

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.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

Maine Industrial School for Girls

AT

HALLOWELL,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 8, 1887,

WITH LISTS OF THE

Board of Trustees, Officers and Visitors.



AUGUSTA:

BURLEIGH & FLYNT, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1887.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

SIDNEY PERHAM, Paris, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES E. NASH, Augusta, SECRETARY.

ELIPHALET ROWELL, Hallowell, TREASURER.

The GOVERNOR,

“ SECRETARY OF STATE,

“ SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS,

} *Ex-Officio on
part of the
State.*

Trustees.

MOSES GIDDINGS, Bangor,	Term expires Dec.,	1888.
Mrs. SARAH M. WARE, Waterville,	“	“ 1888.
H. K. BAKER, Hallowell,	“	“ 1889.
Mrs. L. M. N. STEVENS, Portland,	“	“ 1889.
J. P. BAXTER, Portland,	“	“ 1890.
Mrs. S. G. SARGENT, Augusta,	“	“ 1890.

Executive Committee.

HENRY K. BAKER,

ELIPHALET ROWELL,

CHARLES E. NASH.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

E. ROWELL, *Superintendent.*

MISS CHARLOTTE M. BROWN, *Matron,* School No. 1.

MISS ELIZA F. BROWN, *Assistant Matron,* “ “

C. IMOGEN BLACKMAN, *Teacher,* “ “

MISS ELLEN C. ROBERTS, *Matron,* School No. 2.

MRS. KATE L. RANDALL, *Assistant Matron,* “ “

MISS MATTIE E. RANDALL, *Teacher,* “ “

BOARD OF VISITORS.

MRS. MARGARET T. W. MERRILL, Portland.

“ A. D. KNIGHT, Hallowell.

“ ORIN WILLIAMSON, Augusta.

“ I. D. STURGIS, Augusta.

MISS CLARA M. FARWELL, Rockland.

MRS. GEORGE W. QUINBY, Augusta.

“ JAMES D. WHITE, Gardiner.

“ H. K. BAKER, Hallowell.

“ MOSES GIDDINGS, Bangor.

“ J. O. SMITH, Skowhegan.

“ J. R. BODWELL, Hallowell.

MISS SARAH A. HYDE, Bath,

STATEMENT.

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

The Institution is a corporation composed of the original corporators and associate subscribers. By them its affairs are committed to a Board of Managers. The State is represented on the Board by the Governor, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools. It has provided by statute law for the custody and education of wayward and exposed girls therein, and aids in their material support.

The school has been full during the past year; yet vacancies are frequently occurring, as girls are sent to places provided for them elsewhere.

Persons interested in sending girls to the school, should promptly notify the superintendent, and they will be served in their turn.

In receiving girls, "preference will be given to those towns or cities not represented, or but slightly represented in the school."

Girls convicted of light crimes may be sent to the school as an "alternative;" but those who are confirmed in criminal habits, imbecile or idiotic, are not proper subjects for the school.

Blank forms of Complaint, Warrant and Mittimus, will be sent on application to the Superintendent.

NOTICES.

Regular meetings of the Board of Managers will be held during the year 1888, at the office of the Superintendent, on the second Wednesdays of March, June, September and December. The meeting in December is the annual meeting of the corporators for the choice of officers.

The Visitors will constitute six committees, and officially visit the school in the following order :

December, 1887, and June, 1888.	{ Mrs. I. D. Sturgis, Augusta. Mrs. O. Williamson, Augusta.
January, 1888, and July, 1888.	{ Mrs. G. W. Quinby, Augusta. Mrs. J. D. White, Gardiner.
February, 1888, and August, 1888,	{ Mrs. H. K. Baker, Hallowell. Mrs. J. R. Bodwell, Hallowell.
March, 1888, and September, 1888.	{ Mrs. Moses Giddings, Bangor. Mrs. J. O. Smith, Skowhegan.
April, 1888, and October, 1888.	{ Mrs. A. D. Knight, Hallowell. Mrs. M. T. W. Merrill, Portland.
May, 1888, and November, 1888.	{ Miss C. M. Farwell, Rockland. Miss Sarah A. Hyde, Bath.

The time in the month for the visits may be fixed by the Committee.

No transient visitors are admitted to any part of the premises on the Sabbath day.

REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine:

The Managers of the State Industrial School for Girls, respectfully present their annual report for the year ending December, 1887.

The success of the school in its two homes, during the year now closing, has been in all respects equal to that of the previous years. Each of the homes has had about the average number of inmates. The number committed to the school, and the number placed in families, will appear by the report of the Superintendent. The general progress of the girls in the two homes has, in the main, been satisfactory. Every effort has been made to conduct the Institution on as economical a scale as was consistent with the welfare and improvement of the inmates, the leading aim being always to secure the accomplishment of the purpose in view, that of moulding and training them for virtuous and useful members of society.

The State's appropriation of \$1000 to provide for the erection of a suitable out-building for Home No. 2, and to secure a sufficient supply of water for the whole Institution, has been applied to effect these objects. A plan of a building was prepared by E. E. Lewis, Esq., of Gardiner, architect, which was adopted by the Managers, with some modifications. The building has been erected and completed and is now in use. It adjoins the Home No. 2 on the northeast corner, and, without marring the general appearances of the home, furnishes convenient accommodations for the laundry,

store-room, wood-room, and water-closet, and in the second story a dry-room, and a play-room for the girls in unfavorable weather. Both the plan and execution are deemed satisfactory.

Although the location of the buildings is unfavorable for a supply of water for so large an institution, yet it is hoped and believed that the difficulties have been overcome. A new well having been dug near the farm-house on the lot, it fortunately proved to withstand the extreme drought of last July, and afford a liberal supply of water. A second wind-mill of great power has been procured and placed in position, with pipes connecting with both buildings, and which may be utilized for one or both, as may be necessary. The old wind-mill having gone to decay, a new one has been placed on the tower, so that the water from the well on which it stands may still be available. The large reservoirs in the basement of each home are usually well supplied with water from the roofs of the buildings. It is confidently hoped that the buildings are now provided against any water famine for years to come.

Since our last report legacies bequeathed to the Institution by the late Hon. Abner Coburn and by Mrs. Almira C. Dummer, have been received, and constitute a small permanent fund, from the income of which the Managers can draw from time to time for necessary or desirable purposes.

