

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Departments  Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

1900.

VOLUME III.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1900

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

(First under State Control)

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

OF THE

Maine Industrial School for Girls

AT HALLOWELL

For the Year Ending November 14, 1899.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1899.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ANDREW HAWES, Portland,	Term expires in	1900
ALFRED Wms. ANTHONY, Lewiston,	“	“ 1901
CHARLES H. DUDLEY, Hallowell,	“	“ 1902
(Miss) CLARA M. FARWELL, Rockland,	“	“ 1903
(Mrs.) PERSIS M. MARTIN, Augusta,	“	“ 1904

W. W. STETSON, Auburn, State Superintendent of Public Schools, *ex-officio*.

PRESIDENT,

ANDREW HAWES, Portland.

SECRETARY,

ALFRED Wms. ANTHONY, Lewiston.

TREASURER,

JOHN W. CHURCH, Hallowell.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

ANDREW HAWES, Mrs. PERSIS M. MARTIN,
CHARLES H. DUDLEY.

AUDITING COMMITTEE,

ANDREW HAWES, CHARLES H. DUDLEY.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

Acting Principal—MRS. MARY E. KING.

BAKER HALL.

Acting Matron—MISS HANNAH C. OSGOOD.

Assistant Matron—MISS NANCY MERRILL.

Teacher—MISS CAMILLA WHITNEY.

ERSKINE HALL.

Matron—MISS ELLA F. SMITH.

Assistant Matron—MRS. MINNIE MOORE.

Teacher—MISS MABEL E. PALMER.

FLAGG-DUMMER HALL.

Matron—(To be supplied).

Assistant Matron—(To be supplied).

Teacher—(To be supplied).

Steward—JOHN W. CHURCH.

Farmer—DAVID WALTON.

THE MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The Maine Industrial School for Girls was established by an act of the legislature, approved by the governor March 17, 1899. The board of trustees were appointed by the governor May 23, 1899; and assembled for their first meeting and organization on June 3, 1899.

The history of the School, however, reaches back to 1867. In the latter part of January, 1867, a girl, fifteen or sixteen years of age, was convicted in the police court of Augusta of petty larceny, fined, and in default of payment, was committed to the county jail. This incident suggested the necessity of a reform school for girls in the State of Maine. The next morning in the legislature, then in session, Hon. John L. Stevens of Augusta, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of reform institutions for girls and their success where already in operation, and report to the next legislature. Hon. George B. Barrows of Fryeburg, was appointed commissioner, and made a report in 1868. This report was referred to the legislature of 1869; and the subject at two subsequent sessions was referred to "the next legislature."

At the session of 1871 nearly a thousand ladies of Portland petitioned the legislature "to make like provisions for the reform of girls as had been made for boys." As a result of this petition a commission was appointed consisting of Hon. Benj. Kingsbury, Jr. of Portland, Hon. E. R. French of Chesterville, and Hon. Samuel Garnsey of Bangor, which reported in 1872 a bill for the incorporation of a private association for the establishment and administration of the proposed institution. This bill was passed and such an association was incorporated.

Meantime, unaware of what was already in progress, Mrs. Mary H. Flagg of Hallowell, was moved to provide for vagrant

and outcast girls, and first made her intentions known to some friends in April, 1872. She likewise interested with her, Mrs. Almira C. Dummer of Hallowell; and in December of that year the two offered to the governor, the former \$10,000 in money and the latter a building site in the city of Hallowell valued at \$2,000. These proposals were made known by the governor in his annual message to the legislature of 1873. The private corporation accepted these proposals.

The first building erected, Flagg-Dummer Hall, was dedicated January 20, 1875. Erskine Hall was opened in January, 1886; and Baker Hall in December, 1898.

In addition to private charity, the State has made substantial appropriations each year of the School's existence.

The last legislature enacted a law to put the School wholly under State control. The conditions of this act were accepted by the corporation, and its whole property valued, for its purposes, at \$40,000 was conveyed by deed to the State.

The Maine Industrial School for Girls is not a house of correction, but is designed as a refuge for girls between the ages of six and sixteen years, who, by force of circumstances or associations, are in manifest danger of becoming outcasts of society. It is not a place of punishment, to which its inmates are sent as criminals by criminal process—but a home for the friendless, neglected and vagrant children of the State, where, under the genial influences of kind treatment and physical and moral training, they may be won back to ways of virtue and respectability, and fitted for positions of honorable self-support and lives of usefulness.

Girls committed to the School become wards of the State. By the act of commitment fathers and mothers lose their parental rights and responsibilities and the board of trustees, with the principal, matrons, assistant matrons and teachers, in behalf of the State, become as parents to the children.

Girls are admitted to the School between the ages of 6 and 16. When once admitted, they are under the control of the trustees until 21 years of age.

In the School girls are taught how to keep themselves neat and clean; how to observe the laws of health; how to do housework in all its branches, including scrubbing, sweeping, washing and ironing, cooking, and preparing and serving meals; how, to

knit, and how to sew; and in the schoolroom are taught the common English branches, such as are taught in the public schools. Good manners and good morals are inculcated in all departments.

