

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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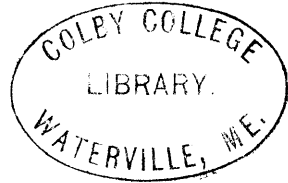


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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE:

1902

BEING THE



ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

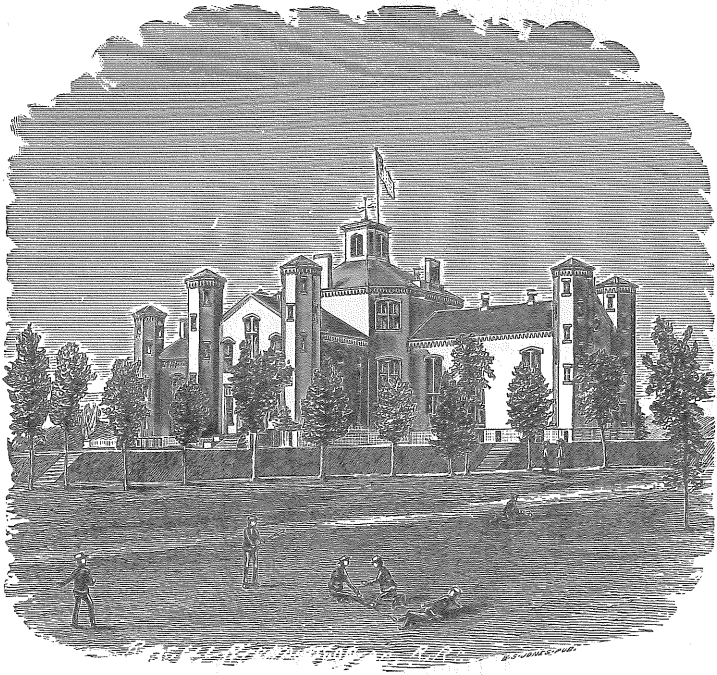
For the Year 1901.

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VOLUME IV.

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AUGUSTA  
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT  
1902



STATE REFORM SCHOOL, PORTLAND, MAINE.

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Trustees, Superintendent, Treasurer  
and Teachers

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL

STATE OF MAINE.

South Portland, December 1, 1901.

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*Published Agreeably to a Resolve Approved February 25, 1871.*

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AUGUSTA  
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT  
1902



## PRESENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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ALBION LITTLE of Portland.	Term expires January 25, 1903
MARQUIS F. KING of Portland.	Term expires April 22, 1902
HIRAM W. RICKER of Poland.	Term expires January 25, 1903
LUCIUS C. MORSE of Pittsfield.	Term expires January 23, 1905
FRED ATWOOD of Winterport.	Term expires June 11, 1905

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## OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

### PRESIDENT.

ALBION LITTLE.

### SECRETARY.

FRED ATWOOD.

### TREASURER.

MARQUIS F. KING.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ALBION LITTLE, M. F. KING, HIRAM W. RICKER.

### AUDITING COMMITTEE.

LUCIUS C. MORSE, FRED ATWOOD.

### VISITING COMMITTEE.

LUCIUS C. MORSE, FRED ATWOOD.

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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 second Saturday of each month.

## VISITING COMMITTEE.

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### ASSIGNMENT OF MEETINGS FOR 1901 AND 1902.

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December 14 to December 21, 1901.

January 11 to January 18, 1902.

February 8 to February 15, 1902.

March 7 to March 14, 1902.

April 4 to April 11, 1902.

May 2 to May 9, 1902.

May 30 to June 6, 1902.

June 27 to July 4, 1902.

July 25 to August 1, 1902.

August 22 to August 29, 1902.

September 19 to September 26, 1902.

October 17 to October 24, 1902.

November 14 to November 21, 1902.

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In case either member cannot attend at the appointed visit, he is requested to designate some member of the Board of Trustees to do so for him. Both members are required to unite in making the visit the same day.

## RESIDENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

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E. P. WENTWORTH, Superintendent.  
Mrs. E. P. WENTWORTH, Matron.  
J. HENRY DOW, Assistant Superintendent.  
NAPOLEON B. CORTHELL, Substitute Officer.  
LESLIE D. EATON, Overseer Division B.  
DAVID M. WOODWARD, Farmer.  
GEORGE A. WARD, Gardener.  
ALVIN F. PERKINS, Watchman.  
FRANK B. LOUGEE, Engineer.  
Miss EVIE MORELEN, Teacher Division A.  
Miss NELLIE W. JORDAN, Teacher Division B.  
Miss ABBIE L. FARRINGTON, Clerk.  
Miss ALICE L. BROOKS, Stenographer.  
Miss HORACETINA CROWLEY, Overseer Dormitory.  
Miss PRUDENCE E. GRINDLE, Overseer Sewing Room.  
Mrs. RACHEL A. PERKINS, Overseer Front Kitchen.  
Miss HARRIET E. PULLEN, Overseer Boys' Kitchen.  
Miss ESTELLA W. MERRITT, Overseer Boys' Dining Room.  
Miss ALLIE J. LIBBY, Housekeeper.  
Miss ETHEL M. APPLETON, Overseer Laundry.  
HIRAM J. WALLACE, Master Farrington Cottage.  
Mrs. HIRAM J. WALLACE, Matron Farrington Cottage.  
Miss LENA M. PIERCE, Teacher Farrington Cottage.  
FRANK P. KNIGHT, Master Wentworth Cottage.  
Mrs. FRANK P. KNIGHT, Matron Wentworth Cottage.  
Mrs. FRANK B. LOUGEE, Teacher Wentworth Cottage.



LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION  
OF THE SCHOOL.

Name.	Residence.	From	To
William R. Lincoln.....	Portland .... .	September 1, 1853	August 23, 1858
Seth Scammon. .... .	Saco ..... .	August 23, 1858	March 31, 1865
Joseph S. Berry*.....	Wayne.....	April 1, 1865	August 31, 1865
George B. Barrows.....	Fryeburg ..... .	September 1, 1865	April 30, 1867
Enoch W. Woodbury ..	Sweden ..... .	May 1, 1867	September 30, 1870
Eleazer W. Hutchinson.	Bucksport ..... .	October 1, 1870	January 31, 1874
Eben Wentworth†.....	Portland ..... .	February 1, 1874	December 8, 1878
Charles Buffum.....	Orono..... .	January 1, 1879	May 15, 1879
George W. Parker.... .	Portland.....	May 15, 1879	April 14, 1880
Joseph R. Farrington †..	Orono.... .	April 14, 1880	May 30, 1887
Edwin P. Wentworth...	Portland ..... .	June 7, 1887	Now in office.

\*Commissioned Superintendent *ad interim* by the Governor. † Died in office.

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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

The trustees of the State Reform School have the honor to submit herewith the forty-eighth annual report of that institution. You are respectfully referred to the report of the superintendent and treasurer for fuller details.

The regular quarterly meetings in February, May, August and November were held, and also a special meeting July 13th. At these meetings all matters relating to the affairs of the school were given careful consideration, and the case of each boy out on parole or indentured inquired into fully, as to his home, health, schooling and environments, and where deemed advisable the home has been personally visited by some official connected with the school and a full report made to the board. At the last meeting of the trustees fifty-nine boys were out on trial, and from fifty-six of these boys good reports were received; a result very gratifying to the board. The service of every employee was also a matter that received special attention.

The executive committee have examined all bills of expenditure before approval. The visiting committee have as often as once each month given the institution in all departments, the farm and all buildings, schools, etc., a careful examination and made record of the same. The general health of the boys has been remarkably good. At Wentworth Cottage measles developed, brought by a visitor, but strict quarantine prevented its spreading beyond Wentworth Cottage, where some fourteen boys were infected. Dr. King and good nursing brought all out without any serious effects. Charles Montaute, born in St. Lucia, West Indies, July 6, 1882, was committed to the school June 14, 1899, from Bangor. He had no home, having been a wanderer from a very early age. He developed a lung trouble which gradually became worse. Good nursing and Dr. King's efforts could not save him. He often with gratitude talked of his home in our

institution and kind attention received. A stranger, young in years, among strangers, he fell asleep quietly and peacefully, April 10, 1901. Services were held at the institution, Rev. John O'Dowd officiating. His body was followed to the grave at Calvary Cemetery by officers and teachers under escort of school cadets of which he was a member. Every boy is carefully watched as to his health and given the best aid attainable. The health record is evidence of faithfulness.

The whole number of boys received into this school since it was opened is 2,395. Number in school November 30, 1901, 141. December 1, 1900, boys in school, 148; committed the past year, 49; previously out on leave returned, 4; whole number in school during the year, 201. Out on trial, 38; discharged, 12; died, 1; remanded, 1; illegally committed, 6; violated trust, 2; number of boys remaining December 1, 1901, 141.

The cottage system each year shows its good results and the trustees are fully convinced that all of our boys should be under the cottage system. It would permit of a better classification, and the use of the main building for chapel, school, and other needed purposes.

Our school system gives each boy sufficient hours of study, recreation, work in the mechanical school and other lines of employment, all of which tend to develop our graduates physically and intellectually and to make them proficient in industrial pursuits.

The military instruction and drill prove of value. Boys learn to be in better form and it develops physical training and strength. It is also a pleasure to our students who take pride in their department. Four companies form a battalion, with a major commanding.

The electric lighting system is of much value and convenience, and removes a serious danger that existed with the use of kerosene oil. Our lighting is produced at a low cost. The steam heating plant is in every way up to date and entirely satisfactory.

A coal pocket has been built the past year. It is very substantial in every way and was built within the appropriation. It was much needed. We can now buy and haul our coal as market and convenience warrant.

Each year's experience has made it possible to make improvements in the several departments beneficial in so far as prac-

ticable to train and educate our boys in lines of industry so that they may go out prepared to lead an industrious life.

An electric motor has replaced the old steam boiler in our mechanical school, removing danger from fire and explosion, and affording an opportunity of teaching our boys some of the uses of electricity. The purchase of an ensilage cutter and carrier is of much value by enabling the farmer to cut and store ensilage when ready, and by use of electric motor at a cost of less than three cents per ton for power.

Our water system is a great improvement. A twelve-inch main through our grounds, hydrants at convenient points, and hose sufficient, reduce the fire hazard to a minimum, and give us an ample supply of water for domestic and sanitary service, including steam laundry, water for stock, and steam plant, at satisfactory rates.

The hard wood floor in the boys' dining-room in main building has been thoroughly laid and is a needed improvement. Much of the work has been done by the boys. The excavations for the coal pocket were also done by the boys.

Our students are not now considered convicts. Graduates and those on trial occupy many responsible positions. High schools and higher institutions find them studious. Merchants and industrial employers rely upon their faithfulness. Since the establishment by the State, twenty-two hundred and fifty-four boys have gone out to make their mark in the world. The State should feel proud of results. Seventy to eighty per cent have been a credit to themselves and their State. The war of the Rebellion and the Spanish war found our boys not devoid of patriotism, and in many of the peaceful pursuits of life our graduates are filling positions of honor and usefulness.

The trustees are of the opinion that two additional cottages will aid the institution to greater results.

ALBION LITTLE,  
MARQUIS F. KING,  
LUCIUS C. MORSE,  
FRED ATWOOD,  
HIRAM W. RICKER,  
*Trustees.*

November 30, 1901.

## 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, 1901; 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, 1900, to November 30, 1901.

MARQUIS F. KING, *Treasurer.*

November 30, 1901.

### SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

*Receipts from December 1, 1900 to December 1, 1901.*

From State Treasurer:	
For coal pocket.....	\$1,680 00
electric motor, fire hose, etc.....	1,000 00
steam and electric plant.....	2,212 31
outside supervision, providing homes for boys, etc.....	250 00
	\$5,142 31

*Expenditures from December 1, 1900 to December 1, 1901.*

Coal pocket.....	\$1,680 00
Electric motor and wiring.....	488 86
Coal scales.....	25 00
Ensilage cutter and carrier.....	89 10
Fire hose.....	139 77
Piping mechanical school.....	257 27
Steam and electric plant.....	2,212 31
Outside supervision, providing homes, etc.....	14 67
Balance (outside supervision).....	235 33
	\$5,142 31

TREASURER'S REPORT.

11

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

*Receipts from December 1, 1900, to November 30, 1901.*

Balance on hand December 1, 1900.....	\$352 18
From State Treasurer, for current expenses .....	20,000 00
Interest on Sanford legacy.....	42 00
Ordinary repairs .....	2,000 00
Farm and stock .....	856 28
Chair work.....	685 36
Cities and towns, etc., board of boys.....	3,504 67
All other sources .....	152 34
	\$27,592 83

*Expenditures from December 1, 1900, to November 30, 1901.*

Salaries and labor .....	\$10,208 93
Flour .....	981 09
Meats and fresh fish .....	874 12
Provisions and groceries.....	2,293 72
Ice.....	62 20
Clothing .....	1,129 64
Bedding .....	48 39
Boots and shoes .....	475 12
Fuel .....	2,501 80
Crockery and glassware.....	87 13
Hardware and tin.....	79 66
House furnishings .....	268 99
Drugs and medicines .....	141 56
Physician .....	81 50
School books and stationery.....	133 11
Library and reading room.....	42 96
Printing and advertising .....	209 75
Farm and garden .....	665 22
Stock and teams.....	124 67
Carriages and harnesses.....	237 73
Blacksmithing .....	138 09
Corn, meal, oats and fine feed.....	2,095 14
Returning boys.....	159 69
Traveling expenses.....	41 95
Trustees' expenses .....	34 50
Box rent and postage.....	109 94
Telegraphing and telephoning .....	102 95
Boys' extra work .....	75 41
Excursions and amusements.....	129 59
Steam and plumbing .....	86 26
Repairs and improvements .....	748 63
Sebago water .....	501 44
Electric lights.....	666 47
Interest on money borrowed .....	193 64
Mechanical school.....	384 36
Miscellaneous .....	140 01
Balance .....	1,337 47
	\$27,592 83

The foregoing reports examined and approved.

FRED ATWOOD,

L. C. MORSE,

*Auditing Committee.*

November 30, 1901.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the State Reform School:*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the forty-eighth annual report, for the year ending November 30, 1901.

The whole number of boys who have been received into the institution since it was opened is..... 2,395

Number in school November 30, 1901..... 141

TABLE NO. I.

*Shows the Number Received and Discharged, and the General State of the School for the Year Ending November 30, 1901.*

Number of boys in school December 1, 1900 .....	-	148
“ “ committed the past year .....	-	49
“ “ previously out on leave returned .....	-	4
Whole number in school during the year .....	-	201
“ “ allowed to go on trial .....	38	
“ “ discharged .....	12	
“ “ died .....	1	
“ “ remanded .....	1	
“ “ violated trust .....	2	
“ “ illegally committed .....	6	60
Number of boys remaining December 1, 1901 .....	-	141

TABLE NO. 2.

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

Months.	Admissions.	Departures.	Total.
December .....	5	8	153
January .....	5	4	150
February .....	3	3	149
March .....	6	8	152
April .....	3	6	147
May .....	2	3	143
June .....	5	4	145
July .....	2	9	143
August .....	10	4	144
September .....	3	3	143
October .....	7	3	147
November .....	2	5	146
Total .....	53	60	-

Average for the year, 142.



COTTAGE AT REFORM SCHOOL, BUILT 1891-92.





TABLE No. 3.  
Shows by What Authority.

Courts.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Supreme Judicial Court.....	1	182	183
Superior Court.....	-	34	34
Auburn Municipal Court.....	3	19	22
Augusta.....	2	75	77
Bangor.....	3	66	69
Bath.....	-	94	94
Biddeford.....	1	106	107
Brunswick.....	1	29	30
Calais.....	-	45	45
Deering.....	-	7	7
Dexter.....	-	2	2
Dover.....	1	-	1
Ellsworth.....	-	5	5
Farmington.....	-	2	2
Gardiner.....	3	1	4
Hallowell.....	-	20	20
Lewiston.....	1	62	63
Norway.....	1	-	1
Old Town.....	1	3	4
Portland.....	8	570	578
Rockland.....	-	27	27
Saco.....	-	27	27
Sanford.....	3	2	5
Skowhegan.....	1	-	1
Waterville.....	-	12	12
Westbrook.....	-	6	6
Western Hancock.....	2	6	8
Bangor Police Court.....	-	154	154
Belfast.....	1	14	15
Ellsworth.....	-	5	5
Gardiner.....	-	63	63
Portland.....	-	16	16
Rockland.....	-	38	38
Trial Justices.....	16	649	665
United States Court.....	-	5	5
	49	2,346	2,395

TABLE No. 4.

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

Disposals.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	-	223	223
Discharged by trustees.....	12	693	705
Indentured to.....	-	1	1
"    barber.....	-	1	1
"    blacksmith.....	-	1	1
"    boarding mistress.....	-	1	1
"    boiler maker.....	-	1	1
"    cabinet makers.....	-	6	6
"    carpenters.....	-	13	13
"    cooper.....	-	1	1
"    farmers.....	-	287	287
"    harness makers.....	-	3	3
"    laborers.....	-	9	9
"    lumbermen.....	-	3	3
"    machinists.....	-	5	5
"    manufacturers.....	-	2	2
"    mason.....	-	1	1
"    miller.....	-	1	1
"    sea captains.....	-	5	5
"    shoemakers.....	-	14	14
"    tailors.....	-	3	3
"    tallow chandler.....	-	1	1
Allowed to leave on trial.....	38	774	812
Allowed to enlist.....	-	19	19
Illegally committed.....	6	9	15
Remanded.....	1	51	52
Pardoned.....	-	15	15
Finally escaped.....	-	86	86
Violated trust.....	2	42	44
Died.....	1	45	46
Delivered to courts.....	-	19	19
Returned to masters.....	-	4	4

TABLE NO. 5.

*Shows Length of Time the Boys have been in the School, who left the Past Year, and since November 30, 1877.*

Time.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
In school three months or less .....	1	13	14
“ four months .....	-	8	8
“ five months .....	-	3	3
“ six months .....	-	4	4
“ seven months .....	-	4	4
“ eight months .....	1	6	7
“ nine months .....	-	3	3
“ ten months .....	-	2	2
“ eleven months .....	1	6	7
“ one year .....	5	4	9
“ “ and one month .....	-	2	2
“ “ two months .....	-	4	4
“ “ three months .....	-	7	7
“ “ four months .....	-	3	3
“ “ five months .....	1	7	8
“ “ six months .....	-	5	5
“ “ seven months .....	-	1	1
“ “ eight months .....	-	5	5
“ “ nine months .....	1	5	6
“ “ ten months .....	-	8	8
“ “ eleven months .....	-	9	9
“ two years .....	3	45	48
“ “ and one month .....	2	42	44
“ “ two months .....	5	56	61
“ “ three months .....	-	33	33
“ “ four months .....	2	40	42
“ “ five months .....	3	26	29
“ “ six months .....	1	36	37
“ “ seven months .....	2	25	27
“ “ eight months .....	1	19	20
“ “ nine months .....	4	21	25
“ “ ten months .....	1	15	16
“ “ eleven months .....	-	17	17
“ three years .....	1	20	21
“ “ and one month .....	2	19	21
“ “ two months .....	3	23	26
“ “ three months .....	1	17	18
“ “ four months .....	2	14	16
“ “ five months .....	1	10	11
“ “ six months .....	-	15	15
“ “ seven months .....	-	11	11
“ “ eight months .....	2	10	12
“ “ nine months .....	-	16	16
“ “ ten months .....	-	9	9
“ “ eleven months .....	2	10	12
“ four years .....	-	12	12
“ “ and one month .....	-	12	12
“ “ two months .....	1	5	6
“ “ three months .....	1	8	9
“ “ four months .....	-	4	4
“ “ five months .....	-	7	7
“ “ six months .....	1	5	6
“ “ seven months .....	-	8	8
“ “ eight months .....	-	12	12
“ “ nine months .....	-	8	8
“ “ ten months .....	-	6	6
“ “ eleven months .....	-	6	6
“ five years .....	1	5	6
“ “ and one month .....	-	7	7
“ “ two months .....	1	8	9
“ “ three months .....	-	4	4
“ “ four months .....	-	4	4
“ “ five months .....	1	2	3
“ “ six months .....	-	8	8
“ “ seven months .....	-	4	4

TABLE No. 5—Concluded.

Time.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
In school five years and eight months .....	-	5	5
" " nine months .....	1	3	4
" " ten months .....	1	4	5
" " eleven months .....	-	6	6
" six years .....	1	8	9
" " and one month. ....	-	4	4
" " two months .....	-	1	1
" " three months .....	1	7	8
" " four months .....	-	2	2
" " five months .....	-	7	7
" " six months .....	1	3	4
" " seven months .....	-	3	3
" " eight months .....	-	4	4
" " nine months .....	-	3	3
" " ten months .....	-	1	1
" " eleven months .....	-	2	2
" seven years .....	-	2	2
" " and one month. ....	-	1	1
" " two months .....	-	3	3
" " three months .....	-	3	3
" " four months .....	-	2	2
" " five months .....	-	3	3
" " six months .....	-	3	3
" " seven months .....	-	-	-
" " eight months .....	-	-	-
" " nine months .....	-	2	2
" " ten months .....	1	1	2
" " eleven months .....	-	1	1
" eight years or more .....	-	16	16

Average time past year, three years.

TABLE No. 6.  
Showing Offenses for Which Committed.

Offences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Larceny .....	33	1,463	1,496
Truancy .....	6	261	267
Common runaway .....	2	142	144
Vagrancy .....	1	108	109
Assault .....	2	92	94
Vagabondage .....	-	5	5
Forgery and uttering .....	-	1	1
Violation of postal laws .....	-	1	1
Cruelty to animals .....	2	2	4
Violation of city ordinance .....	-	2	2
Malicious mischief .....	1	79	80
Drunkenness .....	-	2	2
Breaking and entering .....	1	59	60
Shop breaking .....	-	19	19
Idle and disorderly .....	-	17	17
Cheating by false pretences .....	-	16	16
Common pilferers .....	-	15	15
Arson .....	-	14	14
Malicious trespass .....	1	7	8
Sabbath breaking .....	-	7	7
Manslaughter .....	-	4	4
Common drunkard .....	-	3	3
Robbery .....	-	3	3
Attempt to steal .....	-	5	5
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
Lascivious speech and behavior .....	-	2	2
Sale intoxicating liquor .....	-	1	1
	49	2,346	2,395

TABLE No. 7.  
Showing the Alternative Sentence.

Alternative Sentences.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
During minority in State Prison.....	-	1	1
Ten years in State Prison.....	-	3	3
Six " ".....	-	1	1
Five " ".....	-	4	4
Four " ".....	-	3	3
Three " ".....	-	16	16
Two " ".....	1	29	30
One year and six months in State Prison.....	-	3	3
One year in State Prison.....	-	72	72
Three years in county jail or house of correction	-	17	17
Two and a half years " " " ".....	-	3	3
Two years " " " ".....	-	46	46
Eighteen months in " " " ".....	-	3	3
One year in " " " ".....	-	34	34
Eleven months in " " " ".....	-	2	2
Ten " " " ".....	-	6	6
Nine " " " ".....	-	5	5
Eight " " " ".....	-	2	2
Six " " " ".....	-	94	94
Five " " " ".....	-	1	1
Four " " " ".....	1	5	6
Ninety days in " " " ".....	5	177	182
Sixty " " " ".....	5	290	295
Fifty " " " ".....	-	4	4
Forty " " " ".....	-	1	1
Thirty " " " ".....	30	1,286	1,316
Twenty-nine days in " " " ".....	-	4	4
Twenty-five " " " ".....	-	5	5
Twenty " " " ".....	-	44	44
Fifteen " " " ".....	-	21	21
Ten " " " ".....	1	34	35
Five " " " ".....	-	1	1
Two days or less in " " " ".....	-	16	16
No alternative.....	5	62	67
Fine and costs.....	-	42	42
Fine.....	1	6	7
Recognizance.....	-	3	3
	49	2,346	2,395

TABLE NO. 8.

