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1859.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

State Reform School,

NOVEMBER, 1858.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved March 16, 1855.

AUGUSTA:

STEVENS & SAYWARD, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1859.



TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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REPORT.

The Trustees of the State Reform School, in presenting to the Governor and Council, for the information of the Legislature, their

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT,

are reminded that, in the moral, as in the natural world, while the thorns and the thistles are the spontaneous production, the sweat of the face is required to produce bread; and although a lazy philanthropy or a cold selfishness would urge to the abandonment of a field so full of tares, the charity which hopeth all things, incites to continued effort, in the confident expectation of a compensating harvest.

Nor is it to the future alone we look. We find great encouragement in the instances which are constantly coming before us, of boys awakened to better purposes and a higher life through the influenceswhich the School has brought to bear upon them.

Society seems to be divided, and just now, very much interested, as to the best mode of cure for the moral evils which infest it, and the advocates of legal and those of moral power are alike confident in their theories. The Reform School is designed to combine in its operation both the legal and the moral, and, appealing for aid to each of these principles, they would seem to commend themselves to every one's sympathy. They are yet in their infancy; very much remains to be learned as to the best mode of conducting them, and much light is now being thrown upon the subject, through the interest which it has awakened both in this country and Europe. Aside from the economical considerations which are involved in it, we find our great want is industrial employment; the minds of the boys need to be preoccupied in this way as the most effectual one for closing them against the entrance of those corrupting influences to which they are exposed.

And here we would bespeak, in behalf of the boys who go out from us, a more general feeling of personal interest. We are satisfied that a very large majority of them leave the School resolved upon amendment and determined to do well. But they find no occupation—they are deprived of good influences and surrounded by bad ones—their resolutions are neutralized and more than neutralized, and they go back to the mire again. Now, no one of us is at liberty to detach himself from the work of individual effort in this matter. We are all called upon, as we have opportunity, by encouragement, by employment, to do what we can for them; the responsibilities of life are upon us all, and no one of them is stronger than that which calls us to effort in behalf of these poor victims of neglect and crime who meet us at every turn.

There are, at this moment, many boys with us in whose reformation we have entire confidence, but we are afraid to trust them and they are afraid to trust themselves, away from the Institution, without some kind hand to care for and employ them.

We have no disposition to encourage that cruel kindness, quite too common in our time, which sees in crime, misfortune but not guilt-something to pity but not to punish. We suspect, however, that the true nature of the material, of which the Reform School is constituted, is not understood. We had supposed that the boys, who were sent there, were, in the main, of the morose, stubborn, selfwilled class, upon whom it was hard to make an impression; but it is not so. To a very great extent, they are composed of that impulsive, facile, good natured class who, having almost no power of will, are easily moulded into the form which their latest associate chooses for them; they are not "sinners above all others," but the victims of circumstances, and these circumstances, it is very much within the power of good men to control. While boys thus constituted are very susceptible to the good impressions which the School brings to bear upon them, they are no less so, to the bad ones, by which they are surrounded after they leave it.

As an aid to the removal of this evil, we would suggest the expediency of enacting a law providing that no boy be sentenced to the School for a less term than during his minority. As the Trustees have power to discharge any boy at their discretion, it would seem that no evil could arise from such a provision, while a sentence for

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

one or two years only, might result in the discharge of boys who were not reformed, to the injury both of the boy and the public, and tending to bring unmerited reproach upon the Institution.

We find an additional reason for such an enactment, in the consideration that many persons who would take boys and teach them good trades, if they could be bound during their minority, are deterred from doing so, because they can control them only for the the term of their sentence.

The Institution, in its various interests, has made pleasant progress during the year. It has been entirely exempted from sickness and disaster either to person or property,—the schools have been in successful operation and a very satisfactory progress has been made in them,—the entire unanimity with which all, who are engaged in its management, have conducted their various departments, and the truly cordial feeling with which they have co-operated in their work, has afforded us very great pleasure.

In August last our valued Superintendent, Mr. Lincoln, who has successfully conducted the School from its commencement, resigned his place. Hon. Seth Scamman has been appointed to succeed him, and we consider ourselves favored, in having been enabled to secure the services of one so well suited to the place. To his other qualifications, Mr. Scamman adds that of a particularly skillful, practical farmer, and we may expect much from his judicious management of that department. Mr. Scamman has so far conducted the School very much in the way marked out by his predecessor, and has attempted innovation no farther than experiences seemed to render advisable; retaining nearly the whole of the old corps of assistants.