A girl who has taken the course of study in the schoolroom, in the sewing-room, in the laundry and in the kitchen, and has maintained good deportment and has shown herself worthy, may be placed out to work in some private family, still, however, under the jurisdiction of the School and subject to recall, if her conduct is not satisfactory. While at work a girl's wages are deposited in the savings bank, to be paid to her when finally discharged from the custody of the School.

On Sundays the girls attend church with the matrons, and Sunday school conducted in the schoolrooms.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine:

The board of trustees appointed by the governor May 23, 1899, inherited from their predecessors many difficulties, owing to the burning of Flagg-Dummer Hall in February, the consequent crowded condition of the institution, the uncertainties in plans attendant upon the transfer to the State, and the fact that buildings and property needed special attention. Fortunately a majority of the board had had experience in the management of the School.

One of the first acts was the election of a building committee, the selection of plans and the letting of contracts for the remodeling and enlargement of the building burned in February. Controlled somewhat by the walls still standing, yet the committee has been able to follow plans similar to those incorporated in Baker Hall. When completed, the structure will embody most of the features of an entirely new building. This is particularly true of its internal arrangements. We are hoping to have the building in use in a few weeks. The increase of accommodations is greatly needed, as repeatedly through the year the trustees have been obliged to refuse the admission of girls who, for their own sakes should have been received into the School.

In the fall the superintendent and the acting matron of Ers-
kine Hall resigned their respective positions. The trustees have endeavored to obtain the best persons possible for the vacancies, and have canvassed candidates both within and without the State. It is believed that the institution is equipped with officers who are able, tactful, enthusiastic and faithful.

Many small repairs about the buildings have been made. The fences have been removed. One unsightly windmill, long unused and no longer required, has been taken down. An

enlarged garden in which the girls may find more outdoor employment has been planned for next year, and the ground already broken up. Fire-escapes of approved pattern have been put on both Erskine Hall and Flagg-Dummer Hall.

The institution greatly needs a new farmhouse and barn. These structures are old and past the time for profitable repairing. They are nearly unsuitable for habitation of man or beast. The accommodations of the barn are inadequate for storing hay, or keeping live stock and tools. The barn at present can shelter but four cows, an altogether insufficient number for a family of more than eighty persons, and soon to be increased to more than one hundred. There are no accommodations for either pigs or hens. It is the purpose of the board to have the School, in time, produce its own milk, eggs, pork and vegetables. Not only would health and economy thereby be subserved, but in these farming industries the girls themselves ought to be employed. While the larger proportion of the inmates of the School come from cities and villages, yet the majority, when indentured by the School, are placed in homes where kitchen gardening and dairy work has at least some place, and the board is aware that experience in other states has shown that country homes are the safer homes for girls who have been, or are prone to be wayward. For such homes our girls must be fitted.

Your board foresees the time not far distant when a central building must be erected, which will contain a chapel, library, gymnasium and office. At present in stormy weather there are no opportunities for healthful indoor exercise or recreation. There is no place in the institution where all the inmates can be gathered for religious services, a lecture or an entertainment.

While the moral needs and attainments of the girls must be the prime consideration in grading the schoolroom classes, yet the board is desirous, as far as possible, of giving to all girls who are committed to the institution an education as complete and thorough, as wisely planned and as efficiently imparted, as can be obtained over the same course in any of our public schools. With this object in view the schoolroom instruction has been specially inspected, and improvement proposed. New maps, globes, dictionaries and text-books are required, and in part have been provided.

The discipline and order in the school have been on the whole satisfactory. Corporal punishment is not resorted to, nor is it deemed needful. Kindness and firmness regulate. Yet the board are thoroughly convinced that for some girls, already in the school and expected to be committed to its custody, the better place for confinement and treatment would be a reformatory for women. A girl who appears vicious, willful, if not indeed incorrigible, should not be turned loose upon society. She cannot be retained in the school; and she ought not to be committed to the State Prison. The woman's reformatory has a place intermediate between the Industrial School and the prison. The board must urge upon the attention of the whole State the necessity of providing such an institution as has been found needful in other states.

The reports of the officers of the School, herewith accompanying, will show in detail the condition of the School both in its administration and finances.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW HAWES,
ALFRED WMS. ANTHONY,
CHARLES H. DUDLEY,
CLARA M. FARWELL,
PERSIS M. MARTIN.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The fire at Flagg-Dummer Hall on February 2, 1899, burned away the roof and the woodwork of the third story. The interior of the building was greatly damaged by water and frost, the heating and plumbing apparatus being wrecked. The furnishings were saved in a damaged condition. A section of the outside brick wall was thrown outward, in consequence of this and a former fire, so that to insure safety it would be necessary to rebuild it from the third story floor. This was the first building erected for the School, in 1874. It was not well arranged for work or discipline. Under these conditions the managers of the school asked for, and obtained, an appropriation from the legislature to enable them to remodel the building, instead of again repairing it.

