85 98
Boys' extra work .....	62 49
Excursions and amusements .....	93 33
Steam and plumbing .....	123 50
Repairs and improvements .....	1,792 67
Sebago water .....	333 00
Military drill .....	488 01
Money borrowed, and interest ...	5,782 24
Insurance .....	242 50
Mechanical school .....	441 41
Miscellaneous .....	175 58
Balance .....	49 79
	\$31,712 30

## COTTAGE ACCOUNT.

*Receipts from December 1, 1896, to November 30, 1897.*

Balance on hand December 1, 1896 .....	\$1,136 83
From State Treasurer .....	8,500 00
	\$9,636 83

*Expenditures from December 1, 1896, to November 30, 1897.*

Masonry.....	\$1,195 00
Cement.....	72 00
Plastering.....	630 00
Iron and steel.....	386 00
Carpentry.....	2,003 50
Hardware.....	99 00
Plumbing.....	500 00
Painting.....	100 00
Steam heating.....	800 00
Electric wiring.....	150 00
House furnishing.....	8 29
Use of scraper.....	3 00
Architect's fees.....	350 00
Balance.....	3,390 04
	\$9,636 83

The foregoing reports examined and approved.

L. C. MORSE,

FRED ATWOOD,

Auditing Committee.

November 30, 1897.



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the forty-fourth annual report, for the year ending November 30, 1897.

The whole number of boys who have been received into the institution since it was opened is..... 2,216

Number in school November 30, 1897..... 144

TABLE No. 1.

*Shows the Number Received and Discharged, and the General State of the School for the Year Ending November 30, 1897.*

Number of boys in school December 1, 1896.....	-	155
“ “ committed the past year.....	-	35
“ “ previously out on leave returned.....	-	4
Whole number in school during the year.....	-	194
“ “ allowed to go on trial.....	33	
“ “ discharged.....	16	
“ “ as illegally committed.....	1	50
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1897.....	-	144

TABLE No. 2.

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

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December .....	6	8	161
January .....	1	2	154
February.....	4	2	156
March .....	3	4	157
April .....	1	1	154
May.....	3	8	156
June .....	2	5	150
July.....	3	1	148
August.....	4	6	151
September.....	6	7	151
October.....	3	1	147
November.....	3	5	149
Total .....	39	50	-

Average for the year, 149.

TABLE No. 3.  
Shows by What Authority.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court .....	-	178	178
Superior Court.....	4	26	30
Auburn Municipal Court.....	1	14	15
Augusta .....	1	73	74
Bangor .....	5	42	47
Bath .....	1	85	86
Biddeford .....	2	95	97
Brunswick .....	1	28	29
Calais .....	-	41	41
Deering .....	2	4	6
Dexter .....	-	2	2
Ellsworth .....	-	4	4
Farmington .....	-	2	2
Hallowell .....	-	20	20
Lewiston .....	-	60	60
Old Town .....	-	2	2
Portland .....	5	543	548
Rockland .....	-	27	27
Saco .....	-	27	27
Waterville .....	-	5	5
Westbrook .....	1	3	4
Western Hancock .....	1	3	4
Bangor Police Court.....	-	154	154
Belfast .....	1	12	13
Ellsworth .....	-	5	5
Gardiner .....	2	61	63
Portland .....	-	16	16
Rockland .....	-	36	36
Trial Justices. ....	8	608	616
United States Court.....	-	5	5
	35	2,181	2,216

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 .....	16	642	658
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.....	33	638	671
Allowed to enlist .....	-	19	19
Illegally committed.....	1	8	9
Remanded .....	-	51	51
Pardoned .....	-	15	15
Finally escaped .....	-	76	76
Violated trust .....	-	42	42
Died .....	-	45	45
Delivered to courts .....	-	18	18
Returned to masters.....	-	4	4

Obitonsal Library

16990

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.....	1	10	11
“ four months.....	-	5	5
“ five months.....	-	3	3
“ six months.....	-	4	4
“ seven months.....	-	3	3
“ eight months.....	-	6	6
“ nine months.....	-	1	1
“ ten months.....	-	2	2
“ eleven months.....	1	4	5
“ one year.....	-	3	3
“ “ and one month.....	-	1	1
“ “ two months.....	-	4	4
“ “ three months.....	1	4	5
“ “ four months.....	-	3	3
“ “ five months.....	-	6	6
“ “ six months.....	-	4	4
“ “ seven months.....	-	1	1
“ “ eight months.....	-	4	4
“ “ nine months.....	-	5	5
“ “ ten months.....	-	8	8
“ “ eleven months.....	-	7	7
“ two years.....	5	33	38
“ “ and one month.....	1	37	38
“ “ two months.....	5	48	53
“ “ three months.....	4	21	25
“ “ four months.....	3	31	34
“ “ five months.....	2	21	23
“ “ six months.....	1	28	29
“ “ seven months.....	-	21	21
“ “ eight months.....	-	15	15
“ “ nine months.....	3	16	19
“ “ ten months.....	2	11	13
“ “ eleven months.....	1	11	12
“ three years.....	1	19	20
“ “ and one month.....	2	12	14
“ “ two months.....	1	21	22
“ “ three months.....	-	14	14
“ “ four months.....	-	11	11
“ “ five months.....	2	6	8
“ “ six months.....	-	9	9
“ “ seven months.....	-	9	9
“ “ eight months.....	-	9	9
“ “ nine months.....	-	12	12
“ “ ten months.....	-	8	8
“ “ eleven months.....	-	8	8
“ four years.....	2	8	10
“ “ and one month.....	2	9	11
“ “ two months.....	1	9	10
“ “ three months.....	1	7	8
“ “ four months.....	-	3	3
“ “ five months.....	2	5	7
“ “ six months.....	-	3	3
“ “ seven months.....	-	8	8
“ “ eight months.....	1	9	10
“ “ nine months.....	-	4	4
“ “ ten months.....	-	6	6
“ “ eleven months.....	-	6	6
“ five years.....	-	5	5
“ “ and one month.....	-	6	6
“ “ two months.....	-	4	4
“ “ three months.....	-	3	3
“ “ four months.....	-	3	3
“ “ five months.....	1	1	2
“ “ six months.....	-	3	3
“ “ seven months.....	-	3	3
“ “ eight months.....	-	4	4
“ “ nine months.....	-	2	2
“ “ ten months.....	1	3	4
“ “ 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.....	-	5	5
“ “ six months.....	-	2	2
“ “ seven months.....	-	3	3
“ “ 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.....	-	3	3
“ “ three months.....	-	3	3
“ “ four months.....	-	2	2
“ “ five months.....	-	2	2
“ “ six months.....	-	3	3
“ “ seven months.....	-	-	-
“ “ eight months.....	-	-	-
“ “ nine months.....	1	1	2
“ “ ten months.....	-	1	1
“ “ eleven months.....	-	1	1
“ eight years or more.....	3	10	13

Average time past year, three years, three months.

