

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Public Documents of Maine :

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

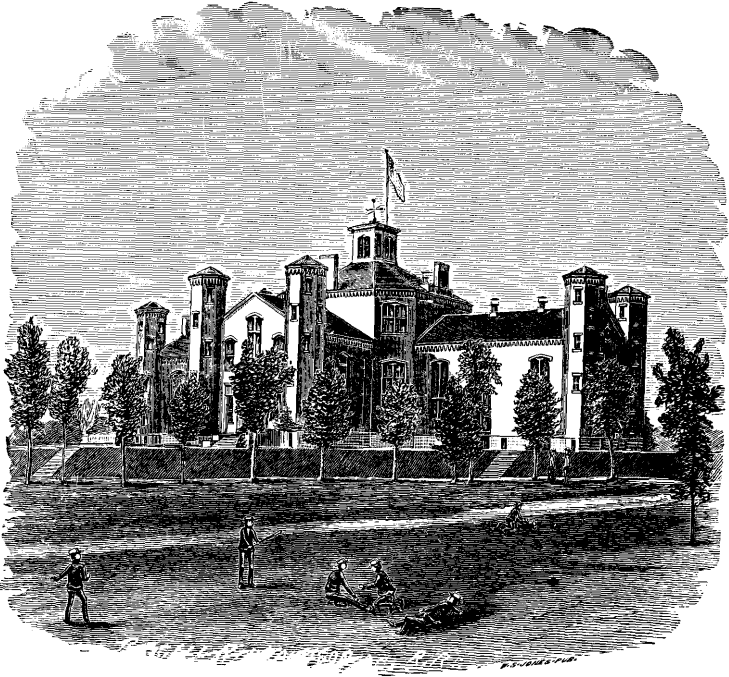
Departments  Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

1899.

VOLUME IV.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1900



STATE REFORM SCHOOL, PORTLAND, MAINE.

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

***Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer
and Teachers***

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

STATE OF MAINE

South Portland, December 1, 1898.

Published Agreeably to a Resolve Approved February 25, 1871.

***AUGUSTA
Keunebec Journal Print
1899.***

PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ALBION LITTLE of Portland. Term expires January 16, 1899
MARQUIS F. KING of Portland. Term expires April 22, 1902
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

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT.

ALBION LITTLE.

SECRETARY.

ANSEL BRIGGS.

TREASURER.

MARQUIS F. KING.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ALBION LITTLE, M. F. KING, ANSEL BRIGGS.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

LUCIUS C. MORSE, FRED ATWOOD.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

LUCIUS C. MORSE, FRED ATWOOD.

Regular meetings of the Board are held on the third Tuesday of February, May, August and November.

Regular meetings of the Executive Committee are held on the first Monday of each month.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

ASSIGNMENT OF MEETINGS FOR 1898 AND 1899.

December 14 to December 21, 1898.

January 11 to January 18, 1899.

February 8 to February 15, 1899.

March 7 to March 14, 1899.

April 4 to April 11, 1899.

May 2 to May 9, 1899.

May 30 to June 6, 1899.

June 27 to July 4, 1899.

July 25 to August 1, 1899.

August 22 to August 29, 1899.

September 19 to September 26, 1899.

October 17 to October 24, 1899.

November 14 to November 21, 1899.

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.

E. P. WENTWORTH, Superintendent.
Mrs. E. P. WENTWORTH, Matron.
J. HENRY DOW, Assistant Superintendent.
GEORGE M. ROSS, Overseer Division A.
HARRY L. SMALL, Overseer Division B.
LESLIE D. HAYES, Instructor Mechanical School.
ADELBERT A. PORTER, Farmer.
EDGAR G. HEWS, Teamster.
WILLIS E. PORTER, Gardener.
HAROLD P. WOOD, Watchman.
CHARLES H. FARNHAM, Engineer.
NATHANIEL MELCHER, Storekeeper.
Miss EVIE MORELEN, Teacher.
Miss GERTRUDE H. PARKER, Teacher.
Miss ABBIE L. FARRINGTON, Clerk.
Miss NAN E. GREY, Overseer Dormitory.
Miss ALICE M. PERRY, Overseer Sewing Room.
Miss ELIZABETH A. CONLEY, Overseer Front Kitchen.
Miss M. CORRINNA THOMPSON, Overseer Boys' Kitchen.
Miss WILHEMINA S. PALMER, Overseer Boys' Dining Room.
Miss CHARLOTTE H. LONG, Housekeeper.
Miss ANGIE L. JORDAN, Overseer Laundry.
PERCY M. PORTER, Master Farrington Cottage.
Mrs. PERCY M. PORTER, Matron Farrington Cottage.
Miss IDA C. MORELEN, Teacher Farrington Cottage.
J. W. MASON, Master Wentworth Cottage.
Mrs. J. W. MASON, Matron Wentworth Cottage.
Miss HORACETINA CROWLEY, Teacher Wentworth 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 Scammon.....	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.

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

The trustees of the State Reform School respectfully present the forty-fifth annual report of that institution, together with the annual reports of the treasurer, superintendent, and teachers.

Regular quarterly meetings of the trustees have been held during the past year, as required by law, and the by-laws of the board. Meetings of the executive committee and of the visiting committee have also been held at such times as would comply with the statute requiring one or more of the trustees to visit the school once in every four weeks. At these visits, the school, in all its various departments, has been carefully and thoroughly examined, and a record of the results of such examinations has been made.

Each member of the board has endeavored to make himself personally acquainted with the workings of the institution in all its details, so far as it was possible to do so, and we are pleased to say that we have uniformly found the officers and employees performing their several duties with energy and zeal, and, as a rule, in a highly satisfactory manner. The buildings have always been found neat and clean. The food and clothing furnished the boys has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. The discipline has been excellent, and the moral atmosphere pervading the school pure and uplifting. The punishments inflicted have not been excessive, but have been of such a character as would tend to restrain the offender, rather than to arouse his temper and provoke his anger. In a word, we believe that during the past year, the State Reform School of Maine has not only maintained the honorable position it already

held, but has taken advance steps in harmony with the progress of the age.

The number of boys in the school December 1, 1897 was 144; number committed during the past year, 45; previously out on leave returned, 6; making whole number during year, 195. Allowed to go out on probation, 42; discharged, 9; delivered to the court, 1; escaped, 1; total, 53; leaving the number in the school, December 1, 1898, 142. Thirty boys are at Farrington cottage, and thirty at Wentworth cottage, and the remainder are at the main building.

Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Skillings who had served as master and matron of Farrington cottage since it was first opened, resigned in May, and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Porter were elected in their places.

The new cottage, erected in 1896 and 1897, was ready for occupancy early in the year, and thirty boys were transferred to it from the main building, and placed under the care of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mason, as master and matron. On May 18, the cottage was formally dedicated with appropriate exercises. Hon. Fred Atwood of the board of trustees, delivering the dedicatory address. Eloquent and appropriate remarks were also made by several distinguished gentlemen from different parts of the State. The cottage was dedicated as "Wentworth Cottage" in honor of Mr. Eben Wentworth (father of the present superintendent) who was superintendent from February, 1874 to December, 1878. It was under his superintendence that the old system of individual cells for the boys, was abolished, and a common dormitory established. He also made other much needed improvements in reform school methods, and it was thought fitting to honor his memory by conferring his name upon the new cottage.

