

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Public Officers and Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

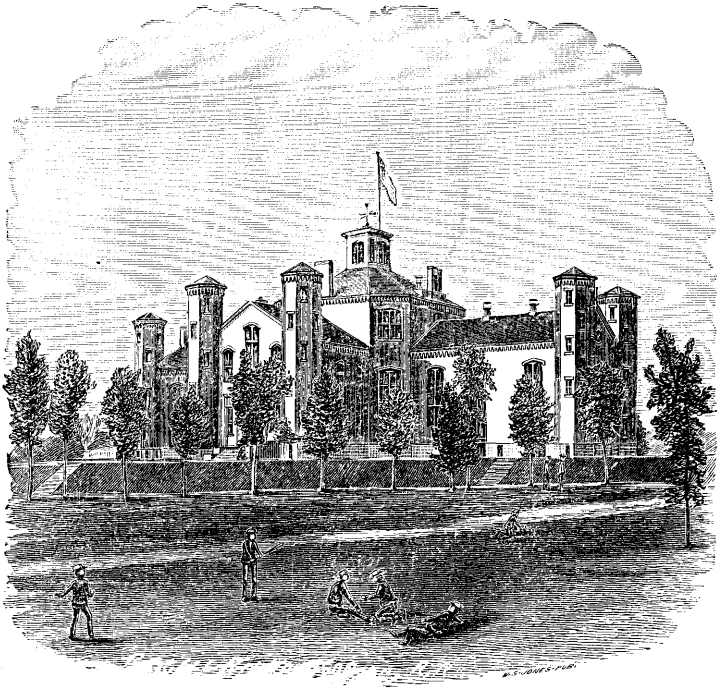
1887³

VOLUME II.

AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1889.



STATE REFORM SCHOOL, Cape Elizabeth, Me.

P. O. Address, Portland, Me.

Established 1850.

Opened Oct. 27, 1853.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer, Teachers
and Physician

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

CAPE ELIZABETH,

STATE OF MAINE.

DECEMBER 1, 1887.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved February 25, 1871.

AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1888.

Present Board of Trustees.

ALBION LITTLE of Portland.

Term expires January 15, 1891.

OWEN B. CHADBOURNE of Buxton (P. O. address, Hollis).

Term expires February 20, 1888.

MARK P. EMERY of Portland.

Term expires March 27, 1888.

W. W. BOLSTER of Auburn.

Term expires February 5, 1889.

HENRY INGALLS of Wiscasset.

Term expires August 9, 1891.

Officers of the Board.

PRESIDENT.

ALBION LITTLE.

SECRETARY.

W. W. BOLSTER.

TREASURER.

M. P. EMERY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ALBION LITTLE, M. P. EMERY, W. W. BOLSTER.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

W. W. BOLSTER, O. B. CHADBOURNE.

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 COMMITTEES,

AS ASSIGNED BY THE SECRETARY FOR 1887 AND 1888.

LITTLE and BOLSTER, December 21 to December 28, 1887.
EMERY and CHADBOURNE, January 18 to January 25, 1888.
INGALLS and LITTLE, February 15 to February 22, “
BOLSTER and EMERY, March 14 to March 21. “
CHADBOURNE and INGALLS, April 11 to April 18, “
LITTLE and BOLSTER, May 9 to May 16, “
EMERY and INGALLS, June 6 to June 13. “
CHADBOURNE and BOLSTER, July 4 to July 11, “
EMERY and LITTLE, August 1 to August 8, “
INGALLS and CHADBOURNE, August 29 to September 5, “
INGALLS and BOLSTER, September 26 to October 3. “
LITTLE and CHADBOURNE, October 24 to October 31, “
INGALLS and EMERY, November 21 to November 28, “

In case a member cannot make his appointed visit, he is required to designate some member who can do so for him. Both members are required to unite in making the visit on the same day.

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL
SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

Name.	Residence.	When appoint'd	Term.	When Expired.
Henry Carter	Portland	May 11, 1853	2 years	May 11, 1855.
Edward Fox	Portland	do	2 "	do
Oliver L. Currier	New Sharon	July 7, 1853.	3 "	July 7, 1856.
John W. Dana	Fryeburg	do	3 "	do
James T. McCobb	Portland	Dec. 15, 1853	1½ "	May 11, 1855.
James T. McCobb	Portland	July 12, 1855.	2 "	July 7, 1857.
Henry Carter	Portland	June 12, 1855.	3 "	July 7, 1858.
Elias Craig	Augusta	Oct. 1, 1856.	3 "	Oct. 1, 1859.
Manassah H. Smith	Warren	do	3 "	do
Edward Fox	Portland	July 7, 1857.	2 "	July 7, 1859.
Preserved B. Mills	Bangor	Oct. 7, 1857.	2 "	Oct. 7, 1859.
William A. Rust	Paris	Oct. 28, 1858.	2 "	Oct. 1, 1860.
Joseph C. Noyes	Portland	do	2 "	do
John F. Anderson	Windham	Oct. 17, 1859.	3 "	Oct. 17, 1862.
Elias Craig	Augusta	do	2 "	Oct. 17, 1861.
Joseph C. Noyes	Portland	Oct. 13, 1860.	3 "	Oct. 13, 1863.
William A. Rust	Paris	do	2 "	Oct. 13, 1862.
Preserved B. Mills	Bangor	July 9, 1861.	3 "	July 9, 1864.
Elias Craig	Augusta	do	2 "	July 9, 1863.
William A. Rust	Paris	Oct. 24, 1862.	3 "	Oct. 25, 1865.
John F. Anderson	Windham	do	2 "	Oct. 25, 1864.
J. C. Noyes	Portland	Oct. 14, 1863.	3 "	Oct. 14, 1866.
C. F. Barker	Wayne	March 9, 1864.	3 "	Oct. 24, 1864.
Preserved B. Mills	Bangor	June 29, 1864.	3 years	July 9, 1867.
John F. Anderson	Windham	Dec. 31, 1864	-	Oct. 24, 1866.
C. F. Barker	Wayne	do	-	Oct. 24, 1867.
Noah Woods	Bangor	April 4, 1865.	4 years	April 4, 1869.
Nathan Dane	Alfred	do	4 "	do
James Drummond	Bath	do	4 "	do
Aaron P. Emerson	Orland	do	4 "	do
James T. McCobb	Portland	do	4 "	do
Noah Woods	Bangor	March 13, 1869.	4 "	March 13, 1873.
Tobias Lord	Standish	May 6, 1869.	4 "	May 6, 1873.
Nathan Dane	Alfred	do	4 "	do
Theodore C. Woodman	Bucksport	do	4 "	Resigned.
William E. Gould	Portland	Oct. 18, 1869.	4 "	Oct. 18, 1873.
Jeremy W. Porter	Strong	Jan. 28, 1871.	4 "	Jan. 28, 1875.
George Z. Higgins	Lubec	May 20, 1873.	4 "	May 20, 1877.
William E. Payne	Bath	do	4 "	do
Warren H. Vinton	Gray	do	4 "	do
William E. Gould	Deering	Nov. 18, 1873.	4 "	Nov. 18, 1877.
Jeremy W. Porter	Strong	Jan. 27, 1875.	4 "	Jan. 27, 1879.
REMARKS.				
George Z. Higgins	Lubec	May 24, 1877.	Retired March 14, 1879.	
Albion Little	Portland	do	Term expired May 24, 1881.	
F. L. Carney	Newcastle	July 11, 1877.	Retired April 16, 1879.	
T. B. Hussey	No. Berwick	Dec 5, 1877	" April 16, 1879.	
James M. Bates	Yarmouth	March 14, 1879.	" March 3, 1880.	
George E. Church	Cherryfield	do	" March 10, 1880.	
Isaac F. Quinby	Westbrook	April 16, 1879	" February 20, 1880.	
Thomas F. Donahue	Portland	July 2, 1879.	Term expired July 2, 1883.	
Enoch W. Woodbury	Bethel	March 3, 1880	Resigned Oct. 20, 1880.	
Robert L. Grindle	Mt Desert	March 10, 1880	Term expired March 10, 1884.	
E. A. Thompson	Dover	Oct. 20, 1880.	Retired February 5, 1885.	
D. O'C. O'Donoghue	Portland	August 1, 1883.	Term expired Aug. 1, 1887.	
Owen B. Chadbourne	Saco	Feb. 20, 1880.	Now in office.	
Albion Little	Portland	Jan. 15, 1883	" "	
Mark P. Emery	Portland	March 27, 1884	" "	
W. W. Bolster	Auburn	Feb. 5, 1885.	" "	
Henry Ingalls	Wiscasset	August 9, 1887.	" "	

Resident Officers and Employes.

J. R. FARRINGTON, *Superintendent.*

MRS. J. R. FARRINGTON, *Matron.*

E. P. WENTWORTH, *Assistant Superintendent.*

MISS E. A. CONLEY, *Teacher.*

MISS D. P. LORD, “

MISS D. F. WHARFF, “

C. F. KENNISON, *Instructor Mechanical School.*

J. H. DOW, *Overseer Chair Shop.*

MISS H. J. FARRINGTON, *Overseer Dormitory.*

MISS H. P. JONES, “ *Sewing Room.*

MISS M. H. MULLIN, “ *Front Kitchen.*

MISS JOSEPHINE CHRISTIAN, “ *Boys' Kitchen.*

MISS ALICE GRINDLE, “ *Laundry.*

C. H. FARNHAM, *Watchman.*

D. B. TAPLEY, *Gardener.*

V. L. FITZGERALD, *Teamster.*

E. E. GRAY, *Engineer.*

List of Superintendents

SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SCHOOL.

WILLIAM R. LINCOLN,

SETH SCAMMAN,

GEORGE B. BARROWS,

ENOCH W. WOODBURY,

ELEAZER W. HUTCHINSON,

EBEN WENTWORTH,

CHARLES BUFFUM,

GEORGE W. PARKER,

JOSEPH R. FARRINGTON.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The Trustees of the State Reform School have the honor to present the thirty-fourth annual report of that Institution.

As there will be no regular session of the Legislature the ensuing year, they deemed it proper and advisable to omit suggestions and recommendations, reserving them till their next annual report.

In their last report the Trustees recommended appropriations to purchase the Coleman farm of about twenty acres of land adjoining the property of the Reform School, and for the purpose of building one cottage and establishing a family school.

While the committee of the Legislature of 1887 expressed themselves as heartily approving these plans, they did not deem it prudent to recommend their adoption at that session.

All other recommendations made by the Trustees were favorably reported by the committee and adopted by the Legislature.

The Trustees are as firm as heretofore in their convictions, that the "family system" is in every respect superior to the "congregated" and reiterate their former reports and recommendations in favor of the family school, trusting that at no distant day the State will deem it wise to adopt this modern system which is now in operation in nearly all the other States.

The Executive Committee of the Trustees have visited the school on the first Monday of every month, and ordered the Superintendent to make all purchases for the ensuing month,

and to make such repairs as appeared necessary, examined as to whether economy was observed, inspected the boys' food and clothing, and saw that the apartments were kept clean and neat. They have inquired into the conduct of the officers, examined all bills and approved them when found correct, and have kept a record of all their doings and reported the same to the board at their quarterly meetings.

A committee of two members of the board has visited the school once in every four weeks, examined the register, and inmates in the work-shops, school-rooms, and on the farm, and have kept a record of their observations.

Quarterly meetings of the Trustees have been held at the school on the third Tuesday of February, May, August and November. At the quarterly meetings the Trustees have thoroughly examined the school in all its departments; they have examined and accepted the monthly reports of the Executive Committee; they have examined the daily reports of the officers and employes; they have examined and approved the records of punishments and inquired into the conduct of the officers.

They have given patient hearings to parents and friends of the inmates interested in their welfare, and acted upon all matters pertaining to the interests of the school that have come before them, and the secretary of the board has kept a full and complete record of all their transactions.

The records show that good discipline is maintained, that the conduct of the boys has been orderly, and as a general rule they have willingly complied with the rules of the school, and that some of them have made unusual efforts to gain a high standard of deportment, which entitles them to an honorable discharge from the school.

The Trustees may devise, plan and lay out work, pass resolutions, give orders, but without the earnest and faithful co-operation of the officers in charge, all their best laid plans may be defeated.

Mr. J. R. Farrington, the Superintendent, and Mrs. Farrington, the Matron, as well as Mr. E. P. Wentworth, the

Assistant Superintendent, have had several years' experience in their peculiar work, the main object of which is to reclaim and restore to lives of honesty and usefulness, wayward boys that have fallen into habits of unfaithfulness through a lack of proper restraint and training.

They seem to realize the importance of their trust and are earnestly devoting their best efforts to accomplish the work laid out for them.

The care of so large a family of boys can only be appreciated by frequent and observing visitors.

All the teachers and officers appear to take a deep interest in their work, and the results attained show that they have not been idle. To them in a great measure is due the success of the Institution.

The Mechanical School under the skillful instruction of Mr. Charles F. Kennison is doing a good work. Some of the boys show remarkable adaption to the work and in a very short time learn to handle tools quite skillfully.