*Shows the Admissions from Each County, and Last Residence.*

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Androscoggin ..	Auburn .....	3	15	18
	Danville .....	-	1	1
	Greene .....	-	4	4
	Leeds .....	-	1	1
	Lewiston .....	1	99	100
	Lisbon .....	-	7	7
	Livermore .....	-	3	3
	Mechanic Falls .....	-	1	1
	Minot .....	-	3	3
	Poland .....	-	8	8
	Webster .....	-	3	3
	Blaine .....	-	1	1
	Caribou .....	-	3	3
	Fort Fairfield .....	-	1	1
Aroostook .....	Houlton .....	-	4	4
	Island Falls .....	-	1	1
	Limestone .....	-	1	1
	Littleton .....	-	1	1
	Mars Hill .....	-	1	1
	Perham Plantation .....	-	1	1
	Presque Isle .....	2	4	6
	Sheridan Plantation .....	-	1	1
	Sherman .....	-	1	1
	Weston .....	-	1	1
	Baldwin .....	-	3	3
	Bridgton .....	-	7	7
	Brunswick .....	1	27	28
	Cape Elizabeth .....	-	20	20
Cumberland ...	Cumberland .....	1	3	4
	Deering .....	-	8	8
	Falmouth .....	-	1	1
	Freeport .....	-	2	2
	Gorham .....	-	9	9
	Gray .....	-	1	1
	Harnswell .....	-	2	2
	Naples .....	-	2	2
	New Gloucester .....	-	1	1
	Otisfield .....	-	1	1
	Portland .....	7	588	595
	Raymond .....	-	1	1
	Scarboro .....	-	5	5
	Sebago .....	-	1	1
Franklin .....	Standish .....	-	2	2
	Westbrook .....	-	17	17
	Windham .....	-	3	3
	Yarmouth .....	-	4	4
	Eustis .....	-	1	1
	Farmington .....	-	3	3
	Jay .....	-	3	3
	Kingfield .....	-	3	3
	Madrid .....	-	1	1
	Phillips .....	-	3	3
	Rangeley .....	-	2	2
	Rangeley Plantation .....	-	2	2
	Sandy River Plantation .....	-	3	3
	Wilton .....	-	1	1
Hancock .....	Bucksport .....	-	8	8
	Bluehill .....	-	1	1
	Castine .....	-	2	2
	Deer Isle .....	-	6	6
	Eden .....	-	2	2
	Ellsworth .....	-	10	10
	Franklin .....	-	1	1
	Hancock .....	-	1	1
	Long Island Plantation .....	-	1	1
	Mt. Desert .....	-	5	5
	Orland .....	-	2	2
	Penobscot .....	-	1	1
	Sedgwick .....	-	1	1
	Stonington .....	2	-	2
Tremont .....	-	6	6	
Winter Harbor .....	-	1	1	

TABLE No. 8—Continued.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
	Albion .....	-	1	1
	Augusta .....	2	70	72
	Belgrade .....	-	2	2
	Benton .....	-	3	3
	Chelsea .....	-	7	7
	China .....	-	1	1
	Clinton .....	-	2	2
	Farmingdale .....	-	1	1
	Gardiner .....	3	44	47
	Hallowell .....	-	21	21
	Litchfield .....	-	5	5
	Manchester .....	-	3	3
	Monmouth .....	-	5	5
	Mount Vernon .....	-	1	1
Kennebec .....	Oakland .....	2	2	4
	Pittston .....	-	8	8
	Readfield .....	-	6	6
	Rome .....	-	3	3
	Sidney .....	-	3	3
	Vassalborough .....	-	4	4
	Vienna .....	-	4	4
	Waterville .....	1	25	26
	Wayne .....	-	3	3
	West Gardiner .....	-	2	2
	West Waterville .....	-	3	3
	Windsor .....	-	1	1
	Winslow .....	-	6	6
	Winthrop .....	-	7	7
	Appleton .....	-	3	3
	Camden .....	-	13	13
	Cushing .....	-	2	2
	Friendship .....	-	1	1
	Hope .....	-	3	3
	Muscle Ridge Island .....	-	1	1
	Rockland .....	-	66	66
Knox .....	Rockport .....	-	1	1
	South Thomaston .....	-	8	8
	St. George .....	-	5	5
	Thomaston .....	-	9	9
	Union .....	-	1	1
	Vinalhaven .....	-	6	6
	Warren .....	-	4	4
	Washington .....	-	1	1
	Boothbay .....	-	12	12
	Boothbay Harbor .....	-	2	2
	Bristol .....	-	5	5
	Dresden .....	-	1	1
	Edgecomb .....	-	1	1
Lincoln .....	Jefferson .....	-	2	2
	Newcastle .....	-	4	4
	Nobleborough .....	-	5	5
	Southport .....	-	2	2
	Waldoborough .....	-	6	6
	Whitefield .....	-	7	7
	Wiscasset .....	-	3	3
	Albany .....	-	1	1
	Bethel .....	1	2	3
	Brownfield .....	-	1	1
	Canton .....	-	1	1
	Dixfield .....	-	1	1
	Greenwood .....	-	1	1
Oxford .....	Hiram .....	-	6	6
	Milton Plantation .....	-	1	1
	Norway .....	1	2	3
	Oxford .....	-	1	1
	Paris .....	-	2	2
	Stoneham .....	-	1	1
	Sweden .....	-	1	1
	Waterford .....	-	1	1





TABLE No. 8—Concluded.

Counties.	Towns.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.	
Waldo .....	Belfast .....	-	13	13	
	Belmont .....	-	1	1	
	Frankfort .....	-	10	10	
	Jackson .....	-	1	1	
	Liberty .....	-	3	3	
	Lincolnton .....	-	4	4	
	Monroe .....	-	5	5	
	Montville .....	-	2	2	
	Northport .....	-	1	1	
	Palermo .....	-	4	4	
	Searsmont .....	-	5	5	
	Searsport .....	-	5	5	
	Unity .....	-	1	1	
	Waldo .....	-	1	1	
	Winterport .....	-	1	1	
	Addison .....	1	3	4	
	Alexander .....	-	1	1	
	Balleville .....	-	1	1	
	Calais .....	-	56	56	
	Cherryfield .....	-	5	5	
	Columbia .....	-	1	1	
Washington .....	Cutler .....	-	1	1	
	Danforth .....	-	1	1	
	East Machias .....	-	4	4	
	Eastport .....	-	25	25	
	Edmunds .....	-	3	3	
	Jonesborough .....	-	1	1	
	Jonesport .....	-	2	2	
	Lubec .....	1	2	3	
	Machias .....	-	18	18	
	Machiasport .....	-	3	3	
	Marion .....	-	1	1	
	Marshfield .....	-	1	1	
	Milbridge .....	3	3	6	
	No. 10 Plantation .....	-	1	1	
	Pembroke .....	-	7	7	
	Princeton .....	-	1	1	
	Robbinston .....	-	1	1	
	Steuken .....	-	3	3	
	Trescott .....	-	2	2	
	Wesley .....	-	2	2	
	Acton .....	-	3	3	
Biddeford .....	2	119	121		
Buxton .....	1	2	3		
Cornish .....	-	4	4		
Dayton .....	-	1	1		
Eliot .....	-	1	1		
Kennebunk .....	-	5	5		
Kennebunkport .....	-	8	8		
Kittery .....	-	4	4		
York .....	Lebanon .....	-	1	1	
	Limington .....	-	1	1	
	Lyman .....	-	2	2	
	North Berwick .....	-	3	3	
	Parsonsfield .....	-	1	1	
	Saco .....	-	64	64	
	Sanford .....	3	9	12	
	South Berwick .....	1	6	7	
	Waterborough .....	-	1	1	
	Wells .....	-	3	3	
	York .....	1	4	5	
Residence out of the State.	New Hampshire .....	49	2,327	2,376	
	Massachusetts .....	-	1	1	
	Rhode Island .....	-	8	8	
	New York .....	-	2	2	
	Michigan .....	-	1	1	
	Minnesota .....	-	1	1	
	New Brunswick .....	-	3	3	
	Nova Scotia .....	-	2	2	
			49	2,346	2,395

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

Nativity.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Born in Australia .....	-	1	1
Bermuda .....	-	1	1
Canada .....	3	50	53
Cuba .....	-	1	1
Jamaica .....	-	2	2
Chili .....	-	1	1
England .....	-	13	13
France .....	-	1	1
Germany .....	-	1	1
Ireland .....	-	60	60
New Brunswick .....	-	74	74
Norway .....	-	1	1
Nova Scotia .....	-	36	36
Prince Edward's Island .....	-	7	7
Russia .....	-	1	1
Scotland .....	-	4	4
West Indies .....	-	1	1
on the Atlantic .....	-	1	1
Foreigners .....	3	256	259
Born in Maine .....	41	1,829	1,870
New Hampshire .....	-	41	41
Vermont .....	-	7	7
Massachusetts .....	2	114	116
Rhode Island .....	-	4	4
Connecticut .....	-	7	7
Illinois .....	-	1	1
New York .....	1	27	28
Pennsylvania .....	1	4	5
Maryland .....	-	3	3
Virginia .....	-	4	4
North Carolina .....	-	2	2
South Carolina .....	-	3	3
Washington, D. C. ....	-	1	1
Georgetown, D. C. ....	-	1	1
Florida .....	-	1	1
Kentucky .....	-	1	1
Michigan .....	-	1	1
Wisconsin .....	-	3	3
Iowa .....	-	1	1
Missouri .....	-	1	1
North Dakota .....	-	1	1
South Dakota .....	1	-	1
California .....	-	2	2
Nativity not known .....	-	31	31
	49	2,346	2,395

TABLE NO. 10.  
Shows the Ages of All when Committed.

Ages.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Seven years of age.....	-	5	5
Eight ".....	6	51	57
Nine ".....	-	85	85
Ten ".....	2	196	198
Eleven ".....	7	242	249
Twelve ".....	5	359	364
Thirteen ".....	7	413	420
Fourteen ".....	12	442	454
Fifteen ".....	10	437	447
Sixteen ".....	-	91	91
Seventeen ".....	-	19	19
Eighteen ".....	-	4	4
Nineteen ".....	-	2	2
	49	2,346	2,395

TABLE NO. 11.  
Shows Some Facts Connected with the Moral Condition of the Boys  
when Received.