The general plan of Wentworth cottage is the same as that of Farrington cottage, the only changes made being such as experience had demonstrated would make it more convenient for the purposes for which it was intended. The State now has two fine new cottages, well furnished and equipped, for the accommodation of sixty boys, and of these two buildings it may well be proud. We do not propose in this report, to rehearse the arguments in favor of the cottage system, which have been made in the past, or bring forward any new ones, but will simply

say that a careful observation of its workings has confirmed our belief in its superiority over the congregate plan, and we hope that at no distant day, one or two more cottages may be added to those we now have.

Mr. J. Henry Dow was elected assistant superintendent, in February last, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. E. P. Wentworth to the superintendency.

The schools have been continued as usual. No pains have been spared to make them what they should be, models in their way, and up to date in every respect.

While we believe the training of the mind is one of the most important things to be considered in the reformation of boys, yet, not far behind it in importance, is the training of the hands, and the education of the boys in habits of industry. Therefore every boy in the school is required to do some work every day. Some are employed on the farm, some at the barn, others in the kitchen, laundry or sewing room; some in the mechanical school, and some in the chair shop. Thus each boy is taught to perform some useful labor, and to perform it at the proper time, and in the proper manner. The tasks required are reasonable, and are suited to the age, strength, and natural capacity of the boys. The mechanical school has been in operation during the past year, with the usual good results. No attempt is made to make this department a source of profit financially, although many useful and valuable things are made in it. A boy required to attend school one-half of each day, cannot be expected to become an expert mechanic in the limited time that he is kept in the school, but he can, and does, learn something about the use of tools, which will be of great benefit to him.

Military drill has been continued during the year with excellent results. It is a diversion from the regular routine to which the boys are necessarily subjected, and it serves to create in them an ambition that is very helpful in their reformation.

The returns from the farming operations have been satisfactory. The State is to be congratulated upon having here one of the best farms within its borders. It is in a high state of cultivation, and is being constantly improved by those having it in charge. For a detailed account of its productions, and for a statement of the labor performed by the boys and

employees, we respectfully refer to the report of the superintendent. For a financial exhibit, we refer to the report of the treasurer.

No death has occurred at the school during the past year, good health has prevailed; a result, we believe, of wholesome food and regular habits.

Hon. Mark P. Emery of the board of trustees, died on April 6, 1898. Mr. Emery had been a member of the board of trustees for fourteen years, and had served as treasurer of the Reform School nearly all that time, with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his associates. He was a sincere friend of the institution, a careful and painstaking official, and a kind and genial gentleman. His colleagues on the board feel a great personal loss in his death.

There are ten buildings belonging to the institution: the main building 208 feet in length, and 113 feet in width, and 100 feet from the ground to top of cupola; two cottages each 82 feet long and 42 feet wide, and two stories high; mechanical school building 55 feet by 25 feet, and two stories high, and large barn 130 feet by 40 feet. There are also two smaller barns, ice house, piggery, etc. Not only must all these buildings be kept in repair, but also the boilers, engine, machinery, tools; agricultural implements, carriages and harnesses belonging to the institution.

It will readily be seen that the \$2,000 annually appropriated for repairs is only sufficient to make such ordinary repairs as time, the action of the elements, and constant wear make necessary. Whenever extraordinary repairs or very costly improvements become necessary, a special appropriation is required.

The two large steam boilers used for heating the main building, and running the laundry, are old, and practically worn out. The inspector of boilers has not yet condemned them, but he has strongly recommended that they be removed as soon as practicable, and new ones procured. The result of an explosion of one of these boilers beneath a building in which more than one hundred persons are constantly living, would be sad indeed. To set new boilers where the old ones now are, would necessitate the enlargement of the old boiler room, and other quite extensive changes would have to be made in the basement of the building in order to have a first-class steam plant there. A

much better and safer way, and one more in accordance with the custom of the present day, would be to remove the steam plant to a building made especially for it. A building could be erected only a short distance away, so situated that steam could be readily and economically transmitted to the house, and water in the pipes returned to boiler by gravitation. Thus all danger to the occupants of the main building from an explosion would be removed. Another advantage to be gained by such a plant would be that the boiler house might be made large enough to receive a dynamo for the generation of electricity, for lighting the several buildings of the institution.

The kerosene lamp is a source of danger in the hands of the most careful person, and is a constant menace to the property of the State in the hands of those to whom it has to be entrusted in this institution. The cost of lighting the buildings by kerosene oil is considerable, while the expense of lighting them by electricity, after a plant is once established, would be comparatively small.

A new plant of this kind would be expensive to establish, but the trustees firmly believe that it would prove economical in the end. We include, therefore, in our recommendations for appropriations for 1899, an estimate of the cost of a new steam plant, consisting of a new boiler house with suitable chimney, new boilers, and such new piping as may be necessary to put the heating apparatus in first-class condition.

The appropriations for the school for the years 1897 and 1898 were as follows:

	1897.	
Current expenses		\$19,000
To complete and furnish new cottage		8,500
Ordinary repairs		1,000
		<hr/>
Total		\$28,500
	1898.	
Current expenses		\$20,000
Ordinary repairs		2,000
		<hr/>
Total		\$22,000

The trustees, after making a careful estimate of the amount needed for the expense of the school, would respectfully recom-

mend that the following appropriations be made for the years 1899 and 1900.

1899.	
Current expenses	\$20,000
New steam plant	10,858
Ordinary repairs	2,000
Total	\$32,858
1900.	
Current expenses	\$20,000
Ordinary repairs	2,000
Total	\$22,000

In conclusion we wish to tender to all the officers and employees of the institution, our sincere thanks for their uniform courtesy and kindness to us personally, and for their devotion to the interests of the school.

ALBION LITTLE,
 ANSEL BRIGGS,
 LUCIUS C. MORSE,
 FRED ATWOOD,
 MARQUIS F. KING,
Trustees.

November 30, 1898.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit a report of the receipts and expenditures during the year ending November 30, 1898; 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, 1897, to November 30, 1898.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Receipts from December 1, 1897, to November 30, 1898.

Balance on hand December 1, 1897.....	\$ 49 79
From State Treasurer, for current expenses.....	20,000 00
interest on Sanford legacy	42 00
ordinary repairs.....	2,000 00
farm and stock.....	1,352 09
chair work.....	1,184 69
cities, towns, etc., board of boys.....	3,758 28
all other sources	222 66
	\$28,609 51

Expenditures from December 1, 1897, to November 30, 1898.

Salaries and labor	\$10,692 97
Flour	1,768 06
Meats and fresh fish	958 44
Provisions and groceries	2,231 94
Ice	61 37
Clothing	882 11
Bedding	34 18
Boots and shoes	652 37
Fuel and lights	1,970 87
Crockery and glassware	135 43
Hardware and tin	107 96
House furnishings	303 08
Drugs and medicines	94 35
Physician	87 00
School books and stationery	325 16
Library and reading room	76 50
Printing and advertising	309 47
Farm and garden	838 08
Stock and teams	496 83
Carriages and harnesses	281 44
Blacksmithing	105 52
Corn, meal, oats and fine feed	885 29
Returning boys	118 43
Traveling expenses	14 90
Bond of treasurer of board	25 00
Salary of secretary of board	100 00
Trustees' expenses	11 65
Box rent and postage	139 46
Telegraphing and telephoning	86 47
Boys' extra work	119 25
Chair stock and freight	23 05
Excursions and amusements	115 34
Steam and plumbing	34 11
Repairs and improvements	2,005 48
Sebago water	314 86
Military drill	9 39
Interest on money borrowed	109 50
Insurance	345 00
Wentworth cottage	1,155 22
Mechanical school	477 02
Miscellaneous	91 70
Balance	15 26
	\$28,609 51

COTTAGE ACCOUNT.