TABLE No. 6.

*Showing Offences for which Committed.*

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny.....	20	1,363	1,383
Truancy.....	4	240	244
Common runaway.....	-	135	135
Vagrancy.....	1	106	107
Assault.....	4	80	84
Vagabondage.....	-	5	5
Forgery and uttering.....	-	1	1
Violation of postal laws.....	-	1	1
Cruelty to animals.....	-	2	2
Violation of city ordinance.....	-	2	2
Malicious mischief.....	1	69	70
Drunkenness.....	-	2	2
Breaking and entering.....	4	51	55
Shop breaking.....	-	19	19
Idle and disorderly.....	-	17	17
Cheating by false pretenses.....	-	16	16
Common pilferers.....	-	13	13
Arson.....	-	14	14
Malicious trespass.....	-	7	7
Sabbath breaking.....	-	7	7
Manslaughter.....	-	4	4
Common drunkard.....	-	3	3
Robbery.....	-	3	3
Attempt to steal.....	-	4	4
Assault with intent to rob.....	-	2	2
Disturbing the peace.....	-	2	2
Embezzlement.....	-	2	2
Assault with intent to kill.....	-	1	1
Riot.....	-	1	1

TABLE NO. 6—CONCLUDED.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Threatening to burn .....	-	1	1
Common night walker .....	-	1	1
Attempt to commit arson .....	-	1	1
Neglect of employment and calling .....	-	1	1
Sodomy .....	-	1	1
Secreting stolen goods.....	-	1	1
Threatening lives .....	-	1	1
Placing obstructions on railroad track.....	-	1	1
Lascivious speech and behavior. ....	1	1	2
	35	2,181	2,216

TABLE NO. 7.

*Showing the Alternative Sentence.*

Alternative Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority in State Prison.....	-	1	1
Ten years in State Prison .....	-	3	3
Six " " .....	-	1	1
Five " " .....	-	4	4
Four " " .....	-	3	3
Three " " .....	-	16	16
Two " " .....	-	29	29
One year and six months in State Prison .....	-	3	3
One year in State Prison .....	-	70	70
Three years in county jail or house of correction .....	-	17	17
Two and a half years " " " " .....	3	-	3
Two years " " " " .....	-	46	46
Eighteen months in " " " " .....	-	3	3
One year in " " " " .....	-	32	32
Eleven months in " " " " .....	-	2	2
Ten " " " " .....	-	6	6
Nine " " " " .....	-	4	4
Eight " " " " .....	-	2	2
Six " " " " .....	1	81	82
Five " " " " .....	-	1	1
Four " " " " .....	-	3	3
Ninety days in " " " " .....	11	143	154
Sixty " " " " .....	5	268	273
Fifty " " " " .....	-	4	4
Forty " " " " .....	-	1	1
Thirty " " " " .....	13	1,224	1,237
Twenty-nine days in " " " " .....	-	4	4
Twenty-five " " " " .....	-	5	5
Twenty " " " " .....	-	44	44
Fifteen " " " " .....	-	20	20
Ten " " " " .....	2	30	32
Two days or less in " " " " .....	-	16	16
No alternative .....	-	46	46
Fine and costs.....	-	42	42
Fine .....	-	4	4
Recognizance.....	-	3	3
	35	2,181	2,216

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

19

TABLE No. 8.

*Shows the Admissions from Each County, and Last Residence.*

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously	Total.
Androscoggin...	Auburn .....	1	11	12
	Danville .....	-	1	1
	Greene .....	-	4	4
	Leeds .....	1	-	1
	Lewiston .....	-	96	96
	Lisbon .....	2	5	7
	Livermore .....	-	3	3
	Mechanic Falls .....	-	1	1
	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
	Sheridan Plantation .....	1	-	1
	Sherman .....	-	1	1
	Weston .....	-	1	1
	Baldwin .....	-	2	2
	Bridgton .....	-	7	7
	Brunswick .....	1	26	27
Cumberland....	Cape Elizabeth .....	-	20	20
	Cumberland .....	-	3	3
	Deering .....	2	5	7
	Falmouth .....	-	1	1
	Freeport .....	-	1	1
	Gorham .....	-	9	9
	Gray .....	-	1	1
	Harpwell .....	-	2	2
	Naples .....	-	2	2
	New Gloucester .....	-	1	1
	Otisfield .....	-	1	1
	Portland .....	8	556	564
	Scarboro .....	-	5	5
	Sebago .....	-	1	1
	Standish .....	-	2	2
	Westbrook .....	1	14	15
	Windham .....	-	3	3
	Yarmouth .....	-	4	4
	Eustis .....	-	1	1
Farmington .....	-	3	3	
Jay .....	-	2	2	
Franklin .....	Kingfield .....	-	3	3
	Madrid .....	-	1	1
	Phillips .....	-	3	3
	Rangeley .....	-	2	2
	Rangeley Plantation .....	-	2	2
	Sandy River Plantation .....	-	3	3
	Wilton .....	-	1	1
	Bucksport .....	-	8	8
	Bluehill .....	-	8	8
	Castine .....	1	1	2
	Deer Isle .....	-	4	4
	Eden .....	-	2	2
	Ellsworth .....	-	9	9
Hancock .....	Franklin .....	-	1	1
	Hancock .....	-	1	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
	Kennebec .....	Augusta .....	2	66
Belgrade .....		-	2	2
Benton .....		-	3	3
Chelsea .....		-	7	7

