

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF MAINE:

1904

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

For the Year 1903.

VOLUME III.

AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1904

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

(Fifth under State Control.)

OF THE

Board of Trustees and Officers

OF THE

Maine Industrial School for Girls

AT HALLOWELL

For the Year Ending November 17, 1903



AUGUSTA
KENNEBEC JOURNAL PRINT
1904

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Term expires.
(Mrs.) PERSIS M. MARTIN, Augusta,	1904
ANDREW HAWES, Portland,	1905
ALFRED W _{MS.} ANTHONY, Lewiston,	1906
CHARLES H. DUDLEY, Hallowell,	1907
(Miss) CLARA M. FARWELL, Rockland,	1908
W. W. STETSON, Auburn, State Superintendent of Public Schools, <i>ex-officio</i> .	

PRESIDENT,
ANDREW HAWES, Portland.

SECRETARY,
ALFRED W_{MS.} ANTHONY, Lewiston.

TREASURER,
CHARLES H. DUDLEY, Hallowell.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
ANDREW HAWES, MRS. PERSIS M. MARTIN,
CHARLES H. DUDLEY.

AUDITING COMMITTEE,
ANDREW HAWES, MRS. PERSIS M. MARTIN.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL FOR 1904.

Principal—MRS. MARY E. KING.

BAKER HALL.

Matron—MISS MARY E. MITCHELL.

Assistant Matron—MRS. MINNIE MOORE.

Teacher—MISS MARGARET E. HALL.

ERSKINE HALL.

Matron—MISS MINERVA F. WHITTIER.

Assistant Matron—MISS EMMA R. EDWARDS.

Teacher—MISS WINNEFRED E. MERRILL.

FLAGG-DUMMER HALL.

Matron—MISS NANCY MERRILL.

Assistant Matron—MRS. FANNIE E. CURTIS.

Teacher—MISS CAMILLA WHITNEY.

Supply Officer—(To be supplied.)

Steward and Farmer—CHARLES W. WHITE.

THE MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

HISTORICAL STATEMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The legislature of 1899 enacted a law to put the School wholly under State control. The conditions of this act were accepted by the corporation, and its whole property valued, for its purposes, at \$40,000 was conveyed by deed to the State.

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

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

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

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

To the Governor and Council of the State of Maine :

The Board of Trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls herewith make their twenty-ninth annual report, the fifth under State control.

REAL ESTATE.

The value of the estate which we administer has increased from \$60,000, as reported last year, to about \$67,000. There are thirty-five acres of land, situated on the high hill west of the city of Hallowell. About eighteen acres are suitable for cultivation; five acres are woodland; ten acres are pasturage; about two acres are now used by the buildings, their approaches and grounds.

The buildings are Baker Hall, Erskine Hall, Flagg-Dummer Hall, a pumping station and a new barn.

Baker Hall, the main building, containing the principal's residence and office, accommodates twenty-six girls. It was erected in 1898 and is in excellent condition. Flagg-Dummer Hall, originally erected in 1874, burned in 1899 and rebuilt that year, now ranks as a new building although some of the old walls and some of the inside finish were utilized in the new structure, a combination which detracts to quite an extent from its freshness, its appearance and its general utility. The building is, however, in good physical condition. It accommodates twenty-six girls and their officers. Erskine Hall, which was first opened in 1886, was burned in 1900, and rebuilt last year. It is admirably appointed and affords accommodations for twenty-seven girls and officers, with room for a supply officer, when on the grounds. Each of these buildings is insured for \$10,000.

The dwelling-house, which was known as our farm-house and had long been condemned as unfit for human habitation, has

been demolished and taken away. The old stable and outbuildings, which adjoined it, have also been removed.

NEW BARN.

The erection of so simple a thing as a barn involved a recognition of the present needs of the school and of its future conditions and requirements. The Trustees did not wish to build a barn adequate simply for today, if in the course of a few years a larger would be needed, nor yet to put up a mammoth structure for which no need would exist for a long term of years, if ever. They have endeavored to take all conditions and prospects into consideration.

It has not seemed to the Board of Trustees that a school for girls would ever become a great farming institution. Cows and stock should be kept primarily for their domestic, economic value, incidentally for purposes of instruction in dairying, and not at all for the sake of furnishing dairy products to the market. It seemed to the Board of Trustees that, while the population of our state will naturally increase, our cities multiply and become more dense and consequently a large number of girls in peril will in future years be committed to the custody of the state as wards of our school and more buildings will be needed for suitably housing and grading these wards, yet a large barn will not be required for years, if ever. Our land is neither sufficient in amount, not favorably located for extensive farming as it is upon the hillside.