Receipts from December 1, 1897, to November 30, 1898.

Balance on hand December 1, 1897	\$3,390 04
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Expenditures from December 1, 1897, to November 30, 1898.

Masonry	\$456 00
Cement	40 00
Marble	171 62
Carpentry	810 04
Plumbing	979 00
Painting and varnishing	348 88
Steam heating and ventilation	397 00
Electric wiring	39 00
School desks	94 50
Trustees expenses	54 00
	\$3,390 04

The foregoing reports examined and approved.

LUCIUS C. MORSE,
FRED ATWOOD,

Auditing Committee.

November 30, 1898.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the forty-fifth annual report, for the year ending November 30, 1898.

The whole number of boys who have been received into the institution since it was opened is..... 2,261
 Number in school November 30, 1898..... 142

TABLE No. 1.

Shows the Number Received and Discharged, and the General State of the School for the Year Ending November 30, 1898

Number of boys in school December 1, 1897.....	-	144
“ “ committed the past year.....	-	45
“ “ previously out on leave returned.....	-	6
Whole number in school during the year.....	-	195
“ “ allowed to go on trial.....	42	
“ “ discharged.....	9	
“ “ escaped.....	1	
“ “ delivered to court.....	1	53
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1898.....	-	142

TABLE No. 2.

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

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December.....	2	8	146
January.....	4	5	142
February.....	3	5	140
March.....	4	9	139
April.....	3	3	133
May.....	5	3	135
June.....	6	2	138
July.....	3	2	139
August.....	4	6	141
September.....	3	5	138
October.....	4	3	137
November.....	10	2	144
Total.....	51	53	-

Average for the year, 136.

TABLE No. 3.
Shows by What Authority.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court	2	178	180
Superior Court	1	30	31
Auburn Municipal Court.....	1	15	16
Augusta "	-	74	74
Bangor "	7	47	54
Bath "	-	86	86
Biddeford "	3	97	100
Brunswick "	-	29	29
Calais "	-	41	41
Deering "	1	6	7
Dexter "	-	2	2
Ellsworth "	1	4	5
Farmington "	-	2	2
Hallowell "	-	20	20
Lewiston "	-	60	60
Old Town "	1	2	3
Portland "	5	548	553
Rockland "	-	27	27
Saco "	-	27	27
Waterville "	2	5	7
Westbrook "	2	4	6
Western Hancock "	-	4	4
Bangor Police Court	-	154	154
Belfast "	1	13	14
Ellsworth "	-	5	5
Gardiner "	-	63	63
Portland "	-	16	16
Rockland "	2	36	38
Trial Justices	16	616	632
United States Court	-	5	5
	45	2,216	2,261

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	9	658	667
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.....	42	671	713
Allowed to enlist	-	19	19
Illegally committed.....	-	9	9
Remanded.....	-	51	51
Pardoned	-	15	15
Finally escaped	1	76	77
Violated trust.....	-	42	42
Died	-	45	45
Delivered to courts	1	18	19
Returned to masters	-	4	4

TABLE No. 5.

Shows 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	2	11	13
“ four months	1	5	6
“ five months	-	3	3
“ six months	-	4	4
“ seven months	1	3	4
“ eight months	-	6	6
“ nine months	1	1	2
“ ten months	-	2	2
“ eleven months	-	5	5
“ one year	-	3	3
“ “ and one month	1	1	2
“ “ two months	-	4	4
“ “ three months	1	5	6
“ “ 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	1	7	8
“ two years	3	38	41
“ “ and one month	1	38	39
“ “ two months	-	53	53
“ “ three months	3	25	28
“ “ four months	-	34	34
“ “ five months	-	23	23
“ “ six months	4	29	33
“ “ seven months	2	21	23
“ “ eight months	1	15	16
“ “ nine months	1	19	20
“ “ ten months	1	13	14
“ “ eleven months	2	12	14
“ three years	-	20	20
“ “ and one month	2	14	16
“ “ two months	-	22	22
“ “ three months	1	14	15
“ “ four months	-	11	11
“ “ five months	-	8	8
“ “ six months	1	9	10
“ “ seven months	2	9	11
“ “ eight months	1	9	10
“ “ nine months	3	12	15
“ “ ten months	-	8	8
“ “ eleven months	-	8	8
“ four years	-	10	10
“ “ and one month	1	11	12
“ “ two months	-	3	3
“ “ three months	-	8	8
“ “ four months	-	3	3
“ “ five months	-	7	7
“ “ six months	-	3	3
“ “ seven months	-	8	8
“ “ eight months	-	10	10
“ “ nine months	3	4	7
“ “ ten months	-	6	6
“ “ eleven months	-	6	6
“ five years	-	5	5
“ “ and one month	-	6	6
“ “ two months	1	4	5
“ “ three months	1	3	4
“ “ four months	-	3	3
“ “ five months	1	1	2
“ “ six months	3	3	6
“ “ seven months	-	3	3
“ “ eight months	1	4	5
“ “ nine months	1	2	3
“ “ ten months	-	4	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.....	2	5	7
“ “ four months.....	-	2	2
“ “ five months.....	1	5	6
“ “ six months.....	1	2	3
“ “ 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.....	1	2	3
“ “ six months.....	-	3	3
“ “ seven months.....	-	-	-
“ “ eight months.....	-	-	-
“ “ nine months.....	-	2	2
“ “ ten months.....	-	1	1
“ “ eleven months.....	-	1	1
“ eight years or more.....	-	13	13

Average time past year, three years, four months.

TABLE No. 6.

Showing Offences for which Committed.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny.....	25	1,383	1,408
Truancy.....	5	244	249
Common runaway.....	2	135	137
Vagrancy.....	1	107	108
Assault.....	6	84	90
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.....	3	70	73
Drunkenness.....	-	2	2
Breaking and entering.....	2	55	57
Shop breaking.....	-	19	19
Idle and disorderly.....	-	17	17
Cheating by false pretenses.....	-	16	16
Common pilferers.....	1	13	14
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.....	-	2	2
	45	2,216	2,261

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.....	2	70	72
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 " " " "	6	82	88
Five " " " "	-	1	1
Four " " " "	-	3	3
Ninety days in " " " "	8	154	162
Sixty " " " "	4	273	277
Fifty " " " "	-	4	4
Forty " " " "	-	1	1
Thirty " " " "	18	1,237	1,255
Twenty-nine days in " " " "	-	4	4
Twenty-five " " " "	-	5	5
Twenty " " " "	-	44	44
Fifteen " " " "	1	20	21
Ten " " " "	1	32	33
Five " " " "	1	-	1
Two days or less in " " " "	-	16	16
No alternative.....	4	46	50
Fine and costs.....	-	42	42
Fine	-	4	4
Recognizance	-	3	3
	45	2,216	2,261

TABLE No. 8.