One of the first uses to which this income has been applied has been to provide a small library of Sunday-school books for the inmates of each home. The ladies of each home occupy a suitable season each Sabbath for Sabbath-school exercises. It is hoped that these exercises, and a judicious distribution of the books provided, may be instrumental in impressing moral and religious truths upon the minds of the pupils, and thus contribute to the formation of their characters, and the education of their minds and hearts. The books were selected from various lists of Sunday-school books, with the express limitation that all sectarian works should be excluded.

The only fact that occurs to the Managers unfavorable to the future prosperity of this benevolent Institution, is an un-

fortunate error made in the appropriation intended by the last Legislature. This error, we have every reason to believe, will be promptly corrected as soon as the next Legislature assembles. In that case, although it will be a temporary inconvenience, it will not prove to be any permanent injury to the school.

Respectfully submitted.

SIDNEY PERHAM, *President.*

CHARLES E. NASH, *Secretary.*

ELIPHALET ROWELL, *Treasurer.*

J. P. BAXTER,	} <i>Trustees.</i>
Mrs. S. G. SARGENT,	
MOSES GIDDINGS,	
Mrs. SARAH M. WARE,	
H. K. BAKER,	
Mrs. L. M. N. STEVENS,	

Hallowell, December 14, 1887.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Managers, Maine Industrial School:

At this annual session of the Managers of Maine Industrial School for Girls, I have the honor of submitting a detailed report of the general interests of the school, progress made, difficulties overcome and results achieved during the year.

The average number of inmates at each school building has been a little larger than last year; about thirty at the old and thirty-five at the new, though at times, when girls have returned temporarily, the numbers have been considerably larger. Good discipline has been maintained and but few cases of insubordination have occurred, which were readily subdued without resort to other than mild treatment. Only two attempts have been made to escape from the school, and in both cases the girls were speedily returned, before reaching their desired destination.

In several instances girls have left places provided for them in families, by the aid of parents, meddling neighbors or pretended friends, whose influence upon the girls proved in every case most detrimental. One of these girls was discharged by the Board, but to remain under the oversight of one of their number; and the others, with one exception, have been returned to the school. In a large majority of escapes, either from the school or homes provided for the girls, outside influence has been the primary and exciting cause; and it has been found imperative to notify such parties that the law protecting the Institution, providing that "any person who shall aid or abet any girl committed to said school

to escape therefrom, shall, upon conviction thereof, pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars, or suffer imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court trying the same," would hereafter be enforced. In every instance where girls have thus been influenced to escape from the school, or leave their places elsewhere, the results have been disastrous to the happiness and welfare of the girls, requiring a lengthened term of discipline, and anxious care on the part of their teachers, to restore them to the position they had once attained in the enjoyment of the confidence and respect of the officers of the school and their companions and friends generally. I am happy to report, however, that the cases where our girls are susceptible to these outside influences are rare; and in most cases they will indignantly resent any meddlesome interference or unfriendly criticisms, and defend the Institution that has given them a home, and rendered the possibilities of their lives equal to those who have been favored with more fortunate early surroundings.

Twenty girls have been committed to the school during the year, from the following cities and towns: Portland, eight; Bangor, four; Gardiner, two; and one each from Waterford, Belgrade, Calais, Ellsworth, Bath and Rockland. There are several more expected at an early day, as applications have been received from various parts of the State for the admittance of girls requiring the discipline and watchcare of the school. With the accommodations now furnished, the school will be enabled to receive those who may be committed, unless the pressure should be much greater than for the past few months. There have been frequent opportunities for placing girls in good homes, thus affording room for all new comers. The demand for girls, especially for those competent to do housework, is much greater than the supply. There are many also who desire to take young girls from the school to bring up in their families, sending them to school and teaching them in the performance of domestic duties. It

is quite evident that the family home and surroundings are best adapted for the welfare and happiness of children, girls especially; and the sooner such good, respectable and Christian homes can be secured for those of our girls not naturally of an immoral or vicious tendency, the better for all concerned. By thus placing out those who have become qualified by proper care and discipline to enter respectable and reliable families, vacancies are made for other waifs who so much need a training school to shield them from crime and lead them in the paths of virtue and up to a respectable, happy and useful womanhood. The benefits bestowed upon these unfortunate ones, and the bright hopes of future achievement implanted in their susceptible minds, are not to be estimated by any money standard, or sacrificed by the adoption of any narrow, contracted policy of economy. The State which makes the best and most liberal provision for rescuing from vice and reclaiming the young of both sexes, will not only stand foremost in advanced civilization, but will also reap the benefits of material prosperity in the line of low taxation and exemption from crime and consequent poverty, misery and moral death.

Our own State has ever been abreast of the times in the promotion of our benevolent and reformatory institutions. The Maine Industrial School for Girls has received the commendations of every governor of the State since its establishment, and our present chief magistrate* has especially favored the Institution by liberal contributions of money and influence. Our Legislature, also, has ever been ready to grant whatever appropriations were necessary to carry the school along successfully. The Institution can no longer be regarded as a doubtful experiment, but is rather considered by all who have observed the progress made from year to year an unqualified success. Not that all girls who have been committed

*Since writing this report the unwelcome news of the sudden death of Governor Bodwell has filled the hearts of thousands with sadness. All the officers, inmates and friends of this Institution, in common with the people at large, regard his loss as a personal bereavement.

to the school have become practically and thoroughly reformed, for such radical results cannot be claimed; but when it can be demonstrated that fully eighty per cent. of the girls committed to the school have been rescued and redeemed from the thralldom of evil examples and vicious associations of early life, the magnitude of the work so quietly and unostentatiously accomplished becomes apparent.

Gratifying advancement has been made in the education of the children in the school-room, as well as in the sewing and household departments; and faithful and conscientious work has been performed by all the ladies in charge of both school buildings. The girls, with few exceptions, have manifested increased interest in their general studies, as well as in the cultivation of their voices under the tuition of their efficient teachers. The cultivation of flowers has pleasantly and profitably occupied the spare hours of relief from domestic labors and study; and during the entire season of flowers the display could not fail to excite the admiration of all who visited the grounds. Our holiday excursions and days of festivity—Christmas, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and others—were greatly enjoyed; and, on the whole, the year has been one of gratifying interest and successful progress. No death has occurred in our ranks at either school, and there has been, perhaps, less sickness than during any previous year of the history of the school.

STATISTICS.

During the year twenty girls have been admitted to the school, constituting a total, since the organization of the school, of two hundred and fifty-six.