Plans for doing this were made by Mr. John Calvin Stevens, and approved by the Committee on Public Buildings, of the Executive Council. Under these plans the third story has been removed, and a two-story ell added, making the whole structure two-storied. The laundry and a bathroom are brought up from the cellar to the first floor, where are large and airy rooms conveniently arranged. All of the children will have their sleeping-rooms on one floor, the second.

The work of rebuilding has been well done by Mr. L. E. Bradstreet of Farmingdale, the heating apparatus is furnished by A. D. Ward, and the plumbing by Taber, Carey and Reid of Augusta. The receipts from insurance on the building and furnishing with the appropriations have been sufficient to cover the cost of reconstruction and of the heating apparatus. There is nothing remaining of those funds for the expense of furnishing.

ANDREW HAWES,
PERSIS M. MARTIN,
CHARLES H. DUDLEY,
Building Committee.

Hallowell, November 14, 1899.

REPORT OF THE ACTING PRINCIPAL.

To the Trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:

In submitting my report for this twenty-fifth year I can only state facts of which I have some knowledge, having served only three months. At the beginning of the year we thought our cup of happiness was full, as our new building, Baker Hall, was finished and in running order; but in February Flagg-Dummer Hall was burned and we were compelled to crowd the girls into the other homes. The officers were very kind and did all they could to make the inmates feel happy, and all worked together for the good of the School. I feel that on account of this crowded condition of the home girls have been sent out who ought to have remained in the home and under School discipline; and, when we take into consideration what has happened the past year, we are convinced that the School is the best place for the girls, until well trained.

We have numerous applications for girls; but in many homes they are left to do as they please after their work is done, their moral welfare being entirely neglected; and we often find that well recommended homes have proved to be very unsuitable places.

Our system of work, I think, will be a great benefit to the girls. They now know what they have to do in order to fit themselves to go into the homes of others. They yield readily to the duties required of them, knowing that if well done they have their reward.

By a system of merits and by grading them on a basis of behavior and effort in study, the girls, when in school, know at all times how they stand.

The general deportment of the girls has been good. We have but little trouble in maintaining discipline, and the cases of insubordination are rare.

After our day's work is done we indulge in marches, songs and games; and our recreations are a source of pleasure to officers as well as girls; and you have only to look into their faces to know that they are healthy as well as happy.

The burning of Flagg-Dummer Hall compelled us to stop commitments, but when it is finished and ready for occupancy, we hope to throw open the doors to all who need and want our protection. We need another house so that we shall not have to send out those who are not equal to the temptations they have to encounter. With gratitude for the blessings of the past year may we dare hope that the future will bring us the needed home.

Eleven have been committed during the year from the following cities and towns.

Augusta, 1; Brewer, 1; Belfast, 1; Calais, 1; Eden, 1; Frankfort, 1; Holden, 2; Oxford, 1; Searsmont, 1.

Number at school December, 1898.....	75
Average number during year.....	70
Number committed during year.....	11
Number married during year.....	9
Number attained majority.....	9
Number discharged to friends.....	6

This gives twenty-four who have passed from the custody of the School during the year.

Whole number received since January, 1875.....	547
Number now in homes.....	109
Number married before attaining majority,.....	111
Number reached majority while unmarried.....	152
Number returned to friends.....	64
Number dismissed as incorrigible.....	9
Number deceased.....	27
Number escaped and not recovered.....	8
Present number at School.....	67
	<hr/>
	547
Number visited since September.....	40

The girls committed to the School since its organization are from one hundred and twenty-eight cities and towns as follows:

Augusta	45	Gray	1
Appleton	2	Gouldsboro.....	6
Anson	2	Hallowell	7
Ashland	1	Hope	1
Auburn	4	Hancock.....	2
Alfred	1	Harrington.....	2
Bath	24	Hiram	2
Bucksport.....	4	Houlton	1
Brooklin	1	Holden	3
Bowdoinham	2	Hampden	2
Belfast	5	Jay.....	2
Benton	2	Jefferson	4
Beddington	1	Lewiston.....	5
Bristol	1	Lee	1
Brewer	2	Lisbon	2
Biddeford	3	Lisbon Falls	1
Bangor	35	Lincolnvillle	1
Boothbay.....	5	Liberty	1
Brooks	2	Leeds	1
Bridgton	1	Mt. Desert.....	7
Brunswick	4	Manchester	2
Belgrade	2	Montville.....	1
Calais.....	18	Maysville	1
Canaan	1	Madison	2
Camden.....	4	Machias	4
Cape Elizabeth	2	Machiasport	2
Clinton	1	Mechanic Falls	1
Clifton	2	Marshfield.....	1
Cherryfield	2	Moscow	1
Chelsea	1	Newcastle.....	1
Castine	1	Norway.....	2
Dresden	1	New Vineyard	2
Dennysville.....	2	North Vassalboro.....	1
Deering	1	North Berwick	1
Deer Isle.....	7	Newport.....	1
Ellsworth	7	North Haven	4
Etna	1	New Gloucester	1
Easton	2	Oakland	6
East Machias	4	Oxford	1
East Corinth	1	Presque Isle.....	2
Embden	1	Portland.....	88
Eden	1	Palermo	1
Freeport	1	Perry	1
Fryeburg	1	Pittston.....	1
Farmington	2	Rockland.....	38
Farmingdale.....	2	Richmond	9
Fort Fairfield.....	1	Readfield	1
Fairfield	3	Rockport	2
Frankfort	1	Randolph.....	2
Gardiner	22	Rumford.....	1
Gorham	1	Sidney	2