Remarks.	Past Year.	Previously.	Total.
Whole number received.....	49	2,346	2,395
Have intemperate parents.....	12	776	788
Lost father.....	12	755	767
Lost mother.....	15	605	620
Relatives in prison.....	11	278	289
Step parents.....	11	439	450
Idle.....	32	1,490	1,522
Much neglected.....	24	727	751
Truants.....	30	962	992
Sabbath breakers.....	20	831	851
Untruthful.....	41	1,824	1,865
Profane.....	36	1,692	1,728

TABLE NO. 12.  
*Products of Farm, Garden and Stock.*

Apples, 59 bushels, at .80 a bushel . . . . .	\$47 20
Asparagus, 181 pounds, at .12 a pound . . . . .	21 72
Barley, 93 bushels, at .60 a bushel . . . . .	55 80
Beans, dry, 61½ bushels, at \$2.10 . . . . .	129 15
Beans, string and shell, 71 bushels, at \$1.00 a bushel . . . . .	71 00
Beef, 627 pounds, at .07½ a pound . . . . .	47 03
Beets for table, 61 bushels, at .50 a bushel . . . . .	30 50
Beets for cattle, 175 bushels, at .30 a bushel . . . . .	52 50
Butter, 3,180 pounds, at .25 a pound . . . . .	795 00
Cabbage, 8 tons, at \$10.00 a ton . . . . .	80 00
Carrots, 118 bushels, at .50 a bushel . . . . .	59 00
Corn fodder, 8 tons, at \$4.00 a ton . . . . .	32 00
Corn, pop, 2½ bushels, at \$2.00 a bushel . . . . .	5 00
Corn, sweet, for table . . . . .	50 00
Corn, sweet, for canning . . . . .	115 99
Cucumbers, 35 bushels, at .30 a bushel . . . . .	10 50
Currants, 326 quarts, at .10 a quart . . . . .	32 60
Eggs, 227 dozen, at 18 a dozen . . . . .	40 86
Ensilage, 100 tons, at \$4.00 a ton . . . . .	400 00
Grapes, 2 bushels, at \$1.00 a bushel . . . . .	2 00
Hay, English, 172 tons, at \$14.00 a ton . . . . .	2,408 00
Hay, marsh, 3 tons, at \$5.00 a ton . . . . .	15 00
Lettuce, 1,113 heads, at .02 each . . . . .	22 26
Live stock sold . . . . .	317 30
Manure, 175 cords, at \$1.50 a cord . . . . .	262 50
Milk, 17,800 gallons, at .15 a gallon . . . . .	2,670 00
Oats, 147 bushels, at .50 a bushel . . . . .	73 50
Oat straw, 7 tons, at \$9.00 a ton . . . . .	63 00
Onions, 92 bushels, at \$1.00 a bushel . . . . .	92 00
Parsnips, 23 bushels, at .60 a bushel . . . . .	13 80
Pears, 8 bushels, at \$1.00 a bushel . . . . .	8 00
Peas, green, 52 bushels, at \$1.25 a bushel . . . . .	65 00
Potatoes, 389 bushels, at .80 a bushel . . . . .	311 20
Pork, 4,990 pounds, at .07 a pound . . . . .	349 30
Poultry, 132 pounds . . . . .	17 90
Pumpkin, for table . . . . .	5 00
Pumpkin, for canning . . . . .	25 38
Raspberries, 140 quarts, at .10 a quart . . . . .	14 00
Rhubarb, 879 pounds, at .01½ a pound . . . . .	10 99
Rye, 7 bushels, at .60 a bushel . . . . .	4 20
Rye, fodder, 10 tons, at \$4.00 a ton . . . . .	40 00
Rye, straw, ½ ton . . . . .	4 00
Strawberries, 1,029 quarts, at .10 a quart . . . . .	102 90
Squash, for table . . . . .	8 00
Squash, for canning . . . . .	70 82
Tomatoes, 18½ bushels, at .50 a bushel . . . . .	9 25
Turnips, table, 35 bushels, at .40 a bushel . . . . .	14 00
Turnips, for stock, 231 bushels, at .30 a bushel . . . . .	69 30

TABLE NO. 13.  
*Live Stock on Hand.*

4 Heavy team horses.
3 Driving horses.
29 Milch cows.
1 Beef cow.
1 Heifer two years old.
9 Heifers one year old.
6 Heifer calves.
1 Registered Guernsey bull.
5 Breeding sows.
1 Berkshire boar.
6 Hogs.
17 Shoats.
17 Pigs.
21 Plymouth Rock hens.
2 Plymouth Rock cocks.

The year just closed has been one of general prosperity to the institution. The farm and stock have yielded generous returns for the labor bestowed upon them and they have furnished the boys opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of and skill in farm work which will be of great future advantage to them. In all the different departments of work the boys have been interested and industrious. The schools, under the care of intelligent and faithful teachers, have afforded the boys excellent opportunities for acquiring a practical education. The boys have appeared cheerful and happy. No radical changes have been made in the general management of the school but many minor improvements in the details of management have been adopted.

The general health has been excellent. Last winter a visitor brought the measles into Wentworth cottage and several of the boys contracted the disease, but they all made quick and complete recoveries. By a rigid quarantine the disease was confined to that cottage. As a precautionary measure made necessary by the prevalence of smallpox in our own and neighboring states all the boys not previously vaccinated are now undergoing vaccination by our school physician, Dr. King. One boy, Charles Montaute, died this year of consumption. He was a colored lad. He was born in St. Lucia, West Indies, but left that island when a small boy and became a wanderer, without home or friends. He finally drifted into Maine and was committed to this school. The rigors of our northern climate were too severe for his frail constitution, and he gradually failed in health. We did all we could to make his last days comfortable and he seemed cheerful to the very last. He passed quietly away, April 10, 1901, happy in the faith that he was saved through the blood of Christ. When we consider that many of our boys come from poor and unsanitary homes, that they have inherited physical and mental as well as moral weaknesses, and that from infancy they have been poorly nourished, it is surprising that so good a degree of health prevails at the school. This is to be attributed mainly to the regular habits of the boys, to the abundance of wholesome and nourishing food furnished them, to the healthful physical exercises and recreations which they enjoy, and to the skilled medical attendance and good nursing they receive when needed.

One of the notable improvements of the year is the new coal pocket which has just been finished. It joins the south end of

the power house and is forty-three feet by twenty feet, and seventeen feet high. It holds about two hundred and fifty tons of bituminous coal, and it is covered by a gravel roof. There are two doors to the coal pocket, one outside door at the front side of the building facing east, and one inside door opening from the boiler room. The coal pocket has on the south side two coal chutes with doors. A Howe coal scale has been placed in the boiler room and the engineer is required to keep a record of the amount of coal consumed each day.

We are now making repairs and adding improvements to our mechanical school which will add to the usefulness of that important department. The building has been piped for steam, a new floor laid, and an electric motor will soon be installed in place of the steam boiler and engine which have done faithful duty for years. Mr. F. B. Johnson the instructor of the mechanical school has charge of these repairs.

A Ross ensilage cutter and carrier were purchased this summer, and when tested they gave complete satisfaction. This year we put a hundred tons of ensilage into our silo, besides cutting fodder corn for our cattle. For power we used the electric motor purchased for the use of the mechanical school.

Five hundred feet of new fire hose,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch, have been purchased this year, which added to the five hundred feet of 2 inch hose previously on hand make a total of one thousand feet of fire hose. This hose is stored in our hose house and is instantly available for fire purposes. A small amount of two inch fire hose has also been purchased for replacing some of the hose in the main building which had become old and unreliable. In addition to the thousand feet of hose in the hose house there are five hundred feet of two inch fire hose in the main building.

The routine of institution life has been pleasantly diversified by entertainments and recreations of various kinds. Thanksgiving day, Christmas, Washington's birthday, Decoration day and Fourth of July were all observed with appropriate exercises. The annual picnic at Little Chebeague Island was much enjoyed by the boys. We are greatly indebted to friends who have furnished musical entertainments to our boys and especially to Mrs. Clark H. Barker of Portland, our lady visitor, and to Miss Annie G. Swasey of Portland, the music teacher, for arranging such entertainments. Through the kindness of Stephen C. Whitmore,

business manager, and Major John M. Gould, treasurer, we were permitted to send a company of our boys to the Maine Musical Festival in Portland, Tuesday afternoon, October 8, 1901. The favor was most highly appreciated by the boys and officers of the school. A very interesting lecture on the Pan American Exposition was given November 22, 1901, by Rev. F. Arthur Leitch of South Portland.

The usual Sunday services have been held in our chapel each Sunday, conducted by clergymen and laymen from Portland and vicinity, and the close attention given by the boys to the different speakers is an indication that religious instruction is not only acceptable to them but will to a greater or less degree exert a salutary influence over their lives and characters. The value of religious instruction to these boys, when properly imparted, I believe to be very great. Sunday school is conducted each Sunday by the teachers of the institution, and morning and evening devotional exercises are held every day.

In addition to the regular undenominational services our Roman Catholic boys have the special ministrations of a priest of their own faith, the Rev. John O'Dowd. Each month the Catholic boys have attended mass and Catholic Sunday school, and during the month of May they had confession. Father O'Dowd has labored earnestly and faithfully and at no small personal sacrifice in behalf of his boys, and in every way possible has sought to impress upon their minds the beauty and worth of a true Christian life.

We are under great obligations to the clergymen and laymen who have given us so liberally of their time and effort in conducting our Sunday services. Their names will be found in another part of this report.

At the time of making this report there are 141 boys in the school and forty-nine boys who have been placed in homes elsewhere but are still subject to our supervision and control; making the total number of boys now under our care, 190. The parole system has been productive of good results. The boys who are out on parole are required to report to the school regularly at stated intervals their residence, occupation, health, general progress and condition. The school also keeps in correspondence with the parents, guardians, employers, or other persons believed to be reliable regarding the conduct, condition, etc. of



such boys. In some instances the boys have been visited in their homes by some official connected with the school and the good results thus obtained lead me to hope that in future more of these visits may be made. It is gratifying to note that a large percentage of the boys who have been placed out are doing well, as is shown by the reports received at the school. The many boys who have graduated from this school and are now leading useful and honorable lives and from whom we hear from time to time, demonstrate the usefulness of the school and give us renewed courage in grappling with the difficulties of the work.

It gives me pleasure to again testify to the faithfulness and efficiency of the officers of the school and to the intelligent and willing manner in which they have carried out my suggestions and instructions. Without their earnest co-operation our work could not prosper; and for whatever degree of success may have been obtained this year, to them a very large share of the credit belongs.

In concluding this report, I desire to renew the expression of my high appreciation of the cordial relations that have existed between your honorable board and myself, and to thank you most heartily for the constant support and assistance I have received from you in the performance of my official duties.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN P. WENTWORTH,

*Superintendent.*

November 30, 1901.

## TEACHERS' REPORT.

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*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, 1901.

The number of boys under instruction at the commencement of the year was.....	148
Number of boys returned during the year.....	4
Number of boys committed during the year.....	49
Whole number under instruction.....	201
There have been discharged during the year.....	60
Present number under instruction.....	141

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

### READING.

Who could not read.....	6
Who could read in first reader.....	7
“ “ second reader.....	5
“ “ third reader.....	11
“ “ fourth reader.....	14
“ “ fifth reader.....	6
	49

### ARITHMETIC.

Who knew nothing of arithmetic.....	3
Who could write numbers and count to ten.....	4
“ add.....	6
“ subtract.....	11
“ multiply.....	9
“ divide.....	16
	49

## WRITING.

Who could not write.....	10
“ write very little.....	21
“ “ letters .....	18
	<hr/>
	49

The boys in school are classified as follows:

## READING.

Who read in the fifth reader.....	29
“ “ fourth reader .....	55
“ “ third reader .....	16
“ “ second reader .....	26
“ “ first reader .....	15
	<hr/>
	141

## ARITHMETIC.

Who cipher in denominate numbers.....	16
“ “ common fractions .....	37
“ “ division .....	27
“ “ multiplication .....	40
“ “ addition .....	21
	<hr/>
	141

## GEOGRAPHY.

Who study Harper's Introductory Geography.....	27
“ “ School “ .....	69
	<hr/>
	96

## HISTORY.

Who study Eggleston's History of the United States....	64
“ “ First Book in American History,	21
	<hr/>
	85

## WRITING.

Who can write letters.....	122
“ “ easy words .....	13
“ not write .....	6
	<hr/>
	141

## PHYSIOLOGY.

Who study physiology..... 72

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

At the main building the boys of Division A work in the forenoon and attend school in the afternoon, the boys of Division B attend school in the forenoon and work in the afternoon. The boys at Farrington and Wentworth cottages attend school in the afternoon. In the evening, from October to April, all the boys attend school for an hour and a half. In addition to the studies enumerated in the foregoing tables the boys have occasional lessons in natural history, letter writing, drawing, etc., and vocal music is taught daily.