Number in School December 8th, 1886.....	60
Average number during the year.....	65
Number committed during the year..	20
“ returned to school during the year... ..	6
“ sent to homes during the year..	28
“ married “ “	11
“ died after discharged..	1

Whole number received since January, 1875.....	256
Number now in homes	101
" married before reaching majority.....	32
" reached majority while unmarried.....	33
" returned to friends	12
" dismissed as incorrigible.....	6
" " unsuitable	4
" deceased.	7
" escaped.....	4
Present number at the school	57
Total.	<u>256</u>

The girls committed to the school since its organization are from sixty-eight cities and towns, as follows :

Hallowell	7	North Haven	2
Augusta.....	25	Machias	1
Gardiner	7	Rockland	22
Richmond.....	6	Vinalhaven	1
Dresden	1	Deer Isle ...	5
Bath	15	Windham	1
Oakland	4	Saco	21
Sidney	2	North Berwick	1
Bowdoinham	2	Lincolntonville	1
Windsor.....	1	Bangor.....	15
Calais	4	East Corinth.....	1
Camden.....	2	Boothbay	4
South Thomaston	3	Gouldsboro'.....	3
Ellsworth.. ..	6	Portland	42
Mt. Desert.....	1	Auburn.....	1
Bucksport	4	Canaan	1
Cape Elizabeth	2	Winslow	1
Manchester	1	Brooks	1
Appleton	1	St. George	1
Winn	1	Chelsea.....	1
Hope	1	Palermo	1
Lewiston	4	West Gardiner.....	1
Montville.....	1	Waterville	1

Maysville.....	1	New Vineyard.....	1
Waldoboro'.....	1	Brunswick.....	2
Belfast.....	1	Holden.....	1
Farmington.....	1	Hampden.....	2
Leeds.....	1	Winthrop.....	1
North Vassalboro'...	1	Perry.....	1
Vassalboro'.....	1	Pittston.....	1
Hancock.....	2	Jefferson.....	1
Dennysville.....	1	Waterford.....	1
Wayne.....	1	Belgrade.....	1
Warren.....	1		—
Thorndike.....	2	Total.....	256

PARENTAGE.

American, 213; Irish, 28; New Brunswick, 5; Nova Scotia, 3; French Canadian, 3; Mulatto, 2; African, 1; German, 1; Total, 256.

The girls now at the school are from the following places:

Portland ..	16	Ellsworth.....	1
Bath.....	5	Jefferson.....	1
Hancock.....	1	Gouldsboro'..	1
Lewiston.....	3	Perry.....	1
Wayne.....	1	Hallowell.....	1
Augusta...	5	Richmond.....	1
Brunswick.....	1	Waterville.....	1
Calais.....	3	Saco.....	1
North Haven.....	1	Gardiner.....	2
Camden.....	1	Waterford.....	1
Randolph.....	1	Belgrade....	1
Bangor.....	4		—
Belfast.....	2	Total.....	57
Warren.....	1		

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The year has been one of unusual activity in efforts for material improvements about the farm and buildings, and for furnishing an adequate supply of water. Quite a portion of our grass fields had become unproductive by long cropping without adequate dressing, and it seemed wise, and indeed imperative, that measures should at once be adopted to bring these exhausted acres into a condition of profitable production to supply the wants of stock kept on the farm and furnish vegetables for use of the school. About two acres were plowed, and dressing purchased to add to the partial supply realized from the stock kept on the premises. An acre or more of potatoes promised, during the summer, to yield abundantly for the demands of the school, with enough to dispose of to more than meet the expense of fertilizers purchased. A similar area of beans, turnips, beets and other vegetables gave promise of remunerative production; but the long continued drought of summer, with succeeding heavy rains and unusual heat, combined to moderate our cherished hopes; and, in common with most cultivators of the soil in this vicinity, we were doomed to disappointment. The potato yield, which promised so flatteringly at the commencement of the season, was almost an entire failure. Corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, cucumbers, &c., yielded plentifully for summer and autumn use. But few apples were produced, and other fruits were limited. The hay crop, however, was considerably larger than for the year previous, and was housed in good condition. There will be sufficient for the four cows kept upon the place during the winter. The supply of milk has been equal to that of former years.

The old barn and unsightly annexes have been removed, and the ground partially graded, so that the change in all the surroundings is marked and pleasing as well as indicative of neatness and healthfulness. Additional grading, the planting of trees and shrubs along the driveways and about the grounds would add greatly to the attractiveness of this naturally beautiful location.

An appropriation of one thousand dollars was granted by the last Legislature for the erection of a building adjoining the new school structure, to be used as laundry, wood, store and dry-rooms, water-closets, &c. A better water supply was another important demand to be considered, and the Trustees have felt justified in authorizing the outlay necessary to make these long-delayed and desirable additions to the material conveniences of the Institution. I trust that a thorough inspection of the work accomplished will prove satisfactory. The building has been completed and occupied, and affords perfect facilities for carrying forward the daily industries of the household.

By the erection of a wind-mill near the well at the farm house, dug last year, and placing water pipes in position, water can now be furnished for the use of both buildings; and, together with a new wheel upon the old tower, to act in conjunction, it is confidently expected that an abundant water supply will be secured—solving a question that from the beginning has been considered one of momentous importance. Thus, with comparatively trifling outlay, this desirable result has been assured.

Much needed repairs have been made on the old school building, by substituting a hard wood floor in the lower hall, sewing-room, school-room, dining-room and kitchen, in place of the worn-out and slivered surface so long in use. The seats in the school-room have also been changed, giving better light and a more convenient arrangement of space. The roof of the building has been repaired and painted, and other improvements made about the premises, including a new furnace to take the place of one that had outlived its usefulness.

FINANCIAL.

BEQUEST FUND.—The bequest by will of Ex-Gov. Coburn of five thousand dollars has been received and placed in savings banks as a permanent fund, by vote of the Trustees; also the bequest of one thousand dollars by will of Mrs. C. A.