The Visiting Committee have aided the Trustees in elevating the standard of discipline and government, and in creating a spirit of contentment among the boys.

In summing up the results of the year's work the Trustees feel justified in saying that they will compare favorably with those of any previous year in all respects, while marked improvements are noticeable in most of the departments.

The ventilation has been improved, and quite extensive repairs have been made. The repairing of the dining-room has been delayed for the reason that so many other repairs of the buildings were pressing. It is the intention of the Trustees to commence repairing the dining-room without further delay.

For particulars respecting repairs, the products of the farm, the stock, and the results of the work in the chair shops and other industries you are referred to the report of the Superintendent.

Reference is also made to the report of the teachers for information concerning the schools; and to that of the physician respecting the general health of the boys.

Respectfully submitted.

ALBION LITTLE,
O. B. CHADBOURNE,
MARK P. EMERY,
W. W. BOLSTER,
HENRY INGALLS, } *Trustees.*

November 30, 1887.

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, 1887 ; 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, 1886, to December 1, 1887.

MARK P. EMERY, *Treasurer.*

November 30, 1887.

Receipts from December 1, 1886, to December 1, 1887.

Balance on hand December 1, 1886.....	\$36 35
From State Treasurer, for current expenses.....	15,000 00
“ “ “ “ general repairs.....	2,000 00
“ “ “ “ repairs in boys' dining room.....	500 00
“ “ “ “ interest on Sanford Legacy.....	42 00
“ farm and stock.....	1,043 64
“ chair work.....	2,609 52
“ cities and towns.....	2,532 05
“ Mechanical school.....	28 65
“ all other sources.....	178 66
	\$23,970 87

Expenditures from December 1, 1886, to December 1, 1887.

Salaries and labor.....	\$6,443 77
Flour	1,139 80
Meats and fresh fish.....	633 89
Provisions and groceries	1,590 25
Ice	32 00
Clothing	1,564 79
Bedding.....	175 49
Boots and shoes.....	817 15
Fuel and lights.....	3,045 66
Crockery and glass ware.....	125 25
Hardware and tin.....	173 72
House furnishings.....	515 17
Drugs and medicines.....	126 23
Physician	147 00
School books and stationery.....	292 14
Library and reading-room.....	63 22
Printing and advertising.....	118 65
Farm and garden.....	626 19
Stock and teams	226 35
Carriages and harnesses	195 62
Blacksmithing.....	101 75
Corn, meal, oats and fine feed.....	903 62
Returning boys.....	169 13
Travelling expenses	70 24
Trustees' expenses	149 50
Box rent and postage.....	79 00
Telegraphing and telephoning.....	77 40
Boys' extra work.....	49 59
Excursions and amusements.....	106 33
Steam and plumbing	112 91
Repairs and improvements.....	2,469 56
Sebago water.....	150 00
Mechanical school, tools and hardware	9 24
" " stock	78 05
" " fuel	18 75
" " salary of instructor.....	720 00
Miscellaneous	65 41
Balance.....	588 05
	\$23,970 87

The foregoing Report examined and approved.

W. W. BOLSTER, } *Auditing*
O. B. CHADBOURNE, } *Committee.*

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to submit the thirty-fourth annual report.

The whole number of boys who have been received into the Institution since it was opened is..... 1,858
 Present number 113

TABLE NO. 1.

Shows the Number Received and Discharged, and the General State of the School for the Year Ending November 30, 1887.

Number of boys in school December 1, 1886.....	-	109
“ “ committed the past year.....	-	37
“ “ previously out on leave, returned.....	-	2
“ “ “ escaped “.....	-	1
<hr/>		
Whole number in school during the year.....	-	149
“ “ allowed to go on trial.....	29	
“ “ discharged.....	3	
“ “ remanded.....	2	
“ “ escaped.....	2	36
<hr/>		
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1887.....	-	113

TABLE NO. 2.

Shows the Monthly Admissions and Departures, and the whole number each month.

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December.....	1	6	110
January.....	1	2	105
February.....	1	3	104
March.....	3	2	104
April.....	4	1	106
May.....	7	3	112
June.....	5	5	114
July.....	6	3	115
August.....	3	4	115
September.....	2	5	113
October.....	4	1	112
November.....	3	1	114
Total.....	40	36	-

Average for the year, 107.

TABLE NO. 3.
Shows By What Authority.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court	4	160	164
Superior Court.....	-	17	17
Auburn Municipal Court.....	-	5	5
Augusta "	-	61	61
Bangor "	-	9	9
Bath "	-	72	72
Biddeford "	3	80	83
Brunswick "	2	20	22
Calais "	3	37	40
Ellsworth "	-	4	4
Farmington "	1	-	1
Hallowell "	-	20	20
Lewiston "	-	56	56
Portland "	12	457	469
Rockland "	-	27	27
Saco "	-	19	19
Waterville "	-	3	3
Bangor Police Court.....	3	151	154
Belfast "	-	11	11
Ellsworth "	-	5	5
Gardiner "	1	56	57
Portland "	-	16	16
Rockland "	-	25	25
Trial Justices.....	7	507	514
U. S. Court	1	3	4
	37	1821	1858

TABLE NO. 4.

Shows the Disposition of those Discharged since Opening of the School.

Disposals.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence.	1	221	222
Discharged by Trustees.....	2	637	639
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	-	285	285
" 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.....	29	304	333
" enlist.....	-	19	19

TABLE NO. 4—*Concluded.*

Disposals.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Illegally committed	-	8	8
Remanded	2	34	36
Pardoned	-	10	10
Escaped	2	71	73
Violated trust.....	-	42	42
Died	-	39	39
Delivered to courts.....	-	17	17
Returned to masters.....	-	4	4

TABLE NO. 5.

Shows the Length of Time the Boys have been in the School, who left the past year, and since November 30, 1877.

Time.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
In school three months or less.....	-	5	5
“ four “	-	2	2
“ five “	-	1	1
“ six “	-	2	2
“ seven “	-	1	1
“ eight “	-	2	2
“ nine “	-	-	-
“ ten “	-	-	-
“ eleven “	-	-	-
“ one year.....	-	2	2
“ “ and one month....	-	-	-
“ “ two months....	-	1	1
“ “ three “ ..	-	4	4
“ “ four “ ..	-	1	1
“ “ five “ ..	-	5	5
“ “ six “ ..	-	2	2
“ “ seven “ ..	-	-	-
“ “ eight “ ..	-	2	2
“ “ nine “ ..	-	4	4
“ “ ten “ ..	-	7	7
“ “ eleven “ ..	-	1	1
“ two years.....	1	19	20
“ “ and one month....	5	11	16
“ “ two months....	7	16	23
“ “ three “ ..	2	8	10
“ “ four “ ..	-	11	11
“ “ five “ ..	1	8	9
“ “ six “ ..	-	12	12
“ “ seven “ ..	2	7	9
“ “ eight “ ..	2	8	10
“ “ nine “ ..	-	5	5
“ “ ten “ ..	1	3	4
“ “ eleven “ ..	-	7	7
“ three years.....	-	12	12
“ “ and one month....	-	5	5
“ “ two months....	1	11	12
“ “ three “ ..	-	7	7
“ “ four “ ..	1	8	9
“ “ five “ ..	-	5	5

TABLE No. 5—Concluded.

Time.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
In School three years and six months	-	2	2
“ “ seven “	1	6	7
“ “ eight “	-	6	6
“ “ nine “	-	5	5
“ “ ten “	1	4	5
“ “ eleven “	-	4	4
“ four years.....	1	6	7
“ “ and one month..	-	6	6
“ “ two months..	-	-	-
“ “ three “ ..	-	3	3
“ “ four “ ..	-	-	-
“ “ five “ ..	-	2	2
“ “ six “ ..	-	1	1
“ “ seven “ ..	-	4	4
“ “ eight “ ..	-	4	4
“ “ nine “ ..	-	2	2
“ “ ten “ ..	-	4	4
“ “ eleven “ ..	-	1	1
“ five years	-	2	2
“ “ and one month..	1	3	4
“ “ two months..	-	4	4
“ “ three “ ..	1	1	2
“ “ four “ ..	-	-	-
“ “ five “ ..	-	-	-
“ “ six “ ..	1	2	3
“ “ seven “ ..	1	1	2
“ “ eight “ ..	-	4	4
“ “ nine “ ..	-	2	2
“ “ ten “ ..	-	3	3
“ “ eleven “ ..	1	2	3
“ six years.....	1	5	6
“ “ and one month....	-	1	1
“ “ two months....	-	1	1
“ “ three “	-	4	4
“ “ four “	-	1	1
“ “ five “	-	2	2
“ “ six “	-	2	2
“ “ seven “	-	1	1
“ “ eight “	-	4	4
“ “ nine “	-	2	2
“ “ ten “	-	1	1
“ “ eleven	1	1	2
“ seven years.....	-	-	-
“ “ and one month..	-	1	1
“ “ two months..	-	1	1
“ “ three “ ..	-	2	2
“ “ four “ ..	-	2	2
“ “ five “ ..	1	-	1
“ “ six “ ..	-	2	2
“ “ seven “ ..	-	-	-
“ “ eight “ ..	-	-	-
“ “ nine “ ..	-	1	1
“ “ ten “ ..	-	-	-
“ “ eleven “ ..	-	-	-
“ eight years or more... ..	1	4	5

Average time past year: three years, four months.

TABLE No. 6.
Shows Offences for which Committed.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny	20	1,160	1,180
Truancy	4	197	201
Common runaway	4	107	111
Vagrancy	2	93	95
Assault	4	60	64
Violation of city ordinance	-	1	1
Malicious mischief	-	49	49
Drunkenness	-	1	1
Breaking and entering	2	41	43
Shop breaking	-	19	19
Idle and disorderly	-	17	17
Cheating by false pretences	-	14	14
Common pilferers	-	9	9
Arson	-	10	10
Malicious trespass	-	7	7
Sabbath breaking	-	7	7
Manslaughter	-	4	4
Common drunkard	-	3	3
Robbery	-	3	3
Attempt to steal	-	3	3
Assault with intent to rob	-	2	2
Disturbing the peace	-	2	2
Embezzlement	-	2	2
Assault with intent to kill	-	1	1
Riot	-	1	1
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
Cruelty to animals	1	-	1
	37	1,821	1,858

TABLE No. 7.
Shows the Alternative Sentence.

Alternative Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority in State Prison	-	1	1
Ten years in "	-	3	3
Six " "	-	1	1
Five " "	-	4	4
Four " "	-	3	3
Three " "	-	12	12
Two " "	-	28	28
One year and six months in State Prison	-	3	3
One year in State Prison	3	63	66
Three years in County Jail or House of Cor. ..	-	15	15
Two " " " "	-	46	46
Eighteen months in " "	-	2	2
One year in " "	1	26	27
Eleven months in " "	1	1	2
Ten " " " "	-	4	4
Nine " " " "	-	4	4

TABLE No. 7—*Concluded.*

Alternative Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Eight months in Co. Jail or House of Correct'n	-	2	2
Six " " " "	1	71	72
Five " " " "	-	1	1
Four " " " "	-	1	1
Ninety days " " " "	9	70	79
Sixty " " " "	7	218	225
Fifty " " " "	-	4	4
Forty " " " "	-	1	1
Thirty " " " "	14	1,056	1,070
Twenty-nine days in " " " "	-	4	4
Twenty-five " " " "	-	3	3
Twenty " " " "	1	41	42
Fifteen " " " "	-	17	17
Ten " " " "	-	28	28
Two days or less in " " " "	-	16	16
No alternative	-	27	27
Fine and costs	-	42	42
Recognizance	-	3	3
	37	1,821	1,858

TABLE No. 8.