With these considerations in mind the Trustees have erected a barn which seems to them suited both to present and to future requirements. It is more than a barn, though of modest proportions. It is fifty by seventy-two feet in dimensions, and comprises beneath one roof the features of a barn, a stable, a carriage-house, workshop, silo and vegetable cellar. The total cost has been \$3,386.42. The report of the building committee gives details.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND ELECTRIC ALARM SYSTEM.

In the direction of safety for life and property an important step has been taken this past year in the installation of electric lights and an electric alarm system. Kerosene lamps, with accompanying cans and barrels, have been abolished. The build-

ings and the barn are now lighted by electricity. There is not only the greater convenience but also the greater security.

The electric alarm system is attached to the door of each girl's room. When she is in her room, her door is neither bolted nor hooked, and yet the door cannot be opened without ringing a gong by the officers' rooms and indicating on an annunciator the number of the room disturbed. Were the buildings to take fire, the inmates would have immediate access to the corridors and the fire escapes.

GRADING.

One year ago the Trustees reported that the location of Erskine Hall to the north and west of its former site would entail some grading, but would put the grounds in a much more attractive and serviceable condition. The last Legislature made an appropriation of \$1,000. for grading. This amount has been expended during the season just closed. The knoll, which disfigured the middle of our grounds and constituted the retaining walls of the cellar of the former Erskine Hall, has been removed, and the unsightly debris in the large cavity south of the new hall has been covered in and the hole materially filled. The wet and unwholesome surroundings of the frog-pond have also been improved.

In this connection a comprehensive plan of walks and driveways has been adopted, a survey and plan of the whole estate has been made, and the metes and bounds of the property fixed. Drawings have been made showing the location and the lay-out of all buildings, sewers, manholes, pipes, fences and springs.

WATER SUPPLY.

The pumping house was built in 1897. It contains a three-horse power gasolene engine. Its whole value, including the engine, is about \$2,000.

The location of our school on high land, above the level of the city reservoir, makes a private water service obligatory. The new barn, situated on a lower level, is the only building which can secure water from the city's mains. Our present service under favorable conditions proves barely sufficient; and, in times of drought or of increased consumption of water fails to meet our needs. The experiences of the last summer and fall convince

us that we must have a more ample supply in the immediate future. At present the water comes from springs upon our own premises, which yield an excellent quality under favorable conditions of rainfall, or when the ground is full of water, at the rate of about 2,400 gallons per day. In addition each of the halls is provided with a large cistern which catches the rainfall from the roofs. These cisterns are connected with the wash-rooms and laundries by pumps and are consequently available in case of need.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The personal property of all kinds, including household furniture, farming utensils, stock and provisions on hand, inventoried by the executive committee November 15, 1903, amounts to \$9,-163.39, as compared with \$7,333.76 last year. The school has at present two horses, four cows, two pigs and a few hens. It is proposed to increase the number of cows to six and to add more swine and poultry.

OFFICERS.

Mrs. Mary E. King is principal, having served efficiently in this capacity since August 3, 1901. In each building is a matron, an assistant matron and a school teacher. With the steward and farmer the school employs ten women and two men.

The officers have evinced a high degree of faithfulness during the past year. They have in every instance a personal regard for the girls and enter into the relation of personal friendship. They seek to give each building the atmosphere of a home.

The principal has direction of the matrons, assistant matrons, school teachers and all internal administration, and of the girls who are out in homes. She inspects these homes, and is responsible for all interests which pertain directly to the girls themselves.

The steward superintends the farm, has charge of stock, fires and utensils. He makes repairs; he buys provisions, and is the custodian of all outside property. When desired by the principal he serves as special officer for the detention, the conveyance or the custody of the girls.

OUR WARDS.

At present there are 143 girls in the custody of the school, five less than one year ago. Of these 79 are in our three halls, 64 are in outside homes, 40 of whom are working for wages, 17 work for board and clothing and school privileges.

The condition of the girls through the year has been on the whole highly satisfactory. Health has been uniformly good. One only has died. She was away from the school, visiting a sister. There have been no epidemics of any kind in the school, and no serious sicknesses.

The conduct of the girls has been even better than could be expected in a home for persons whose inheritance and previous training have been unfortunate, if not positively defective. This we said a year ago, and we can say it again. There have been no outbreaking crimes,—no stampedes of disorder. The girls wear no uniform and are made to submit to no mark of disgrace. There are no fences about the grounds; the doors are quite generally unlocked; girls go and come about their work and out of doors at recreation hours with a freedom which seems remarkable to a stranger. And yet under such conditions there is very seldom a runaway. During the past year none have attempted to run away from the school itself. Only two, who were out in homes, have attempted to do so.

During the year sixteen girls have been admitted, thirteen have become of age, five have been permitted to marry, one has been adopted, one was released to her parents, one died. Of the thirteen girls who came of age six were discharged a few weeks, or months, before they were twenty-one, as an indication of approval of good conduct during the last part of their stay in the school.