Shows the Admissions from Each County, and Last Residence.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Androscoggin.	Auburn	1	12	13
	Danville	-	1	1
	Greene	-	4	4
	Leeds	-	1	1
	Lewiston	-	96	96
	Lisbon	-	7	7
	Livermore	-	3	3
	Mechanic Falls	-	1	1
	Minot	-	1	1
	Poland	-	8	8
	Webster	-	3	3
	Blaine	-	1	1
	Caribou	1	2	3
	Fort Fairfield	-	1	1
Aroostook.....	Houlton	2	2	4
	Limestone	1	-	1
	Littleton	-	1	1
	Mars Hill	-	1	1
	Perham Plantation	-	1	1
	Presque Isle	1	3	4
	Sheridan Plantation	-	1	1
	Sherman	-	1	1
	Weston	-	1	1
	Baldwin	-	2	2
	Bridgton	-	7	7
	Brunswick	-	7	7
	Cape Elizabeth	-	20	20
	Cumberland	-	3	3
Cumberland ...	Deering	1	7	8
	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	6	564	570
	Scarboro	-	5	5
	Sebago	-	1	1
	Standish	-	2	2
	Westbrook	2	15	17
Windham	-	3	3	
Yarmouth	-	4	4	
Franklin	Eustis	-	1	1
	Farmington	-	3	3
	Jay	-	2	2
	Kingfield	-	3	3
	Madrid	-	1	1
	Phillips	-	3	3
	Rangleley	-	2	2
	Rangleley Plantation	-	2	2
	Sandy River Plantation	-	3	3
	Wilton	-	1	1
	Bucksport	-	8	8
	Bluehill	-	1	1
	Castine	-	1	1
	Deer Isle	-	2	2
Hancock	Eden	-	4	4
	Ellsworth	-	2	2
	Franklin	1	9	10
	Hancock	-	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
	Winter Harbor	1	-	1

TABLE No. 8—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Kennebec	Albion	-	1	1
	Augusta	-	68	68
	Belgrade	-	2	2
	Benton	-	3	3
	Chelsea	-	7	7
	China	-	1	1
	Clinton	-	2	2
	Farmingdale	-	1	1
	Gardiner	-	43	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	2	18	20
	Wayne	-	2	2
	West Gardiner	-	2	2
	West Waterville	-	3	3
	Windsor	-	1	1
	Winslow	-	5	5
	Winthrop	-	7	7
	Appleton	-	3	3
	Camden	1	12	13
	Cushing	-	2	2
	Friendship	1	-	1
Hope	-	3	3	
Muscle Ridge Island	-	1	1	
Knox	Rockland	2	64	66
	Rockport	-	1	1
	South Thomaston	-	7	7
	St. George	-	5	5
	Thomaston	1	7	8
	Union	-	1	1
	Vinalhaven	-	6	6
	Warren	1	3	4
	Washington	-	1	1
	Boothbay	-	12	12
	Boothbay Harbor	1	1	2
	Bristol	-	5	5
Lincoln	Dresden	-	1	1
	Edgecomb	-	1	1
	Jefferson	-	2	2
	Newcastle	-	4	4
	Nobleborough	-	5	5
	Southport	-	2	2
	Waldoborough	1	5	6
	Whitefield	1	6	7
	Wiscasset	-	3	3
	Albany	-	1	1
Oxford	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
Penobscot	Waterford	-	1	1
	Alton	-	2	2
	Bangor	7	196	203
	Bradley	-	2	2
	Brewer	-	11	11
	Carmel	-	1	1
Charleston	-	-	1	1

TABLE No. 8—CONTINUED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Penobscot—Con	Corinna	-	1	1
	Corinth	-	2	2
	Dexter	-	8	8
	Dixmont	-	1	1
	Eddington	-	1	1
	Enfield	-	1	1
	Exeter	-	3	3
	Garland	-	1	1
	Glenburn	-	4	4
	Hermion	-	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	1	12	13
	Orono	-	5	5
	Orrington	-	1	1
Piscataquis	Stetson	-	2	2
	Veazie	-	6	6
	Dover	-	2	2
	Foxcroft	-	1	1
	Greenville	-	1	1
	Gulford	-	2	2
	Monson	-	2	2
	Orneville	-	3	3
	Sangerville	-	2	2
	Sebec	-	1	1
	Wellington	-	1	1
	Williamsburg	-	1	1
	Arrowsic	-	3	3
	Bath	-	85	85
	Bowdoin	-	2	2
Sagadahoc	Phippsburg	-	1	1
	Richmond	1	10	11
	Topsham	-	3	3
	Woolwich	-	1	1
	Anson	-	5	5
	Bloomfield	-	4	4
	Cambridge	-	1	1
	Canaan	-	1	1
	Concord	-	1	1
	Embden	-	3	3
	Fairfield	-	11	11
	Harmony	-	1	1
	Somerset	Hartland	-	3
Madison		-	1	1
Mercer		-	1	1
Moose River Plantation		-	1	1
Norridgewock		-	2	2
Pittsfield		1	6	7
Ripley		-	1	1
Skowhegan		-	21	21
Smithfield		-	2	2
St. Albans		-	1	1
Belfast		1	12	13
Belmont		-	1	1
Waldo	Frankfort	-	10	10
	Jackson	-	1	1
	Liberty	-	3	3
	Lincolntonville	-	4	4
	Monroe	-	4	4
	Montville	-	5	5
	Northport	-	2	2
	Palermo	-	1	1
	Searsport	1	2	3
	Searsport	-	5	5
	Searsport	-	5	5
Unity	-	1	1	
Waldo	-	1	1	
Winterport	-	1	1	

TABLE No. 8—CONCLUDED.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Washington ...	Addison	-	3	3
	Alexander	-	1	1
	Baileyville	-	1	1
	Calais	-	52	52
	Cherryfield	-	5	5
	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
	Bidderford	3	103	106
	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	
Parsonsfield	-	1	1	
Saco	-	64	64	
Sanford	1	6	7	
South Berwick	-	6	6	
Waterborough	-	1	1	
Wells	-	3	3	
York	1	2	3	
		45	2,197	2,242
Residence out of the State.	New Hampshire	-	1	1
	Massachusetts	-	8	8
	Rhode Island	-	2	2
	New York	-	1	1
	Michigan	-	1	1
	Minnesota	-	1	1
New Brunswick	-	3	3	
Nova Scotia	-	2	2	
		45	2,216	2,261

TABLE No. 9.
Showing the Nativity of all Committed.

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia.....	-	1	1
Bermuda.....	-	1	1
Canada.....	1	38	39
Cuba.....	-	1	1
Jamaica.....	-	2	2
Chili.....	-	1	1
England.....	1	12	13
France.....	-	1	1
Germany.....	-	1	1
Ireland.....	1	57	58
New Brunswick.....	1	72	73
Norway.....	-	1	1
Nova Scotia.....	1	35	36
Prince Edward's Island.....	-	6	6
Russia.....	1	-	1
Scotland.....	-	4	4
on the Atlantic.....	-	1	1
Foreigners.....	6	234	240
Born in Maine.....	36	1,728	1,764
New Hampshire.....	-	41	41
Vermont.....	-	7	7
Massachusetts.....	1	111	112
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
Iowa.....	1	-	1
Missouri.....	-	1	1
California.....	-	2	2
Nativity not known.....	1	30	31
	45	2,216	2,261

TABLE No. 10.

Shows the Ages of All when Committed.

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age	-	5	5
Eight "	3	47	50
Nine "	1	79	80
Ten "	2	187	189
Eleven "	6	228	234
Twelve "	8	336	344
Thirteen "	9	391	400
Fourteen "	5	413	418
Fifteen "	11	414	425
Sixteen "	-	91	91
Seventeen "	-	19	19
Eighteen "	-	4	4
Nineteen "	-	2	2
	45	2,216	2,261

TABLE No. 11.