Shows the Admissions from Each County, and Last Residence.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Androscoggin..	Auburn	-	7	7
	Danville	-	1	1
	Greene	1	2	3
	Lewiston	-	87	87
	Lisbon	-	2	2
	Livermore	1	2	3
	Minot	-	1	1
	Poland	-	8	8
	Webster	-	3	3
	Blaine	-	1	1
Aroostook.....	Fort Fairfield	-	1	1
	Houlton	-	1	1
	Mars Hill	-	1	1
	Perham Plantation	-	1	1
	Sherman	-	1	1
	Weston	-	1	1
	Baldwin	-	1	1
	Bridgton	-	6	6
	Brunswick	2	18	20
	Cape Elizabeth	1	13	14
Cumberland ...	Cumberland	-	3	3
	Deering	-	3	3
	Freeport	-	1	1
	Gorham	-	6	6
	Gray	-	1	1
	Harpwell	-	2	2
	Naples	1	1	2
	Otisfield	-	1	1
	Portland	11	472	483
	Scarboro'	-	5	5
Sebago	-	1	1	
Standish	-	2	2	
Westbrook	-	11	11	
Windham	-	2	2	
Yarmouth	-	4	4	

TABLE NO. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Franklin.....	Eustis.....	-	1	1
	Farmington.....	1	2	3
	Jay.....	-	1	1
	Kingfield.....	-	3	3
	Phillips.....	-	3	3
	Rangeley.....	-	2	2
	Rangeley Plantation.....	-	2	2
	Sandy River Plantation..	-	2	2
	Wilton.....	-	1	1
	Bucksport.....	-	7	7
Hancock.....	Castine.....	-	1	1
	Deer Isle.....	-	2	2
	Ellsworth.....	-	9	9
	Franklin.....	-	1	1
	Hancock.....	-	1	1
	Long Island Plantation...	-	1	1
	Mt. Desert.....	1	3	4
	Orland.....	-	2	2
	Sedgwick.....	-	1	1
	Tremont.....	-	4	4
Kennebec.....	Albion.....	-	1	1
	Augusta.....	-	53	53
	Belgrade.....	-	1	1
	Benton.....	-	3	3
	Chelsea.....	-	7	7
	China.....	-	1	1
	Clinton.....	-	2	2
	Farmingdale.....	-	1	1
	Gardiner.....	-	37	37
	Hallowell.....	-	20	20
Kennebec.....	Litchfield.....	-	5	5
	Manchester.....	-	3	3
	Monmouth.....	-	4	4
	Pittston.....	-	7	7
	Readfield.....	-	4	4
	Rome.....	-	2	2
	Sidney.....	-	2	2
	Vassalborough.....	-	3	3
	Vienna.....	-	4	4
	Waterville.....	-	16	16
Knox.....	Wayne.....	-	1	1
	West Gardiner.....	-	2	2
	West Waterville.....	-	3	3
	Windsor.....	-	1	1
	Winslow.....	-	4	4
	Winthrop.....	-	6	6
	Appleton.....	1	1	2
	Camden.....	-	11	11
	Hope.....	-	3	3
	Liberty.....	-	1	1
Knox.....	Muscle Ridge Island.....	-	1	1
	Rockland.....	-	53	53
	South Thomaston.....	-	5	5
	St. George.....	-	5	5
	Thomaston.....	-	7	7
	Union.....	-	1	1
Knox.....	Vinalhaven.....	-	5	5
	Warren.....	-	3	3
	Washington.....	-	1	1

TABLE NO. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Lincoln.....	Boothbay	1	10	11
	Bristol	-	2	2
	Dresden	-	1	1
	Edgecomb.....	-	1	1
	Jefferson.....	-	2	2
	Newcastle.....	-	3	3
	Nobleborough	-	4	4
	Southport.....	-	2	2
	Waldoborough.....	-	2	2
	Whitefield	-	6	6
	Wiscasset.....	-	3	3
	Bethel.....	-	2	2
	Brownfield.....	-	1	1
	Canton.....	-	1	1
Oxford.....	Dixfield.....	1	-	1
	Greenwood.....	-	1	1
	Hiram.....	-	5	5
	Milton Plantation.....	-	1	1
	Norway.....	1	1	2
	Oxford.....	-	1	1
	Paris.....	-	2	2
	Stoneham.....	-	1	1
	Sweden.....	-	1	1
	Waterford.....	-	1	1
	Alton.....	-	2	2
	Bangor.....	3	169	162
	Brewer.....	-	9	9
	Carmel.....	-	1	1
Penobscot.....	Charleston.....	-	1	1
	Corinna.....	-	1	1
	Corinth.....	-	2	2
	Dexter.....	-	7	7
	Dixmont.....	-	1	1
	Eddington.....	-	1	1
	Exeter.....	-	2	2
	Glenburn.....	-	3	3
	Hermon.....	-	3	3
	Holden.....	-	1	1
	Hudson.....	-	4	4
	Levant.....	-	5	5
	Lincoln.....	-	1	1
	Milford.....	-	2	2
Piscataquis....	Newport.....	-	2	2
	Oldtown.....	-	12	12
	Orono.....	-	4	4
	Orrington.....	-	1	1
	Stetson.....	-	1	1
	Veazie.....	-	6	6
	Dover.....	-	2	2
	Foxcroft.....	-	1	1
	Greenville.....	-	1	1
	Guilford.....	-	1	1
	Monson.....	-	1	1
	Orneville.....	-	2	2
	Sangerville.....	-	2	2
	Sebec.....	-	1	1
Wellington.....	-	1	1	
Williamsburg.....	-	1	1	

TABLE NO. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Sagadahoc....	Arrowsic.....	-	2	2
	Bath.....	1	71	72
	Bowdoin.....	-	2	2
	Phipsburg.....	-	1	1
	Richmond.....	-	7	7
	Topsham.....	-	2	2
	Woolwich.....	-	1	1
	Anson.....	-	4	4
	Bloomfield.....	-	4	4
	Cambridge.....	-	1	1
	Canaan.....	-	1	1
	Concord.....	-	1	1
Somerset.....	Embden.....	-	2	2
	Fairfield.....	-	10	10
	Harmony.....	-	1	1
	Hartland.....	-	2	2
	Madison.....	-	1	1
	Mercer.....	-	1	1
	Norridgewock.....	-	2	2
	Pittsfield.....	-	5	5
	Ripley.....	-	1	1
	Skowhegan.....	1	15	16
	Smithfield.....	-	2	2
	St. Albans.....	-	1	1
Waldo.....	Belfast.....	-	10	10
	Belmont.....	-	1	1
	Frankfort.....	-	10	10
	Jackson.....	-	1	1
	Lincolnville.....	-	4	4
	Monroe.....	-	5	5
	Montville.....	-	2	2
	Palermo.....	-	1	1
	Searsmont.....	-	4	4
	Searsport.....	-	5	5
	Unity.....	-	1	1
	Waldo.....	-	1	1
Washington...	Winterport.....	-	1	1
	Addison.....	-	3	3
	Alexander.....	-	1	1
	Baileyville.....	-	1	1
	Calais.....	2	47	49
	Cherryfield.....	-	5	5
	Columbia.....	-	1	1
	Cutler.....	-	1	1
	East Machias.....	-	3	3
	Eastport.....	-	21	21
	Edmunds.....	-	2	2
	Jonesport.....	-	2	2
Lubec.....	-	1	1	
Washington...	Machias.....	-	18	18
	Machiasport.....	1	2	3
	Marion.....	-	1	1
	Marshfield.....	-	1	1
	Millbridge.....	-	3	3
	Pembroke.....	-	7	7
	Robbinston.....	-	1	1
	Steuben.....	-	2	2
	Trescott.....	-	2	2
	Wesley.....	-	2	2

TABLE NO. 8—*Concluded.*

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
York	Acton.....	-	3	3
	Biddeford.....	3	86	89
	Cornish.....	-	2	2
	Eliot.....	-	1	1
	Kennebunk.....	-	5	5
	Kennebunkport.....	-	7	7
	Kittery.....	-	2	2
	Lebanon.....	-	1	1
	Lyman.....	-	2	2
	North Berwick.....	-	2	2
	Parsonsfield.....	-	1	1
	Saco.....	-	59	59
	Sanford.....	-	5	5
	South Berwick.....	-	4	4
Waterborough.....	-	1	1	
Wells.....	-	3	3	
York.....	-	1	1	
		34	1808	1842
Residence out of the State.	New Hampshire.....	-	1	1
	Massachusetts.....	1	4	5
	Rhode Island.....	-	2	2
	New York.....	-	1	1
	Michigan.....	-	1	1
	Minnesota.....	-	1	1
	New Brunswick.....	1	2	3
Nova Scotia.....	1	1	2	
		37	1821	1858

TABLE No. 9.

Shows the Nativity of All Committed.

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia.....	-	1	1
Canada.....	1	27	28
Cuba.....	-	1	1
Jamaica.....	1	1	2
Chili.....	-	1	1
England.....	-	10	10
France.....	-	1	1
Ireland.....	-	51	51
New Brunswick.....	1	64	65
Nova Scotia.....	2	27	29
Prince Edward's Island.....	-	2	2
Scotland.....	-	4	4
on the Atlantic.....	-	1	1
Foreigners.....	5	191	196
Born in Maine.....	27	1,435	1,462
New Hampshire.....	1	31	32
Vermont.....	-	5	5
Massachusetts.....	3	89	92
Rhode Island.....	-	4	4
Connecticut.....	-	6	6
New York.....	-	23	23
Pennsylvania.....	-	1	1
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.....	-	2	2
Missouri.....	-	1	1
California.....	-	2	2
Nativity not known.....	1	14	15
	37	1,821	1,858

TABLE No. 10.

Shows the Ages of All When Committed.

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age.....	-	5	5
Eight ".....	-	36	36
Nine ".....	2	60	62
Ten ".....	1	163	164
Eleven ".....	5	184	189
Twelve ".....	5	272	277
Thirteen ".....	5	312	317
Fourteen ".....	6	340	346
Fifteen ".....	13	336	349
Sixteen ".....	-	88	88
Seventeen ".....	-	19	19
Eighteen ".....	-	4	4
Nineteen ".....	-	2	2
	37	1821	1858

TABLE No. 11.

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

Remarks.	Past Year	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received.....	37	1821	1858
Have intemperate parents.....	10	579	589
Lost father.....	13	587	600
Lost mother.....	12	437	449
Relatives in prison.....	-	230	230
Step parents.....	11	299	310
Idle.....	11	1252	1263
Much neglected.....	10	513	523
Truants.....	16	682	698
Sabbath breakers.....	12	613	625
Untruthful.....	20	1377	1397
Profane.....	23	1304	1327

INVENTORY.

FARM MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

1 manure spreader,	1 broadcast sower,
1 sulky plow,	9 shovels,
2 steel plows,	1 garden spade,
1 large cast-iron plow,	14 manure forks,
1 small " "	18 Noyes hand weeders,
1 horse hoe,	3 pickaxes,
1 disk harrow,	1 mowing machine (new),
1 Thomas smoothing harrow,	1 mowing machine (old),
1 Acme pulverizer,	2 horse rakes,
1 square harrow,	15 hand rakes,
1 V harrow,	1 hay tedder,
3 one-horse cultivators,	1 lawn mower,
1 two-wheel Paris green sprinkler,	31 hay forks,
1 wheel hoe,	12 scythe snaths,
4 garden rakes,	3 drag rakes,
8 potato diggers,	2 monkey wrenches,
22 hand hoes,	1 hay knife,
3 scuffle hoes,	12 grass scythes,
3 garden forks,	4 corn cutters,
1 hand cart,	1 stone boat,
2 wheelbarrows,	3 portable swine racks.
1 seed sower,	

MISCELLANEOUS FARM EQUIPMENTS.

225 hay caps,	2 iron bars,
2 steel wedges,	2 grindstones,
1 scythe holder,	4 axes,
1 bush scythe,	4 wood saws,
1 feed cutter,	2 hand saws,
1 root cutter,	1 panel saw,
1 hand winnowing mill,	1 rip saw,
22 feeding pails,	1 back saw,
2 tin pails,	1 jointer plane,
42 tie chains,	1 jack plane,
4 curry combs,	1 smoothing plane,
4 cattle brushes,	2 bit stocks,
2 corn brooms,	22 bits,

8 bushel baskets,	2 small gimlets,
6 half-bushel baskets,	3 files (assorted),
1 set of measures,	1 iron vise,
14 berry crates with baskets,	1 sledge hammer,
20 quart berry boxes,	1 nail hammer,
1 Fairbanks platform scales,	1 monkey wrench,
1 Windsor scales,	1 blacksmith's bellows,
1 ice tongs,	1 blacksmith's anvil,
1 ice axe,	3 coal shovels,
4 grain flails,	2 coal baskets,
1 post auger,	6 scythe stones,
5 wooden pails,	4 scythe rifles,
1 lawn rake,	1 seed tub.

TEAM FURNISHINGS.

1 set double harnesses (pole),	1 carriage jack,
1 set double harnesses (lead),	2 carriage wrenches,
1 set double harnesses (pole), except bridles,	2 team wagon wrenches,
1 set double harnesses (lead), except bridles,	6 large chains,
1 set coach harnesses, except collars and bridles,	1 omnibus,
3 single harnesses,	1 express wagon,
1 heavy coal wagon,	1 covered depot wagon,
1 four-horse wagon with hay-rack and wood body,	1 Concord wagon,
1 two-horse wagon with hay-rack and platform body with sides,	1 "jump seat" (old),
1 heavy dump cart for horses,	1 beach wagon,
1 ox cart.	1 single sleigh,
1 one-horse farm wagon with body and hay-rack,	1 double sleigh,
1 one-horse pung,	6 feed boxes,
1 two-horse pung,	1 oiler,
1 two-horse wagon sled,	1 four-horse whip,
1 one-horse wagon sled,	2 llama robes,
2 spreaders,	2 plush robes,
2 sets horse yokes,	4 lap robes,
8 whiffletrees,	13 horse blankets,
	2 hitch weights,
	2 horse brushes,
	2 horse combs,
	7 surcingles,
	6 head halters,

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

MACHINERY.

1 Skinner portable engine, ten horse power,	1 jig saw,
1 saw bench,	1 lathe,
1 buzz planer,	Shafting and pulleys for all the machinery.