Dummer, together with the recent donation of Mr. Samuel Sears of five hundred dollars. The interest of this fund may be used at the discretion of the Trustees; and the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and seventy-three cents has been appropriated from interest account for books for the Sabbath-school library of the Institution. The permanent fund at the present time may be stated as follows:

Received bequests and donations.....	\$6,500 00
“ interest account.....	147 35
	<hr/>
	\$6,647 35
Expended for S. S. library.....	\$116 73
Balance invested.....	6,530 62
	<hr/>
	\$6,647 35

NEW BUILDING AND WATER.—The appropriation by the last Legislature of one thousand dollars for the erection of a new building and to provide for a better water supply, enabled the Trustees to authorize expenditures imperatively demanded. The building has been completed, 36 by 24, two stories, affording all conveniences required. The water supply has also been improved. I give the receipts and expenditures as follows:

Received State appropriation.....	\$1,000 00
Expended, as per vouchers, on building..	\$589 74
“ “ “ water supply,	397 17
Balance to new account.....	13 09
	<hr/>
	\$1,000 00

By the liberal favor of the Trustees of the Insane Hospital in transferring to us the wind-mill out of use at that Institution, the expense of water supply was materially lessened. Quite extensive repairs were necessary, but the wind-mill is now believed to be capable of doing good service for many years.

On account of a clerical error in the engrossment of the resolve passed by the last Legislature in favor of Maine Industrial School for Girls, the amount for current expenses was reduced from seven to five thousand dollars, which will account for the slight balance carried forward to next year. As the amount realized from the State is thus rendered less than in former years when there was but one school building to support, it will readily be perceived that the deficiency must be provided for before the next meeting of the Legislature. I have the assurance of the Governor and Council that a remedy will in some way be provided, and that on the assembling of the next Legislature the mistake will be promptly corrected. As the next year's appropriation will be available after the first of January, we shall be enabled to go along for the next six months, at least, without pressing want.

DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

In addition to the bequests for the permanent fund heretofore specified, we add donations from various friends of the school, as follows :

E. N. Trask & Co., Augusta, new Singer sewing machine, School No. 2; Mrs. Sarah M. Ware of Waterville, Mrs. S. G. Sargent, Augusta, and Mrs. E. Rowell, Hallowell, parlor organ for school-room No 1; plan for new building, E. E. Lewis, Architect, Gardiner; H. C. Emery, Skowhegan, brooms. Also clothing, quilts, hats, ribbons, feathers, &c., from Miss Maxwell, Winthrop; Mrs. Roberts, Waterville; Miss White and Mrs. Hannah Robinson, Augusta; Miss Grosvenor, Miss Jones, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Gilman and others, Hallowell.

In behalf of the children we would also extend thanks to the friends of the school for contributions for Christmas trees, December 25, 1886, of toys, dolls, games, fancy articles, boxes of stationery, clothing, &c. We give the names of contributors, so far as made known, without specifying articles, as follows :

HALLOWELL.—Leigh & Wingate, \$3; J. W. Church, \$2; Mrs. P. F. Sanborn, Miss Fanny Sanborn, S. T. Preble, J. Q. A. Hawes, A. A. Heath, Day & Co., Lowell & Simmons, J. H. Leigh & Co., Mrs. J. H. Leigh, J. E. Howe, Jr., Young & Howe, Charles Wilson, Mrs. H. K. Baker, Mrs. E. F. Rowell, Clary & Quinn, Mrs. S. C. Harding, C. L. Spaulding, A. F. Morse, M. Roberts, and others unknown.

AUGUSTA.—Mrs. Dr. Harlow, Mrs. W. S. Badger, Mrs. S. G. Sargent, Mrs. Anna S. Hunt, Mrs. I. D. Sturgis, Mrs. J. L. Stevens, Miss Hattie Mero, Mrs. A. C. Quinby, A. P. Morrill, Fowler & Hamlin, Vickery & Hill, E. C. Allen, Universalist Society.

Contributions for Christmas were also received from Mrs. E. M. Smith, Skowhegan; Mrs. Sarah M. Ware, Waterville; Dr. S. Allen and wife, Winthrop. Many of the girls also received presents from their home relatives and friends by mail and express.

The Hallowell Register, Portland Advertiser, Zion's Advocate, Gospel Banner, Zion's Herald, Christian Mirror, Augusta Daily Journal, Lewiston Daily Journal, Rockland Gazette, Saco Times, Youth's Companion, New York Tribune, Home Farm and other publications have been furnished gratuitously by the publishers and friends of the school.

Contributions for Christmas for December, 1887, we acknowledge, so far as we are able, from friends, as follows:

HALLOWELL.—S. Currier, Jr., \$3; J. W. Church, \$2; I. G. Jones & Co., H. Tobey, Clary & Quinn, E. Gould, Miss Sophia Gilman, Mrs. H. K. Baker, Miss H. M. Jones, Lowell & Simmons, Mrs. O. Winter, Mr. and Mrs. McCurdy, C. L. Spaulding.

AUGUSTA.—Mrs. Thos. Lambard, Bertie and Harry Hamlin, Mrs. Perley Milliken, Mrs. J. L. Stevens, Miss Grace L. Stevens, Miss Bertha Vose, Mrs. O. Williamson, Fowler & Hamlin, Mrs. Jane Hobbs, Mrs. Ira D. Sturgis, Mrs. Anna S. Hunt.

Also from Mrs. S. L. Sanborn and Miss Fanny Sanborn, Brookline, Mass.; children of Pine St. Church, Lewiston; Simpson & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Sarah M. Ware, and Mrs. H. P. Elden, Waterville.

In closing this somewhat extended report, I desire to say that the prospect for success in the benevolent and reformatory work of this Institution was never more promising than at the present time; and by the blessing of a beneficent Providence, whose special benediction has ever been apparent to guide and direct, and the continuous co-operation of the State and philanthropic friends of the friendless, untold possibilities for good are in store for the future.

Respectfully submitted.

E. ROWELL, *Superintendent.*

HALLOWELL, Dec. 14, 1887.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNT OF E. ROWELL, TREASURER.

1887.—Dec. 8.	Dr.		
To balance on hand, Dec. 8, 1886		-	\$2,266 21
received from cities and towns		-	1,964 75
veal, bricks, &c., sold		-	8 28
State appropriation received		-	5,000 00
			\$9,239 24
1887.—Dec. 8.	Cr.		
By paid for repairs, material and furniture		\$764 93	
provisions and supplies		2,046 78	
clothing, shoes and bedding		892 62	
coal and wood		580 02	
farm, labor, grading, &c.		670 27	
matron, school No. 1	\$400	}	1,000 00
assistant matron, school No. 1	350		
teacher, school No. 1	250	}	1,020 00
matron, school No. 2	400		
assistant matron, school No. 2	350	}	1,020 00
teacher, school No. 2	250		
assistance, sewing	20		
superintendent and treasurer		850 00	
books, stationery, printing and postage		114 62	
doctors' bills and medicine		49 74	
conveyance, travel and expenses		173 40	
insurance		312 50	
incidentals		161 53	
		8,636 41	
Balance in hands of treasurer to new account		602 83	
			\$9,239 24

E. ROWELL, *Treasurer.*

H. K. BAKER,
CHAS. E. NASH, } *Auditors.*

REPORT OF MATRONS.