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

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received	45	2,216	2,261
Have intemperate parents	9	738	747
Lost father	11	720	731
Lost mother	10	573	583
Relatives in prison	11	246	257
Step parents	11	468	479
Idle	22	1,410	1,432
Much neglected	17	665	682
Truants	27	881	908
Sabbath breakers	19	759	778
Untruthful	38	1,707	1,745
Profane	27	1,610	1,637

PRODUCTS OF FARM, GARDEN, AND STOCK.

204 tons of hay, at \$9.00	\$1,836 00
15 " straw, at \$8.00	120 00
10 " rye for fodder, at \$3.00	30 00
105 " ensilage, at \$4.00	420 00
70 " fodder corn, at \$3.00	210 00
Squash and pumpkin for canning	151 37
2 " squash for table use, at \$10.00	20 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ " pumpkin, at \$10.00	5 00
$8\frac{1}{2}$ " cabbage, at \$10.00	85 00
387 bushels oats, at 32 cents	123 84
345 " potatoes, at 50 cents	172 50
310 " beets for stock, at 30 cents	93 00
85 " beets for table use, at 60 cents	51 00
200 " turnips, at 40 cents	80 00
40 " onions, at 60 cents	24 00
36 " beans, at \$1.50	54 00
7 " shell beans for table use, at 50 cents	3 50
124 " carrots, at 40 cents	49 60
65 " cucumbers, at 20 cents	13 00
48 " tomatoes, at 50 cents	24 00
46 " green peas for table use, at 60 cents	27 60
20 " string beans, at 60 cents	12 00
Sweet corn for table use	60 00
Lettuce, radishes, celery, rhubarb, summer squash, melons, cauliflower, peppers, etc., for table use	100 00
25 " parsnips, at 60 cents	15 00
200 " apples, at 80 cents	160 00
940 boxes strawberries, at 9 cents	84 60
50 " blackberries, at 10 cents	5 00
30 " currants, at 8 cents	2 40
90 " raspberries, at 10 cents	9 00
16,212 gallons milk, at 15 cents	2,431 80
1,953 pounds butter, at 25 cents	488 25
5,464 " pork, at 5 cents	273 20
108 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. eggs, at 15 cents	16 25
22 pounds chicken, at 15 cents	3 30
Live stock sold	243 00
	\$7,497 21

We now have at the barn, four heavy team horses, two carriage horses, one horse used for farm work and jobbing, twenty-eight milch cows, two heifers two years old, seven heifers one year old, five heifer calves, and one registered Jersey bull. We also have one boar, six breeding sows, five hogs, ten shoats, and five pigs. The neat stock are mostly grade Jerseys, Swiss, and Holstein, and the swine are Berkshire. Many of our cows are old and past their period of usefulness. We are disposing of the superannuated stock as rapidly as practicable, and supplying their place with heifers of our own raising. As our young stock are from our very best grade cows, and sired by thoroughbred Jersey bulls, we hope soon to have a dairy stock of which the State may be proud. Better facilities ought to be provided for the keeping of our swine. We have some excellent animals, and our stock could be profitably increased if we had a piggery of sufficient size.

The spring and early summer were so wet and backward that planting was much delayed, and crops suffered somewhat in consequence. Our hay crop was large and was secured in excellent condition, but the very low price at which hay has been selling during the past year, and at which it is likely to sell for some time to come, materially reduces our income from the farm. Some portions of our land are admirably adapted to gardening, and on these we raise our most abundant crops each year, but by far the greater portion of the farm is heavy clay loam, which is only fairly productive for hoed crops, though excellent for grass. For this reason hay has always been one of the principal crops of our farm. We raise annually about two hundred tons of as good hay as can be raised anywhere. We can consume only about one-half of this amount, and for many years it has been the custom to sell the balance in Portland. To maintain the fertility of the land, it is necessary to purchase stable manure and commercial fertilizers. I believe the practice of selling hay and purchasing stable manure is not a good one, and will suggest as a subject worthy of the consideration of the trustees, the advisability of providing facilities for keeping about twice as much neat stock as we now have, and establishing a modern dairy. If all the hay raised here were consumed at the school, the fertility of the farm could be much increased at no great expense, and the dairy would become a source of income. Besides

this we would have the opportunity of giving many of our boys a knowledge of modern dairying which could not fail to be of great value to them if they become farmers, as many of them are certain to do.

We regard the farm as an important factor in the reformation of the boys. While it provides much of the farm produce consumed at the institution, it also furnishes opportunity for remunerative out-of-door exercise and labor, and thus contributes greatly to the physical development of the boys, trains their hands and minds to work harmoniously together, quickens their intellect, and greatly aids in their moral regeneration. The practical knowledge of and skill in farming which they acquire must be of great advantage to many of the boys when they go out into the world to make their own living. About forty per cent of our boys come from the farms of Maine, and when they graduate from this school they will go into the country and make their living by farming. If, while they are inmates of this school, we can give them a love for agricultural pursuits, and skill in conducting the various operations of the farm; if we can develop an interest in farm animals and their care, we shall have done much toward making them efficient bread-winners. To accomplish this the farm must not be considered as an end, but only as a means. Oftentimes a man can accomplish more on a farm by his own unaided labor, than he can accomplish with the questionable assistance of a dozen untrained lads whom he will have with him but a few hours each day, but the untrained lads are the very ones who most need the knowledge and skill to be derived from well directed labor on the farm, and if their interests are to be paramount, they will receive the painstaking instruction they need, even though the value of their labor does not equal the cost of instruction. The past years strengthen my conviction that the object of the farm should be, not so much a large crop of hay or potatoes for the market, not so much a handsome balance sheet for exhibition, as a large crop of good boys; boys reclaimed from sinful ways, and made virtuous, self-supporting members of society.

For purposes of instruction, as well as for the supplying of our tables, each of our family cottages has a garden of its own, where are raised a great variety of fruits and vegetables. In

these two gardens sixty boys received practical instruction in preparing the ground and dressing it, in planting, cultivating and harvesting the various crops. The boys enjoyed this work, and it provided healthful activity for mind, muscle and morals. At one cottage thirty little flower gardens, each about six feet long by two and one-half feet in width, were laid out in a double row, and each boy was given one of the gardens for his own cultivation. He was provided with seeds, bulbs, and plants, and taught how to plant and cultivate his garden. All through the summer and early autumn the boys had flowers of their own to use for their personal ornamentation, and for the decoration of their tables in the dining-room, as well as to give to their friends and to visitors at the school, and I believe these individual gardens did much to make the boys happy and contented, besides inspiring them with a love for productive manual labor, and cultivating a taste for the beautiful.

Not only on the farm but in every department of the institution where work is performed, it has been our desire to make that work educative as far as possible. During the year a large amount of work has been done about the buildings, such as making new roads, grading the grounds about the cottages, laying drains, cobblestone gutters, etc. The boys have also shingled the northeast side of the barn roof. They have built a new root cellar and tool house, and have nearly completed a new poultry house. Much of the material used in the construction of these buildings came from the old farm house at the entrance of the Reform School grounds. This old building had not been used for many years and had fallen into a state of dilapidation past repair. Moreover the school has no use for such a building. The old material, however, was of some value, hence the building was torn down by the boys and the material saved for future use. All this work of construction while of benefit to the institution, has been of even greater benefit to the boys. The work has been carefully adapted to their age and physical condition, and has contributed greatly to their health as well as to their happiness.