TOOLS AND FURNISHINGS.

12 benches,	1 pair cutting pliers,
12 try squares,	1 riveting hammer,
6 steel squares,	1 cold chisel,
12 bevcls,	2 hatchets,
12 hammers,	59½ ft. 2¼" belting,
12 screw-drivers,	16½ ft. 2¼" belting,
12 brace screw-drivers,	24 brad awls and handles,
12 rules,	20 nail sets,
12 oilers,	12 bit braces,
12 oil stones,	12 jointer planes,
12 pairs dividers,	12 jack planes,
12 gauges,	12 smoothing planes,
20 mortising gauges,	12 block planes,
12 chalk lines and reels,	12 panel saws,
12 bench brushes,	12 back saws,
11 chalks,	3 rip saws,
2 expansion bits,	3 hand saws,
17 carpenter's pencils,	1 nest of saws,
6 spoke shaves,	1 cross cut saw,
6 draw knives,	1 adze,
12 shoe knives,	1 iron reamer,
13 countersinks,	1 pair trammel points,
12 mallets,	1 rabbet plane,
13 sets chisels,	1 set letters,
1 set framing chisels,	1 set figures,
3 sets gouges,	1 shrink rule,
6 sets bits,	1 iron plow,
4 augers,	1 screw driver, 12",
1 hand axe,	1 punch,
6 bead planes,	1 panel gauge,
1 Bailey smoothing plane,	1 emery stone,
1 12" wrench,	1 black walnut desk,
1 putty knife,	8 bread boards,
1 pair pliers,	2 quires sand paper,

2 pairs callipers, 8" and 5",	40 ft. birch $\frac{7}{8}$ in.,
1 level,	30 ft. hard pine 1 in.,
6 6" files,	200 ft. birch flooring,
5 4" files,	1 pointing trowel,
5 7" files,	3 dogs, 2", 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " and 1",
1 set adjustable grooving collars,	1 drill chuck,
1 grooving saw,	1 large oiler,
3 turning chisels, $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ " and 2",	1 lock and knob,
6 iron turning tools,	1 box crayons,
2 wood turning tools,	1 grindstone,
10 twist drills,	1 ton coal,
1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " gouge,	1 coal hod,
1 wood countersink,	1 shovel,
1 iron countersink,	1 pail,
4 circular saws,	1 shellac can,
1 saw clamp,	7 one-gallon cans,
1 saw set,	1 glue pot,
1 iron vise,	1 two-gallon can,
7 hand screws,	1 thermometer,
2 ladders,	1 wash basin,
10 lbs. 10d. box nails,	12 lamps,
6 lbs. 8d. box nails,	1 lantern,
25 lbs. 6d box nails,	1 clock,
6 gross screws,	1 record book,
100 ft. whitewood,	1 ledger,
22 ft. ash,	1 day book,
225 ft. pine,	79 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " belting,
50 ft. $\frac{7}{8}$ " black walnut,	40 ft. 5" belting,
50 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ " black walnut,	24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 8" belting,
4 foot rests,	26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " belting,
1 spruce book shelf,	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " belting,
1 black walnut book shelf,	22 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " belting,
200 ft. spruce 2 in. plank,	1 sink,
50 ft. oak " "	2 steel bars.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

TOOLS AND MATERIALS.

1 heavy iron vise	1 mallet,
1 drilling machine,	1 oil stone,
5 twist drills,	1 glue pot,
1 pipe-cutting die stock,	1 long jointing plane,
4 pairs dies, $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ ", 1" $1\frac{1}{4}$ ",	1 short jointing plane,
1 hand hammer,	1 fore plane,
1 nail hammer,	1 block plane,
3 pipe-cutters,	1 smoothing plane,
1 bolt-cutting die stock.	2 8-ft. pokers,
3 pairs dies and taps, $\frac{1}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{5}{8}$ ",	2 small pokers,
3 Stilson pipe wrenches,	1 tube cleaner,
1 pair pipe tongs,	2 coal screens,
2 soldering irons,	1 ash screen,
1 bit brace and washer cutter,	2 wheelbarrows,
3 screw drivers,	1 wood saw,
1 paring chisel,	2 lanterns,
1 tool box for glass-setting,	2 oilers,
1 putty knife,	2 gallon oil cans,
1 diamond,	30 ft. $1\frac{1}{4}$ " pipe,
$\frac{1}{2}$ box 14x16 glass,	8 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " elbows,
1 ladder,	18 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " couplings,
1 clock,	6 $1\frac{1}{4}$ " R. & L. couplings,
2 cold chisels,	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " T,
1 yard rubber packing,	4 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " R. & L. couplings,
2 lamps,	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " Globe valve,
30 ft. rubber hose,	2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " quarter turns,
2 fireman's hose,	40 1" couplings,
1 coal shovel,	8 1" R. & L. couplings,
1 set bits,	18 1" quarter turns,
1 bit brace,	10 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ " pipe,
1 steel square,	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " elbows,
1 try square,	14 $\frac{3}{8}$ " elbows,
2 cutting off saws,	3 $\frac{3}{8}$ " elbows,
1 splitting saw,	3 1" Globe valves,
1 back saw	2 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " unions,
1 one draw shave,	1 $1\frac{1}{2}$ " T,
1 gauge,	2 hand drills,
3 flat files,	2 hand screw clamps,
12 chisels,	1 pr. large shears.
1 shop axe,	

CHAIR SHOPS.

130 chair benches,	2 long seats,
187 chair knives,	1 ice pick,
198 chair awls,	1 nail hammer,
130 chair pegs,	2 thermometers,
23 chair combs,	16 wheels and bolts for chair benches,
30 bunches binding cane,	14 bench blocks,
169 bunches cane,	1 screw-driver,
3 wooden chairs,	1 bit brace,
2 tubs,	5 brooms,
2 desks,	

TEXT-BOOKS AND SCHOOL-ROOM FURNISHINGS.

183 arithmetics,	$\frac{1}{2}$ ream letter paper,
88 geographies,	149 desks with 208 chairs,
156 readers,	28 bracket lamps,
13 Barnes' Brief History of the United States,	7 chairs,
1 set arithmetical forms,	1 table,
172 spelling blanks,	2 desks,
158 spelling books,	10 pictures,
129 writing books,	1 parlor organ and stool,
32 writing primers,	2 movable black-boards,
122 pen-holders with pens,	3 clocks,
124 slates,	1 small globe,
3 gross steel pens,	13 erasers,
4 doz. pen holders,	3 call-bells,
112 ink wells,	3 thermometers,†
1 keg of ink,	14 rules,
3 teacher's registers,	5 gross German slate-pencils,
4 Bibles,	21 Swinton's New Language Lessons (old),
2 Testaments,	11 Bryant and Stratton's Common School Book-keeping (old),
72 lead pencils,	50 Wentworth's Arithmetical Problems.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross chalk-crayons,	

OFFICERS' DINING-ROOMS AND KITCHEN.

1 cook stove and furnishings,	8 plated dessert spoons,
1 steam cooker,	12 small plates,
1 Cooley creamery,	9 lamps,
6 milk cans for Cooley creamery,	2 hanging lamps,
1 barrel churn,	3 agate tea-pots,
11 milk pails,	1 patent coffee-pot,
11 tin cream pots,	1 britannia coffee-pot,
2 tin pans,	1 britannia water-pot,

39 cups,	7 japanned waiters,
45 saucers,	7 iron spoons,
32 soup plates,	21 dining chairs,
3 soup tureens,	7 table cloths,
28 dinner plates,	72 napkins,
150 tea plates,	12 roller towels,
10 platters,	11 dish towels,
2 crumb trays and brushes,	1 chopping knife,
2 chopping trays,	1 kneading pan,
21 pie plates,	2 carving knives and forks,
26 individual butters,	2 steels,
2 large pitchers,	12 table mats,
8 small pitchers,	1 coffee box,
4 sugar bowls,	1 tea box,
4 sauce dishes,	2 sugar firkins,
7 vegetable dishes,	2 fruit dishes,
4 oval dishes,	2 oilcloth carpets,
3 pickle dishes,	1 looking-glass,
114 mugs,	2 call-bells,
4 glass pitchers,	1 clock,
1 celery glass,	1 dinner pail,
24 salt cellars,	30 plated knives,
38 glass sauce dishes,	50 plated teaspoons,
32 egg glasses,	106 tin teaspoons,
6 glass tumblers,	36 plated forks,
50 small oval sauce dishes,	17 white-handled silver knives,
26 goblets,	3 plated castors,
40 glass fruit jars,	5 plated butter knives,
19 bowls,	1 plated ladle,
26 large plated spoons,	1 dinner set, 162 pieces.

OFFICERS' APARTMENTS.

16 carpets,	86 pillow-cases,
57 chairs,	28 blankets,
19 rocking chairs,	40 comfortables,
4 sofas,	3 bolsters,
12 pictures,	68 sheets,
3 desks,	18 spreads,
8 tables,	15 bureaus,
4 clocks,	16 mirrors,
3 book-cases,	14 stands,
22 lamps,	13 sinks,
1 whatnot,	17 bowls, pitchers and slop jars,
17 bedsteads,	10 towel racks,
2 spring beds,	8 roller towels,
19 mattresses,	93 hand towels,
15 straw beds,	1 mail bag.
40 pillows,	

BOYS' DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN.

12 dining tables,	1 chopping knife,
10 bracket lamps,	8 scrubbing brushes,
2 table brushes,	1 dust pan,
6 pictures,	3 ladles,
24 bread plates,	12 saucers,
24 pie plates,	110 soup plates,
4 work tables,	110 knives,
2 benches,	110 forks,
1 flour tub,	110 spoons,
1 bread tub,	101 small oval sauce dishes,
2 dish tubs,	2 tin dippers,
1 swill can,	1 rolling board,
8 pails,	4 bread baskets,
4 milk cans,	6 small knives,
3 wash basins,	1 knife box,
12 bread pans,	1 fork box,
5 bean pans,	1 spoon box,
1 iron skimmer,	4 bowl boxes,
1 bread knife,	4 handle mops,
3 rolling pins,	3 brooms,
2 cake cutters,	1 chair,

LAUNDRY.

1 case drawers,	1 handle mop,
4 tubs,	4 clothes-horses,
10 scrubbing boards,	1 stove,
2 clothes-lines,	1 wringer,
230 clothes-pins,	13 flat-irons,
4 clothes-baskets,	1 dipper,
4 pails,	1 starch dish,
1 broom,	1 coal hod.

BOYS' BEDDING.

122 bedsteads,	117 quilts,
134 bed sacks,	115 pillows,
4 cotton mattresses,	228 pillow-cases,
80 double blankets,	340 sheets,
69 single blankets,	140 bed-spreads.

BOYS' CLOTHING, ETC.

112 pairs new pants,	39 yards tweed,
47 new jackets,	3 pieces kersey,
116 pairs three-fourths worn pants,	30 yards satteen,
135 three-fourths worn jackets,	20 yards drilling,
485 shirts,	25 yards wigan,
96 pairs new wool stockings,	42 yards coat-lining,
226 pairs old stockings,	21 yards sponging cloth,
130 Sunday coats,	45 yards serge,
131 pairs Sunday pants,	85 sheets wadding,
31 Sunday caps,	60 yards canvas,
143 pairs Sunday shoes,	34 dozen buttons,
178 pairs old brogans,	8 balls tape,
68 pairs new brogans,	3 spools linen thread,
18 pairs new boots,	15 spools cotton thread,
10 pairs old boots,	25 skeins woolen yarn,
150 leather shoe-strings,	2 papers needles,
15 new wool hats,	8 pairs shears,
25 new caps,	3 sewing machines,
113 old hats and caps,	1 knitting machine,
40 boxes collars,	4 heating irons,
43 pairs new suspenders,	1 Shaker swift,
180 suspender buckles,	1 stocking bag,
150 suspender rings and straps,	145 horn combs,
6 pairs overalls,	8 lbs. laundry soap,
224 towels,	16 blacking trays,
3 shoe brushes,	20 boxes blacking.
1 stocking holder,	

CHAPEL.

1 Bible,	30 chairs,
1 pulpit,	30 settees,
1 parlor organ,	12 lamps,
1 chandelier,	1 call-bell.
3 pulpit chairs,	

BOYS' LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

1769 volumes,	5 tables,
50 chairs,	13 lamps.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10 buckets,	7 dust-pans,
3 step-ladders,	7 S. H. shovels,
1 plant stand,	4 shoe knives,
10 pails,	4 pair shears,
10 mops,	1 set steel figures,
15 scrubbing brushes,	3 grocer's scales,
15 lamps,	3 hammers,
12 lanterns,	2 screw-drivers,
10 brooms,	2 bit braces,
4 oil cans,	12 bits,
3 clocks,	3 glass graduates,
600 feet of from 2½-inch linen hose, in lengths of from twenty-five to one hundred feet, fitted with connections and nozzles.	

FLOUR, GROCERIES, FEED, DRY GOODS, COAL,
ETC., ON HAND.