March 27th, 1858, a statute was enacted entitled "an act additional to chapter fourteen of the Revised Statutes." We would respectfully suggest that, to enable the Trustees and Officers of the School to manage it in accordance with its best interests, this statute requires amendment, and among others which will readily suggest themselves, we would recommend that, to the fourth section of said statute, there be added a provision that when any written notice, provided for in this section, shall be duly made out, superscribed and directed to the said Aldermen or Selectmen, deposited in the Post Office in Portland and the postage prepaid, it shall be deemed a sufficient notice.

We would amend the fifth section of said statute, by striking out the first sentence and providing that at any time after three months from the giving of the notice required by section four, the Superintendent may in his own name, for the use of the State, sue for and recover of such city or town the expenses incurred for the clothing and subsistence of such boy, not exceeding one dollar per week, up to the time of his commencing any suit therefor.

To the tenth section we would add the following provision: Provided the person to whom said overseers should request any boy or boys to be bound out should, in the opinion of the Trustees, be a suitable person to take charge of said boy, and shall give such a bond as said Trustees shall approve of.

We would also suggest the propriety of providing that no action brought by the Superintendent should abate by his ceasing to be in office, but his successor, upon notice, shall have power in his said successor's name as plaintiff to assume its prosecution; and also to give power to the Trustees to submit any controversy, demand or suit to the determination of arbitrators or referees—that all actions founded on any contract made with any Superintendent in his official capacity may be brought by or against the person being Superintendent at the time of the commencement of the suit, and that all actions for injury done to real or personal property belonging to the State and under the care of the Superintendent in his official capacity, may be prosecuted in the name of the person being Superintendent at the time of the commencement of said action.

The statute of 1858 provides for the appointment by the Trustees of a Farmer and a Steward. These appointments have not yet All our experience goes to show that the most econombeen made. ical and efficient management of the Institution requires a concentrated responsibility. A multiplicity of officers, each acting independently of the others, serves to increase expense, lessens efficiency, embarrasses operation, and creates discord. We have felt that the limited appropriation of the last winter required of us the most rigid economy to enable us to meet our expenses, and while seeking to find the men suited to the discharge of these places, with the means at our command, we were led to the conclusion that the best interests of the Institution forbade their appointment, and have therefore delayed it to the present time. We would now respectfully suggest that sections sixth, seventh and eighth of said statute,

TRUSTEES' RGPORT.

be repealed, or so far modified as to leave the appointment of a Farmer and Steward discretionary with the Trustees.

The report of your Superintendent, giving in detail the operations of the School, and affording valuable information in regard to crime in its incipient stages, is herewith submitted.

It will be seen that, at the commencemet of the existing financial year, there was a deficit of \$3,868.03. To meet both this deficit and the current expenses of the year, the Legislature of 1858 appropriated the sum of \$15,000. By the exercise of the most rigid economy, and omitting improvements which a true economy would have dictated, this deficit will have been reduced to \$2,302.53.

We estimate the wants of the School to meet the expenses of the year ending March 31, 1860, as follows:

For provisions and	l groce	eries for 20	00 boy	rs at \$35,	•	\$7,000 00
" clothing		" :		" 15,	•	3,0000
Furniture, beddin	g, fuel	, lights,		•	•	$1,925\ 00$
Buildings, improv	ement	s, farm, la	bor,			$3,328 \ 00$
Salaries, .		•	•	•	•	3,664 00
Brick yard,	•	•				$400 \ 00$
Miscellaneous,	•	•		•		$2,706\ 00$

Less-

" " "

Amount to	be received	from towns,	\$4,000	00	
"	: (for boys' labor,	2,000	00	
" "	" "	from bricks in kilr	n, 1,200	00	Υ.

7,500 00

22,023 00

\$14,523 00To which we add the deficit ending March 31, 1859, 2,302 58 \$16.825 53

from other sources,

All which is respectfully submitted.

66

MANASSEH H. SMITH, PRESERVED B. MILLS, JOSEPH C. NOYES, WILLIAM A. RUST, ELIAS CRAIG.

300 00

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

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REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor,

and the Honorable Council of the State of Maine:

The Treasurer charges himself from April 1, 1857 to March 31, 1858, inclusive, as follows:

Cash on hand April 1, 1857, .	•	•	\$212	76
Amount received from State Treasurer,		•	20,042	00
Received for boys' labor,	•		1,233	96
All other sources,			426	62
Expenditures exceeded receipts by (estimated in Trustees Report, No at \$3,500.)	this a ov. 30, ·	mount, 1857,	3,868	03

\$25,783 37

He credits himself for the following payments :

For	school books and st	ationery	,	•		\$225	92
"	Clothing,	•	•	•	•	3,319	14
"	Furniture and bedd	ling,	•	•	•	915	14
"	Fuel and lights,	•	•	•	•	1.020	87
"	Provision and cloth	ing,		•		6,810	15
"	Building and impro	ovements	з,		•	1,641	69
"	Farm and stock,	•	•	•	•	1,519	43
"	Brick yard,	•	•		•	612	84
. (Officers' salaries,	•	•	•	•	2,956	40
"	Wages and labor,		•		•	1,900	67
"	Trustees' expenses,		•		•	664	62
"	Postage, .	, ,		•	•	27	94
"	Hospital expenses,		•	•	•	77	49

For Transportation,		•	•	•	$303 \ 28$
" Miscellaneous,	•	. .	•	•	3,787 79

\$25,783 37

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JOSEPH C. NOYES, Treasurer.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.



REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN :---In compliance with law I herewith submit to you the

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

of the Institution, showing its progress another year, with important statistics during its existence.

TABLE No. 1,

1

Shows the number received and discharged, and the general state of the School for the year ending November 30, 1858.

Boys in School, December 1, 1857, . since committed, Apprentices returned by masters, . voluntarily,	•			•				247
since committed,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	50
Apprentices returned by masters, .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	3
voluntarily,		•	•	•				3
••								56
Whole number in School during the ye	ar,	•	•	•	•	•	•	303
Boys discharged or apprenticed, . esca, ed,	•				•	•	•	88
escaled,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1 89
Remaining in School November 30, 18	58,		•			•	٠	214

TABLE No. 2,

Shows the admissions, discharges, and the number at the close of each month.

Months.					Admissions.	Discharges.	No. at close of month	
December, 1	857,				7	9	245	
January, 1	838,				8	4	248	
February,	6 5	•		•	5	2	251	
March,	"				9	3	257	
April,	**				1	28	229	
May,	••		•		1	5	227	
June,	"		•		5	8	223	
July,	"		÷		2	10	216	
August,	"				1 1	6	212	
September,	"				5	4	215	
actober.	"				5	8	212	
November,	"	•	•		1.	1	214	
Tota	Ι.				50	88		

TABLE No. 3,

Shows by what authority committed.

			1858.	Previously.	Total.
By Supreme Judicial Court,			6	39	45
Portland Municipal "			6	71	77
Portland Police 44			_	16	16
Bangor Police "			4	52	56
Bangor Municipal "			-	9	9
Brunswick Municipal "			3		5
Gardiner Police "			2	23	25
Augusta Municipal "	•		1 -	15	15
Hallowell Municipal "			2	6	8
Bath Municipal "			2	19	21
Belfast Police "			-	1	1
Rockland Municipal "			2	12	14
Calais Municipal "			1	10	11
Biddeford Municipal "			1	13	14
Justices of the Peace,	• •	•	21	151	172
Total,		•	50	439	489

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SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TABLE No. 4,

	1 85 8.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence, .	24	56	80
Discharged by order of Board of Trustees,	30	40	70
Andentused to Farmers,	22	71	93
Carpenters,	2	5	7
Shoemakers.	ī	. 8	ġ
Machinist,	_	1 1	ř
Plasterer,	-	i i	ĩ
Blacksmith.	- .	ī	î
Cabinet Maker,		ī	ī
Barber.	-	$\overline{2}$	2
Tallow Chandler,	1		ĩ
Boarding Mistress, .	ĩ	-	ĩ
Builer Maker,	ĩ]	ī
Sea Captain,	ĩ	-	ĩ
Tailor.	î	_	î
Cloth Manufacturers.	2		2
Lumberman,	โ	_	1
Merchant,	ī	-	î
Returned to masters,	-	2	2
Remanded,	-	5	5
Pardoned by Governor,	_	6	6
Escaped,	1	3	Ă
Died,	-	2	2
Total	89	204	203

Shows the disposal of those discharged from December 1, 1857, to November 30, 1858, and previously.

TABLE No. 5,

Shows the term of commitment in all cases since the School was opened.

				1858.	Previously.	Total.
During minority,			•	15	143	158
Until eighteen years old,			•	-	1	1
Iwelve years,				- 1	1	1
Ten years,				1	3	4
Nine years,				í –	1	. 1
Eight yeas,				-	6	6
Seven years,				2	9	11
Six years,				4	15	19
Five years,	÷.	-		6	59	65
Four years eight months,	÷		<u>,</u>	-	1 1	1:
Four years,				6	48	54
Three years eight months,				_	1	- 1
Three years six months,	÷			1	1	2
Three years,				6	60	664
I'wo years six months,					1 1	1
Iwo years,	÷			6	57	63
One year six months,				i 1		1
One year,	•	•	•	2	32	34
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	•	•			
Total,				50	439	489

TABLE No. 6,

Shows the offences for which committed.