The mechanical school has contributed its important share in the work of educating our boys for future usefulness. This institution was one of the first of its kind in the United States to introduce manual training into its curriculum, and now no

reform school is regarded as completely equipped for its work unless it has such a department. Our regret is that we are not able to enlarge the scope of this department by including iron working and printing as well as wood working.

Military drill continues to give the boys needed physical exercise and valuable training in habits of promptness and obedience. The boys are divided into four companies, and all the company and battalion officers are inmates of the school. Promotions are made not for military excellence alone, but for general good conduct as well. The possibility of promotion is a constant stimulus to the boys to put forth every effort to excel in good conduct as well as in knowledge of military tactics. It has been a source of gratification to us that graduates from our battalion have not been wanting in patriotism; a good number of them have enlisted in the army and navy and they have rendered efficient service for their country at Santiago de Cuba and at Porto Rico.

Our boys are engaged at manual labor only about one-half of each day. The boys who work in the forenoon attend school in the afternoon, while those who work in the afternoon attend school in the forenoon. The common school branches are taught in our schools by faithful, competent teachers, and special effort is made to interest the boys in their school work. Commendable progress is made by the scholars. Vocal music receives much attention.

The institution has a library of about 2,000 volumes, besides many pamphlets. Each of the four schools has a small, but carefully selected library of its own, which is supplemented by books taken from the general library. Every boy has an opportunity of reading the library books. Many of the boys enjoy reading, and doubtless receive much benefit from the library. A large number of story papers and magazines is distributed every week. Each boy receives one or more papers which he can read himself and then pass to some other boy in exchange for a paper he has not read.

Important as work and school are, we believe recreation to be not less important. Each day the boys have their appointed times for out-of-door games, and Saturday is always a half holiday. During the winter, weekly sociables are held for the

benefit of the boys. All State and National holidays are appropriately observed. Marbles, foot-ball, base-ball, skating, and sliding are among the pastimes enjoyed by the boys, and the annual excursion to Little Chebeague Island is always largely attended by them.

So far as possible the religious instruction given to the boys has been adapted to their special needs. No attempt has been made to teach dogma. The fundamental principles of religion have been presented in as simple and attractive a manner as possible, and every effort has been made to inspire the boys with a fervent desire to do right because it is right. Protestant clergymen and laymen of all the leading denominations, and the clergy of the Roman Catholic church have availed themselves of our standing invitation to conduct services at the institution, and they have faithfully observed the requirements of the following statement, adopted some 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. S. F. Pearson, Rev. J. A. O'Dowd, Rev. Wilbur F. Berry, Rev. W. H. H. McAllister, Rev. Rollin T. Hack, Rev. Asa Dalton, D. D., Rev. Henry Blanchard, D. D., Rev. Henry F. Dexter, Rev. W. S. Ayres, Rev. Luther Freeman, Rev. Harry Kimball, Rev. E. R. Purdy, Rev. Thomas Calvert, Rev. Lewis Malvern, Major John M. Gould, T. E. McDonald, A. B. Merrill, H. W. Shaylor, M. C. Hutchinson, Benjamin K. Cook, Geo. H. Lord, Ozman Adams, John A. Plummer, Seward Frank, Horatio Staples, Willard E. Plumer, J. R. Libby, and Mrs. S. R. G. Clark, of Portland; Rev. Father Cook, Redemptorist missionary; Mrs. Leonora Lake of St. Louis, and Miss Mary Morrill, missionary from China.

The most important event of the year was the opening and dedication of Wentworth Cottage. The exercises took place in the schoolroom of the new building, May 18, 1898. There was a large company of invited guests present, including members of the Honorable Executive Council of Maine, the trustees of the school, and other State officials. The opening address was made by Hon. Albion Little, president of the board of trustees, and the dedicatory address was made by Hon. Fred Atwood. Interesting remarks were made by members of the Governor's Council and others. Singing by the family of thirty boys selected to occupy the cottage was interspersed with the exercises. In the presence of these distinguished visitors Wentworth Cottage was solemnly dedicated to the lofty purpose for which it had been erected, the moral reformation of the boys committed to it by the State of Maine.

It is needless to add to what has previously been said regarding the superiority of the cottage system in the reformation of youth. We need another cottage; we already have the boys to occupy it. I trust the time is not far distant when the State will generously provide our institution with a new family building, so that our school may be more amply provided with the needed facilities for successfully conducting its work.

As you are aware, a large amount of minor repairing has been done during the year. The repairs on the barn roof, and the building of the root cellar and tool house, and a poultry house have already been referred to. Perhaps the most important and extensive repairs have been made in the chair shop, boiler room, and basement. The condensation in the steam pipes below the level of the boilers, formerly returned to a steam trap in the boiler room. This trap forced the water into a brick cistern located in the basement, from which place it was pumped back into the boiler. The steam arising from the water in the cistern had rotted many of the floor timbers and floor boards overhead, and the condensed water dripping from the ceiling kept the basement floor constantly wet. In consequence of the rotten timbers, the chair shop floor became unsafe and it was necessary to put temporary supports underneath to keep the floor from falling into the basement. To remedy this condition of things, a pit was excavated in the boiler room, in which was placed a Knowles automatic

steam pump and receiver. All the condensation, which formerly went to the steam trap, now returns by gravity to the receiver in the pit, and is automatically pumped back into the boiler. The old cistern has been removed, new floor timbers have been substituted for the rotten ones, and a new hard wood floor has been laid in the chair shop. The new arrangement for the return of the condensation works to our entire satisfaction, and results in a considerable saving of coal.

The two boilers which heat the main building are old, and will be unsafe to use after this winter. Their location is a somewhat dangerous one as they are in the basement of the main building, under a part of the house occupied by the boys, and next to the steam laundry. If one of the boilers were to explode, the consequences might be serious. As the coal must be kept near the boilers, we have been obliged to use a part of the basement for a coal shed. We do not like to store soft coal in any portion of the main building. Some kinds of bituminous coal are said to be liable to spontaneous combustion, and all soft coal is dirty material to handle. The coal dust keeps our yards untidy, and is brought into the house on the boys' shoes and tracked over our floors, making it impossible to keep some of our floors in a respectable condition. The purchasing and setting of the two new boilers will prove an expensive job, but it is a necessary one. I believe that safety and ultimate economy require that the new boilers be placed in a building by themselves. Such a building of brick can be erected east of the main building, and can be placed so low that the condensation in the pipes will return by gravity to the boilers, thus avoiding the use of traps, etc. The entire cost of a boiler house forty-five feet square, with chimney 100 feet high, containing two boilers set in brick, together with the repiping of the main building, with the necessary connections, is estimated at \$10,858.

We thank our friends for the material way in which they have shown their interest in the school. We have, during the year, received the following gifts:

Christmas candy from Major J. M. Gould; diaries from Mrs. Annie M. L. Hawes; nuts from H. S. Melcher; 275 copies Colportage Library from the Bible Institute Colportage Association; seven volumes Colportage Library from M. C. Hutchinson

and Benj. K. Cook; year's subscription to Sabbath Reading from Lawrence Grey Evans; seven decorative plants from J. W. Minot; base ball, bat and mitt from T. F. Homsted; three framed pictures from Chas. C. Harmon; large photograph of the Maine from Loring, Short & Harmon; chestnuts from Hon. M. F. King; and 8x12 flag for Wentworth Cottage from Hon. Ansel Briggs; an entertainment provided by Mrs. Hawes, assisted by Mr. Dill and friend, Mr. and Mrs. C. Everett Bean, Mr. Cheney and Mrs. Fickett; illustrated lecture, "A Day in London," by Rev. Lewis Malvern, assisted by Harris H. Crandall; large package of blotters from Hon. Fred Atwood, and a graphophone and records loaned by Silas F. Hamilton.