South Thomaston.....	5	Windsor.....	1
Somerville.....	1	Winn.....	1
Searsmont.....	2	Waldoboro.....	3
Skowhegan.....	2	Wayne.....	1
Saco.....	25	Warren.....	1
St. George.....	1	Westbrook.....	2
Thomaston.....	4	Wiscasset.....	1
Thorndike.....	2	Windham.....	1
Union.....	1	Winslow.....	2
Vassalboro.....	1	West Gardiner.....	3
Veazie.....	3	Waterville.....	2
Vinalhaven.....	2	Waterford.....	1

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Hallowell Register, Portland Advertiser, Portland Transcript, Zion's Advocate, Mission Echo, Zion's Herald, Kennebec Journal, Rockland Courier-Gazette, Youth's Companion, Glen Mills Daily, Plainfield Reformatory have been furnished gratuitously by publishers. We have also to thank Mrs. Martin of Augusta, for magazines, and Miss Kate J. Anthony of Providence, R. I., for a box of reading matter.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY E. KING, *Acting Principal.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

EXPENDITURES.

Groceries	\$1,336 33	
Meats	410 52	
Fish	142 43	
Butter	255 15	
Milk	184 20	
Feed	161 19	
Dry goods	587 07	
Boots, shoes and rubbers	252 70	
Crockery	28 98	
Oil and gasoline	105 24	
Hardware	161 45	
School supplies	78 66	
Stationery and printing	48 21	
Postage and revenue stamps	52 84	
Telephone and telegraph	31 50	
Wood	188 90	
Coal—1899 and 1900 in part	1,129 40	
Medicine and medical attendance	249 33	
Dentistry	28 55	
Labor	169 24	
Repairs and construction	208 70	
Soap	113 19	
Travel	208 66	
Salaries	3,526 65	
Sundries	180 81	
Expenses of managers	202 68	
Entering sewer	100 00	
Insurance	762 70	
Balance heating Baker Hall	441 05	
Cash on hand	4,653 47	
RECEIVED.		\$15,999 80
From C. C. Hunt, Treasurer for 1898	\$2,650 52	
State appropriation	10,500 00	
cities and towns	2,533 25	
Walton, groceries	104 36	
empty oil barrels	13 80	
old lead and copper	34 27	
old windmill	4 00	
fire in No. 2 building	32 00	
cancelled insurance policy	24 40	
dividend from Mustard Fund	68 46	
building account	33 74	
Interest on deposit	1 00	
Due from towns and cities	\$678 50	\$15,999 80
Due from Mustard Fund	68 46	
Amount of Mustard Fund		\$3,912 50

FINAL REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON
ACCOUNT OF BUILDING BAKER HALL.

RECEIPTS.

Balance cash on hand December 14, 1898, as per report.	\$2,607 65	
From current expense account	407 31	\$3,014 96
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid L. E. Bradstreet balance on contract	\$2,514 60	
Wm Wiley on heating.....	441 05	
balance on furnishings.....	59 31	
		\$3,014 96

REPORT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT
OF REMODELING FLAGG-DUMMER HALL.

RECEIPTS.

From insurance on building.....	\$4,664 45	
From insurance on furnishings.....	943 85	
From insurance on plumbing.....	500 00	
From insurance on heating apparatus.....	475 00	\$6,582 80
DISBURSEMENTS.		
L. E. Bradstreet on contract	\$3,615 00	
Advertising for proposals.	11 26	
Expenses to Brownville and return on account of slating...	8 77	
Cash on hand.....	2,947 77	\$6,582 80

STATEMENT OF FUNDS FOR REPAIRING AND FURNISHING, AND FOR FIRE ESCAPES, FOR FLAGG-DUMMER AND ERSKINE HALLS.

RESOURCES.

Balance cash in hands of Treasurer	\$2,947 77	
State appropriation for remodeling	3,000 00	
State appropriation for fire escapes	750 00	
		\$6,697 77
LIABILITIES.		
Due L. E. Bradstreet, builder	\$4,300 00	
A. D. Ward, heating apparatus	1,300 00	
fire escapes, Erskine Hall	450 00	
Balance	647 77	
		\$6,697 77

This balance of \$647.77 will little more than cover the architect's and other bills, leaving the cost of furnishing the building unprovided for.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. CHURCH, *Treasurer.*

November 15, 1899.

HALLOWELL, November 15, 1899.

We certify that we have examined the books and accounts of John W. Church, Treasurer, and find them correctly cast and accompanied by the proper vouchers.

ANDREW HAWES, } *Auditing*
C. H. DUDLEY, } *Committee.*

AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS.