					1858.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny		• • •	•		29	133	262
Breaking and entering	with	inte	nt to	commit			
a felony,				.		3	3.
Common runaway, .				· 1	1	67	. 68
Truants,				.	2	15	17
Assaults.					4	12	16
Malicious mischief,					1	12	13
Malicious trespass,				.	-	4	4
Riot,						1	1
Cheating by false prete	nces,	•	•	.)	-	5	5
Vagrancy,				. 1	5	49	54
Vagrancy, Common drunkards,					2	1	3
Shop breaking, .					-	15	15
Setting fire to a school	hous	e,			-	1	1
Sabbath breaking, .					2	2	4
Idle and disorderly,	•				4	9	18
Disturbing the peace,				•		2	2
Threatening to burn,						1	1
Common night-walker,		•		.		1	1
Common pilferer, .					-	3	3-
Robbery				•	-11-	2	2
Embezzlement, .		•	•	.		1	1
Total,					50	439	489

TABLE No. 7,

Shows the alternative sentence of all committed.

				ļ	1858.	Previously.	Total.
Five years in Sta	te Priso	o, .	•		_	2	2
Four years,	**	· .			-	2	2
Three years,	"		•			3	3
Two years,	"			1.	·	6	6
One year,	٠٢				4	12	16
Two years in cou	inty jail,			.	-	5	5
One year,	· · ·			.		4	4
Nine months,	"			.		1	ī
Six months,	٤.				2	6	8
Three years in C	o. jail or	house	of cor	rection.	3	12	15.
Two years	"	"		· 1	4	35	39
One year	"	46	6	•	1	9	10
Ninety days	. 6 6	"	•	۲ (2	1	3
Sixty days	**	44		•		19	19
Fifty days	"	**	4	۲ ۲	_	2	2
Thirty days	"	**	•	۶	22	240	262
Twenty days,	"	"	•	•	3	28	31
Fifteen days	"	**	"	<u>د</u>	2	8	10
Ten days	"	"	•	•	2	20	22
Two and less	**	**	•	•	3	10	13
Fine and cost,	• •	· ••	٠	•	2	14	16
Total, .				.	50	439	489

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TABLE NO. 8,

Shows the number of admissions from each county, and the last residence.

Counties.	Towns.	1858.	Previously.	Total.
Androscoggin,	Auburn, Danville, Lewiston, Poland,	- 6 -	$\begin{array}{c}2\\1\\8\\2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 1\\ 14\\ 2\\ - 19\end{array}$
Cumberland, .	Bridgton, Cumberland, Cape Elizabeth, . Gorham, Harpswell, Portland, Searborough, Standish, Yarmouth, Westbrook, Brunswick,	• - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 1 3 3 1 - 2 80 2 1 2 1 2 1 4 -	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 86 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ - & 11 \end{array} $
FRANKLIN,	Kingfield, Phillips, Rangeley plantation,	- - -	3 3 1	331
HANCOCK,	Bucksport, Sedgwick, Mount Desert, . Ellsworth,	2 - -	1	2 1 1 1
Kennebec,	Augusta, Gardiner, Chelsea, Farmingdale, Hallowell, Litchfield, Monmouth, Manchester, Pittston, Readfield, Winslow, Winshrop, Benton, Sidney, Vassalborough, .		19 16 2 1 7 3 1 2 2 1 6 1 1 1 1 1 1	19 17 2 1 7 3 2 3 2 1 6 1 1 1 1 2 6 1 1 1 2 6
LANCOLN,	Muscle Ridge, . Jefferson, . Nawcastle, . Rockland, . South Thomaston, . Thomaston, . Wiscasset, . St. George, . Waldoborough, . Whitefield, . Nobleborough, .	- 2 - 1 - -	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} $	1 1 13 1 3 3 1 3 3 1