We take pleasure in again recording our indebtedness to those publishers who have so kindly sent us their publications free of charge. The following periodicals have been received during the year::

The Christian Mirrow, Daily Eastern Argus, Portland Globe, Zion's Advocate, Maine State Press, Bethel Flag, Eastport Sentinel, Coast Watch, Rockland Opinion, Oxford Democrat, Kennebec Journal, Weekly Courier, Calais Advertiser, Somerset Reporter, Brunswick Telegraph, Lewiston Weekly Journal, Waterville Mail, Farmington Chronicle, Bath Independent, Phillips Phonograph, Sabbath Reading, Home Mission Echo, Zion's Herald, Traveler's Record, New Earth, Maine Statesman, Board of Trade Journal, Our Myrtle Buds, Record and 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, The Pioneer, Reformatory Record, Riverside, South Dakota Mail, Summary, West Virginia Reform School News, and The Whittier.

The health of the boys has been exceptionally good. No deaths nor serious accidents have occurred and no contagious diseases have invaded our home. Dr. Alfred King of Portland is our physician and surgeon, and while his services are seldom required for the active treatment of serious disease, he has often been consulted on minor troubles, and the knowledge that such eminent medical and surgical skill is at our call, gives a feeling of security both to the officers of the school, and to the parents

and friends of the boys. We are 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 skilled oculists, and to Dr. Dana W. Fellows, connected with the same institution, for dental services gratuitously rendered to one of our boys.

In February Mr. J. Henry Dow was elected assistant superintendent. Mr. Dow has been long connected with the institution, and he came into his new office exceptionally well fitted for its arduous and responsible duties. I am under obligations to all the officers for their co-operation with me in carrying forward the work of the school.

Thanking the honorable board of trustees for their continued confidence, and for the aid and sympathy which they have so freely given me, and invoking the favor of our Heavenly Father, without whose blessing our efforts to uplift humanity must come to naught, we begin a new year full of encouragement and hope for the future.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN P. WENTWORTH,

Superintendent.

November 30, 1898.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN: The following is the report of the schools of this institution for the year ending November 30, 1898:

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was.....	144
Number of boys returned during the year.....	6
Number of boys committed during the year.....	45
	195
Whole number under instruction.....	195
There have been discharged during the year.....	53
	142
Present number under instruction.....	142

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

Who could not read.....	3
Who could read in first reader.....	3
" " second reader.....	8
" " third reader.....	3
" " fourth reader	26
" " fifth reader	2
	45

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	4
Who could write numbers and count to ten.....	3
" add	5
" subtract	2
" multiply	7
" divide	21
Who had ciphered through fractions.....	3
	45

WRITING.

Who could not write.....	8
“ write very little.....	27
“ write letters.....	10
	<hr/>
	45

The boys in school are classified as follows:

Who read in the fifth reader.....	17
“ “ fourth reader.....	98
“ “ third reader.....	0
“ “ second reader.....	19
“ “ first reader.....	8
	<hr/>
	142

ARITHMETIC.

Finished common school arithmetic.....	2
Who cipher in denominate numbers.....	20
“ “ decimal fractions.....	5
“ “ common fractions.....	38
“ “ division.....	20
“ “ multiplication.....	30
“ “ addition.....	24
“ have just commenced arithmetic.....	3
	<hr/>
	142

GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harper's Introductory Geography.....	57
“ “ School.....	63
	<hr/>
	120

HISTORY.

Who study Eggleston's History of the United States....	54
“ “ First Book in American History..	52
	<hr/>
	106

WRITING.

Who can write letters.....	125
“ “ easy words.....	8
“ not write.....	9
	<hr/>
	142

PHYSIOLOGY.

Who study physiology.....	124
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BOOKKEEPING.

Who study bookkeeping.....	10
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Every boy in the institution is required to attend school ten months in the year; July and August are vacation months.

At the main building 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 and Wentworth Cottages 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.

EVIE MORELEN,
 GERTRUDE H. PARKER,
 IDA C. MORELEN,
 HORACETINA CROWLEY,
Teachers.

November 30, 1898.

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE.

To the Governor and the Honorable Council of Maine:

In making my yearly report as visitor for the State to the Reform School, I am glad to say that the school seems to me to be in better condition than ever before. It is a pleasure to see for myself, and to show to others, the many improvements constantly going forward, and whatever criticisms I may make are based upon the system of the institution, and not upon the work of the individual officers. Their faithfulness to their trust I must hold in the highest esteem, even if I should sometimes differ with them as to the methods used in the object before us—helping the boys.

The schools proper, of greater importance, if possible, here, than outside, have much improved in the last few years, and are now in excellent condition. Two of the teachers have been in their places for five years or more, and it is only just to say of those who have been unequal to continuance in the work that every one has shown a keen interest in the pupils under her care, and I believe has tried to do the best possible for them.

The opening of the new cottage has been a relief to the main building, and has again confirmed the theory that a few boys are better cared for than many, but the truth will bear repeating, it is not the house, but the father and mother that make the family. I still believe it would be better to build smaller, less expensive homes, and put the workshop and schoolrooms outside.

Everybody will agree that to make a boy work, and to make a boy like to work are widely different, and that the latter requires far greater tact and skill than the former. It is pretty certain, too, that only the liking to work is of any real use to the boy, so I am always glad to find any incentive to induce the boys to do their best in manual labor. I hope from year to year

that the work on the farm may be made more and more their own, that they may share in the profits of the hen-house and feel the responsibility of the losses, and that the cultivation of small fruits may be extended to teach the boys something of money values, one of the greatest lessons they need. Profit to the State in a boys' school is not a question of cents; it is a question of manhood.

I should like very much to see something of the plan of self-government tried with our boys. That seems like a great undertaking for the organizer and director of such a scheme—impossible for most—but if it works in other places why not here, to some extent at least? If our boys were trained to jury duty would it not lessen the chances that they will stand as prisoners at the bar? Some of them are likely to be on our juries in a few years; it is certain that they will help in the government of our town, State and national life, and if they can do nothing toward governing themselves here, what are they to do with their votes three or four years later?

When we have our model school it will be almost wholly self-supporting. One of the boys' best friends has said that every boy here should earn his own living. I fail to see how much of a man is to be made of a boy shut up from the world for six or ten years of his boyhood, food, clothing, books and shelter provided for him, and when he is eighteen or twenty sent out into the world as helpless as Caspar Hauser when taken from his cellar. In these eight or ten years other boys have been daily practicing what is largely theory, or wholly unknown to our boys. Thinking people have everywhere come to see this, and largely for this reason it is now thought best to put children, especially young children, like many in our Reform School, into families. Massachusetts pays for the board of children unable to earn their living, and in the past two years has found homes in Maine for twenty-four of her Reform School boys. If I were asked the greatest need of our Reform School to-day I think I should answer: An agent to find homes for our boys, and to visit them from time to time in their homes. No matter how poor the home provided the heads of it are honest and industrious people.