SCHOOL No. 1.

To the Trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls :

Details are always tiresome, especially in matters that do not particularly interest one. Short reports, like short speeches, are usually best appreciated. Our Home work has been conducted much as in former years. As we look back over the past we see a great change in the general character of the school since its establishment; we have continually striven to raise its moral tone, and, we hope, with some degree of success. We have met with many discouragements. It is no easy task to set aside old-time customs, but in spite of all we have pressed on toward the mark. Girls coming to the school for the first time are often morose and uncomfortable, and are not as careful about giving trouble as they should be, but soon find that public opinion in the school is against them and settle down to a quiet, orderly home life. The more refinement and culture creep into our midst, the less discipline is needed. I think it wise to retain a few of the best girls in the Home. Public sentiment of the school must be strongly against wrong doing if we wish to carry out its rules and regulations successfully. In a conversation with a lady engaged in a school similar to our own, she said: "Do you ever have a contagious hysteria or a violent form of uncontrolled temper verging on insanity, and if so, what course do you take to overcome the evil?" My reply was: "I try to create a public sentiment against such things and make them appear disgusting to all." For years we have seen nothing of the kind. I mention these

things that some one may be aided. If it is necessary to *resort* to punishment, I think a quick, decisive mode is much more effectual, and, in my opinion, the desired results are much more easily obtained. Our school-room is in a good condition; the children have made fair progress in their studies; the girls are bright and intelligent, quick to learn and willing to study; perfect harmony reigns between teacher and pupils. Music forms quite a prominent part of the school work; a large number of the girls can read music readily; one-half hour each day is devoted to that, also two hours Saturday.

Quite a number of the girls living from the Home are working their way through school, hoping sometime to earn a livelihood by their education. Our new library is thoroughly appreciated.

The house-keeping duties have been mostly done by the older girls under the direction of the Matron. It is surprising how fast a girl will improve in cooking and in other household duties, if the *care* is left to her. Quite a number of the girls can get up a nice dinner unaided. Some may object to the waste of material in children's cooking, but I see no way they can gain any skill or become the least self-reliant in their work unless they can have practice. Most of the girls 13 years of age can make good bread. We endeavor to have every hour of the day employed in some manner, and so our discipline takes care of itself. We have no faith in an enforced government, it may help us for the time but no lasting good is accomplished; but we do have strong faith in our work and we know that success will crown our efforts if it is done in the spirit of our Master.

Respectfully,

C. M. BROWN.

SCHOOL No. 2.

To the Trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls:

At the close of this second year of School No. 2 of this Institution, it again becomes my duty to make the following report :

The changes in our family have been much less frequent than last year ; but four new girls have come to us within the year, one of whom very soon found a home in a good family where she is contented and happy, and they write of her, "We find no fault with her." Two girls have been transferred to other institutions. Several have been in families for a longer or shorter period, as they were needed. Our present number is thirty-three. All of the girls, even the youngest, who are eight years old, can sew very nicely, and, with one exception, they can all knit quite well. Several of the older girls deserve much credit for making good bread and doing common cooking under the direction of Mrs. Randall, who has the ability of teaching them to do well whatever they undertake.

The holidays have been days of great pleasure to them, and they especially enjoyed their excursion to Hammond's Grove ; they are now looking forward with happy anticipation to Christmas, the day of all the year the very best to them.

Miss Randall continues to do excellent work in the school, which is now very well classified in its studies, considering the difference in the ages and ability of its members. We realize the importance of learning each lesson thoroughly, even if it take many days to conquer a single page. The practice of stating facts has been of much benefit to the pupils, each stating in her own words some fact learned during the day or week ; in this way much useful information is stored in the mind. During the last fifteen minutes of the session one afternoon over one hundred and thirty practical facts were stated from geography, arithmetic, physiology, &c.

We have great reason to be thankful that we have had no alarming sickness this year. In the early part of the year, seven of the girls had the measles, but were in bed only a few days, and none of them were sick enough to require a physician. We desire to express our sincere thanks to Dr. Nancy Williams of Augusta for kindly advice at that time. She frequently calls on us and is always ready to advise or prescribe, without charge, if we think we need anything; but her usual remark is "How healthy the girls all look."

The girls consider it a privilege to attend church, and many of them remember where the text is and commit it to memory. We have Bible lessons Sunday afternoon. The girls learn a few verses of Scripture, after which we have a black-board exercise in Bible history and geography, in which even the youngest are interested. They are greatly pleased with the new S. S. library which is a very good one. We overheard one girl say in a joyous tone, "God gave us these books."

An inmate of State Prison, Thomaston, last year sent \$10 to this Institution, \$5 of which came to this Home. We were in need of Bibles, so we put \$1 more (that had been given for that purpose) with it, and sent it to the American Bible Society, asking them to do the best they could by us; they very generously sent us \$18.65 worth of Bibles and have recently made us a present of twenty-five copies more. We feel very grateful indeed to Rev. Mr. Butler and Mr. Cutler, the agents of the Bible Society, and a friend who kindly interested them in our work, and also to the unknown donor in Thomaston. "The entrance of God's word giveth light," and we hope that each and all of these children may hide that word in their hearts, and thereby be kept from sinning against God.

We are all very glad of the new building; the girls, because they have a play-room, and the ladies appreciate the convenience of a store-room, wood-shed, and especially an ironing-room.

Each of the ladies have had a few weeks' vacation, which was a pleasure to them, and from which they returned invigorated in body and mind, and with renewed courage for the labor of another year.

Respectfully,

E. C. ROBERTS,

HALLOWELL, Dec. 14, 1887.

REPORTS OF VISITORS.

To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School :

It is a pleasing duty to me always to visit the school, for as often as I do I am forcibly impressed with the real worth and great good which has grown out of this excellent Christian Institution, a monument of wisdom and benevolence. These schools comprehend the two-fold benefit of education and labor. It is interesting to note how faithfully and rapidly the good principles of purity, self-control, economy and industry are taught in this atmosphere of a true home, where the watchful, tender love of officers and teachers finds a ready response in the young heart which has heretofore been a stranger to such sweet influences.