Counties.	Tow	ns.	1858.	Previously.	Total.
) Canton, .		1		1
	Greenwood,		-	1 1	1
_	Iliram, .	• •	-	2	• 2
Oxford,	} Norway,		-		1
	Waterford,		-	1	1
	Brownfield,		1	-	1
) Stoneham,	ì .	1	-	1 8
	Bangor, .		3	60	63
	Brewer, .		1	4	5
	Corinth, .	· •		2	2
	Corinna, .		-	1	1
	Carmel, .	• •	-	1	1
	Dexter, .	• •	-	1	r
PENOBSCOT,	[Holden, .	• •	-	1	1
	Exeter,	• •	-	2	2
	Glenburn,		-	3	3
	Levant,		-	1	1
	[Milford,		-	1	1
	Oldtown,	· •	-	3	3
	Orono,		-	4	A
	J Veazie, .	• •	-	4	4
					- 92
PISCATAQUIS, .	} Dover, . Fuxeroft,		-	1	1
ISOMIAQUIS, .	S Foxeroft,		1	-	1
					- 2
	Bowdoin,	• •	1		1
SAGADAHOC, .	Bath,	• •	2	19	21
	Richmond,	• •	1	2	. 3
	J Topsham,	• •	1	-	$\frac{1}{-26}$
	Bloomfield,		-	4	4
	Cambridge,		-	1	1
	Fairfield,		1	2	3
	Hartland,		_	ī	1
Somerset,	Mercer, .		_	1	1
	Ripley, .		_	1 -	1
	t. Albans,		_	1	1
	skowhegan,		1	2	3
] Smithfield,		-	2	21
					17
	Belfast, .	• •	-	1	1
	Camden,	• •	-	1	1
	Frankfort,	• •	-	6	6
	Monroe,	• • *	1 -	2	2
Valdo,	} Montville,		-	1	1
	Searsport,	• •	-	2	2
	Searsmont,	• •	-	1	1
1	Jackson,	• •	-	1	1
	Hope, .	• •	1	-	$\frac{1}{-1}$ 16
	Alexander,			1	ŀ
	Addison,			1	1
ASHINGTON, .	Calais,	•••	1	13	14
	Eastport,	•••	1	8	14 9
	Pembroke,	• . •	-	1	1

'TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

TABLE No. 8, (Continued.)

Counties.	Towns.	1858.	Previously.	Total.
York,	Acton, . Biddeford, . Cornish, . Elliot, . Kennebunkport, Kennebunk, . Sanford, . Saco, . South Berwick,	- - - 6 -	1 24 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 8 2	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 25 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 24 \\ 2 \\ - 60 \\ \end{array} $
	Total, .	50	439	489

TABLE No. 9,

					1	858.		Previ	ously.	1	Fotal.
Born in England,	<u>-</u> .					2			2	-	4
Ireland,	•					1	1		26		27
Scotland,	•		•			-			1		1
New Brunswick,		•	•			2			20		22
Nova Scotia,									5	1	5
Canada,]					7		7
Chili,						-			1	1	1
on the Atlantic, .	•	•	•			-			1		1
Cuba,	•	•	•			1	ļ		-	{	1
Foreigners,	•	•	•		. <u></u>	6			63		69
Born in Maine,		_				43		3	13		356
New Hampshire,			÷			_	1	-	14		14
Massachusetts,		:				1			22		23
Vermont, .	÷					_			4		4
Rhode Island,		•				-			2	1	2
New York, .					ł				11	j	11
Pennsylvania, .							1		1	1	1
Maryland, .					Į	_			1		1
Kentucky, .					l	_	t		1	1	1
Virginia,					1	-			1		1
Florida,					1				1	1	1
North Carolina,					l I	-			1	1	1
Connecticut, .					1	- 1	• {		3	1	3
Delaware, .	•	•	•						1		1
Natives, .			•			44		3	76	-	420
Foreigners, .						•			•	•	69
Natives,											420
	•	•	-	•	-	-	-		-	-	
Total, .	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	٠	•	489

Shows the nativity of all committed.

Of the four hundred and eighty-nine committed, four hundred and twenty were born in the United States.

Of the four hundred and twenty reported born in the United States, three hundred and fifty-six were of American parentage, and sixty-four of foreign.

TABLE No. 10,

							1858.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years	ofa	ge.	•	•	•			4	4
Eight	"	•		•		•	-	6	6
Nine	**						-	11	11
Ten	"						3	41	44
Eleven	"						6	44	50
Twelvo	**						7	55	62
Thirteen	"	•					12	59	71
Fourteen	**						7	77	84
Fifteen	"						11	64	75
Sixteen	• 6						4	55	59
Seventeen							-	19	19
Eighteen	"							3	3
Nineteen	"	•	•	•	•	•	-	1	1
Tota	1, .				•		50	439	489

Shows the ages of all committed.

Average age, about 13 years.

TABLE NO. 11.

This Table is introduced to show some facts connected with the moral condition of boys when received, and the home influences under which they have lived.

	1858.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received,	50	439	489
Huve parents one or both of whom are or		1 1	
have been intemperate,	19	198	217
Have lost father,	22	155	177
Have lost mother	8	112	120
Have fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters			
who are or have been in prison,	11	137	148
Have step-fathers or mothers,	6	117	123
Who were idle or had no steady employment,	36	333	369
Who have been much indulged,	14	143	157
Who have been much neglected,	15	182	197
Who have been truants,	32	317	349
Who have been S btath-breakers,	27	305	332
Who have been untruthful,	44	369	413
Who have been profane,	40	361	401
Who have slept from home in carts, sheds,			
boxes, &	15	205	220
Who have drunk ardent spirits, most of them			
to intoxication,	7	110	117
Have been previously arrested,	9	188	197
Have been imprisoned for crime,	9 2	78	80
Have never regularly attended Sab. School,	$2\bar{2}$	211	233
Have never attended day school three months			
in succession,	8	65	73
Have used tobacco,	20	235	275

.....