If any person in this State will think for a moment what his condition would be if there was not a home in the world he had

a right to enter, if there was no living human being whom he could claim as a friend, he will think hereafter of our boys with stronger sympathy for many of them are in that desolate state. If a boy could be put into a family to grow up with the children of the neighborhood, if he felt that he had a home to go back to, or even to think of, or somebody to take an interest in him, if he could be made outwardly something like other boys, would it not go a long way toward making him what we want to make him, the average man? "Mother, home and God" are said to be the dearest words we know, but if we have never learned the first two, who shall teach us the third?

I protest against having our children classed with criminals or called criminals. One of our great humanitarians has defined crime as "an injury inflicted on another person in malice." Does that cover the act of a little child eight or ten years old who has perhaps been driven to theft by a parent's whip? Some of our boys are in the school for truancy. Is a truant from school a criminal? I remember one little fellow registered as a vagrant, at eight years old when he was brought in. He had not dared to go home because of his drunken father, and I shall never forget the look in his blue eyes when as he was questioned about his father he whispered, "He had a strap." Was that child a criminal? It is for the sake of these children that our school should have a different name. It might be called the State Home for Children, for that is what it really is and what we want it to be, not a model institution to show to visitors beautifully polished floors in spotless rooms. These are of importance only so far as they teach the children neatness and order, but the neatness and order are for the child's good; the child is not to be sacrificed to cleanliness.

I again ask that two women be added to the Board of Trustees, and I ask it on the highest authority, that "It is not good for man to be alone." Women are as much needed here as in the church or in the real home. I desire great good, the greatest good for our school, that we may enrich our State with men, and if asked if all this expenditure of time and strength pays I answer that nothing counts against the price of a soul.

MRS. ANNIE M. L. HAWES,
Stroudwater, Maine.

APPENDIX.

- A. Revised Statutes, relating to the State Reform School.
- B. Revised Statutes, relating to Truancy.
- C. Public Laws of Maine, 1887, relating to compensation of Trustees, truancy, etc.
- D. Judicial Decisions.
- E. Special Information.
- F. Forms of Commitment.
- G. Forms of Release.

A.

REVISED STATUTES—1883.

TITLE XII, CHAPTER 142.

THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Section 1. Appointment, term of office, powers, duties and pay of trustees.

Sect. 2. Who may be sentenced to the state reform school.

Sect. 3. Same subject; expenses of commitment and subsistence, how paid.

Sect. 4. Residence, if known, shall be set out in the mittimus. Notice.

Sect. 5. Superintendent may recover expenses from the town; remedy of town.

Sect. 6. How boys shall be instructed and disciplined.

Sect. 7. Proceedings, when trustees or superintendent do not receive a boy, or when he is incorrigible.

Sect. 8. Costs of transportation shall be paid by the county.

Sect. 9. Term of commitment, and effect of discharge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Government
vested in
board of five
trustees.

—their term
of office. 72
Me., 556.

—compensa-
tion.

—amended.
See laws of
1887, c. 51.
—powers and
duties.

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

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

*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.

—list to be published.

Trustees shall establish and maintain a mechanical school.

—in what branches boys shall be instructed.

—trustees shall make rules and specify punishments.

—rules shall be approved by the Governor and Council.

Powers and duties of the superintendent.

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.

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.

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. personal property of the State, connected with the reform school, may be brought in the name of the superintendent for the time being.
- Contracts, how made. 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.
- suits may be submitted to referees. —suits thereon. Sec. 15. One or more of the trustees shall visit the school at least once in every four weeks, examine the register and the inmates in the 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.
- Visits of the trustees. —record to be kept. —quarterly visit. —annual report. —financial statement. 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,
- Appropriations, how paid.

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

* 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 night-time the store, and taking and carrying away goods, etc., is not a legal justification of the detention, and that the defendant, although he was the superintendent of the Reform School there, could not upon a process of that sort, issued from a trial justice *who had no jurisdiction finally to dispose of a charge of that description*, legally detain anybody who should be committed; so that, so far as the defence depends upon the legal process, it fails.

NOTE. (*The above case, Wilkenson vs. Woodbury, was not passed upon by the law court.*)

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.

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

E.

SPECIAL INFORMATION.

COMMITMENT OF BOYS.

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

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

1. Offences 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. The boy must be between the ages of ten and fifteen years, the complaint must be made by a duly elected and qualified truant officer of the town wherein the boy resides, and it should allege the facts called for in the special form of mittimus provided for such cases. For form of mittimus see page 71.

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 69.

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 69.

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

[For Form of commitment see Appendix F.]

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

JURISDICTION OF MUNICIPAL COURTS AND TRIAL JUSTICES.

The jurisdiction of judges of municipal and police courts in criminal matters is defined in the Revised Statutes, c. 132, § § 3-7, and in the special laws relating to the establishment of particular courts, and the acts amendatory thereto.

The jurisdiction of trial justices in criminal matters is defined in the same sections and chapter. In all cases the jurisdiction and powers of trial justices are derived from statute. The courts hold that no presumption is to be made in favor of the jurisdiction of a trial justice, nor can it be enlarged by implication.

No additional jurisdiction is conferred by chapter 142 of the Revised Statutes.

A municipal or police court or trial justice cannot legally sentence a boy to the State Reform School for any offence of which the court or trial justice has not *final* jurisdiction. See charge of Judge Barrows, page 62.

It sometimes occurs that boys are tried, convicted and sentenced to the State Reform School by courts or trial justices not having jurisdiction of the offences alleged. Such convictions are void, and the sentences imposed thereon cannot be executed. "No person shall be punished for an offence until convicted thereof in a court having jurisdiction of the person and case." Revised Statutes, c. 135, § 1.

ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE.

Every boy committed to the institution except for violation of chapter 22 of the Public Laws of 1887, must have two sentences, one to the State Reform School during minority, and an alternative sentence such as the law provides for the same offence. Revised Statutes, c. 142, § § 2 and 7.

RELEASE OF BOYS.

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

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

[For forms of release see Appendix G.]

F.

FORMS FOR COMMITMENT OF BOYS.

[Mittimus.]

STATE OF MAINE.

.....SS.

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

[L. s.]

Greeting.

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

[Here recite the substantive allegations of the complaint.]

..... against the peace of said State, and contrary to the form of the

Statute in such case made and provided;* upon which 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

*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.

CERTIFICATE.

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

.....
 Trial Justice.

OFFICER'S RETURN.

.....ss.18 .

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

.....
 Fees.

MITTIMUS FOR TRUANCY.

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

STATE OF MAINE.

.....SS.

To the Sheriff of the county of.....or either of his deputies, or either of the constables of.....in said county; and to the Superintendent of the State Reform School situate in South Portland, in the county of Cumberland.

[L. s.]

Greeting.

Whereas.....of.....in the county of.....
 a minor between the ages of eight and sixteen years, and said minor then and there not being deaf and dumb, *non compos* or insane, was brought before me.....a trial justice in and for the county of.....at.....in said county of.....on the.....day of.....A. D. 18.... by virtue of a warrant in due form of law, issued under the hand and seal of me, the said justice, on the complaint under oath of.....being then and there a duly elected and qualified truant officer of the town of.....in said county, who therein complains that said.....at said.....in said county, on the.....day of.....A. D. 18.. was a boy between the ages of ten and fifteen years, to wit: of the age of.....years, and was then and there a legal scholar of a certain school, to wit: [*Here describe the particular school by name or location or both*].....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 mittimuses 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, drink-
ing-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 Sab-
bath 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 respon-
sible 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 .
RENEWED18
RENEWED18
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 ofand.....until the last installment shall have been paid.

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

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

AND the said.....further covenants and agrees that he will immediately prior to the expiration of

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

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

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

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