EVIE MORELEN,

LENA M. PIERCE,

NELLIE W. JORDAN,

GENEVIEVE C. LOUGEE,

*Teachers.*

November 30, 1901.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Our Sunday services are conducted by clergymen and laymen from Portland and vicinity. We are greatly indebted to our Christian friends for their unselfish labors here in behalf of our boys, and we believe that the good seed they have here sown will in due time bring forth good fruit. The following is a list of our Sunday speakers during the year:

Rev. E. S. J. McAllister, Rev. J. O'Dowd, Rev. Thomas E. Calvert, Rev. Henry Blanchard, D. D., Rev. A. T. Dunn, D. D., Rev. A. W. Bailey, Rev. Gowen C. Wilson, Rev. French McAfee, Rev. John R. Boardman, Rev. Harry E. Townsend, Rev. N. D. Smith, Rev. Lewis Malvern, Rev. Frank W. Smith, Rev. J. C. Perkins, Rev. F. Southworth, Rev. Albert F. Earnshaw, Rev. Alvano C. Goddard, Rev. E. Josiah Prescott, Capt. C. A. Colcord, Dr. Daniel Driscoll, Messrs. John A. Plummer, Chester I. Orr, Ozman Adams, A. B. Merrill, M. C. Hutchinson, H. H. Crandall, John M. Gould, L. M. Douglass, A. A. Allan, David McPherson, Chas. F. Flagg, Geo. H. Lord, John Higgins, Harold L. Hanson, J. R. Libby, E. T. Garland, B. K. Cook, W. H. Smith, Horatio Staples, Mrs. S. R. G. Clark, Miss Florence Wiseman and Miss Lundgren.

## DONATIONS.

One hundred fifty "Brown" pictures from Col. Fred Atwood; one hundred fifty "Perry" pictures, framed pictures of Grant and Garfield, thirteen games and forty-seven Youth's Companions from Charles C. Harmon; Christmas candy from Major John M. Gould; one hundred forty-four diaries, three purses with twenty-five cents each for prizes, and literature from Mrs. Clark H. Barker; calendars from Abner W. Lowell; one hundred paper covered books from The Bible Institute Colportage Association; free admittance for seventy persons to the Maine Musical Festival Matinee, October 8, 1901, from Stephen C. Whitmore, Business Manager, and Major John M. Gould, Treasurer; a

year's subscription to "Our Dumb Animals" from Edward H. Davies; a year's subscription to "Sabbath Reading" from Lawrence Grey Evans; entertainment by the Banjo Club, Miss Annie G. Swasey, leader; an entertainment consisting of music and recitations furnished through the kindness of Mrs. Clark H. Barker; a lecture on the Pan-American Exposition by Rev. F. A. Leitch; lecture on the Holy Land by Timothy B. Hussey; about seventy-five copies "Christian Herald and Signs of Our Times" from the Publishers.

The following papers have been regularly sent to the institution free of charge:

Daily Eastern Argus, Portland; Zion's Advocate, Portland; Maine State Press, Portland; Bethel Flag, Portland; Coast Watch, Portland; Board of Trade Journal, Portland; Industrial Journal, Bangor, Maine; Eastport Sentinel, Eastport, Maine; Rockland Opinion, Rockland, Maine; Pittsfield Advertiser, Pittsfield, Maine; Oxford Democrat, South Paris, Maine; Kennebec Journal, Augusta, Maine; Calais Advertiser, Calais, Maine; Somerset Reporter, Skowhegan, Maine; Brunswick Telegraph, Brunswick, Maine; Lewiston Weekly Journal, Lewiston, Maine; Waterville Mail, Waterville, Maine; Farmington Chronicle, Farmington, Maine; Bath Independent, Bath, Maine; Maine Woods, Phillips, Maine; Home Mission Echoes, 510 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.; Charities, The Charity Organization Society, New York, New York; Travellers' Record, Hartford, Conn.; Star Monthly, Oak Park, Illinois; Our Myrtle Buds, Morning Star Publishing House, A. L. Freeman, Publisher, 457 Shawmut avenue, Boston, Mass.; The Sacred Heart Review, Review Publishing Co., 194 Washington St., Boston, Mass.; Record and Appeal, Evanston, Illinois; The Advance, Jamesburg, New Jersey; Boys' Banner, East Lake, Alabama; Boys' Industrial School Journal, Lancaster, Ohio; Boys' Lantern, Nashville, Tennessee; The Courier, Kearney, Nebraska; The Dawn, Meriden, Connecticut; Glen Mills Daily, Glen Mills, Pennsylvania; Howard Times, Howard, Rhode Island; Industrial Enterprise, Lansing, Michigan; Industrial School Gem, Louisville, Kentucky; Industrial School Magazine, Golden, Colorado; Lyman School Enterprise, Westboro, Massachusetts; Our Companion, Cincinnati, Ohio; The Pioneer, Pontiac, Illinois; The Riverside, Red Wing, Minnesota.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE STATE REFORM  
SCHOOL, SOUTH PORTLAND, MAINE.

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The following statement regarding religious instruction, given by the authority of the board of trustees to the inmates of the State Reform School, was adopted June 5, 1899, and placed upon the records of the board.

STATEMENT.

The religious instruction given to the inmates of the State Reform School is governed by the following by-law, as amended :

CHAPTER V—RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

“Sec. 1. Divine service shall be held in the chapel every Sunday when practicable. The superintendent may arrange with the clergy in the vicinity, and may fix the hour of beginning and closing the service.

“Sec. 2. Sabbath school shall be held on Sunday by the teachers, under the direction of the superintendent.

“Sec. 3. The boys shall all be taught the general precepts of the Christian religion, the power and goodness of God, the truths of the Bible, and lessons of morality and virtue.

“Sec. 4. Clergymen of any denomination, willing to observe these rules of teaching, may be allowed to address the boys at suitable times, which will be fixed by the superintendent.”

All the inmates have entire freedom of conscience and freedom from all religious restraint.

Services are held in the chapel on Sunday as part of the discipline of the school. These services are conducted by clergymen or laymen of different denominations.

Sunday-school is conducted every Sunday by the teachers of the institution under the direction of the superintendent. Selections of scripture are made, from which are drawn lessons of practical morality and virtue. The selections of scripture are printed for each inmate from the authorized version, the revised version, and Douay-Rheims version.

We invite and earnestly request clergymen of all the different denominations to hold services at the school.

Parents and friends can furnish the inmates of the school with books of prayer used in and by their faith, and the children can read them at their leisure.

Any inmate dangerously sick, or dying, can send for any priest or clergyman he may desire, and have all the offices of his church for such sick person, and every facility will be afforded to such clergyman.

Private devotions and the outward forms required by any church for individual prayers, are allowed all inmates.

No effort is made or allowed to interfere with or bias the minds of the inmates on religious matters.

Special denominational instruction and services for the boys of any denomination may be authorized by the board of trustees, under such restrictions as they may deem proper. Such special services will not be permitted to interfere with the management or discipline of the institution, and must be invariably attended by the superintendent, or by some officer of the school, duly authorized by him. Clergymen or other persons holding such special services will furnish their own transportation to and from the institution, and all vestments or other articles needed for such service.



## LETTERS FROM BOYS OUT ON TRIAL, AND OTHERS.

The boys who go out from the institution are required, until finally discharged, to report by letter to the superintendent every three months. Following are copies of such reports from the boys, and from others, concerning their conduct and welfare:

B———, Oct. 31, 1901.

*Dear Mr. Wentworth:*—I send you my report of my son, Thomas. I will forward you his report when he returns and makes it out. He is now on the Sch. ———, Capt. ———. Thomas worked nearly all summer for Mr. ——— on the wharf during the busy season. This fall when the steamers made fewer trips there was nothing for Thomas to do on the wharf, so he teased me to let him go on a trip to N. Y. on the ———, rather than be idle. I consented as the Capt. is a good, kind man. They leave N. Y. this week for ———, Maine. Thomas likes the Capt. so well that he wants to go on another trip. When Thomas gets to ——— he is coming home for a few days and then he will forward his report to you. I must tell you before I close what a good boy Thomas is. He stuck to his job on the wharf early and late all summer. When he was there a few weeks the Agt., Mr. ———, for whom Thomas worked, gave him the keys of the office and freight house. Thomas carried them all summer on a chain about his neck, and proud enough Thomas was of them. He was the first one to open up in the morning and the last one to leave at night. Mr. ——— has a wood pile waiting until Thomas gets through on the ——— and I think he will try and get Thomas on one of the steamers in the spring. Thomas likes his present employer immensely and wants to go one trip more. You have nice men for officers over there, Thomas says.

I am extremely grateful to that good, kind teacher, Miss ——— who helped make Thomas what he is. He is a credit to your institution, to your teachers and to himself. Excuse this long letter, but I felt that I must tell you that there never was such a good boy.

Yours truly,

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B———, Jan. 29, 1901.

*Dear Mr. Wentworth:*—It gives me much pleasure to write to you for I am glad that I was at the School. When I went there I did not know how to write my name but when I got out I knew a little of everything.

I have got a good job for the winter here, and a promise of a job in the ———— in P——— in the spring. I don't know as I will take it or not. I will close now.

Yours sincerely,

T———, Nov. 1, 1901.

*Dear Friend:*—I am very glad to let you know that I had the privilege of meeting Mrs. Wentworth last month and had a little talk with her. I was glad to hear how the School was getting along.

I am well and getting along nicely. I have been going to school for the last week. I have a very nice teacher, her name is Miss S——— of P———, Maine. I am in the highest class except arithmetic and I have got one hundred in all my studies this week. I am trying my best to get up in arithmetic for I want to go to High School as soon as possible.

Yours respectfully,

PASAY CAV. BKS., MANILA, P. I., Nov. 14, 1901.

*Dear Sir:*—Your letter received some time ago and I will try to make an interesting reply to it. I have been moving from place to place since I received your letter. I have been stationed in the different towns. We have been changed from Light Battery to a Mountain Battery. It has long been proved that a Light Battery is of no use whatever, in a mountainous country like this one. We were divided into two separate Batteries, each one hundred and twenty men strong and equipped with the English Maxim Vica gun. It is something similar to our field piece only smaller in size and calibre. These guns are packed on the backs of mules. The ammunition, forage, rations and all the spare parts are packed on extra or spare mules. It is not a very exciting drill as all the movements are executed at a walk. The

only part where quickness is exercised is going into Battery, then you unpack and mount the guns. I don't think we will ever be called to use them as we are only experimenting to see if it will be a success, if so the officers will organize Batteries in the States.

It will soon be Thanksgiving and then follows Christmas and New Years. It will be a great and enjoyable time with you all at the School. How I would like to be there to take in your exercises. Will you kindly send me a programme of your exercises? I suppose the boys are all looking forward to the holidays with much pleasure. Please remember me to them if you will, and tell them I wish them all much happiness.

I suppose you and Mrs. Wentworth and the officers are very busy now preparing for the welfare of all at the School. Please remember me to all of the officers I know. Is Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ still with you? I cannot think of anything more that will interest you. I have tried to find \_\_\_\_\_ and the others but they are in other parts of the Islands. I will close now.

Wishing you all much happiness, I remain,

Yours truly,

(Corporal) B\_\_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_\_

P. S. I rose to the rank of a Non Commissioned Officer Oct. 7th.

\_\_\_\_\_  
A\_\_\_\_\_, Oct. 13, 1901.

*Dear Friend:*—Your letter was received some time ago and I will try and answer it now. I have not received any reports this month yet. Received the Leave of Absence but not the reports.