TABLE No. 8—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously	Total.
Kennebec—Con	China .....	-	1	1
	Clinton .....	-	2	2
	Farmingdale .....	-	1	1
	Gardiner .....	2	41	43
	Hallowell .....	-	21	21
	Litchfield .....	-	5	5
	Manchester .....	-	3	3
	Monmouth .....	-	5	5
	Mount Vernon .....	-	1	1
	Oakland .....	-	2	2
	Pittston .....	-	8	8
	Readfield .....	-	6	6
	Rome .....	-	3	3
	Sidney .....	-	3	3
	Vassalborough .....	-	4	4
	Vienna .....	-	4	4
	Waterville .....	-	18	18
	Wayne .....	-	2	2
	West Gardiner .....	-	2	2
	West Waterville .....	-	3	3
	Windsor .....	-	1	1
	Winslow .....	-	5	5
	Winthrop .....	-	7	7
	Appleton .....	-	3	3
	Camden .....	-	12	12
	Cushing .....	-	2	2
	Hope .....	-	3	3
	Muscle Ridge Island .....	-	1	1
	Rockland .....	-	64	64
Rockport .....	-	1	1	
South Thomaston .....	-	7	7	
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 .....	1	4	5	
Dresden .....	-	1	1	
Edgecomb .....	-	1	1	
Jefferson .....	-	2	2	
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	
Greenwood .....	-	1	1	
Hiram .....	-	6	6	
Milton Plantation .....	-	1	1	
Norway .....	-	2	2	
Oxford .....	-	1	1	
Paris .....	-	2	2	
Stoneham .....	-	1	1	
Sweden .....	-	1	1	
Waterford .....	-	1	1	
Alton .....	-	2	2	
Bangor .....	4	192	196	
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	
Knox .....	China .....	-	1	1
	Clinton .....	-	2	2
	Farmingdale .....	-	1	1
	Gardiner .....	2	41	43
	Hallowell .....	-	21	21
	Litchfield .....	-	5	5
	Manchester .....	-	3	3
	Monmouth .....	-	5	5
	Mount Vernon .....	-	1	1
	Oakland .....	-	2	2
	Pittston .....	-	8	8
Readfield .....	-	6	6	
Rome .....	-	3	3	
Sidney .....	-	3	3	
Vassalborough .....	-	4	4	
Vienna .....	-	4	4	
Waterville .....	-	18	18	
Wayne .....	-	2	2	
West Gardiner .....	-	2	2	
West Waterville .....	-	3	3	
Windsor .....	-	1	1	
Winslow .....	-	5	5	
Winthrop .....	-	7	7	
Appleton .....	-	3	3	
Camden .....	-	12	12	
Cushing .....	-	2	2	
Hope .....	-	3	3	
Muscle Ridge Island .....	-	1	1	
Rockland .....	-	64	64	
Rockport .....	-	1	1	
South Thomaston .....	-	7	7	
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 .....	1	4	5	
Dresden .....	-	1	1	
Edgecomb .....	-	1	1	
Jefferson .....	-	2	2	
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	
Greenwood .....	-	1	1	
Hiram .....	-	6	6	
Milton Plantation .....	-	1	1	
Norway .....	-	2	2	
Oxford .....	-	1	1	
Paris .....	-	2	2	
Stoneham .....	-	1	1	
Sweden .....	-	1	1	
Waterford .....	-	1	1	
Alton .....	-	2	2	
Bangor .....	4	192	196	
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	

TABLE No. 8—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously	Total.
Penobscot—Con	Enfield .....	-	1	1
	Exeter .....	-	3	3
	Garland .....	-	1	1
	Glenburn .....	-	4	4
	Hermon .....	-	3	3
	Holden .....	-	1	1
	Hudson .....	-	4	4
	Levant. ....	-	5	5
	Lincoln .....	-	1	1
	Lowell .....	-	1	1
	Medway .....	-	1	1
	Milford .....	-	2	2
	Newburg .....	1	-	1
	Newport .....	-	2	2
	Old Town .....	-	12	12
	Orono .....	1	4	5
	Orrington .....	-	1	1
	Stetson .....	-	2	2
	Veazie .....	-	6	6
	Piscataquis ....	Dover .....	-	2
Foxcroft .....		-	1	1
Greenville .....		-	1	1
Guilford .....		-	2	2
Monson .....		-	2	2
Orneville .....		-	3	3
Sangerville .....		-	2	2
Sebec .....		-	1	1
Wellington .....		-	1	1
Williamsburg .....		-	1	1
Arrowsic .....		-	3	3
Bath .....		1	84	85
Sagadahoc .....	Bowdoin .....	-	2	2
	Phippsburg .....	-	1	1
	Richmond .....	-	10	10
	Topsham .....	-	3	3
	Woolwich .....	-	1	1
	Anson .....	-	5	5
	Bloomfield .....	-	4	4
	Cambridge .....	-	1	1
Somerset .....	Canaan .....	-	1	1
	Concord .....	-	1	1
	Embden .....	-	3	3
	Fairfield .....	-	11	11
	Harmony .....	-	1	1
	Hartland .....	-	3	3
	Madison .....	-	1	1
	Mercer .....	-	1	1
	Moose River Plantation .....	-	1	1
	Norridgewock .....	-	2	2
	Pittsfield .....	-	6	6
	Ripley .....	-	1	1
	Skowhegan .....	-	21	21
	Smithfield .....	-	2	2
	St. Albans .....	-	1	1
Waldo .....	Belfast .....	1	11	12
	Belmont .....	-	1	1
	Frankfort .....	-	10	10
	Jackson .....	-	1	1
	Liberty .....	-	3	3
	Lincolnville .....	-	4	4
	Monroe .....	-	5	5
	Montville .....	-	2	2
	Northport .....	-	1	1
	Palermo .....	-	2	2
	Searsmont .....	-	5	5
	Searsport .....	-	5	5
	Unity .....	-	1	1
	Waldo .....	-	1	1
	Winterport .....	-	1	1
Washington....	Addison .....	-	3	3
	Alexander .....	-	1	1
	Baileyville .....	-	1	1
	Calais .....	-	52	52
	Cherryfield .....	-	5	5



TABLE No. 8—CONCLUDED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously	Total.
Washington— Con.,	Columbia .....	-	1	1
	Cutler .....	-	1	1
	Danforth .....	-	1	1
	East Machias .....	-	4	4
	Eastport .....	-	23	23
	Edmunds .....	-	3	3
	Jonesborough .....	-	1	1
	Jonesport .....	-	2	2
	Lubec .....	-	2	2
	Machias .....	-	18	18
	Machiasport .....	-	3	3
	Marion .....	-	1	1
	Marshfield .....	-	1	1
	Milbridge .....	-	3	3
	No. 10 Plantation .....	-	1	1
	Pembroke .....	-	7	7
	Princeton .....	1	-	1
	Robbinston .....	-	1	1
	Steuben .....	-	2	2
	Trescott .....	-	2	2
	Wesley .....	-	2	2
	Acton .....	-	3	3
	Biddeford .....	2	101	103
	Buxton .....	-	2	2
	Cornish .....	-	4	4
	Dayton .....	-	1	1
	Eliot .....	-	1	1
Kennebunk .....	-	5	5	
Kennebunkport .....	-	8	8	
Kittery .....	-	4	4	
Lebanon .....	-	1	1	
Limington .....	1	-	1	
Lyman .....	-	2	2	
North Berwick .....	-	3	3	
Parsonsfeld .....	-	1	1	
Saco .....	-	64	64	
Sanford .....	-	6	6	
South Berwick .....	-	6	6	
Waterborough .....	-	1	1	
Wells .....	-	3	3	
York .....	-	2	2	
Residence out of the State,	New Hampshire .....	35	2,162	2,197
	Massachusetts .....	-	1	1
	Rhode Island .....	-	8	8
	New York .....	-	2	2
	Michigan .....	-	1	1
	Minnesota .....	-	1	1
	New Brunswick .....	-	3	3
Nova Scotia .....	-	2	2	
		35	2,181	2,216

TABLE No. 9.