Section 1. The Maine Industrial School for Girls is hereby established, to be devoted to the education, employment and reform of girls.

Section 2. Said school shall be located at Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, and the governor and council are hereby authorized on behalf of the state to accept the conveyance from the trustees of the corporation, now established by law under that name, of the school lot, buildings and fixtures now used as an industrial school for girls in said Hallowell, upon the condition that the state shall hereafter assume the entire charge, responsibility and expense of maintaining said school.

Section 3. The government of said school is hereby vested in a board of six trustees, consisting of four men and two women, of which the state superintendent of public schools shall be a member, ex-officio. Said trustees to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the council to hold office for a term of five years; except, however, that the trustees, first appointed shall hold office, one for one year; one for two years; one for three years; one for four years; one for five years.

Section 4. The trustees shall have charge of the general interests of the school, and see that its affairs are conducted in accordance with law and such by-laws as they may adopt. They may adopt by-laws which shall be valid when sanctioned by the governor and council. They may employ a principal and such teachers and other employes as they may deem advisable, and fix the compensation of the same subject to the approval of the governor and council; they may from time to time prescribe the system of education and course of study to be pursued in the school, and shall be allowed for their services their actual expenses and two dollars a day, when actually employed.

Section 5. Chapter one hundred forty-one of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, with all acts additional thereto, and amendatory thereof shall constitute the law relative to the admission, care and control of girls in said institution.

Section 6. This act shall take effect when approved by the governor, and the property has been legally transferred to the state.

Approved March 17, 1899.

BY-LAWS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

CHAPTER I—The Board of Trustees.

Section 1. There shall be a regular meeting of the board of trustees, held at the Industrial School for Girls, in Hallowell, at 10 A. M., on the third Tuesday of February, May, August and November in each year, and the May meeting shall be the annual meeting.

Section 2. Special meetings shall be called by the president, whenever he may deem it expedient, or whenever he is required so to do in writing by two or more members of the board. The object of such meeting shall be stated.

Section 3. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number present at any regular or special meeting may adjourn to any specified time, due notice thereof being given the absent members.

Section 4. The board of trustees shall be organized annually, at the regular meeting held in May, by the election, by ballot, of a president, a secretary, an executive committee to consist of three members, an auditing committee to consist of two members, and a treasurer, who may or may not be a member of the board, and in each case these officers shall retain their places during the pleasure of the board, and whenever vacancies occur they may be filled at any of its meetings.

Section 5. The president shall preside at all meetings of the board, when present; but, in his absence, the board shall elect a president *pro tempore*.

Section 6. The secretary shall keep an accurate record of all proceedings of the board, in a book provided for that purpose, which book shall always be accessible to the members of the board and open to their inspection. He shall prepare all documents and statements which may be ordered by the board; take charge of all communications and reply thereto in accordance with such instructions as he may receive from the

board or executive committee. When directed by the president, he shall give notice to the members of meetings of the board.

Section 7. The treasurer shall be the financial officer of the institution, and shall have the custody of its funds, and shall be responsible for the safe keeping of the same. He may apply to the governor and council as directed by the trustees for the appropriations made by the State for the use and support of the institution, and his receipts given therefor to the State treasurer shall be valid and binding upon the board. Before entering upon the discharge of the duties of the office, he shall give a bond to the State, with one or more sureties, in such sum as the trustees shall determine, conditioned that he shall discharge the duties of the office faithfully, and shall duly account for and pay over to the trustees, or their order, all moneys that may come into his hands belonging to the institution, which bond shall be duly approved by the trustees, and also by the governor and council. On the third Tuesday of November of each year he shall make to the trustees a financial statement, furnishing an accurate detailed account of the receipts and expenditures for the year terminating on the fourteenth day of November preceding, showing the true condition of the treasury on that day. He shall in no case in his expenditure of money under any appropriation of the legislature, exceed the same.

Section 8. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to make, or order the steward to make, all purchases for the school; to authorize such repairs as may, from time to time, be necessary; but no expenditure for repairs exceeding one hundred dollars shall be authorized except by the board. They shall examine as to whether economy is observed in all the different departments of the school, and the quantity and quality of food and clothing furnished. They shall, once in every month, or oftener if they choose, without notice to the principal or other officers, inspect the school buildings, and all departments, rooms and closets thereof, and see that all are kept perfectly clean and neat. They shall make an examination of the register and inmates and inquire into the behavior of all the officers and employees, and, in a book kept for that purpose, enter all their proceedings and observations, which book shall be laid before the board at every regular meeting. They shall, also, at each monthly meeting, examine all bills presented by the steward, and, if found correct, approve the same.

Section 9. It shall be the duty of the auditing committee to examine the accounts of the treasurer thoroughly and minutely, at the end of each quarter of the financial year, and report their doings to the board, annually, on the third Tuesday of November of each year.

Section 10. Times may be fixed by the board at which some two of the trustees, to be designated therefor, shall visit the school and make a general examination of its conditions, including an examination of the register and inmates, and keep a record of their visits, and in case a member may be unable to make any of his designated visits, he shall appoint another member of the board who can and may act in his stead.