114 bbls. flour, "Washburn's Superlative,"	470 yards cotton checks and stripes,
2 hds. Porto Rico molasses,	28 yards damask for table-cloths,
1595 lbs. granulated sugar,	1 bale wadding,
90 lbs. California loose Muscatel raisins,	42 lbs. country yarn,
1120 lbs. hard soap,	23 doz. linen thread,
200 bushels P. E. I. potatoes,	36 doz. cotton thread,
10 doz. soup plates,	26 cotton handkerchiefs,
5 doz. dining plates,	26 woolen double blankets,
2 doz. plated silver teaspoons,	13 bed spreads for dormitory,
6 hand lamps,	33 sheets for dormitory,
21 doz. writing books,	30 pillow slips for dormitory,
5½ tons cotton seed meal,	22 towels for boys' bath-room,
4 tons bran,	17 dish towels,
100 bushels corn meal,	10 roller towels,
200 bushels oats,	29 hand towels,
500 yards doeskin for boys' suits,	17 pillow slips for officers' beds,
25 yards blue cassimere for boys' Sunday suits,	6 sheets for officers' beds,
50 yards 40-inch bleached sheeting,	5 gross gilt buttons for boys' Sunday suits,
40 yards 90-inch brown sheeting,	15 gross suspender buttons,
798 yards 48-inch brown sheeting,	16 gross shirt buttons,
341 yards 36-inch brown sheeting,	2 doz. woolen mittens,
193 yards ticking,	1½ gross lead pencils,
271 yards sateen,	5 reams commercial note paper,
488 yards print for comforters,	3 M. Manila envelopes,
225 yards crash for towels,	½ M. buff envelopes,
222 yards gray flannel,	225 tons Cumberland coal.

FARM, GARDEN AND STOCK.

165.... tons of hay, at \$14.00.....	\$2,310 00
23.... " straw, \$11.00.....	253 00
70.... " fodder corn, \$2.00.....	140 00
522.... bushels oats, 42 cents.....	219 24
67.... " barley, 60 ".....	40 20
Sweet corn for canning.....	137 66
" " table.....	30 00
22.... bushels yellow eye beans, \$2.00.....	44 00
42.... " green peas and beans, \$1.00.....	42 00
155.... " potatoes, 75 cents.....	116 25
56.... " onions, \$1.20.....	67 20
637.... " beets for stock, 20 cents.....	127 40
100.... " turnips, 30 cents.....	30 00
1,... ton squashes, \$15.00.....	15 00
3.... tons pumpkins.....	15 00
Cucumbers and tomatoes for table.....	30 00
100.... bushels table beets, parsnips and carrots, 60 cents....	60 00
802.... boxes strawberries, 8 cents.....	64 16
1,103.... " " for home use, 8 cents.....	88 24
200.... " currants and gooseberries.....	20 00
91.... bushels apples, 85 cents.....	77 35
3.... " pears, \$2.00.....	6 00
3,738.... lbs. pork, 7 cents.....	261 66
31.... hogs and shoats.....	380 00
1,471.... lbs. beef killed, 7 cents.....	102 97
4.... calves raised.....	60 00
Neat stock sold.....	16 00
13,503.... gallons milk, 15 cents....	2,025 45
3,162.... lbs. butter, 30 cents.....	948 60
	<hr/>
	\$7,697 40

There are now kept upon the farm four team horses, two carriage horses, one horse for farm work and jobbing, twenty-seven milch cows, one heifer three years old, two heifers two years old, two heifers one year old, four heifer calves and one Jersey bull. With the exception of two cows, one heifer and the bull, which are Jerseys, the herd is made up of grades. Three of the swine are registered Berkshires, the others are a cross of the White Chester and Berkshire breeds.

Thirty-three acres of land have been under cultivation this year. Good crops were harvested from all the fields except those planted to potatoes. Five and one-half acres of potatoes yielded only one hundred fifty-five bushels of sound potatoes of poor quality.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

Commendable progress in the knowledge of practical carpentry and joinery has been made by the boys in this department. Through the months of winter and early spring they were employed in the shop, learning by practice at their benches the more simple yet really fundamental rules and processes of these trades. Much of the time during the summer and autumn they were given opportunity to apply the instructions received in the shop to practical work on repairs and improvements about the buildings. The workmanlike character of what they have done in the many jobs of carpenter and joiner work they have been set about gives excellent proof of the great value to them of what they have been taught, and reflects much credit upon them and their efficient instructor, Mr. C. F. Kennison.

We have in our chapel a beautiful desk, designed by the instructor of the school and made by the boys under his direction. It is a fine piece of work and a good sample of what our boys can do with carpenter's tools.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The two wings of the barn have been shingled and the gutters and conductors repaired. Near the entrance to the barn cellar a culvert of cement has been laid in place of one made of planks, which had decayed and fallen in.

The surface of the lawn contained in the angle made by the south wing of the building and the front projection was originally graded to incline a little towards the building. In the time of heavy rains and of winter thaws water has frequently flowed from this lawn into the basement, causing annoyance and loss. The slope of this lawn has been changed by filling in and the surface covered with sods. The drainage is now away from the building. Two brick culverts with heavy covers of perforated cast iron have been built in this lawn. These culverts are connected with a conduit that runs from the old water-closets to the main sewer. They are made with traps to prevent the escape of sewer gas, and are of sufficient capacity to convey all the water of drainage.

The wooden porch over the southern entrance to the basement has been removed and is replaced by one built of bricks. The new porch is roofed with tin ; it is a substantial structure, in every way an improvement over the old one.

During the vacation in July and August, the old and broken plastering was taken off the walls and ceiling of the main schoolroom and a new coat of plastering laid on. The benches and seats in this room were scraped, stained and varnished, and the floor was repaired. These changes have taken from the room the dilapidated, forlorn appearance it has borne for years ; it now needs only to be painted throughout to be a cheerful and inviting room.

The wood-work of the store-rooms and pantry connected with the officers' kitchen has been all torn out and new work put in place of the old. These rooms are neatly finished and painted. They are fitted with many conveniences, and being made rat proof, can now be kept clean and neat, conditions it was impossible to realize before.

Screens of strong wire have been put on all the windows of the first and second floors of the building on the side towards the play yards, to protect the glass.

The rooms occupied by the Superintendent have been painted and papered. The plastering in the halls of the front extension has been repaired, and the walls of the halls and stairways have been painted.

Other repairs have been made as they were required for preservation of the property.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

We have received aid in conducting religious services in our chapel on Sabbath days from Rev. I. P. Warren, D. D., Rev. Asa Dalton, D. D., Rev. H. Blanchard, Rev. L. H. Halleck, Rev. F. Southworth, Rev. E. C. Cummings, Rev. S. K. Perkins, Rev. D. W. LeLacheur, Rev. H. P. Winter, Rev. M. Crosley, Rev. Ezra Tinker, Rev. J. R. Crosser, Hon. H. H. Burgess, Messrs. R. Abbott, F. D. Winslow, V. R. Foss, C. A. Woodbury, Granville Staples, A. M. Smith, Geo. F. French, Horatio Staples, Geo. L. Kimball and P. C. Pinkham, of Portland; Rev. H. A. Hart, and Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens of Deering; Rev. Geo. A. Perkins of Boxboro', Mass., Rev. Mr. Dustin of Buxton, Rev. J. W. Chickering, D. D., and Rev. Mr. Kelley, of Washington, D. C.; Rev. Mr. Nichols and Rev. Mr. Williams of the Society of Friends, and Rev. W. W. Stewart, Chaplain of the North Atlantic Squadron. Their cheerful consent to assist us in our work, and their words of wise counsel and instruction, make us their grateful debtors. Rev. H. A. Hart of Deering, who has visited us one Sabbath in nearly every month for seven years, has felt compelled by increasing business cares and by the calls of other opportunities for gratuitous labor on the Sabbath to give up his labors here. We are sorry to part with him and wish to express our high appreciation of what he has done for us.

During a part of the day not devoted to chapel service, Sabbath school is held in the school-rooms in charge of the teachers. The time is occupied in committing to memory portions of the Scriptures selected for the international Sabbath school lessons, and in drawing practical lessons of instruction from them. The teachers try to implant the truths of the Gospel in the hearts of their pupils, hoping these truths will bring forth the fruit of upright Christian lives.

READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

We are very grateful to the publishers and proprietors of newspapers who have placed us under renewed obligations to them for copies of their publications sent to us gratuitously through the year.

We have received the Daily Eastern Argus, Maine State Press, Portland Transcript, Portland Globe, Zion's Advocate, Christian Mirror, Oxford Democrat, American Sentinel, Aroostook Pioneer, Kennebec Journal, Lewiston Journal, Machias Republican, Calais Advertiser, Brunswick Telegraph, Waterville Mail, Dexter Gazette, Eastport Sentinel, Somerset Reporter, Bangor Weekly Courier, Phillips Phonograph, Messenger of Peace, Bethel Flag, Pittsfield Advertiser, Eastern Farmer, Rockland Opinion, Temperance Record, Boothbay Register, The Howard Times, Machias Union, Travellers' Record, and The Summary.

The boys' library now contains seventeen hundred and sixty-nine volumes of entertaining and instructive books well adapted to interest our boys. It is kept in good repair and small additions are made to it every year from the income of the Sanford fund.

Gifts of illuminated cards, cards for Christmas and the New Year, mottoes, temperance stories and tracts, illustrated papers for children and newspapers have been presented by friends who take a lively interest in our boys.

IN GENERAL.

Hon Mark P. Emery, one of the Board of Trustees, has given substantial evidence of his liberality and of his deep interest in the school by presenting it with three fine pulpit chairs, made of cherry and upholstered in velvet, and a beautiful Bible bound in Turkey morocco and embellished with fine engravings. These valuable gifts, with the desk built by the boys of the mechanical school, make a complete set of pulpit furniture for our chapel.

Each year makes more evident to us the imperative need of means to carry out, in part at least, the family system of caring for boys in the Reform School. We are sure no greater boon can be granted by the State to these unfortunate ones for whom it has undertaken parental care and oversight than cottage homes, where, gathered in families of twenty to thirty boys, better protection can be given to the little ones, the more innocent can be kept from associating with the hardened and vicious, and all can be brought under the reforming and refining influences of a well ordered Christian home.

There has been no death in the school this year. Our boys are healthy and robust. Their ailments have been slight, yielding readily to simple remedies and good nursing. Even the strong tendencies to constitutional disease that appear in some of them when brought to us, are meliorated or disappear under the regimen of a plenty of nourishing, well-cooked food and the regular habits that are enforced.

CONCLUSION.

The affairs of the Institution have moved along with usual quiet and harmony. The officers have been zealous in their work and have been prompt and efficient in performing the duties assigned them. They have been interested in the welfare of the boys under their care and have labored to promote their reformation.

We are under great obligations to your honorable board for your deep interest in us, your faithful supervision of our work, and for your wise and helpful counsels, tending to advance the prosperity of the school.

God's hand has been over us for good all through the year. His love has kept from us fatal sickness and wasting disease, and has poured blessings on us all the way. Girding ourselves anew for our work, we go forward in His name.

J. R. FARRINGTON,

Superintendent State Reform School.

CAPE ELIZABETH, Dec. 1, 1887.

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, 1887 :

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was.....	109
There have been received during the year.....	40
<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto;"/>	
Whole number under instruction.....	149
There have been discharged during the year	36
<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto;"/>	
Present number under instruction.....	113

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

Who could not read.....	2
Who could read in first reader	7
“ “ second “	14
“ “ third “	9
“ “ fourth “	3
“ “ fifth “	2
<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto;"/>	

ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	8
Who had studied mental arithmetic.....	20
Who had ciphered through simple rules.....	6
“ “ fractions.....	2
“ “ denominate numbers.....	1
	<hr/>
	37

WRITING.

Who could not write.....	10
“ write name only.....	7
“ “ letters.....	20
	<hr/>
	37

The boys in school are classified as follows :

Who read in the fifth reader.....	13
“ “ fourth “.....	46
“ “ third “.....	15
“ “ second “.....	28
“ “ first “.....	11
	<hr/>
	113

ARITHMETIC.

Who cipher in denominate numbers.....	11
“ “ decimal fractions.....	8
“ “ common “.....	18
“ “ United States money.....	19
“ “ long division.....	19
“ “ multiplication.....	15
“ “ subtraction.....	6
“ “ addition.....	17
	<hr/>
	113

GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harper's Introductory Geography	16
" " School " 	46
	62

HISTORY.

Who study Barnes' Brief History of the United States..	11
--------------------------------------------------------	----

WRITING.

Who can write letters	110
" " easy words	3
	113

The boys have shown much interest in their studies, and their progress has been gratifying to the teachers. Keeping steadily in view the main object of the Institution, the moral reformation of the inmates, we have endeavored to make the school exercises, discipline, and influences all work together for the development of whatever is pure, true, and noble in their characters. Realizing the magnitude and difficulty of the task assigned us, and painfully conscious of our own imperfections, we have simply done the best we could, trusting that He who taught us to sow beside all waters will not let the scattering of good seed be in vain.