*Showing the Nativity of all Committed.*

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia.....	-	1	1
Bermuda.....	-	1	1
Canada.....	-	38	38
Cuba.....	-	1	1
Jamaica.....	-	2	2
Chili.....	-	1	1
England.....	-	12	12
France.....	-	1	1
Germany.....	-	1	1
Ireland.....	2	55	57
New Brunswick.....	1	71	72
Norway.....	1	-	1
Nova Scotia.....	-	35	35
Prince Edward's Island.....	-	6	6
Scotland.....	-	4	4
on the Atlantic.....	-	1	1
Foreigners.....	4	230	234
Born in Maine.....	26	1,702	1,728
New Hampshire.....	1	40	41
Vermont.....	-	7	7
Massachusetts.....	2	109	111
Rhode Island.....	-	4	4
Connecticut.....	-	7	7
Illinois.....	-	1	1
New York.....	-	26	26
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	28	30
	35	2,181	2,216

TABLE No. 10.

*Shows the Ages of All when Committed.*

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age.....	-	5	5
Eight ".....	-	47	47
Nine ".....	-	79	79
Ten ".....	-	187	187
Eleven ".....	7	221	228
Twelve ".....	5	331	336
Thirteen ".....	8	383	391
Fourteen ".....	6	407	413
Fifteen ".....	9	405	414
Sixteen ".....	-	91	91
Seventeen ".....	-	19	19
Eighteen ".....	-	4	4
Nineteen ".....	-	2	2
	35	2,181	2,216

TABLE No. 11.

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

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received.....	35	2,181	2,216
Have intemperate parents.....	18	720	738
Lost father.....	15	705	720
Lost mother.....	13	560	573
Relatives in prison.....	3	243	246
Step parents.....	5	403	408
Idle.....	18	1,392	1,410
Much neglected.....	15	650	665
Truants.....	17	864	881
Sabbath breakers.....	17	742	759
Untruthful.....	29	1,678	1,707
Profane.....	29	1,581	1,610

## PRODUCTS OF FARM, GARDEN, AND STOCK.

200 tons of hay, at \$10.00.....	\$2,000 00
15 " straw, at \$8.00.....	120 00
4 " rye for fodder, at \$3.00 .....	12 00
35 " fodder corn, at \$3.00.....	105 00
55 " ensilage, at \$4.00.....	220 00
Sweet corn and squash for canning .....	220 89
514 bushels oats, at 32 cents .....	164 48
286 " potatoes, at 75 cents. ....	214 50
282 " beets for stock, at 30 cents.....	84 60
50 " beets for table use, at 40 cents.....	20 00
80 " turnips, at 30 cents.....	24 00
45 " onions, at 90 cents.....	40 50
45 " beans, at \$1.50 .....	67 50
6 " shell beans for table use, at 50 cents .....	3 00
54 " carrots, at 40 cents .....	21 60
6 " turnips, at 50 cents .....	3 00
30 " cucumbers, at 20 cents.....	6 00
30 " tomatoes, at 50 cents .....	15 00
52 " green peas for table use, at 60 cents.....	31 20
6 " dried peas, at \$1.10.....	6 60
40 " string beans, at 60 cents .....	24 00
Sweet corn for table use.....	50 00
Lettuce, radishes, celery, rhubarb, etc., for table use.....	40 00
1 ton of squash .....	15 00
1½ tons of pumpkin, at \$10.00.....	15 00
80 tons of cabbage, at \$10.00 .....	800 00
2,350 boxes strawberries, at 9 cents.....	211 50
202 " raspberries, at 10 cents.....	20 20
20 " blackberries, at 10 cents .....	2 00
225 " currants, at 8 cents .....	18 00
6 bushels gooseberries, at \$1.50.....	9 00
5 " apples, at 60 cents .....	3 00
17,908 gallons milk, at 15 cents.....	2,686 20
3,399 pounds butter, at 25 cents .....	849 75
8,004 " pork, at 5 cents.....	400 20
1,650 " beef, at 5 cents .....	82 50
143 dozen eggs, at 16 cents.....	22 88
Calves sold.....	15 75
Cow sold.....	30 00
	\$5,674 85

Work on the farm and garden, during the spring and early part of the summer, was much delayed by the backwardness of the season, and the cold, wet weather, which prevailed during the usual time for planting. Some of our crops suffered in consequence, though the value of the total yield from the farm was above the average of former years, as will be seen by reference to the table of farm products. Our potato crop was small and our apple crop was a total failure. The weather which was so unfavorable for planting was exceptionally good for grass, and our hay crop was unusually large, and was secured in excellent condition.

We now have, at the barn, four heavy team horses, two carriage horses, one horse used for farm work and jobbing, twenty-seven milch cows, one heifer three years old, six heifers two years old, seven heifer calves, and one Jersey bull. We also have one boar, six breeding sows, thirteen hogs, six shoats, and fourteen pigs. The neat stock is mostly grade Jersey, Swiss and Holstein, and the swine is mostly Berkshire. Our cows give a liberal quantity of milk, from which our tables are well supplied with milk and cream, and from the surplus is made all the butter used in the institution.

The care of the farm, garden, and stock affords excellent occupation for our boys. In a pecuniary sense, their labor is not especially valuable, as the boys generally come to the institution ignorant of agricultural pursuits, and they require painstaking instruction and constant supervision. Besides this, they attend school half of each day, and when ample time is allowed them for eating, recreation, and sleep, there is not a great amount of time left for work. The farm work affords them healthful exercise and provides a wholesome mental stimulus that is a great aid in the work of moral reformation.