It is the policy of the Board to return to their homes and to society the girls just as far and as fast as it is ascertained that the condition of the homes and the improvement of the girls will warrant. The Board considers the home the ideal place for a girl. If her own home is suitable for her, she should be returned to it; and whenever application is made for the release of a girl the Board exercises pains to learn whether the conditions which at first made it necessary to commit the girl to the

custody of the school have so improved that she may wisely and safely be returned.

The girls who come to the Industrial School are not usually of the stolid, stubborn class, few are committed because of actual crime, but nearly all, in the terms of the mittimus, because "found under circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality". These are not the products of the slums, but more often they represent the offspring of unfortunate and unhappy homes, and they require in the majority of cases wholesome surroundings with right incentives and oversight and counsel, but the minimum of restraint and discipline.

THE SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

In the school girls are taught habits of personal cleanliness and neatness, how to observe the laws of health, how to do housework in all its branches, including scrubbing, sweeping, washing and ironing, cooking, preparing and serving meals, how to knit and sew and make garments, and in the schoolroom are taught the common English branches, such as are taught in the public schools.

The day begins with the kitchen girls at 5 a. m. All the girls are called at 6.15 a. m. After breakfast, rooms and halls are attended to, and then for the rest of the forenoon the girls are at work in the kitchen, the laundry or the sewing-room until dinner at twelve o'clock. A half hour of recreation follows dinner; and then for an hour the sewing-room claims attention; this is from one till two o'clock. The time from 2 till 2.45 the girls spend in their rooms preparing for school. The school session is from 2.45 till 5.45 each day. Then comes supper; after that recreation, and bed at 7.30 p. m.

From this summary of the day's duties it is evident that the Trustees and Principal consider the industrial features of the school the most important for the class of girls intrusted to their care. It is not expected that the majority of the girls will go far in scholarship; it is expected, however, that every one shall learn how to be a good housekeeper. While a proper degree of education is sought for, the chief aim of the school is to fit the girls for useful, self-supporting, respectable lives.

When a girl has passed successfully through the course of instruction in the various branches of housekeeping and in the schoolroom, she may then be placed out in some home at work, either for her board and schooling, or for wages, according to her age and ability. But girls out at work are still under the custody and care of the school, subject to recall, if need of any kind arises.

Girls out at work are permitted to save the money which they earn, above what is needful for clothing. A bank account is opened in the Hallowell Savings Bank for each one thus saving. The principal of the school holds the deposit books and surrenders them to the girls when they become of age or are honorably discharged from the custody of the school. At present there are fifty-five depositors, having an aggregate deposit of \$931.01.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion the Board refers your honorable body to the reports of the officers, herewith accompanying, which will show in further detail the condition of the school both in its administration and its finances.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW HAWES,
ALFRED W^{MS.} ANTHONY,
CHARLES H. DUDLEY,
PERSIS M. MARTIN,
CLARA M. FARWELL,
W. W. STETSON.

Hallowell, Me., November 17, 1903.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the Trustees of the Maine Industrial School:—

I have the honor of submitting the following report of the progress of our school during the year ending Nov. 18, 1903.

Our work during the year has been encouraging. The organization of our school is of such a nature that the personal influence of each officer is felt to a great extent, for the officers are constantly with the girls while at work, during recreation hours, and at the frequent social gatherings in the different cottages. The interest displayed by the girls during the past year gives us greater hopes and expectations for the years to come. I have been very much pleased at the evidence that in all the cottages the officers have discharged their duties with interest. The watchful matron or mother cares for the health of her large family, and at times must act as nurse, physician, or sanitary officer. The girls, when they come to the school, are taught to feel themselves part of a large family and to do their share towards making a pleasant home for all; thus they learn that they were brought here not only to be helped and served themselves, but to become able to help themselves and to serve others. We endeavor to break up the monotony of institution life and, by watchful care and genuine religious training, to turn the thoughts of our girls towards high and uplifting ideals which shall go to make their lives successful after they leave our fostering care. Often when our girls come to us they are untidy and careless about their persons—by education and discipline we break up these first-formed habits and try to teach the girls that the welfare of the body is nearly as sacred as that of the soul. The pale, thin faces of the girls soon become round and rosy as they engage in the study of birds, care for the flower-beds and gardens, and breathe in freely the pure air of which we have such

an abundance upon our hill. The health of the girls has been unusually good during the past year. No deaths have occurred in the school, but our Indian girl, who had been released on account of her ill-health, passed away last April at the home of her sister in Massachusetts. Two girls afflicted with scrofula were cared for at the City Hospital in Augusta. There has been no manifestation on the part of the girls of a desire to run away, and only one girl, who was in an outside home, has done so.