The friends of the schools, and the whole State, as well, are to be congratulated for the marked success which is evident in its judicious management.

MRS. C. A. QUINBY.

AUGUSTA, ME., December 7, 1887.

To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School for Girls :

After an interval of six months we sometimes see a notable change in the appearance of the schools.

This was especially true of the older school in March. Many of the older girls had found homes and employment elsewhere and their places were filled by younger girls. This is always a good indication ; it shows that the girls who have gone out have given satisfaction and retain their places, and

that the younger ones have been taken early from exposure to vice and crime to be instructed in knowledge and usefulness.

The day we chose in September was also the day in which the Trustees met, and had more the air of a company day than is sometimes the case.

The children were bright and expectant, the rooms decorated with the bright and beautiful flowers of autumn, which the children had watched and tended during the summer, and an air of kindly welcome was everywhere apparent. The inspection of the houses was satisfactory, the usual order and neatness prevailing.

The dinner, which was prepared and served by the older girls, was exceedingly creditable as well as palatable, and we were more than ever convinced that our duty as Visitor to the Industrial School is an exceedingly pleasant one.

Respectfully,

MRS. MOSES GIDDINGS.

BANGOR, Dec. 13, 1887.

Major Rowell:

DEAR SIR—I think Mrs. Giddings will report our visits to the school. It gives me great pleasure to assure you again of my deep interest and firm belief in the present methods of "The Industrial School." I have remarked an increasing cheerfulness and appreciation in the children, but their teachers, allow me to add, could hardly be expected to improve, for their untiring labors have ever kept step with their love for those under their care. We gladly note many improvements, but hope for more in the way of conveniences. These will take money, but valuable time would be thereby saved and comfort added for those who teach and in other ways care for these children. One of the miracles wrought by the teachers we gladly mention. The coldest day in winter we found the children surrounded by flowers, some delicate and rare varieties, grown without even such aids as many of us

can command in our homes. Wonderful! And the fragrance of these sweet flowers will follow them all through their future life, together with the remembrance of their teacher's love and instructions. Respectfully,

MRS. J. O. SMITH.

SKOWHEGAN, December 13, 1887.

To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School for Girls :

I was very sorry to be unable to visit the Industrial School with Miss Farwell, at the appointed time, but during the year I have made three visits, one in February, one in June and one in October.

Two of the visits were not expected, but met the usual kindly welcome from teachers and pupils. The good order prevailing in both houses, and the apparent contentment of the children, and their interest in their work and play, were very pleasant to witness.

I was especially interested in the improvement of some of the children whom I had known personally ; it seemed all that could be reasonably expected, and was very encouraging.

Respectfully,

SARAH A. HYDE.

BATH, Dec. 8, 1887.

To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School for Girls :

I made my semi-annual visit to the school in August alone, as Mrs. Bodwell was absent. It was a bright, cheerful, sunny day outside. The beautiful flowers, which are cultivated by the schools, nodded and looked radiant in their variety of bright colors and forms, and sent out their perfume, in welcome to the visitor. As usual all was cheerful and busy within, performing the every day duties of the schools.

I visited the new school first, and find many improvements as the teachers gain experience. I find a greater proportion of small girls in the schools, which I think is very favorable for the schools and for the children. I think I never saw the schools in better condition. The rooms were neat, the beds well made, the drawers in order, the cooking department well attended to.

Miss Randall is doing faithful work in her school, in books, in morals and in manners. As Miss Blackman was absent, I did not visit her school.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. H. K. BAKER.

HALLOWELL, Dec. 5, 1887.

Mr. Nash:

DEAR SIR—I have nothing but good to say of our Industrial School. It is one of the benevolent movements that in my opinion has proved an entire success, and I am more and more convinced as I visit this Institution, not only of the wisdom of its establishment, but also that shown in the administration of its affairs. It seems to me, that, for the money expended, we are getting more than usual returns, in solid good to a helpless and important part of our rising generation.

It is needless to rehearse particulars as to its internal management, but simply to say, that I think its efficiency cannot be questioned.

A rare, judicious, motherly care is constantly manifested by the Christian matrons of these homes, and the warm affection shown by these rescued children for these women proves this assertion true.

May God bless and speed our Industrial School.

MRS. I. D. STURGIS.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 5, 1887.

To the Secretary of the Industrial School for Girls:

Mrs. Sturgis and myself made our accustomed semi-annual visit to the Industrial School in June, and found things in their usual order. At each visit I have been through the several departments and have always found them in excellent condition. The children seemed happy and well cared for. We can but feel that they are instructed by wise and competent persons who understand how to develop and stimulate naturally, mentally and physically, the children committed to their care.

Respectfully,

MRS. O. WILLIAMSON.

AUGUSTA, ME., December 7, 1887.

To the Secretary of the Maine Industrial School:

During my last visit to the school, I could but notice the continued improvement in the condition of the scholars. The new building which has been recently erected has given decided advantages for conducting the school in the interest of those who attend, as well as the conveniences for the Institution in the interest of the State. I could make no suggestions at present for the improvement of the school, except that the building used as an office be moved to some other location.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. JAMES D. WHITE.

GARDINER, December 5, 1887.

An Act relating to the Maine Industrial School for Girls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECT. 8. All precepts issued in pursuance of the provisions of this act may be executed by any officer who may execute criminal process; and the fees of judges, justices and officers shall be the same as are allowed

by law for similar services in criminal cases, and shall be audited by the county commissioners and paid from the county treasury.

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 299.

An Act additional relating to the Maine Industrial School for Girls.

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

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

Approved March 3, 1885,

[Complaint by Municipal Officers or three inhabitants.]

To Esq., The undersigned, of the of in the county of on oath, complain, that of said being a girl between the ages of seven and fifteen years, at said on the day of instant, has been found under circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality. Wherefore, the said complainants request that she may be arrested, and, upon proof of the facts herein stated, may be committed to the custody and guardianship of the Maine Industrial School for Girls. Dated the day of 188 .

ss. 188 . Then the above named made oath to the truth of the foregoing complaint, by them subscribed. Before me. _____

[Warrant.]

STATE OF MAINE.