TABLE NO. 12,

Shows the length of time the , buys had been in School who have left it.

						1858.	Previously.	Total.
One month an	d less.					2	5	7
Two	months,						2	2
Three	"					1	- 1	1
Four	٠.					_	3	3
Five	**			÷		1 1	3	4
Six	**				•	2	5	-7
Seven	**						5	5
Eight	**					-	2	2
Nine	**					2	2	4
Ten	"					6	3	9
Eleven	46					j _	4	4
Twelve	**		÷			7	33	40
Thirteen	"					2	6	8
Fourteen	"		:	÷		-	10	10
Fifteen	**					1	4	5
Sixteen			•			3	· 6	9
Seventeen	"			•		-	9	9
Eighteen	"	•	•	•		2	10	12
Nineteen	"	•	•	•	7	i î	4	5
Twenty	"	•	•	•	•	2	9	11
Twenty-one	"	•	•	·	•	3		4
Twenty-two	"	•	•	•	•	5	5	5
Twenty-three	"	•	•	•	•) -	5	5
Twenty-four	"	•	•	•	•	8	16	24
Twenty-five	"	•	•	•	•		4	24 6
Twenty-six	"	•	•	•	•	í	5	6
		•	•	•	•		5	8
Twenty-seven	•	•	•	•	•	3	4	° 7
Twenty-eight	"	•	•	•	•	-	4 3	3
Twenty-nine Thirty		•	•	•	•		5 1	3 2
Thirty-one	"	•	·	•	•	1	1 2	22
Thirty-two	"	•	•	•	•	2		2 4
Thirty-three	"	•	•	• .	•	4	3	4 3
Thirty-four	"	•	:	•	•	1		3 2
Thirty-five		•	•	•	•	1	3	4
Thirty-live Thirty-six	"	•	•	•	•	13	3	17
	"	•	•	•	•	13	2	4
Thirty-seven	"	•	•	•	•	3	$\frac{2}{2}$	5
Thirty-eight		•	•	•	•		1	2
Forty Forty	"	•	•	•	•		ī	$\frac{2}{2}$
Forty-two	"	•	•	•	•	1		1
Forty-feur	"	•	•	•	•			-1
Forty-five	"	•	•	•	•	1	-	1
Forty-six	"		•	•	•	1	1 - 1	1
Forty seven	"	0	•	•	•		1	1 4
Forty-eight		•	•	•	•	3	1	4 1
Fifty-two	••	•	•	•	•	1 1		. 1

TABLE No. 13.

Inventory of Stock on hand April 1, 1858.

Farming tools, stock, &c.,	•						\$2,700 84
Previsions and groceries,							889 82
Clothing,							986 18
Furniture and bedding,							74 05
Fuel and lights,		÷					763 80
Brick yard,							1.895 00
Miscellaneous							790 00
	•	•	•	•	•	•	\$8,099 69

From the date of the last report, the number of boys gradually increased, until the passage of the law approved March 27, 1858, when two hundred and fifty-seven boys were in School. Since that time, the number has gradually decreased, so that now we have but two hundred and fourteen. That law excludes all under the age of eleven years, and requires cities and towns to bear a portion of the expense of inmates, when committed for certain offences. That there should be some age fixed, under which no boy should be committed, is very proper. But is it wise to set it at eleven? There is much more hope of the boy at nine or ten, who, with trembling hand and faltering step ventures to purloin the apple, the orange, or some trifling article of merchandise, so unwisely exposed to sale on the sidewalk, or in the windows of shopkeepers, without any one to guard them, than there is, after years of indulgence in idleness and vicious practices, with strong hand and defiant oath he seizes the crowbar to break locks and draw bolts. If you would benefit him permanently, take him away from such influences as early as possible.

Requiring cities and towns to bear a portion of the expense, when committed for *minor offences*, is operating to shut out the most hopeful subjects of reform. Towns will not be forward to provide for such boys at the Reform School so long as they can help it. Hence they are left to run at large, amid temptation and vice, until guilty of some more daring crime, and then are sent to the School, at the expense of the State, when, perhaps there is but little hope of reform.

There seems to be a serious misapprehension in the minds of many, in relation to the nature and design of the School. It is regarded more as a penitentiary than as a place of reform. They do not consider the grand object to be, to take youthful offenders out of the way of temptation, and by precept and example endeavor to encourage them in well doing. Hence boys are sent here at fifteen or sixteen convicted of high crimes, for one or two years. Such boys are invariably a damage to the School, and derive no permanent benefit themselves. They think more of the end of their term than they do of self-culture and self-improvement. They are restless themselves and make others so. When, if they had been committed during minority, they would consider this as their home, for the time being, and their hope of release would be in well estab-

lished habits of propriety and well doing. The State then takes the place of the parent, educates, counsels, and controls them. And when qualified to resist temptation, the Trustees have full power to discharge them.