#### SCHOOLS.

The schools, under the care of wide-awake, earnest teachers, have continued their good work throughout the year. It must be remembered that the boys committed to the institution are generally below the average in intellectual ability and attainments and frequently they have a strong distaste for all intellectual effort. To overcome this mental inertia and to interest

the boys in their school work so that they will make good progress in their studies is not an easy thing for the teacher to accomplish; yet this is by no means the whole of her difficult task. In addition, she must strive by well-directed and persistent effort to reach the pupil's heart and little by little to change the current of his life; she must inspire him with new and higher purposes and constantly encourage him to put forth his best efforts, so that ultimately the reformation of his character may be effected.

#### MANUAL AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

If the State is to do its whole duty by the boys committed to its care, it must provide each boy, not only with suitable scholastic training, but also with manual and industrial training adapted to his age, strength, and intellectual ability. We deem it important to furnish each boy with a few hours of work to be done every day. Some of the boys work on the farm, learning the principles and processes of agriculture and horticulture, under competent instructors; some work at the barn, where they learn how to feed and care for horses, cattle, and swine, to harness and drive horses, to milk cows, etc.; some work in the kitchens, cooking and making bread, while others work at tailoring, laundering, domestic work, cane seating, etc. Every boy does something, has his own individual place and his own special duty to do. Each boy is thus taught to use his eyes, hands, and mind in the performance of some useful work. He soon learns to take pride in his occupation and work becomes, not a dreary task to be shunned, but an honorable and pleasant duty, whose faithful performance brings its own reward. In this way, manual and industrial training become important factors in the reformation of the boys.

#### MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

Mr. George F. Atherton, who for several years has had charge of the manual training department, retired from his position early in the year, much to our regret. We were fortunate in securing, as his successor, Mr. Everett E. Goodell, who has continued the good work of this department on the same general plan as heretofore. The new instructor has been able to inter-

est his classes in their work and the boys have made rapid progress. It is not expected that all the boys in this department will become carpenters or wood-turners, but it is believed that the general course of instruction will quicken their intellects, develop manual dexterity, and exert a wholesome moral influence, which will go with them through life. Some of the boys do work which would be creditable to a skilled mechanic and none of the boys can attend the school without receiving lasting benefit.

#### MILITARY DRILL.

The military drill still interests the boys and furnishes them with a physical training of great value. It also quickens their minds, teaches them obedience to authority, and exerts a strong moral influence upon their hearts. With us, military drill is not an end in itself, but is only one of the means employed for the accomplishment of the real purpose of the school—the reformation of the boys. We do not desire to make soldiers, but men. For this reason, we sacrifice some things which might add to the attractiveness of the drill for the sake of securing more important moral benefits. We have five companies well equipped with uniforms and Quaker guns, and each company has its own boy officers. The major of the battalion is also one of the boys. The position of officer is a prize eagerly sought for. Boys are promoted from the lower to the higher offices as vacancies occur, promotion depending entirely upon merit. The lieutenants of the companies and all higher officers receive their commissions from the superintendent, and no officer in the regular army feels greater pride in receiving his commission from Washington than one of our boys does when he receives his commission to an official position in the Reform School Battalion.

#### FAMILY COTTAGES.

Our second family cottage is now rapidly approaching completion. The work called for by the steam heating and plumbing contracts is nearly completed, and when these contracts are finished, the carpentry can soon be done. The general plan of our new cottage is similar to that of Farrington Cottage, but some minor improvements, suggested by experience, have been

made in the details. The cottage will accommodate thirty boys. The family system permits a better classification than is possible under the congregate plan. When placing the boys in the different families, regard can be given to the age, mental ability, and moral character of the boys, and the contamination resulting from the indiscriminate herding together of older and hardened criminals with the younger and better-disposed boys can be prevented. The boys of each cottage, living together as one family with their cottage father, mother, and teacher, are surrounded by the comforts and wholesome influences of home life, and under the reformatory discipline of experienced officers, the old habits of lawlessness and vice are replaced by the newly-formed habits of obedience and faithful attention to duty. I hope that the cottage system may be extended until all the boys in the institution, who can safely be placed in such homes, may receive the benefit of cottage life and discipline.

There are boys in this institution, who need, I believe, a different training from that which is possible in a cottage home. They have progressed so far in crime and have so hardened their characters that they will not voluntarily remain in any family where they cannot do as they please, regardless of propriety. Such boys cannot be controlled simply by the genial environments of a cottage home, and their influence upon other and better boys is highly dangerous. I believe that such boys should be placed by themselves in a separate department of the institution, where they cannot contaminate younger and better boys, and that they should be subjected to a restraint which is sufficient to control their waywardness.

#### RECREATION.

We give our boys ample opportunity for recreation. Every day they have their appointed times for out-of-door sports and every Saturday they have a half-holiday. During the winter season, sociables, receptions, etc., are held once a week in the chapel. These gatherings are attended by the officers of the school and by those boys who have earned the privilege. The time is spent in conversation, games, debates, etc., and sometimes a treat of nuts and candy or of ice cream and cake is furnished. On the Fourth of July, the First Class boys ride to



Portland in barges to attend the celebration in the city, and in August or September they go to Little Chebeague Island for a day's outing. Ball playing, marbles, skating, and sliding are among the pastimes enjoyed by the boys. All State and National holidays are observed with appropriate exercises. Our library furnishes the boys with a plentiful supply of excellent reading and once a week every boy has given to him a newspaper, story paper, or magazine, which he can read and then pass on to some other boy. By means of these papers and magazines, our boys are kept informed of what is going on in the world and this reading is doubtless a valuable means of education. We believe that the time spent in recreation is as indispensable to the highest welfare of the boys as that spent in school or at work.

#### REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

A large amount of repairing has been done this year, but there is much more that needs to be done, if the property of the institution is to be preserved. The barn repairs commenced last year have been continued; a new floor in the little tie-up has been laid; decayed posts have been repaired; leaks in the roof have been stopped; rotten sills replaced and new sills laid at the southeastern corner; and a good silo has been built. During the coming year, the east side of the barn roof should be shingled and new gutters furnished; a part of the wall should be shingled; the horse stalls repaired; a new floor laid in the piggery and other needed repairs made.

Many small repairs have been made in the main building this year, which it would perhaps be tedious to mention in detail. Other necessary and expensive repairs and improvements should be made in the near future. The two large steam boilers for heating the building and running the laundry are old and should be replaced by new ones before another winter. The boiler room should be enlarged and an automatic pump and receiver should be put in, by means of which the hot water condensed in the pipes can be returned to the boilers. The coal room partitions should be changed, and the old cistern in the cellar removed. If the whole steam plant could be removed to another building erected specially for a boiler house, it would be

greatly to the advantage of the institution. While such a change would be expensive, I believe it would, in the end, prove economical. Several new floors are needed in the main building and considerable painting, plastering, and paper hanging should be done.