CHAPTER II—Officers of the School.

Section 1. The board of trustees may appoint a steward, and a principal, a matron, an assistant matron and a teacher for each home, and such other officers as the trustees may at any time deem essential or desirable.

Section 2. Resignation of the principal shall be tendered to the trustees, in writing, and shall not take effect until three months thereafter, except by the consent of the board of trustees. The resignation of all other officers shall not take effect until one month after being tendered, in writing, to the board of trustees, except by their consent; and any officer leaving in violation of the foregoing rules, as applicable to him or her, shall forfeit all compensation due and unpaid. All officers and employees, appointed by the board of trustees under section 1 of this chapter, are subject to removal at the pleasure of said board. All such officers and employees shall make such reports and furnish such detailed information to the board of trustees as the latter may from time to time require.

CHAPTER III—The Steward.

Section 1. The steward of the school shall keep, in suitable books, regular and complete accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and of all property intrusted to his care, showing the expenses and income of the institution.

Section 2. He shall make out and collect the bills for weekly board of the inmates, according to law.

Section 3. He shall have the oversight and management of the farm, and superintend such improvements and laying out of grounds as the board shall direct.

Section 4. Under the direction of the executive committee he shall procure the necessary supplies for the institution and purchase all such articles and materials as may be needed for the support and employment of the girls, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm or manufactured by the girls, which are not required for use.

CHAPTER IV—The Principal.

Section 1. The principal shall have the general charge of the inmates and of the interests of the institution; she shall be the executive of the trustees and see that all their instructions and the rules of the school are carried out.

Section 2. She shall frequently inspect the institution in all its departments, and see that the subordinate officers are punctual and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties.

Section 3. She shall keep a journal, and make a daily record of all occurrences worthy of notice, which shall be open to the inspection of any member of the board.

Section 4. She shall perform all the correspondence of the school, keeping files of all letters received and copies of those sent so far as of importance for reference.

Section 5. She shall make a full report annually to the board of everything pertaining to the inmates and general state of the school to the fifteenth day of November, and shall make such other reports and furnish such further information as the trustees may from time to time require. It shall be her duty to keep the trustees informed, at all times, upon all important matters relating to the school, its wants, the manner in which the subordinate officers and employees perform their duties, and the condition—physical, intellectual and moral—of the girls under her charge.

Section 6. She shall, after careful examination, and in accordance with the directions of the executive committee, allot to each new-comer her position in the institution; and shall make such changes of the pupils as may be advisable for purposes of discipline and the best interests of the school.

Section 7. The principal shall refuse to receive any girl into the institution unless her age is between 6 and 16 years, or who is deaf and dumb, idiotic or insane, or who is illegally committed, or who is afflicted with any contagious, infectious or dangerous disease, or whose admission into the school and continuance therein would be injurious to its management and discipline; and her certificate thereof on the mittimus shall be as effectual as that of the trustees.

Section 8. In connection with the executive committee, the principal shall decide upon all applications for the services of the girls. No inmate shall be permitted to perform services in a public house, or in a family in any way unfit to have the custody of children, or be indentured to an unmarried man.

Section 9. She shall keep a register of the name and age of each inmate of the institution, with the date of her admission; a sketch of her life including birthplace; a description of her person; the name, residence, nativity and character of her parents; by whom committed; for what cause; when and how discharged; also a record of her conduct while in the institution, and, as far as possible, after she has left it.

Section 10. Whenever a girl is placed out at service, the principal shall keep a record of the person, residence and employment of the employer, and of the service and terms for which the girl is employed. If the principal receives notice of the ill-treatment of the girl, or of any circumstances unfavorable to her remaining longer at a place, it shall be the principal's duty to examine into the case at once, and take such measures in reference to it as the good of the girl requires.

Section 11. The principal shall, at each quarterly meeting of the trustees, or at other times when called upon to do so, report the names of such girls as she deems fit subjects to be released on probation, indentured, or discharged, with statement of their character, general behavior while in school, and such other information as she may be able to give.

Section 12. She may grant temporary leave of absence in case of illness or death of parents or near relatives, when she may deem it expedient to do so.

Section 13. She shall deposit in a savings institution, approved by the board, all sums of money paid to her, to be held in trust for the benefit of girls on whose account such sums are paid, and hold the bank book of such girls during their commitment.

Section 14. She shall hold or cause to be held, whenever deemed necessary or expedient, religious services regularly each Sabbath, which all connected with the School shall attend, and shall diligently care for the moral culture of the girls. She shall see that no unnecessary work is done on the Sabbath.

Section 15. Her whole time shall be devoted to the duties of her office, and she must be ready at all times to perform whatever reasonable service shall be required of her by the board of trustees.

Section 16. In case of absence, illness or death of the principal, her duties and powers shall devolve upon the executive committee.

CHAPTER V—Matrons.