My mother is dead, she died a short time ago. It was an awful blow to us all.

Is Mrs. Wentworth well as she was when I was at the School? I would like, if you are willing, to come down and see the officers and you. Hoping to hear from you soon, I will close this letter.

Gratefully yours,  
\_\_\_\_\_

P———, Jan. 6, 1901.

*Dear Sir:*—I received your kind letter some time ago and the contents were carefully noted. Perhaps you would like to know how I am getting along at school. This term I am taking for studies, German, Geometry, and Chemistry. Perhaps the most interesting study is Chemistry. We are taking qualitative analysis this term and I enjoy it very much. Our instructor in that branch of Chemistry is Prof. ———, Bates. German is very nice but I hardly like it so well as analysis. Geometry is rather hard but I like it quite well though.

This year finishes up my course (English Scientific) so that I shall graduate next June. I think that I shall teach then sometime and I should like after teaching two years to enter college.

If at any time you would like to inquire about my progress at school or my behavior, I shall feel perfectly satisfied that Prof. ——— or any other of the teachers could tell you that I have made good progress at school, and have had the best department, both in and out of school. This letter is perhaps long, really longer than I meant it, so please excuse me.

Sincerely hoping to hear from you often, I remain,

Your young friend,

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The boy's father writes that the boy is truthful, honest, obedient, polite and industrious and that he is "one of the best boys in the world. He is learning very fast and is doing nicely."

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S———, Mar. 20, 1901.

*Dear Friend:*—I have not written to you for a long time, but I have not forgotten you nor your kindness to me when I was at the School. The folks up here are all kind to me. I think I was very fortunate to get such a good home. Mr. A——— is very kind to me. He lets me do a little trapping in the fall and spring so I get a little money. I earned enough to buy a bicycle and a new Winchester Rifle. I go hunting some in the fall. I shot three deer last fall, one of them was a noble great fellow. He weighed after he was dressed, 172 pounds. He had five points on each horn. Mr. A——— had the head mounted

and I have it hung up in my room. I feel quite proud of it. I have been quite busy since I left School, sawing fire wood. I finished up last week. It will soon be time for sugaring, we will have lots of fun then. I saw E———— last week, he seems happy and contented. Please remember me to the boys. I can't think of any more to write this time, so will close.

Your friend,

—————  
 This boy's employer writes that the boy is truthful, honest, obedient, polite and industrious and that he seems to be contented with his home.

—————  
 Y————, Oct. 3, 1901.

*Dear Sir:*—I thought I would write you a few lines to let you know I am well and hope you are the same. I am getting along well at my work. I am working for Hon. ————— in the stable. I have twelve horses and one cow to care for. I began the twenty-first of September. I like very well.

I had a chance to go to Amesbury to learn carriage painter's trade or go to work at caning. I should like to go very much. All the trouble in the stable is that I have to work Sundays. If I had money enough I would go up there and set up a chair shop of my own accord. I could get a good deal of work. I have two brothers.

I wish I could get a Temperance pin. I tried to have one made but could not.

Give my love to all. I cannot think of anything more to say this time. I will close with respects for the School and all who are connected with it.

Yours trustfully,

—————  
 P————, Nov. 12, 1901.

*Dear Sir:*—Since I have been at home I have been at school one week, the rest of the time I have been working. I have been to church and Sunday-school every Sunday.

I enjoy being at home very much. I have tried hard to do right and I have been in very good health. I have not been with bad company.

Yours truly,

*Mr. Wentworth:*—N———— has been a good boy and we are all so pleased with him. He hasn't any desire to go with any boys, he keeps by himself all the time. He is very industrious and eager to do any thing. His conduct is excellent, so polite and nice to every one. We hope that he is in the right path now and will continue so. He has not forgotten anything that he learned and hereafter he will send his reports more regular.

W————, July 30, 1901.

*Dear Sir:*—I received your letter and was very glad with it. I am well and like here very much. I like to take care of the cattle very much. I kiss them and pat them and I more than love them. We have three horses and nine cows and five bossies and they are just as cunning as they can be.

I am trying hard to be a good boy. Mr. C———— and I have cut about six acres of hay. I have a nice time here working on the farm. It is a pleasant place to live. I live in the country. I received a letter from my mother the twenty-fifth of July.

I wheeled about twenty loads of wood into the woodshed. I play every night after I get my work done. I play with three boys, they are real good boys. I have two or three hours to play in the evening if I want to. I go to church every Sunday except last Sunday it rained.

Your friend,

H————, July 30, 1901.

*Dear Sir:*—I received your kind letter and was glad to hear from you. I have been going to school all of the time. I have not been sick since I have been here. We have got most all of our haying done. It has been raining for three days.

Since I came here Mr. H———— has died. He died May 26th. He was kind to me and used me as well as he knew how. I am living with Mrs. H———— yet and I should like to live with her all of the time. I hope you are well and also Mrs. Wentworth.

Mrs. H———— cannot work any at present. She fell and hurt her side and her daughter is with her now. She is going to live on the farm right along. She hires her work done by the day.

Yours sincerely,

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The lady with whom the boy was living said he was truthful, honest, obedient, polite and very industrious. She says further, "I should like to have him stay with me very much. He is as nice a boy as ever I had and every one that sees him likes him very much."

This lady has since died and three different persons in the town have written the Superintendent for the privilege of taking this boy, whom they all regard as an excellent boy.

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F————, Wash., Nov. 25, 1901.

*Dear Friend:*—I will now write you a few lines to let you know that I am well and hope that this will find you the same. I am still working in the mill and like it quite well but still have a longing for "Old Aroos."

The rainy season has set in and it rains some most every day. It hasn't rained any today, it has been nice and pleasant.

Thanksgiving will soon be here and I presume the boys are looking forward to it as of old. While I was a member of the School I did used to like the holidays. I presume I wont have this holiday to spend for while the mill wont run, I will have to keep watch.

Sunday-school is still held in the school-house here but do not have any preaching services. I receive letters regularly from Mr. and Mrs. P———— and they are well and getting along nicely. No more this time and hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Your friend,

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P————, Oct. 20, 1901.

*Dear Friend:*—I thought I would write you a few lines to let you know how I am getting along. I am getting along nicely. I have been quite busy plowing and have not had much time to

write letters. We had a good crop of potatoes this year and also a good crop of grain. We got twelve hundred barrels of potatoes. We have not threshed yet. We have got our plowing all done. It snowed about three inches yesterday. We are going to haul potatoes this week.

I have not much more to say this time only I would like to know if you would be willing that I should go in the woods this winter. I do not mean to go away from my uncle for good but I have got a chance to go into the woods for twenty-five dollars a month and I thought I had better take the chance as it is a good one also the wages. Please answer as soon as you can.

Yours respectfully,

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B———, Dec. 29, 1900.

*Dear Mr. Wentworth:*—I got home all right and am doing very well. I have got a good job in a —— factory. I will fill the position about next Thursday. It is good pay and a steady job. It will be handy because I know about that kind of work. I went to see Mr. J——— and had a good talk with him.

I also went to see Marshal G———. I belong to the Y. M. C. A. and I spend all my evenings there when I am not at home. I go in there and read and play games. Give my love to Mr. and Mrs. K——— and to Mrs. L———. I hope the boys at Wentworth Cottage are keeping up their record. I will close now. I would like to have you write to me.

Yours sincerely,

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P. S. Remember me to the boys when you go up to the Cottage.

This boy's mother writes that her son is truthful, honest, obedient, polite and industrious and adds, "I think that the Reform School has helped him very much."

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The following correspondence relates to a boy who after leaving the School was turned out of his own home, for no fault of his own.



N———— N————, Aug. 16, 1901.

*Dear Sir:*—At the suggestion of Mr. ——— I write you in relation to our boy ———. He has been with me nearly two years, as you already know. When he came to me in the fall of '98 he was in a very destitute condition. What little clothing he had was badly worn and far from clean. He wanted to stay with me through the winter, helping about the chores for his board. I clothed him comfortably and neatly and let him stay. The next spring he wanted me to take him until he became of age. Not thinking it the best way for either party, I told him perhaps we better make arrangements for one year at a time. If he wished to remain I would board and cloth him and give him a good term of schooling, which I did. He made good use of his time and rapid advancement in his studies. I think the term was very beneficial to him. When the year came around last May, he wanted to remain another year on the same terms and conditions as the year past, which I agreed to. During the summer we have frequently talked the matter over, he seems very anxious to get an education and says he wants to expend all he can earn for the next few years in that way. So I have decided to send him to ——— Classical Institution in ——— where his term will count as one on his course and we regard the school one of the best in this part of the State, especially for a boy like him. Since ——— has been with us he has been a very good boy. Although not in every respect quite what we could wish, yet perhaps all we could reasonably expect. I know he has sadly needed the care of parents and the influence of a happy home. So we have tried to make proper allowance for all this. I think if the boy can be encouraged and kept under the right influence for a few years he will make a very smart man and if he can attend school would make a very fine scholar, but don't think he would ever make a farmer or mechanic, but if educated would take some profession. Now what I wish to know, does the course I have taken and the arrangements I have made with the boy meet your approval and what suggestions or instructions will you offer? Any word from you would be gratefully received.

I contemplate making some change in my business soon and if I do shall be obliged to give the care of the boy to some one who I hope can do better for him than I have been able to do.

Respectfully,

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A correspondent at the Academy writes (Jan. 29, 1901.) that the boy has made excellent progress in school, that he has avoided all low places and evil associations, that he is truthful, honest, obedient, polite and industrious, that he has won the favor of all the teachers and scholars. He adds, "I am proud of his deportment and earnestness to study and make his life worth as much as possible."

The following is a letter from the boy to Mr. Dow, Asst. Supt. dated June 23, 1901.

*Dear Mr. Dow:*—I have felt for a long time that I ought to write to you. I cannot help feeling grateful to you for the kindly interest you took in me while I was at the School. It was your treatment and treatment like yours that helped me.

When I left the School I could and did look back and see that I had made some improvement during my stay there. I look back now and see that I have advanced some since I left and it is my earnest desire and purpose to be able in years to come to see that I have advanced from where I am now. The thought comes to me stronger every day that there is need, yes, great need of improvement in my heart. With God's help I want to keep it "pure and fit for the Master's use."

I am not so strong spritually as I wish I was but I shall keep on in this way with His help and do the best I can. My greatest reason for believing that my desire to live a Christian life and do good is genuine is that I do not get tired of it. Of course I get discouraged the same as any one would, but I have not seen a time during the past three years when I could think of turning back.

I suppose the boys are doing finely with the drilling. Whom do you have for Major?

My health is very good. I hope yours is also. Please give my best wishes to Mr. Wentworth and Mrs. Wentworth. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

Sincerely yours,

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## APPENDIX.

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



A.

REVISED STATUTES—1883.

TITLE XII, CHAPTER 142.

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THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

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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 superintendent and other officers.

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

\* The State Reform School is now situated in the town of South Portland—See Private and Special Law 1895, chapter 194.

valid when sanctioned by them. They may contract with the attorney general of the United States for the confinement and support in the reform school of juvenile offenders against the laws of the United States in accordance with sections five thousand five hundred and forty-nine, and five thousand five hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Sec. 2. When a boy between the ages of eight and sixteen years is convicted before any court or trial justice, of an offence punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, not for life, or in the county jail except for the offences specified in the next section, such court or justice may sentence him to the state reform school, or to the other punishment provided by law for the same offence. If to the reform school, the sentence shall be conditioned that if such boy is not received or kept there for the full term of his sentence, unless sooner discharged by the trustees as provided in section seven, he shall then suffer such alternative punishment as the court or justice orders; but no boy shall be committed to the reform school who is deaf and dumb, non compcs, or insane.

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

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

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

—alternative sentence.