The 1 1-2 inch water pipe running from the water meter to the point of distribution for the two family cottages, the Coleman cottage, mechanical school, and barn is obviously too small and should be replaced by a larger pipe, or else the buildings referred to should be supplied from the 4 inch main and one or more new water meters provided. The latter method I believe the better. The school rooms and dormitory should be better ventilated and improvements in the heating apparatus are greatly needed.

It will be seen at once that the \$2,000 appropriated for repairs will be inadequate to make all the repairs and improvements that are urgently needed. I think a larger annual appropriation should be made for repairs and improvements. There are ten buildings on this place belonging to the institution, besides all the boilers, engines, machinery, tools, agricultural implements, etc. Something is continually wearing out or breaking and a multitude of minor repairs in addition to the more important and expensive improvements must be made. If these minor repairs are made promptly, more extensive repairs will be avoided. I think true economy requires that a carpenter be regularly employed at the institution to do this minor repairing, laying floors, shingling, etc., and if furnished with boys to assist him, he could at the same time teach the boys much that they need to know and assist greatly in the preservation of the State's property.

#### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The religious instruction given to the boys has been simple in character and free from sectarianism. Those who have conducted our Sabbath services have faithfully endeavored to teach the boys those great, fundamental truths and principles of religion which all men must know and practice, if they would attain the highest standard of Christian morality, without going into those differences of creed which have separated earnest and

devoted men into various denominations and too often unhappily arrayed them against one another. Protestant clergymen of all the leading religious denominations in the State have occupied our pulpit, and the Roman Catholic Church has been ably represented by the Reverend Father John A. O'Dowd, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Portland. Both the Protestant and the Roman Catholic clergymen have faithfully observed the letter and spirit of the following statement adopted several years ago 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-Rhims 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.

We gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to the following persons for their kindness in conducting our religious services on the Sabbath:

Rev. E. C. Cummings, Rev. Leroy S. Bean, Rev. Henry McGilvray, Rev. Rollin T. Hack, Rev. A. H. Wright, Rev. Israel Luce, Rev. E. R. Purdy, Rev. Thos. S. Samson, Rev. Wm. S. Ayres, Rev. John Carroll Perkins, Rev. Geo. E. Woodman, Jr., Rev. J. A. O'Dowd, Rev. S. F. Pearson, Rev. H. F. Dexter, Rev. F. Southworth, Rev. C. Everett Bean, Maj. John M. Gould, Seward W. Frank, Geo. H. Lord, E. T. Garland, Geo. L. Gerrish, A. B. Hall, T. E. McDonald, Ozman Adams, J. R. Libby, John Higgins, H. B. Smith, Ezra Hawkes, C. F. Morse, A. B. Merrill, John A. Plummer, W. E. Plumer, H. G. Hoit, M. C. Hutchinson, Wm. Martin, Mrs. Geo. F. French, Miss Anna E. Farrington, and Rev. Thomas Elger, Prison Evangelist.

During a part of the day not devoted to chapel services, Sabbath school is held in the school rooms in charge of the teachers. Morning and evening devotional exercises are held in the school rooms each day in the week.

## DONATIONS.

The institution has many valued friends, some of whom have shown their interest in the boys by presenting to the school articles of interest and value. We have received the following gifts:

Hon. Fred Atwood, a large package of blotters; Hon. M. P. Emery, oranges for the boys; Major John M. Gould, candy; Hon. J. P. Baxter, several valuable books; Mrs. George F. Godfrey, books for the library; Mrs. Annie M. L. Hawes, diaries, Youth's Companions and hyacinth bulbs; E. T. Garland, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Portland, fifty-one books of the Colportage library; A. F. Gaylord, treasurer Bible Institute Colportage Association, Chicago, Ill., ten cloth bound books and 200 copies of the Christian Herald; Colonel F. E. Boothby, two fine protogravures, framed; A. W. Benson, a large fine engraving, framed. Our boys have also been entertained with graphophone exhibitions, free of charge, by E. T. Garland, general secretary, and J. Calvin Miller, assistant secretary Y. M. C. A., of Portland.

We are grateful to our friends for these substantial evidences of their interest in the school and of their desire to help the boys.

It gives us pleasure to express our thanks to those publishers who have so kindly sent us copies of their publications free of charge. Many of our boys read these papers with eagerness and thus learn much of the current news of the day, and an interest in the important events occurring daily in the great outside world is created and cultivated which must prove of benefit to them. The following periodicals have been received during the year:

The Christian Mirror, Daily Eastern Argus, Portland Globe, Zion's Advocate, Maine State Press, Bethel Flag, Eastport Sentinel, Coast Watch, Rockland Opinion, Oxford Democrat, Kennebec Journal, Bangor Weekly Courier, Calais Advertiser, Somerset Reporter, Brunswick Telegraph, Lewiston Weekly Journal, Waterville Mail, Farmington Chronicle, Bath Independent, Phillips Phonograph, Home Mission Echo, Zion's Herald, Traveler's Record, The Maine Statesman, Board of Trade Journal, Our Myrtle Buds, Record & Appeal, Advance, Boys' Industrial School Journal, Boys' Lantern, The Dawn, Glen Mills Daily.

Howard Times, Industrial Enterprise, Industrial School Gem, Industrial School Record, The Leader, Lyman School Enterprise, Our Companion, Our Paper, Plainfield Reformatory, Reformatory Record, Riverside, South Dakota Mail, Summary, West Virginia Reform School News, and the Whittier.

The health of the boys has been excellent. There have been no deaths, dangerous contagious diseases, or serious accidents during the year, for which we are deeply grateful. Dr. Alfred M. King of Portland is our physician and surgeon, to whom I feel under deep obligation for his valuable suggestions freely given, and for his deep interest in the boys, as well as for the very skilful professional services rendered from time to time. We are also under obligations to the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary for the gratuitous medical and surgical treatment of those of our boys who have needed the services of a skilled oculist.