Section 1. Over each house a matron shall be appointed. To her is intrusted the care of the inmates, under the advice and direction of the principal. She is expected to manage the discipline, industry, domestic labor and recreation of the inmates of her house. She is to be the mother of the family, striving to win their affection and confidence, sympathizing with their trials and patiently enduring their weaknesses.

Section 2. In case of persistent obstinacy where unusual punishment seems to be required, she shall submit the matter to the principal for her advice and action; but no corporal punishment shall be inflicted without the approval of the executive committee.

Section 3. She shall keep a record of the entrance and time of leaving of the inmates of her house, and a weekly record of their progress and conduct; which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees. She shall make a written report of her household, quarterly, to the principal.

Section 4. Each matron shall see that cleanliness, order and propriety are uniformly maintained in all the apartments of her house, and in the person, dress and rooms of the inmates.

Section 5. She shall endeavor especially to impress upon her charge the duty and advantages of a moral and religious life, and the evils and miseries of a wicked life; and inculcate all the practical virtues that adorn the life and beautify the character.

Section 6. She shall see that her assistants are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their duties, discreet in their deportment, and strict in their observance of the regulations of the institution, conferring with the principal respecting such duties and reporting to her all failures in their performance.

Section 7. She shall see that the sick receive proper attention, and that the directions of the physician are strictly observed; and shall have a maternal regard for the health of the girls.

CHAPTER VI—Assistant Matrons.

In each family there may be an assistant matron. The principal shall determine which of the two, matron or assistant matron, shall have charge of the general housekeeping and which of the sewing room. Each shall be responsible for the conduct and industry of the girls whilst under her care. The assistant matron shall be subject to the supervision of the matron.

CHAPTER VII—Teachers.

There shall be a teacher in each home, who shall have charge of the school and perform such other duties as shall be assigned to her. She shall be responsible to the matron for the management and good order of her department, and the conduct, industry and instruction of the girls in her charge.

AN ACT RELATING TO THE MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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

Section 1. A parent or guardian of any girl between the ages of six and sixteen years, or the municipal officers, or any three respectable inhabitants, of any city or town where she may be found, may complain in writing to the judge of probate, or any trial justice in the county, or to the judge of the municipal or police court for the city or town, alleging that she is leading an idle or vicious life, or has been found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice or immorality, and request that she may be committed to the guardianship of the Maine Industrial School for Girls. The judge or justice shall appoint a time and place of hearing, and order notice thereof to any person entitled to be heard, and at such time and place may examine into the truth of the allegations of said complaint, and if satisfactory evidence thereof is adduced, and it appears that the welfare of such girl requires it he may order her to be committed to the custody and guardianship of the officers of said school during her minority, unless sooner discharged by process of law.

Sect. 2. The trustees of said school may bind to service or apprentice any girl committed to their charge, for a period not exceeding the term of commitment, upon such conditions as they may deem reasonable and proper, to be set forth in the articles of service, and in said articles require the person to whom she is bound to report to them as often as once in six months her conduct and behavior, and whether she remains under his or her care, and if not, where she is. The trustees shall, as guardians of any girl so bound, take care that the terms of the contract are fulfilled, and the girl well treated; and the trustees, master or mistress, and apprentice, shall have all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all the duties and penalties provided by law in case of children apprenticed by overseers of the poor.

Sect. 3. A person receiving an apprentice under the provisions of this act, shall not assign or transfer the indenture of apprenticeship, nor let out the services of the apprentice, without the written consent of the trustees. The trustees, at the request of the master or mistress, may cancel the indenture and resume the charge of the girl, with the same powers as before the indenture was made. On the death of a person to whom a

girl is bound, his executor or administrator, with the written assent of the trustees, and also of the girl, may assign the indenture to some other person, and the assignee shall have the rights and be subject to all the liabilities and duties of the original master or mistress.

Sect. 4. A parent or guardian, upon complaint and hearing as aforesaid, and certificate of any judge or justice named in the first section, that a girl of the age herein limited is a proper subject to be committed to said school, may commit her to the custody and guardianship thereof, for a term to be agreed upon by the parent or guardian and the trustees, upon condition that the parent or guardian shall pay her expenses at a reasonable uniform rate to be fixed by said trustees; and the trustees shall have power to enforce such agreement.

Sect. 5. On complaint to any justice or court of competent jurisdiction, that any girl of the age herein limited has been guilty of an offence punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, such justice or court may so far examine into the case as to satisfy himself whether she is a suitable subject for commitment to said school, and if he so decides, he may thereupon suspend the case and certify accordingly, and order her to be committed to the guardianship of said school during her minority, unless sooner discharged by process of law. Any girl so committed, if she remains under the guardianship of said school during the term of her commitment, or is sooner discharged with a certificate of good behavior, shall not thereafter be examined or tried on the suspended complaint or for the offense therein charged. But if discharged for misbehavior, or if she escapes from said school, she may be tried therefor, and if found guilty punished according to law.

Sect. 6. If any girl of the age herein limited, is found guilty of any offence punishable with fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, she may be sentenced in the alternative to the aforesaid school or if not received therein, or discharged therefrom for misbehavior, to such punishment as the law provides for like offences.