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

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

—truancy. 47 Me., 481. 65 Me., 129. See R. S., c. 11, sec. 21-23. Public Laws 1887, c. 22; 1893, c. 206.



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

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

—superintendent shall notify the town liable.

—notice, when sufficient.

Superintendent may, in behalf of State, recover expenses from such town. 57 Me., 346.

—such town may recover from parent.

How boys shall be kept, instructed, etc., or remanded, discharged, or otherwise released.

lar a week, shall be defrayed by the town where such boy resides at the time of his commitment, if within the state; otherwise such expense shall be paid by the State.

Sec. 4. The court or trial justice before whom a boy is convicted of an offence specified in the preceding section, shall certify in the mittimus the city or town in which such boy resides at the time of his commitment, if known, which shall be sufficient evidence in the first instance, to charge such city or town with his expense at the reform school, not exceeding one dollar a week. The superintendent, upon the commitment of such boy shall notify in writing by mail or otherwise, the aldermen of any city, or the selectmen of any town so liable, of the name of the boy committed, the offence with which he is charged, and the duration of his sentence. Such written notice shall be sufficient when made, superscribed and directed to said aldermen or selectmen, the postage prepaid, and deposited in the post office in Portland.

Sec. 5. At any time after three months from the giving of such notice, the superintendent may, in his own name, in behalf of the State, recover of such city or town the expenses of clothing and subsistence of such boy, not exceeding one dollar a week, to the time of commencing a suit therefor; and such city or town may recover the money paid by them, of the parent, master or guardian of such boy, or of the city or town in which he has a legal settlement.

Sec. 6. Every boy, so convicted and sent to said school, shall there be kept, disciplined, instructed, employed, and governed, under the direction of the board of trustees, until the term of his sentence expires, or he is discharged as reformed, bound out by said trustees according to their by-laws, or remanded to prison under the sentence of the court as incorrigible, upon information of the trustees, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 7. When a boy is sentenced to said school, and the trustees deem it inexpedient to receive him, or he is found incorrigible, or his continuance in the school is deemed injurious to its management and discipline, they shall certify the same upon the mittimus by which he is held, and the mittimus and convict shall be delivered to any proper officer, who shall forthwith commit said boy to the jail, house of correction, or state prison, according to his alternative sentence. The trustees may discharge any boy as reformed; and may authorize the superintendent, under such rules as they prescribe, to refuse to receive boys sentenced to said school, and his certificate thereof shall be as effectual as their own.

Proceedings, when a boy is not received, or when he is remanded.

—trustees may discharge a boy when reformed.

—they may authorize the superintendent to refuse to receive boys.

Sec. 8. The costs of transporting a boy to or from the reform school, shall, when not otherwise provided for, be paid out of the treasury of the county where he is sentenced, as the costs of conveying prisoners to the jails are paid; and the county commissioners of the county shall examine and allow all such reasonable costs.

Cost of transporting boys, how paid.

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

Term of commitment and effect of discharge.

Sec. 10. The trustees may commit, on probation and on such terms as they deem expedient, to any suitable inhabitant of the state, any boy in their charge, for a term within the period of his sentence, such probation to be conditioned on his good behavior and obedience to the laws of the State. Such boy shall, during the term for which he was originally sentenced to the reform school, be also subject to the care and control of the trustees, and on their being satisfied at any time, that the welfare of the boy will be promoted by his return to the school, they may order his return, and may enforce

How boys may be released on probation.

—when they may be returned to the school.

such order by application to any trial justice or judge of a police or municipal court for a warrant for such purpose, which may be served by any officer authorized to serve criminal process. On his recommitment to the school, such boy shall there be held and detained under the original mittimus.

Superintendent shall prepare list of boys to apprentice.

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.

—list to be published.

Trustees shall establish and maintain a mechanical school.

Sec. 12. The trustees, under direction of the governor and council, shall establish and maintain a mechanical school, and cause the boys under their charge to be instructed in mechanical trades and in the branches of useful knowledge, adapted to their age and capacity; also in agriculture and horticulture, according to their age, strength, disposition and capacity; and otherwise, as will best secure their reformation, amendment and future benefit. In binding out the inmates, the trustees shall have scrupulous regard to the character of those to whom they are bound. The trustees shall establish rules for direction of the officers, agents and servants of the school, and for the government, instruction and discipline of the inmates; they shall specify the punishments that may be inflicted upon boys in the school, and any officer, agent or servant, who inflicts punishment not so authorized shall be discharged. Such rules shall be approved by the governor and council, and shall not be altered without their consent.

—in what branches boys shall be instructed.

—trustees shall make rules and specify punishments.

—rules shall be approved by the Governor and Council.

Powers and duties of the superintendent.

Sec. 13. The superintendent, with such other officers as the trustees appoint, shall have the charge and custody of the inmates; be a constant resident at the institution; and discipline, govern, instruct, employ, and use his best endeavors to reform the

inmates, so as to preserve their health, and secure, so far as possible, moral and industrious habits, and regular improvement in their studies, trades, and various employments. He shall see that no punishment is inflicted in violation of the rules of the trustees, and shall immediately enter in a book kept for the purpose, a particular record of all corporal punishment inflicted, stating the offence, the punishment, and by whom administered; which record shall be open to public inspection, and be laid before the trustees at their quarterly meetings, a majority of whom shall then certify upon said book whether or not such punishments are approved by them. He shall have charge of the lands, buildings, furniture, and every species of property, pertaining to the institution, within the precincts thereof. Before he enters upon the duties of his office, he shall give a bond to the State, with sureties satisfactory to the governor and council, in a sum not less than two thousand dollars, conditioned faithfully to account for all moneys received by him and to perform all the duties incumbent on him as superintendent; keep, in suitable books, regular and complete accounts of all his receipts and disbursements, and of all property intrusted to him, showing the income and expenses of the institution; and account, in such manner, and to such persons as the trustees direct, for all moneys received by him from the proceeds of the farm or otherwise. His books, and all documents relating to the school, shall at all times be open to the inspection of the trustees, who shall, at least once in every six months, carefully examine the books and accounts, and the vouchers and documents connected therewith, and make a record of the result thereof. He shall keep a register containing the name and age of each boy, and the circumstances connected with his early life and add such facts as come to his knowledge relating to his subsequent history, while at the institution, and after he left it. Actions for injuries done to the real and

—record of  
punishment.

—certificate  
of trustees.

—charge of  
lands,  
buildings  
and other  
property.

—bond.

—accounts.

—accounts  
shall be  
examined  
by trustees  
semi-  
annually.

—actions for injuries may be brought by the superintendent.

personal property of the State, connected with the reform school, may be brought in the name of the superintendent for the time being.

Contracts, how made.

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

—suits may be submitted to referees.

—suits thereon.

Visits of the trustees.

Sec. 15. One or more of the trustees shall visit the school at least once in every four weeks, examine the register and the inmates in the schoolroom and work-shop, and regularly keep a record of these visits in the books of the superintendent. Once in every three months, the school, in all its departments, shall be thoroughly examined by a majority of the board of trustees, and a report shall be made, showing the results thereof. Annually, on the first day of December, an abstract of such quarterly reports shall be prepared and laid before the governor and council for the information of the legislature, with a full report of the superintendent, stating particularly among other things, the offence for which each pupil was sentenced, and his place of residence. A financial statement furnishing an accurate detailed account of the receipts and expenditures for the year terminating on the last day of November preceding, shall also be furnished.

—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.

Sec. 17. The inmates shall be separated into classes, regard being had to their ages, character and conduct, and the offences for which they have been committed. The boys of each class shall, so far as practicable, take daily out-door exercise and be employed in some out-door labor. Each shall be provided with his own clothing and be taught to care for it. Solitary confinement is not allowed except for grave offences specified in the rules of the trustees; and the apartment where it is inflicted, shall be suitably warmed, lighted, and provided with a bed and proper appliances for cleanliness. All the boys shall receive the same quality of food and in quantities to satisfy their appetites. They shall not be punished by a denial or short allowance of food.

Classification of inmates.

—solitary confinement.

- food.

Sec. 18. A committee of the council, consisting of three, with whom shall be associated one woman, shall be appointed by the governor annually, to visit the school from time to time, and examine into the treatment of its inmates, their condition and progress. They shall maintain therein, a letter box, to which the inmates shall at all times have free access, without the knowledge or scrutiny of the officers. They shall hear complaints of ill treatment, and make such suggestions to the superintendent and trustees as they think proper, and severally make a yearly report to the governor and council concerning the condition and wants of the school.

Visiting committee.

—their powers and duties.

Amended. See Laws of 1889, c. 241. Word "severally" struck out

B.

REVISED STATUTES.

CHAPTER II.

Sect. 21. Towns may make such by-laws, not repugnant to law, concerning habitual truants, and children between six and seventeen years of age not attending school, without any regular and lawful occupation, and growing up in ignorance, as are most conducive to their welfare and the good order of society; and may annex a suitable penalty, not exceeding twenty dollars, for any breach thereof; but such by-laws must be first approved by a judge of the supreme judicial court.

Sect. 22. Such towns shall, at their annual meeting, appoint one or more persons, who alone shall make complaints for violations of said by-laws, and shall execute the judgments of the magistrate.

Sect. 23. Said magistrate, in place of fine, may order children proved to be growing up in truancy, and without the benefit of the education provided for them by law, to be placed for such periods as he thinks expedient, in the institution of instruction, house of reformation, or other suitable situation provided for the purpose under section twenty-one.

C.

PUBLIC LAWS OF MAINE—1887.

CHAPTER 51.

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

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

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

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PUBLIC LAWS OF MAINE—1899.

Chapter 80, as Amended by the P. L. of 1901, c. 185.

Section 1. Every child between the ages of seven and fourteen inclusive shall attend some public day school during the time such school is in session; provided that necessary absence may be excused by the superintending school committee or superintendent of schools or teacher acting by direction of either; provided also, that such attendance shall not be required if the child obtain equivalent instruction, for a like period of time, in an approved private school or in any other manner approved by the superintending school committee; provided, further that children shall not be credited with attendance at a private school until a certificate showing their names, residences and attendance at such school signed by the person or persons having such school in charge, shall be filed with the school officials of the town in which said children reside; and provided further, that the superintending school committee may exclude from the public schools any child whose physical or mental condition makes it inexpedient for him to attend. All persons having children under their



control shall cause them to attend school as provided in this section, and for every neglect of such duty shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to the treasurer of the city or town or shall be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

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. Except as above provided, a child attending a public school in a town in which his parent or legal guardian does not reside, after having obtained the consent of the school committee of such town, shall pay, as tuition, a sum equal to the average expense per scholar in such school.

Sect. 3. Cities and towns shall annually elect one or more persons, to be designated truant officers, who shall inquire into all causes of neglect of the duties prescribed in section one and ascertain the reasons therefor, and shall promptly report the same to the superintending school committee, and such truant officers, or any of them shall, when so directed by the school committee or superintendent in writing, prosecute in the name of the city or town, any person liable to the penalty provided in said section; and said officers shall have power, and it shall be their duty, when notified by any teacher that any pupil is irregular in attendance to arrest and take such pupil to school when found truant; and further it shall be the duty of such officers to enforce the provisions of sections one hundred and fourteen to one hundred and sixteen, inclusive, of chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes. 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. The municipal officers shall fix the compensation of the truant officers, elected as prescribed in this section. Superintending school committees shall have power to fill vacancies occurring during the year.

Sect. 4. If a child without sufficient excuse, shall be absent from school at six or more consecutive sessions during any term, he shall be deemed an habitual truant, and the superintending school committee shall notify him and any person under whose control he may be that unless he conforms to section one of this act, the provisions of the two following sections will be enforced against them; and if thereafter such child continues irregular in attendance, the truant officers or any of them shall, when so directed by the school committee or superintendent in writing, enforce said provisions by complaint.