There should also be more care exercised in drawing papers by which boys are committed, so as to conform to law. The mittimus should show that the boy is between the ages of eleven and sixtcen years—the offence for which he is committed, and if for larceny, the articles stolen, and their value.

EXPENSES.

There was ex	pended du	uring th	ne vea	r ending	March	. 31. 1858. t	he
sum of .			-			\$25,783	
Of the above s	um there	was e			-	. ,	
improvements				_	- manoi	\$2,383	92
1					• •		10
There was also Bigham, Cler							
properly chan				-		2,750	იი
		-				,	
Statement of						ember 50, t	H9-
ing eight month						e #0.000	0.0
On the 1st day					ciency of		
Expended and p			nber 3	.0,	•	11,519	
Outstanding bill	ls Novemi	ber 30,		•	•	2,065	46
Total amou	int to Nov	vember	30,	•	•	\$17,452	62
		DDGO		90			
~		RESO			~ •		• •
Received from t			er, N	ovember	30,	\$12,125	
	ities and f	•	•	•	•	1,992	
for art	ticles sold,	and be	oys' la	.bo r ,	•	1,259 (04
for bri	icks,	•	•	•	•	773	35
Total,	_		_	_		\$16,150	09
Expenditures at	Nova racaji	• nte	•	•	•	1,302	
Estimated amou	-	•	• • • • • • •	Annil 1	. 1850	,	
	-		les lo	Apm	, 1000	', 7,000 (<u>^</u>
(end of finance	siar year,)		•	•	•	1,000	10
Total,						\$8,302	53
rotas,	•	•	•	•	•		==

RESOURCES.

Due from the State Treasury,	2,875 00
"There is due from cities and towns and for labor of boys	
performed to November 30, also estimated amount to	
accrue from these sources to March 31, 1859,	3,100 00

 Total,
 \$5,975 00

 Expenditures above receipts to March 31, 1859,
 \$2,327 53

This sum, the Legislature is respectfully requested to provide for, at an early day.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Owing to the limited amount of our funds, but little has been expended in permanent improvements during the present year.

The farm-house has been repaired, and a small barn erected near it; sixty rods of picket fence built, and something done towards underdraining the land in front of the Institution. One hundred and fifty rods of picket fence is greatly needed to inclose the fields.

HEALTH.

Good health has universally prevailed throughout the year. The physician has rarely made us a professional visit. A good Providence has signally smiled upon us in this regard. May we still be the recipients of His favor.

SCHOOL.

The school is now divided into three grades, according to the advancement of the boys, each taught by a competent teacher—two males and one female.

We are highly favored in securing most excellent and efficient teachers.

LABOR.

To have every boy engaged in some useful employment, is of the first importance. Last winter, many of the boys were idle for want of suitable work; but in April last, a contract was made with Hon. D. E. Somes of Biddeford, to employ a portion of the boys, not exceeding one hundred and fifty, in the manufacture of shoes. Operations were commenced with a small number of boys at first, and gradually increased until ninety were busily at work. Owing to some derangement in Mr. Somes' business affairs, the shop is now closed. Some of our boys are idle, and it is uncertain whether we shall find employment for them this winter.

The shoe business by contract, has proved thus far an uncertain employment for the Institution; and it becomes an important question now to consider, whether it is better to relinquish it altogether, or manage it ourselves.

CHAIR SHOP.

Walter Corcy, Esq., of Portland, has continued to employ a portion of our boys during the year, in seating chairs. We are hoping that he will favor us with a larger amount of the same kind of work.

BRICK YARD:

Fourteen boys, under the direction of one man, were employed during the brick making season, in the manufacture of bricks. We had excellent success in burning a kiln of three hundred thousand, which we now have on hand for sale.

TAILOR'S SHOP?

Under the supervision of suitable overseers, the boys cut and make all their own clothes and bedding, and do all their mending. They also knit a portion of their socks. About fifty have been thus employed the past year in making and mending the following articles:

Jackets,	made,		•	•	588
Pants,	" "	•	•	•	834
Shirts,	66	•	•		987
Caps,	"'	•	•		405
Vests,	"		•		21
Suspenders,	••		•		1,196
Towels,	"			•	152
Sheets,	*(•	•		187
Bags,	66 .	•	•		30
Collars,	"		•	•	140
Frocks,	" "	•	•	•	20
Drawers,	"	•	•	•	11
Undershirts	, 46	•	• •	•	11 prs.