E. P. WENTWORTH,	}	<i>Teachers.</i>
E. A. CONLEY,		
D. P. LORD,		
D. F. WHARFF,		

CAPE ELIZABETH, Dec. 1, 1887.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School.

GENTLEMEN :—It gives me pleasure to report good health as a rule in the Institution during the past year. No death has occurred, in fact there has been no case of *serious* illness, and the few accidents which have taken place have been of minor importance. This exemption from disease and injury may, I think, be largely attributed to the fine sanitary condition of the building and its surroundings, which you, gentlemen of the board, have so successfully brought about, as well as to the careful oversight which the Superintendent and his assistants have exercised. I have only to add that too much praise cannot be given those who have the management of the school immediately in charge, for their attentive watchfulness over the health and well being of the boys.

CHARLES E. WEBSTER, M. D.

PORTLAND, December 1, 1887.

APPENDIX.



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

I herewith submit my report as a member of the Visiting Committee to the Reform School.

I have made regular monthly visits to the school as required by law and have the pleasure of reporting that no complaints of a serious nature have come to my knowledge. The committee have inspected all departments of the school at nearly every visit—the several schools while in session, the chair-shop, mechanical department, the dormitory, hospital, dining-hall, kitchen, bath-room,—and have found everything neat, clean and orderly. No complaint of the food given the boys has reached me; on the contrary, every boy questioned concerning what he has had to eat has stated that he had enough and that it was good food.

The boys have made frequent use of the letter box, not always for entering complaints, but often to tell the committee how they were getting on, many containing the cheerful intelligence that the writer was well and happy and getting up in grade. A large number of the boys seem to consider it a great privilege to be called up by the committee, and many of their letters, after giving an account of the writer's struggles for the month, his successes and failures, would close with a request to be "called up." When ushered into the room alone with the committee and asked what he wanted, often the reply came "nothing, only wanted to see Mrs. Hunt, and tell the committee how I was getting along." And after listening to the cheerful and motherly words of Mrs. Hunt, the boy would return, feeling, I have no doubt, more manly and at least an inch taller than when he came in.

The few complaints which have come to the knowledge of the committee during the year, when investigated, have proved to be groundless or frivolous, and the boys making them, when reasoned with or having had the matter explained to them, have admitted that they were in the wrong and that the rules of the school were not unnecessarily exacting. It is to be expected with one hundred and thirteen boys brought together from such homes, or want of homes, as these boys came from there would be more or less friction; and yet, I doubt if there has been more at the Reform School than in many of our country schools—certainly no more than at the little red school-house where I attended when a boy.

It must be admitted by all who are conversant with the Institution that the State is doing a noble work of charity for these unfortunate boys; and yet I am sure it is not doing its full duty. When the State takes a boy into the Reform School it assumes to do for him all that a parent should do, and is in duty bound to give him good moral and religious instruction, and a common school education. And in this the State discharges its full duty. The responsibility of the State does not cease here by any means. If a boy is compelled to remain in the school until he is eighteen or twenty years of age, he should be taught some means of gaining a livelihood when he is set at liberty.

It is true many of the boys learn the business of farming, and all learn to bottom chairs. But some boys so dislike farming and the quiet retirement of country life that they prefer to live in a city even if they have to beg or steal their food and lodge in the station house; while the business of bottoming cane-seat chairs is so limited that few comparatively can find employment in this direction. The mechanical department under the management of its competent and gentlemanly superintendent, Mr. Kennison, is a blessing to many of the boys. Here they are given instruction in the use of tools and the working of wood until they are quite proficient carpenters, and samples of their handiwork are

found in and about the school buildings which would do credit to many a first-class workman. In my judgment the State should make liberal appropriations to enlarge this feature of the school so that all the boys who desire it can reap its benefits. With the small space assigned this department, only twelve boys can work at one time. These twelve work a half day and twelve more the remaining half day, constituting a full class of twenty-four, which are all that can be taught at one time this useful branch of industry.

I respectfully recommend the next Legislature to appropriate a sum of money sufficient to enlarge this department and establish others of a like nature, so that all boys can be instructed in some useful trade which will enable them to at once find some respectable employment when they leave the school.

The State can never discharge its full obligations to the boys brought under its care until some means are adopted to separate the older and more vicious boys from those who are sent to the school for committing some minor offence and who are naturally good boys, but who have fallen into bad habits from lack of proper instruction and the influence of good homes. It is a sad fact that many boys sent to the school are confirmed criminals and ought to have been sent to jail or State Prison direct, rather than turned loose with younger boys to contaminate and degrade them in spite of all the school can do for them. I do not by any means wish to give the impression that the school is not doing good work. I assert it is doing all any school can do where the boys are allowed to mingle promiscuously and I have faith to believe the enlightened sentiment of our State is becoming conscious that all is not being done for these boys that should be. I know that one swallow does not make a summer but I also know that straws show which way the wind blows, and allow me respectfully to invite your attention to a case which happened recently in my own town. A boy of twelve years stole from one of our merchants fifty dollars, and when charged with the theft confessed he took the money from the safe when

the clerk was in another part of the store. The merchant came to me and inquired in regard to the Reform School. I told him it was a good place for unruly boys, that they were kindly treated, fed well, clothed warmly, had good schooling, and good moral training. He then asked if "the boys were allowed to associate together, good, bad and indifferent." I replied they were, because there was not room enough to do otherwise. He then said "I guess it would be worse for the boy to send him there than to let him alone," and at this writing has taken no steps toward prosecuting him.

This defect in the school can only be remedied by adopting the "family plan" or "cottage system." This method removes the better class of boys from the corrupting example of those older in crime and renders them more susceptible to the elevating influences which the superintendent and the teachers at the school know so well how to impart.

I trust and believe if this important matter is properly presented and brought home to the members of our next Legislature they will cheerfully vote the small sum required to give it a fair trial.

I desire to add in closing my report that the State is very fortunate in retaining in the school its present corps of able and intelligent teachers, and especially is the State to be congratulated upon having so able and conscientious a superintendent as Mr. Farrington, and I tender to Mr. and Mrs. Farrington, and Mr. Wentworth, the gentlemanly assistant, my sincere thanks for their uniform kindness and courtesy which has marked all their intercourse with the Visiting Committee.

Respectfully submitted.

ELLIOTT WOOD.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 30, 1887.

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

In compliance with chapter 142, section 18, of the Revised Statutes, I herewith submit for your consideration my first annual report of the State Reform School.

Visits have been made from time to time, as the law requires, and at irregular periods, in order that the ordinary operations of the school could be observed.

I have been present at most of the meetings of the committee, and with them, inspected the various departments, and it affords me pleasure to report that but little has come under my observation of which I could not approve.

The last Legislature made an appropriation for general repairs, which has been judiciously expended under the direction of the Trustees.

School-rooms one and two have been generally repaired and improved; and the first class chair shop renovated and properly ventilated, thereby placing these apartments in a much more attractive and comfortable condition.

The old sheathing and floor of the front kitchen have been replaced by new, which adds very materially to the general appearance and usefulness of this department.

The walls and fence of the play-yard have been repaired, and the west wing of the barn re-shingled; in fact, many improvements have been made throughout the entire buildings, and, so far as I am able to judge, the Institution is in a good sanitary condition.

A large portion of this work has been performed by the boys, under the supervision of Mr. Kennison, the efficient overseer of the mechanical department.

The law governing the letter box has been strictly adhered to at each visit, and whenever an inmate has expressed a desire to interview the committee, an opportunity was granted him, without the presence of an officer, and when a boy has had a grievance to offer, it was often found, by his own admission, to be in consequence of disobeying some rule of the school.

As comparatively few communications have been received from this source during the year, does not the fact of itself indicate general contentment among the boys? I believe such to be the case.

My visits to the school-rooms have always been pleasant. The decorum, studiousness and excellent deportment which prevail here impress one very favorably with the management of those in charge. So far as I could judge, the teachers have been competent, considerate and faithful in the discharge of their often perplexing duties, in advancing the best interests of this particular class of pupils.

The division of time for study, recreation and work is well arranged, and suitably adapted to the comfort of the scholars.

I have made special efforts to visit the kitchen, for the purpose of examining the food, both before and after being cooked; also to be present at meals, and have invariably found the food of good quality, sufficient in quantity and variety fair.

With one or two exceptions, there has been almost total exemption from sickness during the year.

The mechanical school, which has been in operation since 1883, was a move in the right direction, and demonstrates the wisdom of the Legislature in appropriating funds for this purpose; for I regard this department as an especially reformatory feature of the school. As a result, the inmates acquire trades, which tend to keep them from a life of idleness and crime, and enable them to gain an honest livelihood and become respected and useful citizens.

I hope to be pardoned if I make use of the following quotation, taken from a report of a former member of the

committee, relative to the obligations of the State to the unfortunate boys committed to its Reform School, and which fully coincides with my own views :

“The State, having taken them under its care, is in honor bound to fit them to obtain their living hereafter honestly, if it can be done, instead of turning them out at the age of twenty-one, no wise prepared to enter upon the duties of life, and only fit subjects for crime.”

As one of the committee, I would suggest the introduction of a printing department, on a small scale, which I have seen successfully operated in an institution of like character.

A comparatively small expense would be incurred, yet, from the fact that the school could do its own printing, the State would be fully reimbursed before the lapse of many years.

Such a department would not only be of pecuniary saving to the State, but would offer an opportunity to that class of scholars whose tastes are not in keeping with mechanical pursuits of learning a lucrative and more congenial trade.

The Board of Trustees is composed of men who have had varied and practical business experiences, and the State may well feel fortunate that this Institution is under the management of so efficient and conscientious gentlemen.

As a member of the committee, I feel indebted to Mrs. Hunt, our associate in office, who, in consequence of her long connection with the school, has been able to impart valuable information and offer important suggestions from time to time.

The superintendent is a gentleman of sterling qualities, and I am placed under obligations to him and his subordinates for those courtesies and kind attentions which cannot be soon forgotten.

TOBIAS LORD.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, December 30, 1887.

AUGUSTA, }
December 27th, 1887. }

To His Excellency Governor Marble and the Executive Council:

Having been appointed by our lamented Governor Bodwell a member of the Visiting Committee to the State Reform School, I herewith, in compliance with the Revised Statutes, chapter 142, section 18, offer the following report :

The fact that the school has been supported by the State for so many years is sufficient evidence of the necessity of such an institution and that the people at large believe that it is accomplishing a good work. That it is a *reform* school there can be no question; the *degree* of good accomplished cannot be ascertained; we can only approximate. The primary idea of all public institutions is self preservation, and this is especially true of all penal institutions supported out of the public treasury. The State has not only the right, but its bounden duty is to protect and defend itself against anything that may be injurious, and experience has taught us that the best protection is prevention. "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." It is better to prevent the commission of crime than it is to punish it after it is committed. An absolute monarchy may sustain itself by punishing criminals, but a republic must reform and educate those who, if left to themselves, will be the enemies of society. The Reform School is doing a most excellent work in reforming and educating those left to its fostering care, considering the circumstances under which its pupils are admitted.

How can the commonwealth better expend its money than by reforming and educating those who will soon be among its

law makers? The boys of *to-day* will make our laws and give society its character a decade hence. The past year has been one of success and progress in the school, progress, however, not so marked and pronounced as it would be in a school of equal numbers gathered under different circumstances. In many instances, and perhaps in most, the boy who is committed to the school has spent the whole of his life among the low, vicious and depraved, brought up, or rather permitted to grow up, in idleness, ignorance and crime, the street his only school. From such material the officer and teacher cannot secure the highest and best results. How an hundred or more such boys shall be governed and disciplined; what rules and methods shall be adopted so that the greatest good may be done to the greatest number, are questions which the mere *visitor* cannot answer, and, generally speaking, any criticism or suggestions from him would be of little or no value, by reason of his lack of experience in the *practical* management of such an institution. How all this can best be done can only be known after years of experience. Methods which would be a decided success in other schools would utterly fail here, and *vice versa*.

The government of the school, like all government, is based upon a system of rewards and punishments, but how can man devise a system which, while most salutary as to the whole, will not work injury in individual cases? Your committee in one of their early visits discovered, as they thought, a rule which compelled some of the boys in the chair shop to "make bricks without straw," or rather, chairs without cane; a method of punishment the boy could not avoid or understand and which seemed to him a gross injustice.

It is of the greatest importance that anything of this kind should be carefully avoided; the recipients of favor and of ill desert should, as far as possible, be able to see the wisdom and justice of what may come to them.