Sect. 5. Any person having control of a child who is an habitual truant, as defined in the foregoing section, and being in any way responsible for such truancy, and any person who induces a child to absent himself from school, or harbors or conceals such child when he is absent shall forfeit not exceeding twenty dollars, for the use of the public schools of the city or town in which such child resides, to be recovered by the truant officer on complaint, or shall be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

Sect. 6. On complaint of the truant officer an habitual truant, if a boy, may be committed to the State Reform School, or, if a girl, to the State Industrial School for Girls, or to any truant school that may hereafter be established.

Sect. 7. Police or municipal courts and trial justices shall have jurisdiction of the offences described in sections one, three, five and six.

Sect. 8. Chapter twenty-two of the public laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, as amended by chapter two hundred and six of the public laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and by chapter three hundred and twenty-one of the public laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and all other legislation inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

## D.

### JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

#### BANK DEPOSITS.

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

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

#### COMPLAINTS AND WARRANTS.

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

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

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

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

To prove the conviction of the truancy, the record of the court is the only competent evidence, the mittimus is only secondary, and the complaint after conviction and commitment should not

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\* See Public Laws of 1891, c. 28.

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

be judged of upon objections as if made by the truants themselves upon a hearing and trial of the complaint.—Cushing *vs.* Friendship, 89 Me., 529.

## EXPENSES OF SUBSISTENCE.

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

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

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

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

Towns where truants have their pauper settlement, at the time of their commitment to the Reform School, are liable for the support of such truants.—Cushing *vs.* Friendship. 89 Me., 530.

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

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

## HABEAS CORPUS.

An application for a writ of *habeas corpus* to obtain the release of one imprisoned on criminal process, is addressed to the sound discretion of the court; and the writ will not be granted unless the real and substantial merits of the case demand it. In examining to see whether the imprisonment is or is not illegal, the court cannot look at the complaint and warrant; it can only examine the precept by which he is detained. If, on inspection thereof, the prisoner appears to be lawfully imprisoned or restrained of his liberty, the writ must be denied. Revised Statutes, c. 99, § 8. The writ will not be granted for defects in matters of form only; nor can it be used as a substitute for an appeal, a plea in abatement, a motion to quash, or a writ of error.—O'Malia *vs.* Wentworth. 65 Me., 129.

## JURISDICTION.

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

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

May 19, 1869, Patrick Wilkenson of Lisbon, a minor of the age of fourteen years, was arrested for breaking and entering and larceny, was convicted upon his own confession, and sentenced by a trial justice to the State Reform School during minority. The boy was committed to the school, remained there five months, and was then released on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Subsequently he brought a suit, through his next friend, against E. W. Woodbury, Superintendent of the State Reform School, for trespass, alleging that the trial justice exceeded his jurisdiction in sentencing him to the Reform School, and that he was there detained five months against his will and without legal or probable cause.

Judge BARROWS, in his charge to the jury, said:

If the detention was against his [the plaintiff's] will, it is the duty of the defendant to show the authority of law, or authority of some one who had the right to dispose of the plaintiff's person. \* \* \* I have to say to you that in the view which I

take of the law, the mittimus which is presented here as one of the grounds of detention of this lad at the Reform School, signed by Mr. Cotton as trial justice, and setting out the conviction of the plaintiff of breaking and entering in the night-time the store, and taking and carrying away goods, etc., is not a legal justification of the detention, and that the defendant, although he was the superintendent of the Reform School there, could not upon a process of that sort, issued from a trial justice *who had no jurisdiction finally to dispose of a charge of that description*, legally detain anybody who should be committed; so that, so far as the defence depends upon the legal process, it fails.

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

#### SENTENCE AND MITTIMUS.

To prove the conviction, the record of the court is the only competent evidence. The mittimus is merely a recital of the record and is secondary, if the record be in existence and is no more evidence of it than an execution is proof of the judgment in a civil action.—Cushing *vs.* Friendship. 89 Me., 529.

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

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

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

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

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

## TRUANCY.

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

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

Truancy is an offence unknown to the common law; and the elements which constitute the offence must be found in some ordinance, by-law, or statute. The definition of the offence may be found in the public laws of 1887, chapter 22, as amended by the act of 1893, chapter 206.—*Cushing vs. Friendship*. 89 Me., 528.

Boys, between ten and fifteen years of age, who refuse to attend school and wander about the streets and public places during the hours when the school, of which they are legally scholars, is in session, are truants under the statute.—*Cushing vs. Friendship*. 89 Me., 528.

## TRUSTEES' CONTROL OF PERSON OR PROPERTY OF INMATES.

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

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

## E.

### SPECIAL INFORMATION.

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#### COMMITMENT OF BOYS.

Application is frequently made to the superintendent of the State Reform School by judges of municipal courts and trial justices for information regarding the commitment of boys to the Institution. For the purpose of supplying this information in convenient form, the following statement has been prepared :

#### I. SUBJECTS FOR COMMITMENT.

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 before any court or trial justice of an offence punishable in the State Prison, not for life, or in the county jail ; or for a violation of any municipal or police regulations of a city or town, punishable in the jail or house of correction ; or for such of the offences enumerated in § 3, c. 142, R. S., as are made misdemeanors by statute. No boy can be committed to the institution except in execution of a sentence imposed for violation of law.

#### 2. JURISDICTION OF MUNICIPAL COURTS AND TRIAL JUSTICES.

Municipal and police courts and trial justices can commit boys to the State Reform School only when they have jurisdiction of the person *and of the offence*.

The jurisdiction of judges of municipal and police courts in criminal matters is defined in the R. S., 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 and judges of municipal courts are derived from statute. No presumption can be made in favor of their jurisdiction, nor can it be enlarged by implication.

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

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." R. S., c. 135, § 1.

### 3. TERMS OF SENTENCE.

The term of commitment in all cases is during minority; but the trustees are empowered to release any boy when they deem him reformed. Very rarely has a boy served his full sentence in the School. The average term of detention is about three years.

A boy sentenced to the School must also receive an alternative sentence such as is provided by law for the same offence. R. S., c. 142, §§ 2 and 7.

### 4. EXPENSES.

The expense of keeping and educating boys committed to the School is paid by the State, except in the following cases:

When a boy is committed to the School for larceny of property not exceeding one dollar in value, for assault and battery, malicious mischief, malicious trespass, desecration of the Lord's Day, riotous conduct, disturbance of the peace, embezzlement, cheating by false pretences, vagrancy, or truancy; or for being a common runaway, drunkard, or pilferer; or for a violation of any municipal or police regulations of a city or town, punishable in the jail or house of correction, the expenses of conveying such boy to the State Reform School, and his subsistence and clothing during his continuance there, not exceeding one dollar a week, are defrayed by the town where such boy resides at the time of his commitment, if within the State; otherwise such expense is paid by the State. 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. R. S., c. 142, §§ 3 and 5.

#### 5. COMPLAINT.

The magistrate who draws the complaint should scrupulously observe all the requirements of law. The particular species of the crime alleged should be set forth with convenient certainty and all the elements or acts necessary to the offence should be clearly and accurately stated. A complaint for a statute offense should be charged in the words of the statute when by using those words the act in which an offense consists is fully, directly and expressly alleged without any uncertainty or ambiguity. It is usually safer to employ the words of the statute than to use words apparently equivalent about which questions may arise. Chief Justice Wiswell well says, "It is always advisable to follow the forms which have received judicial approval, or which have long been in unquestioned use." 88 Me., 195.

#### 6. MITTIMUS.

When issuing mittimus to the State Reform School it is advisable to use the blanks furnished gratuitously by the School. The jurisdiction of the magistrate must affirmatively appear in the mittimus. The offence should be set forth with the same precision in the mittimus that it is in the complaint, and for this purpose the substantive allegations of the complaint should be recited in the mittimus. The mittimus must set forth the particular species of misdemeanor or crime of which the boy is convicted with certainty, so as to bring the case precisely within that prescribed in the statute, leaving nothing to be gathered by argument or inference.

#### 7. FORMS FOR COMMITMENT.

Blank mittimuses, for the use of courts and trial justices, may be obtained gratis, on application to the superintendent of the State Reform School, Portland, Maine. Two different forms are furnished.

1. Mittimus for use of trial justice.
2. Mittimus for use of municipal and police courts.

F.

FORMS FOR COMMITMENT OF BOYS.

[Mittimus.]

STATE OF MAINE.

.....SS.

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

[L. s.]

Greeting.

Whereas.....of.....in the county of..... a minor between the ages of eight and sixteen years, not deaf and dumb, *non compos*, or insane, was brought before me.... a trial justice in and for the county of.....at.....in said county of.....on the.....day of.....A. D.....by virtue of a warrant in due form of law, issued under the hand and seal of me, the said justice, on the complaint under oath of.....of..... in the county of.....who therein complains that said.....on the.....day of.....A. D. 19.. at said.....

[Here recite the substantive allegations of the complaint.]

..... against the peace of said State, and contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided; upon which complaint the said.....having been then and there arraigned by me, the said justice, pleaded thereto that he was not guilty; and, whereas, after hearing the testimony of divers witnesses in relation thereto, and fully understanding the defence of the said

.....it then and there appeared to me, the said justice, that the said.....was guilty, it was then and there considered and ordered by me, the said justice, that the said .....be sentenced to the State Reform School, situate at South Portland, in the county of Cumberland, there to be kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the board of trustees of said State Reform School for the term of his minority.

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

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

And if the trustees of said State Reform School, or the Superintendent thereof, deems it inexpedient to receive the said.... or if the said.....be found incorrigible, or his continuance in said School be deemed injurious to its management and discipline, and if the said trustees, or the said Superintendent, shall certify the same upon this mittimus, and the said 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 nine 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. ....19 .  
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 mittimuses for the use of municipal and police courts and trial justices may be obtained by application to the Superintendent.

G.

FORMS FOR RELEASE OF BOYS.

[Leave of Absence.]

THIS CERTIFIES that.....  
is an inmate of the STATE REFORM SCHOOL, and in  
consequence of .....  
he is permitted to leave this school.....  
.....  
upon the following conditions:

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

2. That he shall avoid all low places of amusement, drink-  
ing-houses, bad company and other evil associations, and shall  
faithfully endeavor to discharge the duties required of him, to  
live a correct moral life, to regularly attend church and Sab-  
bath school, and to obey all National, State and Municipal laws.

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

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

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

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

Superintendent.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.....19 .

RENEWED .....19 .....

RENEWED .....19 .....

Post Office address, PORTLAND, ME.

[Indenture.]

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, That the undersigned... Trustees of the State Reform School, in South Portland, State of Maine, by authority of the laws of this State, have put and placed, and by these presents, do put, place, and bind out... aged...years, a minor committed to their charge and now confined in said School, unto...of ...in the county of...and State aforesaid, as an apprentice, to be by...employed, and... to serve from the date hereof, until the...day of ...which will be in the year nineteen hundred and ...at which time the said...will have attained the age of...years.

AND the said...doth hereby promise, covenant and agree, to and with the said Trustees, to teach the said.... or cause him to be taught, to read, write and cipher and to require him to attend school at least...months in each year until he is...years old, and to give or cause to be given, proper moral and religious instruction, and to teach him the trade and occupation of...and that he will furnish him with good and sufficient clothing, diet, lodging, medical attendance and other necessaries, both in sickness and in health, and will treat him with parental kindness and attention, during the term of service aforesaid; and that at the expiration thereof he will furnish the said...with two full suits of clothes, one for Sunday and the other for working days.

AND the said.....doth further covenant and agree to pay to the Superintendent of the said State Reform School to hold and to keep in trust for the said apprentice during his minority, the sum of.....dollars to be paid in..... semi-annual installments of.....dollars each, the first installment to be paid on the.....day of..... and thereafter every six months on the.....day of.....and.....until the last installment shall have been paid.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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