Sect. 7. The trustees of said school may refuse to receive therein any girl committed to said school under the provisions of the fifth and sixth sections, or may discharge from said school any girl whose continuance, by reason of her vicious example and influence, or other misconduct, is in their opinion prejudicial to the school, or who for any reason ought not to be retained therein. Their refusal to receive such girl may be certified on the warrant of commitment, and she shall remain in the custody of the officer having the warrant to be disposed of as described in said fifth and sixth sections. If they discharge her, they are to set forth their reasons therefor in warrant of discharge, and any proper officer may return her to the court which committed her, or commit her as provided in the alternative sentence.

Sect. 8. All precepts issued in pursuance of the provisions of this act may be executed by any officer who may execute criminal process; and the fees of judges, justices and officers shall be the same as are allowed by law for similar services in criminal cases, and shall be audited by the county commissioners and paid from the county treasury.

Sect. 9. The judge or justice before whom the girl is brought under the provisions of this act, shall make a brief record of his proceedings, and transmit it, with all the papers in the case, to the clerk of the court for the county, who shall file and preserve them in his office. Any girl ordered to be committed to the school may appeal from such order in the manner provided in case of appeals from trial justices, and the case shall be entered, tried and determined in the supreme judicial court.

Sect. 10. When any girl is committed to said school, the court of justice by whom she is committed shall certify on the mittimus, her age, parentage, birthplace, and the charge on which she is committed, and the city or town where she resided at the time of her arrest, so far as he can ascertain such particulars; and this certificate shall be evidence of her true age until otherwise proved, and shall be sufficient in the first instance to charge such city or town with her expenses at said school, at a sum not more than one dollar, nor less than fifty cents a week; but if she has no residence within the State, then such expense shall be paid by the State.

Sect. 11. The officers of said school, upon the commitment of any such girl, shall notify in writing the municipal officers or overseers of the poor of the city or town so liable, by mail or otherwise, of the name of such girl, the charge on which she is committed, and the duration of her sentence. Such notice, addressed to such municipal officers or overseers, and deposited, postpaid, in the postoffice at Hallowell shall be sufficient; and at any time after three months from the giving of such notice, the officers of said school may sue for and recover of such city or town, a sum not exceeding one dollar, nor less than fifty cents a week, for the expense of clothing and subsistence of such girl up to the time of suing therefor; and such a city or town may recover the same of the parent or guardian of such girl, or of the city or town where she has her legal settlement.

Sect. 12. The officers of said school shall cause the girls under their charge to be instructed in the branches of useful knowledge adapted to their age and capacity, and in household employments, needle work, and such other modes of industry as may be suited to their sex, age, strength and disposition, and as may be best adapted to secure their improvement and future welfare; and in binding them out, the trustees shall have regard to the character of those to whom they are bound, that they may secure to the girls the benefit of good example, wholesome instruction, improvement in virtue and knowledge, and the opportunity to become intelligent, moral and useful members of society.

Sect. 13. Any person who shall aid or abet any girl committed to said school to escape therefrom, shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars, or suffer imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court trying the same.

Approved February 26, 1873; and, as amended, February 21, 1878, and March 17, 1897.

AN ACT ADDITIONAL RELATING TO THE MAINE INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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

All precepts issued pursuant to section nineteen of chapter one hundred and forty-two of the revised statutes may be executed by any officer who may execute civil process; and the fees of judges, justices and officers shall be the same as for similar services in civil cases. Section twenty-six of said chapter shall not be held to apply to precepts issued pursuant to section nineteen, saving cases already commenced. In case of appeal, in lieu of the recognizance now required by law, the justice or judge shall require the recognizance, in a reasonable sum, of some responsible and proper person for the custody, care and nurture of the girl, pending the appeal, and for her appearance to abide the final order of the appellate court, and in default thereof may commit her to said Industrial School until final disposition of the appeal. In such cases, no fees shall be required of the appellant for recognizance or copies of papers. Fees not otherwise provided for, shall be audited by the county commissioners and paid from the county treasury.

Approved March 3, 1885.

[Complaint by Municipal Officers or Three Inhabitants.]

To Esq., The undersigned of the of in the county
of on oath, complained, that of said being a girl between
the ages of six and sixteen years, at said on the day of in-
stant, has been found under circumstances of manifest danger of falling
into habits of vice and immorality. Wherefore, the said complainants re-
quest that she may be arrested, and, upon proof of the facts herein stated,
may be committed to the custody and guardianship of the Maine Indus-
trial School for Girls during her minority. Dated the day of
190 .

SS. 190 . Then the above named made oath to the truth
of the foregoing complaint, by them subscribed. Before me— _____

[Warrant.] STATE OF MAINE.

SS. To the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, or any Constable,
Marshal or Police Officer of any city or town in said County.

Whereas, the foregoing complaint, which is hereto annexed and made
a part of this warrant, has been made upon oath before me, the under-
signed County aforesaid: This is, therefore, in the name of
the State of Maine, to require and command you forthwith to apprehend
the said and bring her before me, the undersigned, at a court to be