Pillow ticks,	"				12
Holders,	"		٥		66
Aprons,	"		•		75
Pillow ticks,	"	•			549
Socks,	heeled,				582 prs.
Socks,	knit,	•	•	•	108
Mittens,	"	•	•	•	249
Hats,	lined,	•	•		130
Coats,	made,	•	•		6
Curtains,	"'		•		18
Socks,	repaired,		•		4,022 prs.
Mittens,	"	•	۳	٠	255
Bed ticks,	"	•	• .		367
Blankets,	"	•	•		118
Aprons,	"		•	•	1,191
Pillow cases,	"	•	,		128
Spreads,	"			•	1,293
Jackets,	"				2,800
Pants,	e	.•	•		5,003
Shirts,	"	•	,		6,367
Caps,	""	•	•	•	500
IIats,	" "		•	•	30
Towels,	"	•	•	•	210
Sheets,	16		•	•	1,466
Comfortables	,	•	•	•	78
Pillow ticks,	"		•	•	88

PRODUCTS OF FARM.

50	tons	English hay, at §	\$10,		•	\$500	00
5	" "	salt hay, \$5,				25	00
3	"	corn fodder, \$5,	•		•	15	00
3	" (straw, \$5,	•	١	•	15	00
580	bus.	potatoes, 40c.,	•		•	232	00
47	"	oats, 50c.,	•		•.	23	50
3	" "	beans, \$1.50,	•			4	50
24	"	corn, \$1,	•		•	24	00
19	""	dry peas, \$2,	•		•	38	00
404	"	green peas,			•	246	47

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

602 bus. c	earrots, 25c.,	•		1 50	50
156 '' t	urnips, 25c.,			- 39	00
75 " b	peets, 50c.,	•		37	50
1998 lbs. p	oork, 10c.,	•	•	199	80
4385 " b	0eef, 6c.,	•		263	10
1089 " v	veal, 7c.,	•	•	76	26
17 " c	hickens, 10c.,	• •		1	70
$3366^{\scriptscriptstyle \rm I}_{\scriptscriptstyle 2}$ galls.	milk, 16c.,	•	•	532	64
Pigs s	sold, .	•	•	107	92
276 boxes	strawberries, 25	óc.,	•	69	00
Fruit and ve	egetables from g	•	30	00	
				\$2,799	89

The chapel services in the forenoon of each Sabbath are conducted with interest by Rev. Mr. Hilman, our Chaplain. The boys are much interested in the service, and cannot fail to derive great benefit therefrom. We are kindly remembered in the afternoon of the Sabbath, by the ladies and gentlemen of Portland, who so cheerfully render their services as teachers in the Sabbath School. We have been cheered by their presence, and hope their reward will be in seeing their youthful friends walking in the paths of truth. They will please accept our warmest thanks.

We are also indebted to the editors of the following journals, whose sheets have regularly visited us gratuitously, and been a source of gratification to us all, viz: American Sentinel, Bangor Courier, Republican Clarion, Eastern Mail, Glenwood Valley Times, Machias Union, Eastport Sentinel, Northern Home Journal, Rockland Gazette, Prisoner's Friend, Oxford Democrat, Pennsylvania Journal of Prison Discipline, North Bridgewater Gazette, Maine Temperance Journal, Kennebec Journal, and Maine Farmer.

W. R. Lincoln, Esq, who took charge of the Institution at its commencement, and who conducted it so successfully, amid all the pressing difficulties it has encountered, found it for his interest in July last, to resign his position as Superintendent to take charge of a similar Institution in Baltimore, Md. On the 23d of August he left his youthful charge, amid tears and warm, gushing sympathy, in the care of him whom you designated as his successor. Without experience in managing Institutions of this character, I entered upon

its duties with many misgivings. With the blessing of Heaven, and aided by an efficient corps of teachers and overseers, it affords me great pleasure to report the School to be in a prosperous condition. My general management of the School is similar to that of my prede-I shall from time to time endeavor to adopt such measures cessor. in conducting the School as its necessities seem to require. I have no Utopian schemes to try and fail in the effort, no new dogmas to astonish the wide world with and vanish into thin air. I do not expect by some magic power or touch of the wand to convert idle, unruly boys into industrious, obedient ones. It is the work of time. By precept and example, by kind but firm discipline, by encouraging words of sympathy, show them that the right way is the best, and it is the part of wisdom to walk therein.

It is a source of great satisfaction to bear testimony to the kind feeling existing among those connected with me in the Institution, and their faithfulness in discharging their several duties.

Allow me, gentlemen, to tender you my thanks for the confidence you have placed in me, and the lively interest you manifest in the welfare of the School.

Respectfully submitted,

SETH SCAMMAN, Superintendent.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, Cape Elizabeth, November 30, 1858.