In all the government of the school we must *constantly* bear in mind the *kind* of pupils we are attempting to reform. It will not occasion surprise in us if many of the boys feel

that society is against them; their lives have been full of the bitter experience of "man's inhumanity to man," and just so long as a boy feels that he is the victim of an injustice reform is impossible. The school must be governed and disciplined, but kindness and justice towards such as are gathered here are of more than ordinary importance. The foregoing remarks are not to be construed as casting any reflection upon those who administer the affairs of the school, but simply to give emphasis to what is considered of prime importance. The committee believe that it is the aim and purpose of all connected with the school to be just, kind and impartial and that they are working to build up the character of all who come under their charge. How the general conduct and progress of the school for 1887 will compare with the previous year and other years, we have no means of ascertaining, but from what we can learn the year has been one of the best in the history of the school. The boys, for the most part, seem happy and contented. Two of the boys, taking advantage of their liberty, escaped during haying season.

The object of the school, it must be remembered, is not only to reform the boy, but also to make him a useful man, and to this end your committee would respectfully suggest and recommend to the trustees the importance of introducing some other industry in the place of bottoming chairs. The State has no moral right to arrest a boy for truancy when he is eight years old, deprive him of his liberty till he is twenty-one and then set him adrift with no other trade than to weave a chair bottom. If we will assume the training of these unfortunates, if we will stand in *loco parentis*, we should have a parental care over those who have been the inmates of the school when and after they are discharged. The teachers, officers and trustees do all they can in this direction, but they have neither time nor opportunity to find homes and employment for those who go out from the school. With a moderate increase in the annual appropriation for the school, its present efficiency could be greatly augmented and, if the State, by adding a small percentage to the present appropriation, can

increase the efficiency of the school by a large percentage, it is the deepest folly not to make the addition.

As changes and additions to the school cannot be made without legislation (save such as the trustees can make), what these should be in order that the school may attain its greatest efficiency I will recommend at the close of the ensuing year, should I be of your committee, as I deem it better to report on such matters at about the time of the assembling of the Legislature. Doubtless the other members of your committee will report more in detail as to the school, giving figures and statistics. The institution is under a most efficient corps of officers and teachers, who, by their kindness, courtesy and worth of character are especially qualified for their respective positions.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. M. WARREN.

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

GENTLEMEN: As I present my fourth annual report as a member of the Visiting Committee of the Reform School, I am reminded of a legend of the Spanish Alhambra, as it is told by Washington Irving.

On one of the large gates of the palace were a carved hand and key. As the story ran, the old inmates of those splendid halls were lying in secret chambers asleep—bound under a spell which never could be broken till the hand should grasp the key and unlock their prison door. So I wish that my hand could find some magic key to the sleeping hearts and consciences of the people of Maine, that they might be aroused to better appreciation of the value and needs of the Institution for which I speak.

As has been stated in former reports, this school can never be in the fullest sense of the word reformatory, as long as the present, or *congregate* system is maintained. I use the term *congregate* as in distinction to the *cottage* plan.

Even a casual visitor to the school would be impressed with the discrepancy in the ages of its inmates. Nearly one-third of the boys are under thirteen years, and of this number, nine range from seven to twelve years of age. As his eye regarded the many large boys of seventeen years or more, he could not escape the conclusion that both the officers and smaller boys must from the beginning be at a disadvantage. To every parent heart must come the thought that these children would enjoy far greater possibilities for becoming virtuous boys and men if they were placed in a cottage or home by themselves, under the judicious care of a man and wife who might represent the heads of the family. Some of these

younger boys are sons of widowed mothers who are compelled to leave their homes every day for their work ; the boys left to themselves find the streets more attractive than the school-room and soon become vagrants and not seldom, petty thieves. Such boys are not necessarily vicious at heart ; their circumstances and surroundings have led into habits which ought not to be stubborn against reform by proper means. The State promises to these boys to do all it can to make them better ; is it doing its whole duty when it forces or allows their association with their elders in years and crime ?

Horace Mann was once asked if he did not think a thousand dollars a great sum to expend for the reformation of one boy. He replied, "No, not if it was *my* boy." Ought not the State to consider that the boys in the Reform School are indeed *its boys*, and reckon no judicious expenditure too large if it can secure their reformation ? Adjacent to the present grounds of the Reform School is a farm of twenty acres, the refusal of which at a reasonable price, the Trustees held a year ago. The possession of this by the State would have been a stepping stone toward the cottage or home system. When the last Legislature failed to make the necessary appropriation for its purchase, my regret was equal to the grief of a personal disappointment.

The cottage system is not a merely ideal or untried plan. In Meriden, Conn., Westboro', Mass., Providence, R. I., as well as in many of the Western States, it is in operation, and has proved its practical value. All reports from schools where this plan has been adopted testify to the larger opportunity of reaching the boys' better nature, and the correspondingly greater success in reforming them, than under the congregate system. I am sure that a thorough investigation of the two plans could not fail to convince even the most skeptical person of the great advantage of the cottage or home system for a Reform School.

One of my hopes for our own Reform School has been that in time it might be an industrial home for boys, since there is now no place in this State to serve as a refuge or home for

orphaned boys. The cottage plan would be the first step towards this; and new industries could, from time to time, be added, as need required. And since there would be nothing in the name to suggest crime or wrong doing, the stigma which the boys have sometimes felt from the present name would be removed. Governors Robie and Bodwell have both expressed themselves in full accord with these ideas.

The second need of the school from a reformatory point of view is the appointment of a State agent, whose duty should be to provide suitable homes and employment for the boys when discharged or released on probation. It should also be his obligation to exercise a general supervision of such boys for at least two years. Many of the boys have no homes to go to when they leave the school, and need to realize that they have *one* friend in the world who is solicitous for their welfare.

While I would thus urge upon your attention these needs of the school, I have no desire to forget the valuable work which our State Institution is really doing or in any way to deny its merit.

The teachers are painstaking and thorough, and the boys are well grounded in reading, spelling, geography, history and writing. I have often been surprised at the intelligent answers which they have given to my questions when I have visited them in their recitation rooms.

The mechanical shop is serving its purpose well and is still under the efficient management of Mr. Kennison. The boys apply the knowledge gained in the shops to practical use, and themselves make the repairs needed in the several buildings. They have a sufficiently generous diet, are well clothed, and the study, work, and recreation hours are judiciously divided. The subordinate officers endeavor to make a discreet use of the authority committed to them, while Mr. Farrington and Mr. Wentworth are conscientiously watchful to check undue severity on the part of such officials.

The hope of reward or some additional privilege for good behavior—in short, the working of the “law of love”—is each

year more evident in the management of the school. On many boys accustomed, before entering the school, only to abuse or neglect, the kindness of their treatment cannot fail to produce the best results. Of course, in every such institution there will be incorrigible boys; boys who will try to escape, who will not be ruled by either fear or love, who are constantly inciting others to mischief, and who seem so inherently vicious, as to supply a living argument for the old dogma of total depravity. And while I fully recognize and appreciate the value of the Reform School as at present conducted to the State, it is because of the evil influence of these vicious boys upon their younger associates that I have made so earnest a plea for the cottage or home system.

The boys continue to appreciate the privilege of writing to the committee and of having a quiet, pleasant talk with them. In these conversations we have been able to give both encouragement and admonition, and have also made ourselves more familiar with the individual life of the boys. We have learned of some matters, having in themselves no great importance, and yet matters in which some change has made the boys more contented and more earnest in their efforts to do right.

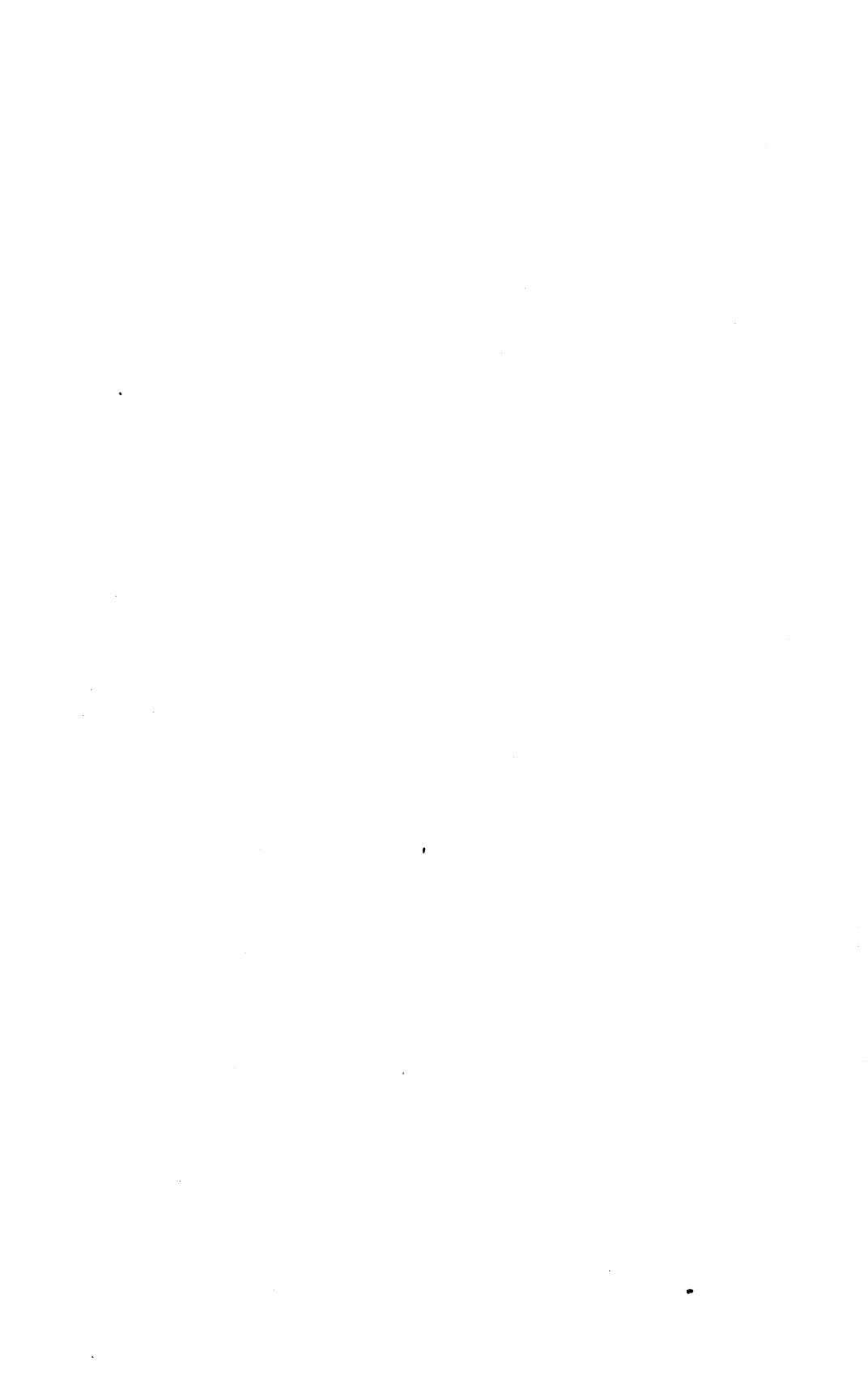
It is said that in every block of marble Michael Angelo saw a beautiful statue; and no doubt his insight aided his genius to bring that artistic form to light. Is it not the duty of all of us to see, in the same way, the possibility of goodness in these boys, that our patient efforts may at last develop from them the graces of a virtuous manhood?

As I deem it advisable to sever my official connection with the Reform School, I must, with some regret, decline a re-appointment as a member of the Visiting Committee. I desire to express my grateful sense of the courtesy and cooperation which have been extended to me, by the Trustees, by my associates, and by Mr. and Mrs. Farrington, as well as all the officers and teachers connected with the school.

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. GEORGE S. HUNT.

PORTLAND, December, 1887.



APPENDIX.

(PART II.)

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

—compensation.
Amended. See
Laws of 1887,
c. 51.

—powers and
duties.

—appointment
of superinten-
dent and other
officers.

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

SECTION 1. The government of the state reform school, established for the instruction, employment, and reform of juvenile offenders, in the town of Cape Elizabeth, in the county of Cumberland, is vested in a board of five trustees appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of council, and commissioned to hold their offices during the pleasure of the governor and council, but not longer than four years under one appointment. They shall be allowed actual expenses and two dollars a day for their services when employed. They shall have charge of the general interests of the institution, and see that its affairs are conducted as required by the legislature, and such by-laws as the board may adopt ; see that proper discipline is maintained therein ; provide employment for the inmates, and bind them out, discharge or remand them, as hereinafter provided ; appoint a superintendent, subject to the approval, and during the pleasure of the governor and council, and appoint such other officers as in their judgment the wants of the institution require ; prescribe the duties of all its officers ; exercise a vigilant supervision over its concerns, remove its subordinate officers at pleasure, and appoint others in their stead ; determine the compensation of the subordinate officers, subject to the approval of the governor and council, and prepare and submit by-laws to the governor and council, which shall be valid when sanctioned by them. They may contract with the attorney general of the United States for the confinement and support in the reform school of juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States in accordance with sections five thousand five hundred

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.

Boys convicted of certain offences may be sentenced to the State reform school, and to alternative punishment. 47 Me., 484.

—alternative sentence.

—deaf and dumb, non compos or insane, shall not be sent.