#### CONCLUSION.

The past year has been one of the most eventful in the history of the Reform School. Four times death has invaded the institution, each time removing a beloved official of the school. Two of our Honorable Board of Trustees passed away from us early in the year. They were men of great ability and sterling integrity and for years they had given the school the benefit of their wise counsels and helpful oversight. May 30, 1897, our beloved superintendent, Mr. Joseph R. Farrington, was suddenly called to a better world. He had been superintendent of the Reform School since April 14, 1880, and had held the office longer than any of his predecessors. During all these years, he had conducted its affairs with great wisdom and fidelity, and in a spirit of Christian love, and the good that he did lives after him in the improved condition of the institution and in the changed lives and characters of the boys that have gone out from it to act their part in the world. Of him, it may truly be said that he fought a good fight, that he finished the course, that he kept the faith; and doubtless he has ere this received the crown of righteousness that was laid up for him. In September, Mr. David B. Tapley, who for many years has been connected with the institution in different positions, passed suddenly away from us. He was a young man of great promise, and was an efficient and

trustworthy officer, and his death was a severe loss to the school.

Notwithstanding all the changes that have taken place during the year, the general affairs of the school have gone on much as usual. The good conduct of the boys and their general progress has been very gratifying to all the friends of the institution. The officers of the school have worked together harmoniously for the benefit of the boys and the good results achieved have been very largely due to their painstaking effort and ready tact.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I desire to express to you my deep appreciation of your continued confidence and esteem as shown by your calling me to the position made vacant by the death of our superintendent. I appreciate the great responsibility thus placed upon me and can only say that I shall do my best to discharge faithfully and efficiently the duties devolving upon me. I thank you for your unvarying kindness to me, for your encouraging words, and your many helpful suggestions.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN P. WENTWORTH,

Superintendent.

November 30, 1897.

## TEACHERS' REPORT.

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*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, 1897:

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was.....	155
Number of boys returned during the year.....	4
Number of boys committed during the year.....	35
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	
Whole number under instruction.....	194
There have been discharged during the year.....	50
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	
Present number under instruction.....	144

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

Who could not read.....	5
Who could read in first reader.....	3
“ “ second reader.....	7
“ “ third reader.....	9
“ “ fourth reader.....	10
“ “ fifth reader.....	1
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	
	35

### ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	1
Who could write numbers and count to ten.....	3
“ add.....	3
“ subtract.....	6
“ multiply.....	7
“ divide.....	12
Who had ciphered through fractions.....	3
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	



## WRITING.

Who could not write.....	8
“ write very little.....	21
“ write letters.....	6

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 35

The boys in school are classified as follows:

Who read in the fifth reader.....	30
“ “ fourth reader.....	65
“ “ third reader.....	32
“ “ second reader.....	9
“ “ first reader.....	8

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 144

## ARITHMETIC.

Finished common school arithmetic.....	3
Who cipher in denominate numbers.....	5
“ “ decimal fractions.....	31
“ “ common fractions.....	37
“ “ division .....	29
“ “ multiplication .....	31
“ “ addition .....	7
“ have just commenced arithmetic.....	1

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 144

## GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harper's Introductory Geography.....	85
“ “ School “ .....	43

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 128

## HISTORY.

Who study Eggleston's History of the United States....	30
“ “ First Book in American History..	67

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 97

## WRITING.

Who can write letters.....	123
“ “ easy words.....	19
“ not write.....	2

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 144

## PHYSIOLOGY.

Who study physiology..... 110

Every boy in the Institution is required to attend school ten months in the year, July and August are vacation months. The boys of Division A work in the forenoon and attend school in the afternoon, the boys of Division B attend school in the forenoon and work in the afternoon. The boys at Farrington Cottage attend school in the afternoon. In the evening, from October to April, all the boys attend school for an hour and a half. In addition to the studies enumerated in the foregoing tables the boys have occasional lessons in natural history, letter writing, drawing, etc., and vocal music is taught daily.

LUCY A. BLODGETT,

EVIE MORELEN,

MAUD DELANO,

M. L. STANLEY,

IDA C. MORELEN,

Teachers.

November 30, 1897.



## APPENDIX.

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- 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.

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THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

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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.

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

—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.

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

valid when sanctioned by them. They may contract with the attorney general of the United States for the confinement and support in the reform school of juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States in accordance with sections five thousand five hundred and forty-nine, and five thousand five hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

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

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 dol-

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

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.

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, sec. 21-23. Public Laws 1887, c. 22; 1893, c. 206.



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

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

—superintendent shall notify the town liable.

—notice, when sufficient.

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

—such town may recover from parent.

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

lar 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.

Sec. 4. The court or trial justice before whom a boy is convicted of an offence specified in the preceding section, shall certify in the mittimus the city or town in which such boy resides at the time of his commitment, if known, which shall be sufficient evidence in the first instance, to charge such city or town with his expense at the reform school, not exceeding one dollar a week. The superintendent, upon the commitment of such boy shall notify in writing by mail or otherwise, the aldermen of any city, or the selectmen of any town so liable, of the name of the boy committed, the offence with which he is charged, and the duration of his sentence. Such written notice shall be sufficient when made, superscribed and directed to said aldermen or selectmen, the postage prepaid, and deposited in the post office in Portland.

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

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

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

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

—trustees, may discharge a boy when reformed.

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

Sec. 8. The costs of transporting a boy to or from the reform school, shall, when not otherwise provided for, be paid out of the treasury of the county where he is sentenced, as the costs of conveying prisoners to the jails are paid; and the county commissioners of the county shall examine and allow all such reasonable costs.

Cost of transporting boys, how paid.

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

How boys may be released on probation.

—when they may be returned to the school.

such order by application to any trial justice or judge of a police or municipal court for a warrant for such purpose, which may be served by any officer authorized to serve criminal process. On his recommitment to the school, such boy shall there be held and detained under the original mittimus.

Superintendent shall prepare list of boys to apprentice.

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.

—list to be published.

Trustees shall establish and maintain a mechanical school.

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

—in what branches boys shall be instructed.

—trustees shall make rules and specify punishments.

—rules shall be approved by the Governor and Council.

Powers and duties of the superintendent.