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

Whereas, the foregoing complaint, which is hereto annexed and made a part of this warrant, has been made upon oath before me, the undersigned,

County aforesaid: This is, therefore, in the name of the State of Maine, to require and command you forthwith to apprehend the said and bring her before me, the undersigned, at a court to be held at on the day of 188 , at of the clock in the noon, that she may be examined concerning the allegations of said complaint, and further dealt with as law and justice may require. And have you there this precept with your doings thereon.

Witness my hand and seal this day of 188 . — —

[Complaint of Parent or Guardian.]

To Esq., of on oath complains, that of said daughter of the said complainant, being a girl between the ages of seven and fifteen years, at said on the day of instant has been found in circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality; Wherefore, the said complainant requests that she may be arrested, and upon proof of the facts herein stated, may be committed to the custody and care of the Maine Industrial School for Girls.

Dated the day of 188 . — —

ss. 188 . Then the above named made oath to the truth of the foregoing complaint by him subscribed. — —
Before me,

[Mittimus.]

STATE OF MAINE.

ss. To the Sheriff of said County, or his Deputy, or any Constable, Marshal or Police Officer of any city or town in said County, and to the Officers of the Maine Industrial School for Girls :

Whereas, of in said County, a girl between the ages of seven and fifteen years, has been brought before me, the undersigned, on complaint of one of the parents of said girl (or by the municipal officers, or three respectable inhabitants of the town of), representing that she, the said at on the day now last past, was found under circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality; and whereas, upon examination into the allegations of said complaint, notice having been given to all persons entitled to be heard, and upon a full hearing before me, satisfactory evidence of the truth of said allegations was adduced, and it clearly appeared that the welfare of the said requires that she be committed to the custody and guardianship of the officers of the Maine Industrial School for Girls; I therefore order and decree that the said be so committed.

This is, therefore, in the name of the State aforesaid, to require you, the said Sheriff or other officer to whom this precept is directed, forthwith to take the said _____ and convey her to said Maine Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, and deliver her to the officers of said School, together with this precept. And the officers of said School are requested to receive the said _____ into their custody, and to keep her safely during her minority, unless sooner discharged by process of law.

Given under my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ 188 .

[Officer's Return.]

ss. 18 . By virtue of the within precept, I have taken the person therein named, and delivered her to the officers of the Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, for the purposes therein mentioned.

Fees, _____

[Magistrate's Certificate.]

The undersigned, _____ hereby certifies that _____ the girl named in the within mittimus is, as near as can be ascertained, of the age of _____ years, that her parents are named _____ and _____ ; that she was born in _____ and at the time of her arrest resided in the town _____ of _____ ; and that she is committed to the Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, on the charged named in said mittimus.

BY-LAWS.

CHAPTER I.—CORPORATION.

SECTION 1. The members of the Corporation shall be those named in the act of incorporation, and such other persons as have been or may be elected associate members at any annual meeting, who, on being notified, accept the appointment; provided, that any associate member ceasing to be a citizen of the State, or failing for five successive years to attend the annual meetings, shall cease to be a member. Five members of the corporation shall constitute a quorum.

SECT. 2. The annual meeting of the corporation shall be held on the second Wednesday of December.

CHAPTER II.—MANAGERS.

SECT. 1. The government of the School shall be vested in a board of twelve managers, consisting of the following officers and officials, viz: A president, secretary, treasurer, and six trustees of the School; and the Governor, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools, who shall be members of the Board *ex-officio*. All officers elected as above shall be chosen by ballot.

SECT. 2. The term of office of the Managers chosen by the corporators shall be regulated by the election, annually, of a president, secretary and treasurer, and two trustees for a term of three years. The Board or Corporation may fill all vacancies occurring in the year, and the retiring members shall be eligible for re-election. No manager shall receive compensation for his services as a manager, but shall be allowed for his expenses incurred in the discharge of such services.

SECT. 3. The Managers shall exercise a general supervision over the officers and affairs of the Institution. They shall have power to make, alter or amend all by-laws, subject to the approval of the corporation at its next annual meeting. They shall frequently and carefully inspect the Institution in all its departments; appoint and regulate the duties and salaries of its officers, and remove them at their discretion. They shall be the guardians of the girls during the period of their commitment, unless otherwise provided for; shall procure for them suitable employment and instruction while at the School, and shall transfer them to suitable private families or other places of abode at the earliest proper period, and shall see that they receive equitable and kind treatment while at the School, and from those to whom they are committed on leaving it, and, in general, the Managers shall possess all powers needful in order to the discharge of their official duties. Three of their number shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of ordinary business, but five shall be required for the purchase or sale of the real estate of the Institution, for the filling of all vacancies in the Board of Managers, the choice of officers, and the change of by-laws.

SECT. 4. They shall hold an annual meeting the second Wednesday of December, and quarterly meetings the second Wednesday of March, June and September. At the annual meeting they shall make a full and verified report of their trust, to the Corporation, and choose an executive committee of three, and a visiting committee of twelve ladies; fill all vacancies in the Board and transact such other business as the interests of the Institution shall demand.

SECT. 5. At the quarterly meeting there shall be a careful review of the state and management of the Institution, and of the progress and condition of the inmates.

SECT. 6. The President shall call extra meetings at the request of any three of the managers, and perform the duties usually pertaining to his office.

SECT. 7. The Secretary shall keep a full record of the meetings of the Institution and of the Board, prepare such papers as they shall direct, give notice to each manager of the time and place of the meetings, make all communications required, and perform all other duties consistent with his office.

SECT. 8. The treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the School, and give a full report thereof at the annual meeting, and at other meetings when required, and shall give bonds to such amount as shall be sat-

isfactory to the Board of Managers, and receive such compensation as the Board of Managers shall elect.

SECT. 9. The Executive Committee shall act for the Board in the interval between its meetings, but shall make no change in its plans or discipline without the consent of a majority of the Managers. They shall be the special advisers of the Superintendent, performing his duties in his absence, and report their doings to the next meeting of the Board.

SECT. 10. One, at least, of the Visiting Committee shall be requested to visit the Institution each month, and thoroughly inspect its domestic arrangements, and report thereon to the Secretary. They shall also, when requested by the Superintendent, visit girls placed in homes in their vicinity. Their expenses shall be defrayed from the funds of the School.

CHAPTER III.—OFFICERS.