SEC. 3. When a boy between the ages of eight and sixteen years, is convicted of larceny of property not exceeding one dollar in value, of assault and battery, malicious mischief, malicious trespass, desecration of the Lord's Day, riotous conduct, disturbance of the peace, embezzlement, cheating by false pretenses, vagrancy, or truancy; of being a common runaway, drunkard, or pilferer; or of a violation of any municipal or police regulations of a city or town, punishable in the jail or house of correction; the court or justice may sentence him to the reform school, or to the other punishment provided for the same offence, in the manner prescribed in section two; and the expenses of conveying such boy, convicted of any such offence, to the reform school, and his subsistence and clothing during his imprisonment there, not exceeding one dollar a week, shall be defrayed by the town where such boy resides at the time of his commitment, if within the state; otherwise such expense shall be paid by the State.

Boys convicted of certain offences may be sentenced to the State reform school or to suffer other punishment. 73 Me., 379.

—truancy; 47 Me., 481; 65 Me., 129. See R. S. c. 11, § 21-3; Pub. Laws, 1887, c. 22.

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

SEC. 4. The court or trial justice before whom a boy is convicted of an offence specified in the preceding section, shall certify in the mittimus the city or town in which such boy resides at the time of his commitment, if known, which shall be sufficient evidence in the first instance, to charge such city or town with his expense

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

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.

—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.

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.

Costs of transporting boys, how paid.

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.

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.

SEC. 9. All commitments of boys shall be during their minority, unless sooner discharged by order of the trustees as before provided; and when a boy is discharged therefrom at the expiration of his term, or as reformed, it shall be a full and complete release from all penalties and disabilities created by his sentence.

Term of commitment and effect of discharge.

SEC. 10. The trustees may commit, on probation and on such terms as they deem expedient, to any suitable inhabitant of the state, any boy in their charge, for a term within the period of his sentence, such probation to be conditioned on his good behavior and obedience to the laws of the State. Such boy shall, during the term for which he was originally sentenced to the reform school, be also subject to the care and control of the trustees, and on their being satisfied at any time, that the welfare of the boy will be promoted by his return to the school, they may order his return, and may enforce such order by application to any trial justice or judge of a police or municipal court for a warrant for such purpose, which may be served by any officer authorized to serve criminal process. On his recommitment to the school, such boy shall there be held and detained under the original mitimus.

How boys may be released on probation.

—when they may be returned to the school.

SEC. 11. The superintendent, with advice of the trustees, shall, as often as once in six months, prepare a list of all boys under his charge who are suitable by age and good behavior to apprentice to farming, mechanical trade or other useful occupation, and shall furnish such list for publication in such papers of the state as will insert the same free of charge.

Superintendent shall prepare list of boys to apprentice.

—list to be published.

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

Trustees shall establish and maintain a mechanical school.

—in what branches boys shall be instructed.

- 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
- trustees shall make rules and specify punishments.
 - rules shall be approved by Governor and Council.
 - Powers and duties of the superintendent.
 - record of punishment.
 - certificate of trustees.
 - charge of lands, buildings, and other property.
 - bond.
 - accounts.
 - accounts shall be examined by trustees semi-annually.

open to the inspection of the trustees, who shall, at least once in every six months, carefully examine the books and accounts, and the vouchers and documents connected therewith, and make a record of the result thereof. He shall keep a register containing the name and age of each boy, and the circumstances connected with his early life and add such facts as come to his knowledge relating to his subsequent history, while at the institution, and after he left it. Actions for injuries done to the real and personal property of the State, connected with the reform school, may be brought in the name of the superintendent for the time being.

—actions for injuries may be brought by the superintendent.

SEC. 14. All contracts on account of the institution, shall be made by the superintendent, and when approved by the trustees, if their by-laws require it, are binding in law, and the superintendent, or his successor, may sue or be sued thereon, to final judgment and execution. He may, with the consent of the trustees, submit any controversy, demand, or suit, to the determination of one or more referees. No such suit abates by a vacancy in the office of superintendent during its pendency; but his successor may take upon himself its prosecution or defence, and, on motion of the adverse party and notice, shall be required to do so.

Contracts, how made.

—suits may be submitted to referees.

—suits thereon.

SEC. 15. One or more of the trustees shall visit the school at least once in every four weeks, examine the register and the inmates in the school-room and workshop, and regularly keep a record of these visits in the books of the superintendent. Once in every three months, the school, in all its departments, shall be thoroughly examined by a majority of the board of trustees, and a report shall be made, showing the results thereof. Annually, on the first day of December, an abstract of such quarterly reports shall be prepared and laid before the governor and council for the information of the legislature, with a full report of the superintendent, stating particularly among other things, the offence for which each pupil was sentenced, and his 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.

- Appropriations,
how paid. SEC. 16. The governor and council may, from time to time, as they think proper, draw warrants on the treasurer of state in favor of the trustees, for the money appropriated by the legislature for the state reform school; and the treasurer of state shall, annually, in February, pay to the treasurer of said school forty-two dollars for support of its library, being six per cent. on the Sanford legacy of seven hundred dollars.
- Sanford legacy.
- Classification of inmates. SEC. 17. The inmates shall be separated into classes, regard being had to their ages, character and conduct, and the offenses for which they have been committed. The boys of each class shall, so far as practicable, take daily out-door exercise and be employed in some out-door labor. Each shall be provided with his own clothing and be taught to care for it. Solitary confinement is not allowed except for grave offences specified in the rules of the trustees; and the apartment where it is inflicted, shall be suitably warmed, lighted, and provided with a bed and proper appliances for cleanliness. All the boys shall receive the same quality of food and in quantities to satisfy their appetites. They shall not be punished by a denial or short allowance of food.
- solitary confinement.
- food.
- Visiting committee. SEC. 18. A committee of the council, consisting of three, with whom shall be associated one woman, shall be appointed by the governor annually, to visit the school from time to time, and examine into the treatment of its inmates, their condition and progress. They shall maintain therein, a letter box, to which the inmates shall at all times have free access, without the knowledge or scrutiny of the officers. They shall hear complaints of ill treatment, and make such suggestions to the superintendent and trustees as they think proper, and severally make a yearly report to the governor and council concerning the condition and wants of the school.
- their powers and duties.

B.

PUBLIC LAWS OF MAINE—1887.

Chapter 51.

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

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

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

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

[Approved March 1, 1887]

C.

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.

D.

PUBLIC LAWS OF 1887.

Chapter 22.

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

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

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

SECT. 2. Children living remote from any public school in the town in which they reside, may be allowed to attend the public schools in an adjoining town, under such regulations and on such terms as the school committees of said towns agree upon and prescribe, and the school committee of the town in which such children reside, shall pay the sum agreed upon, out of the appropriations of money raised in said town for school purposes.

SECT. 3. Cities and towns shall annually elect one or more persons, to be designated truant officers, who shall inquire into all cases of neglect of the duty prescribed in section one, and ascertain the reasons therefor, and such truant officers, or any one of

them, shall, when so directed by the school committee or supervisor in writing, prosecute in the name of the city or town, any person liable to the penalty provided in said section.

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

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

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

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

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

[Approved February 15, 1887.]

E.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

Actions.

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

The expenses of subsistence, etc., of a boy sent to the State Reform School shall be defrayed by the town where he resides, if in the State; otherwise by the town in which he commits the offence.—*Scamman vs. Wells*. 50 Me., 584.

The town of his residence at the time of his commitment, if within the State, is thus made liable, and not the town in which he commits the offence.—*Ib.*

If, after having committed an offence and before being committed to the State Reform School, a boy should change his residence, it is the city or town where the boy resides when committed to that school and not the city or town in which he may have resided when he committed the offence, that is thus made liable for his support.—*Ib.*

An action shall accrue to such city or town to recover the money so paid, against the parent, master, or guardian of such boy, or against the city or town in which he may have a legal settlement.—*Jay vs. Gray*. 57 Me., 345.

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

Complaints and Warrants.

By-laws of a town, upon which a complaint is founded, must be mentioned therein, or it cannot be sustained.—*Lewiston vs. Fairfield*. 47 Me., 481. *O'Malia vs. Wentworth*. 65 Me., 129.

Complaints made to the municipal court of the city of Portland need not contain a recital of the city by-laws on which they are founded, since the act establishing that court expressly declares that in prosecutions on the by-laws thereof, such by-laws need not be recited in the complaint. Act of 1856, c. 204, § 4.—*O'Malia vs. Wentworth.* 65 Me., 129.

The allegation, in a complaint, that a person is an "idle, ungovernable boy, and a habitual truant," describes no offence under any statute of this State*.—*Lewiston vs. Fairfield.* 47 Me., 481.

The warrant for the arrest of a truant may be served by a truant officer.—*O'Malia vs. Wentworth.* 65 Me., 129.

Jurisdiction.

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

Sentence and Mittimus.

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

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

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

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

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

A municipal or police court or trial justice cannot sentence a boy to the State Reform School for any offence of which the court or justice has not *final* jurisdiction.

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

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 defendent 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 defendent, although he was the superintendent of the Reform School there, could not upon a process of that sort, issued from a trial justice *who had no jurisdiction finally to dispose of a charge of that description*, legally detain anybody who should be committed ; so that, so far as the defence depends upon the legal process, it fails.

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

Habeas Corpus.

An application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, to obtain the release of one imprisoned on criminal process, is addressed to the sound discretion of the court ; and the writ will not be granted unless the real and substantial merits of the case demand it. In examining to see whether the imprisonment is or is not illegal, the court cannot look at the complaint and warrant ; it can only examine the precept by which he is detained. If, on inspection thereof, the prisoner

appears to be lawfully imprisoned or restrained of his liberty, the writ must be denied. Revised Statutes, c. 99, § 8. The writ will not be granted for defects in matters of form only; nor can it be used as a substitute for an appeal, a plea in abatement, a motion to quash, or a writ of error.—*O'Malia vs. Wentworth*. 65 Me., 129.

Trustees' Control of Person or Property of Inmates.

The control of the trustees over the person or property of one under their official charge absolutely ceases upon his reaching his majority.—*Foxton vs. Kucking*. 55 Me., 346.

Bank Deposits.

Money deposited in a savings bank and due absolutely to an inmate of the Reform School is payable to him or his order on his reaching the age of twenty-one years without the consent of the trustees.—*Foxton vs. Kucking*. 55 Me., 346.

The bank is chargeable as trustee, and will be compelled to pay the amount charged, when the same is payable according to the terms of the deposit.—*Ib.*

F.

SPECIAL INFORMATION.

Commitment of Boys.

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

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

1. Offences against the Statutes of the State punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison, not for life, or in the county jail.

2. Such of the offences named in § 3, c. 142 of the Revised Statutes as are offences against the Statutes of the State. See *Lewiston vs. Fairfield*, 47 Maine, 481.

3. Truancy, when in violation of the Public Laws of 1887, c. 22.

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 85.

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 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 85.

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

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.

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 trial justice has not *final* jurisdiction. See charge of Judge Barrows, page 81.

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.

Every boy committed to the institution 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.

[For forms of commitment see Appendix, G.]

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, H.]

G.

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 Cape Elizabeth, 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 saidon 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,

*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 of..... 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.]

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

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

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

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

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

Given under my hand and seal 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.

.....

Blank forms of mittimus for the use of municipal and police
courts and trial justices may be obtained by application to the
Superintendent.

H.

Forms for Release of Boys.

[Leave of Absence.]

THIS CERTIFIES, that.....
is an inmate of the STATE REFORM SCHOOL, and in conse-
quence of.....
he is permitted to leave this School.....

.....
upon the following conditions :

1. That he shall not change his employment or residence without
the permission of.....Trustee, or of the
Superintendent.

2. That he shall avoid all low places of amusement, drinking-
houses, bad company and other evil associations, and shall faith-
fully endeavor to discharge the duties required of him, to live a
correct moral life, to regularly attend church and Sabbath school,
and to obey all national, State and municipal laws.

3. That he shall on or before the first day of February, May,
August and November of each year, until finally discharged by the
Trustees, give or send by mail, to.....
Trustee, or the Superintendent, this LEAVE OF ABSENCE for renewal,
and also from some responsible person a true account, in writing,
of his health, conduct, employment and condition.

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

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

On failing to comply with the above conditions this LEAVE OF
ABSENCE may be revoked and the said.....
.....be returned to the School.

.....
Superintendent.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,.....188 .
 RENEWED... ..188
 RENEWED.....188
 Post Office Address, PORTLAND, ME.

[Indenture.]

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That the undersigned.....

Trustees of the State Reform School, in Cape Elizabeth, 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, untoof... ..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 ofyears.

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 isyears 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 insemi-annual in-
 stalments of.....dollars each, the first instalment to be
 paid on the.....day of.....and thereafter every
 six months on the.....day of.....and.....
 until the last instalment 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 the 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 the 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 fulfill 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 hands and seals, this
..... day of..... in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and

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

STATE OF MAINE.

IN COUNCIL, February 14, 1888.

Report was accepted, and the usual number of copies ordered printed.

ORAMANDAL SMITH,

Secretary of State.