Sec. 13. The superintendent, with such other officers as the trustees appoint, shall have the charge and custody of the inmates; be a constant resident at the institution; and discipline, govern, instruct, employ, and use his best endeavors to reform the

inmates, so as to preserve their health, and secure, so far as possible, moral and industrious habits, and regular improvement in their studies, trades, and various employments. He shall see that no punishment is inflicted in violation of the rules of the trustees, and shall immediately enter in a book kept for the purpose, a particular record of all corporal punishment inflicted, stating the offence, the punishment, and by whom administered; which record shall be open to public inspection, and be laid before the trustees at their quarterly meetings, a majority of whom shall then certify upon said book whether or not such punishments are approved by them. He shall have charge of the lands, buildings, furniture, and every species of property, pertaining to the institution, within the precincts thereof. Before he enters upon the duties of his office, he shall give a bond to the State, with sureties satisfactory to the governor and council, in a sum not less than two thousand dollars, conditioned faithfully to account for all moneys received by him and to perform all the duties incumbent on him as superintendent; keep, in suitable books, regular and complete accounts of all his receipts and disbursements, and of all property intrusted to him, showing the income and expenses of the institution; and account, in such manner, and to such persons as the trustees direct, for all moneys received by him from the proceeds of the farm or otherwise. His books, and all documents relating to the school, shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees, who shall, at least once in every six months, carefully examine the books and accounts, and the vouchers and documents connected therewith, and make a record of the result thereof. He shall keep a register containing the name and age of each boy, and the circumstances connected with his early life and add such facts as come to his knowledge relating to his subsequent history, while at the institution, and after he left it. Actions for injuries done to the real and

—record of  
punishment.

—certificate  
of trustees.

—charge of  
lands,  
buildings  
and other  
property.

—bond.

—accounts.

—accounts  
shall be  
examined  
by trustees  
semi-  
annually.

—actions for injuries may be brought by the superintendent.

Contracts, how made.

—suits may be submitted to referees.

—suits thereon.

Visits of the trustees.

—record to be kept.

—quarterly visit.

—annual report.

—financial statement.

Appropriations, how paid.

personal property of the State, connected with the reform school, may be brought in the name of the superintendent for the time being.

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.

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

Sec. 16. The governor and council may, from time to time, as they think proper, draw warrants on the treasurer of state in favor of the trustees, for the money appropriated by the legislature for the state reform school; and the treasurer of state shall,

annually, in February, pay to the treasurer of said school forty-two dollars for support of its library, being six per cent. on the Sanford legacy of seven hundred dollars.

—Sanford legacy.

Sec. 17. The inmates shall be separated into classes, regard being had to their ages, character and conduct, and the offences for which they have been committed. The boys of each class shall, so far as practicable, take daily out-door exercise and be employed in some out-door labor. Each shall be provided with his own clothing and be taught to care for it. Solitary confinement is not allowed except for grave offences specified in the rules of the trustees; and the apartment where it is inflicted, shall be suitably warmed, lighted, and provided with a bed and proper appliances for cleanliness. All the boys shall receive the same quality of food and in quantities to satisfy their appetites. They shall not be punished by a denial or short allowance of food.

Classification of inmates.

—solitary confinement.

—food.

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.

Visiting committee.

—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.

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.

CHAPTER 22, AS AMENDED BY LAWS OF 1893, CHAPTER 206.

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

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 shall promptly report the same to the superintending school committee, 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; and said officers shall have power, and it shall be their duty, when notified by any teacher, that any pupil is irregular in attendance, to arrest and take such pupil to school when found truant; and further it shall be the duty of such officers to enforce the provisions of sections one hundred fourteen to one hundred sixteen, inclusive, of chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes.

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.

#### 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.*

#### 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.

To prove the conviction of the truancy, the record of the court is the only competent evidence, the mittimus is only secondary, and the complaint after conviction and commitment should not

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\* See Public Laws of 1891, c. 28.

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

be judged of upon objections as if made by the truants themselves upon a hearing and trial of the complaint.—Cushing *vs.* Friendship, 89 Me., 529.

## EXPENSES OF SUBSISTENCE.

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.

Towns where truants have their pauper settlement, at the time of their commitment to the reform school, are liable for the support of such truants.—Cushing *vs.* Friendship. 89 Me., 530.

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

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.

## 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.

## JURISDICTION.

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

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 nighttime 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.*)

#### SENTENCE AND MITTIMUS.

To prove the conviction, the record of the court is the only competent evidence. The mittimus is merely a recital of the record and is secondary, if the record be in existence and is no more evidence of it than an execution is proof of the judgment in a civil action.—*Cushing vs. Friendship*. 89 Me., 529.

Magistrates have no authority to sentence a boy to the State Reform School, for breach of the by-laws of a town, for a term exceeding the term authorized by those by-laws. *Lewiston vs. Fairfield*. 47 Me., 481.

No boy can be sentenced to the State Reform School for a term extending beyond his minority. *Foxton vs. Kucking*. 55 Me., 346. Revised Statutes, c. 142 § 9.

The sentence for truancy may be to the State Reform School; and the alternative sentence required by the statute may be to the house of correction. *O'Malia vs. Wentworth*. 65 Me., 129.

In the case of a boy actually received at the State Reform School and still detained there, it is not important to inquire whether the alternative sentence is or is not legal.—*Ib.*

Execution of the sentence may be delayed for such reasonable time as the court thinks proper, as such delay will only shorten the term of imprisonment, all sentences to the State Reform School being during minority.—*Ib.*

## TRUANCY.

The warrant for the arrest of a truant may be served by a truant officer.—*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.

Truancy is an offence unknown to the common law; and the elements which constitute the offence must be found in some ordinance, by-law, or statute. The definition of the offence may be found in the public laws of 1887, chapter 22, as amended by the act of 1893, chapter 206.—*Cushing vs. Friendship*. 89 Me., 528.

Boys, between ten and fifteen years of age, who refuse to attend school and wander about the streets and public places during the hours when the school, of which they are legally scholars, is in session, are truants under the statute.—*Cushing vs. Friendship*. 89 Me., 528.

## 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.

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

## E.

### SPECIAL INFORMATION.

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#### 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 67.

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 65.

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 65.



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.

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#### 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.

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## 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 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.

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

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

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

mittimus, together with the said.....shall be delivered to the sheriff or his deputy of the county of.....or to either of the constables of the town of.....in said county, you, the said sheriff, deputies and constables to whom the same shall be delivered, are hereby commanded thereupon to convey and deliver the said.....into the custody of the keeper of said jail, in pursuance of said alternative sentence.

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

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

.....  
 Trial Justice.

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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.

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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  
consequence of .....  
he is permitted to leave this school. ....

.....  
upon the following conditions:

1. That he shall not change his employment or residence without the permission of the Superintendent.
2. That he shall avoid all low places of amusement, drinking-houses, bad company and other evil associations, and shall faithfully endeavor to discharge the duties required of him, to live a correct moral life, to regularly attend church and Sabbath school, and to obey all National, State and Municipal laws.
3. That he shall on or before the first day of February, May, August and November of each year, until finally discharged by the Trustees, give or send by mail, to the Superintendent, this LEAVE OF ABSENCE for renewal, and also from some responsible person a true account, in writing, of his health, conduct, employment and condition.

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

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



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 our Lord one thousand eight hundred and.....

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