The officers of the Institution shall be a Superintendent, a Matron, Assistant Matron, and Teacher for each home, and such other assistants as shall be found necessary, all of whom shall hold their places at the pleasure of the Managers, but shall receive due notice before dismissal, and give the same before leaving their situations. They shall each aid in maintaining the rules and discipline, and give such assistance as shall be necessary in order thereto, and be especially careful to sustain each other in the presence of the girls.

CHAPTER IV.—SUPERINTENDENT.

SECT. 1. The Superintendent shall have the general charge of the inmates and of the interests of the Institution; shall be the executive of the Managers and see that all their instructions and the rules of the School are carried out.

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

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

SECT. 4. He shall perform all the correspondence, keeping files of all letters received and copies of those sent so far as of importance for reference. As steward of the Institution, he shall keep, in suitable books, regular and complete accounts of all receipts and expenditures, and of all property intrusted to his care, showing the expenses and income of the Institution.

SECT. 5. He shall make out and present to the Treasurer the bills for weekly board of the delinquents, according to law.

SECT. 6. He shall have the oversight and management of the farm, and superintend such improvements and laying out of the grounds as the Board shall direct.

SECT. 7. Under the advice and direction of the Executive Committee, he shall procure the necessary supplies for the Institution, and purchase all such articles and materials as may be wanted for the support and employment of the girls, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm or manufactured by them, which are not wanted for use.

SECT. 8. At the annual meeting, he shall make a full report to the Board of everything pertaining to the inmates and general state of the School to the second Wednesday of December, and at each quarterly meeting such further information as the Managers shall require; and be ready at all times to perform whatever other duties may be required for the good of the Institution.

SECT. 9. He shall, after careful examination, and in accordance with the directions of the Executive Committee, allot to each new comer her position in the Institution; and in conjunction with the Matrons, shall make such changes of the pupils as may be advisable for purposes of discipline and the best interests of the School.

SECT. 10. In connection with the Executive Committee, he shall decide upon all applications for the services of the girls. No inmate shall be permitted to perform services in a public house, or in a family in any way unfit to have the custody of children, or be indentured to an unmarried man.

SECT. 11. He shall keep a register of the name and age of each inmate of the Institution, with the date of her admission; a sketch of her life, including her birthplace; a description of her person; the name, residence, nativity and character of her parents; by whom committed; for what cause, when and how discharged; also a record of her conduct while in the Institution, and, as far as possible, after she shall have left it.

SECT. 12. Whenever a girl is placed out at service, he shall keep a record of the person, residence and employment of the employer, and of the service and terms for which she is employed. If he receives notice of the ill treatment of the girl, or of any circumstances unfavorable to her remaining longer at a place, it shall be his duty to examine into the case at once, and to take such measures in reference to it as the good of the girl requires.

SECT. 13. He shall hold or cause to be held, whenever deemed necessary or expedient, religious services regularly each Sabbath, which all connected with the School shall attend, and shall diligently care for the moral culture of the girls.

SECT. 14. He shall annually prepare and make to the Managers a report setting forth the condition and working of the Institution in all its departments; the progress and improvement of the girls at the School, and the situation of those away, together with such suggestions as experience shall advise.

SECT. 15. The Superintendent shall give bonds of not less than \$4000 for the proper discharge of his trust.

CHAPTER V.—MATRONS.

SECT. 1. Over each house, a Matron shall be appointed, who shall have the general superintendence of the family within it. To her is intrusted the whole care of the inmates, under the advice and direction of the Managers and the counsel and assistance of the Superintendent. She is expected to manage the entire discipline, instruction, industry, domestic labor, and recreation of the inmates of her house. She is to be the mother of the family, striving to win their affections and confidence, sympathizing with their trials, patiently enduring their weaknesses, kindly but decidedly holding the reins of government.

SECT. 2. In case of persistent obstinacy, where unusual punishment seems to be required, she shall submit the matter to the Superintendent for his advice and action; but no corporal punishment shall be inflicted without the approval of one or more of the Managers.

SECT. 3. She shall keep a record of the entrance and time of leaving of the inmates of her house, and a weekly record of their progress and conduct; which shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Managers. At the quarterly meetings of the Board, she shall present a written report of her household, recording such changes as have occurred, and the cause for them; the nature and amount of labor performed by the girls; and make such general remarks as shall present a clear view of her system of government and instruction.

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

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

SECT. 6. She shall see that her assistants are diligent and faithful in the discharge of their duties, discreet in their deportment, and strict in their observance of the regulations of the Institution, conferring with the Executive Committee and Superintendent respecting such duties, and reporting to them all failures in their performance.

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

CHAPTER VI.—ASSISTANT MATRONS.

In each family there shall be an Assistant Matron. The Matron and Assistant Matron, with the advice of the Superintendent and Executive Committee, shall determine which of the two shall have charge of the

general house-keeping and which of the sewing-room. Each shall be responsible for the conduct and industry of the girls whilst under her care. The Assistant Matron shall be subject to the supervision of the Matron.

CHAPTER VII.—TEACHERS.

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

CHAPTER VIII.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

SECT. 1. The hours of labor, study, rest and recreation, shall be arranged, from time to time, by the Executive Committee, in conjunction with the Superintendent and Matrons.

SECT. 2. Excepting the Matrons, Teachers, and the girls by law prescribed, no person shall lodge or reside in the Industrial School Buildings, or make a part of the family; provided, however, that a near female relative or friend of the Matron, Assistant Matron, or Teacher, may make an occasional visit to their respective rooms, such visit not to exceed the term of three days, unless by special permit of the Executive Committee.

SECT. 3. No person regularly employed in the Institution shall be absent from their duties, without the permission of the Superintendent, or if absent of his representative.

SECT. 4. All persons employed in the Institution, in whatever capacity, are required to devote their whole attention to the performance of their duties. Each officer shall see that the rules and regulations are fully observed.

SECT. 5. No spirituous liquors shall be introduced into any part of the premises, except by order of the physician. No person in the habit of using them shall be employed about the Institution.

SECT. 6. No games or plays having a tendency to gambling shall be permitted.

SECT. 7. No inmate shall be permitted to leave the premises, except by permission of the Superintendent on the application of the Matron.

SECT. 8. The Institution will be open for visitors every Wednesday from two to five o'clock P. M.; but visitors cannot be admitted to any part of the premises, at this or at other times, without express permission of the Superintendent. The parents, brothers and sisters of the girls may visit them once in two months, first obtaining a permit from the Superintendent.

SECT. 9. No inmate shall be allowed to receive presents, except by consent of the Superintendent, or Matron, or Managers.