Amusements have been furnished for the girls but in a very limited way because of the lack of a convenient place in which to give entertainments. Last Christmas a very pretty cantata was very well rendered by the girls of all three houses combined. On the Fourth of July appropriate exercises were held and a picnic dinner was served to all three houses under trees back of Flagg-Dummer Hall.

We hope the future has something in store for us in the shape of a reading-room and library where all may meet together socially. Our library, which was destroyed by fire, has never been replaced and we find it difficult to provide the girls with proper literature at all times.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Kennebec Journal, Zion's Advocate; Rockland Courier Gazette; Glen Mills Daily; The Industrial School Magazine, Golden, Colorado; The Courier, Kearney, Nebraska.

Chenery Mfg. Co., Christmas gifts from Mr. Andrew Hawes, Christmas gifts from Mrs. Persis Martin, Christmas candy from Mr. Charles Dudley, St. Nicholas from Miss Clara Farwell, Magazines from Miss McClench, Gifts from Mrs. Wallace Perry.

STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOL.

Number committed to the Maine Industrial School since dedica- tion Jan. 20, 1875.....	598
Number committed during year ending November 16, 1903	16
Number in custody of the School Nov. 16, 1903.....	143
Number at Baker Hall.....	26
Number at Flagg-Dummer Hall.....	26
Number at Erskine Hall.....	27
Number placed in homes.....	64
	143

Number committed to School since Nov. 15, 1902, 16 all of whom were born in Maine. Age of oldest, 15 years; age of youngest, 9 years; average age, 13 years.

Sent from the following cities and towns:—Brewer, 1; Bridgton, 1; Bath, 2; Bangor, 1; Deer Isle, 1; Eastport, 1; Gardiner, 1; Mexico, 1; New Portland, 2; Portland, 1; Rockland, 1; Waterville, 2; Oldtown, 1.

Number discharged since January 1, 1903.....	21
Became of age	13
Married	5.
Died	1
Adopted	1
Released to parents	1 21
Number placed in homes	64
At work for wages	40
At work for board and clothes and school ...	17
Released on probation	4
Temporary home	1
Oak Grove Seminary	1
Runaway	1 64
Number of visits made	175
Number of visits made by physician	50
Number of girls taken to the dentist	32
Number of girls taken to the oculist	8

Fifty-five of the girls have deposits in the Hallowell Savings Bank, the aggregate amount being \$931.01. The amount deposited during the year is \$385.16. The largest amount of any one girl is \$86.39.

The girls committed to the school since its organization are from one hundred and two cities and towns.

Augusta	45	Brooks	2
Appleton.....	2	Belfast	5
Auburn.....	5	Brunswick	4
Anson.....	2	Belgrade	3
Alfred.....	1	Brookline.....	1
Ashland.....	1	Benton	2
Athens.....	1	Biddeford.....	3
Bath.....	27	Bar Harbor.....	1
Bangor.....	35	Beddington.....	1
Boothbay.....	5	Bristol.....	1
Bucksport.....	4	Bridgton.....	2
Bowdoinham.....	2	Brewer.....	3

Cornish	1	Machias	4
Cape Elizabeth	2	Manchester	2
Camden	5	Madison	2
Calais	19	Machiasport	2
Canaan	1	Mechanic Falls	1
Chelsea	1	Marshfield	1
Cherryfield	2	Moscow	1
Clifton	2	Milbridge	1
Castine	1	Mexico	1
Clinton	1	North Haven	3
Dresden	1	Norway	2
Dennysville	2	Newport	1
Deering	1	New Gloucester	1
Deer Isle	3	Newcastle	1
Eastport	4	Norridgewock	1
Ellsworth	8	Newry	3
Eden	5	New Portland	2
E. Eddington	1	No. Vassalboro	1
Embden	1	No. Berwick	1
E. Machias	1	New Vineyard	2
Easton	2	Oakland	2
Etna	1	Old Town	2
Farmington	2	Oxford	1
Fort Fairfield	1	Portland	94
Fryeburg	1	Palermo	1
Freeport	1	Perry	1
Farmingdale	2	Presque Isle	2
Fairfield	5	Palmyra	1
Frankfort	1	Paris	1
Gouldsboro	6	Rockland	49
Gardiner	24	Richmond	11
Gray	1	Randolph	3
Gorham	1	Readfield	1
Greenville	1	Rockport	3
Hallowell	7	Rumford	1
Hampden	2	Sidney	2
Hancock	2	Saco	27
Harrington	2	South Thomaston	4
Houlton	1	St. George	2
Hartland	1	South Portland	4
Hiram	2	Skowhegan	2
Holden	3	Searsmont	1
Harpwell	1	Somerville	1
Jefferson	4	South Berwick	1
Jay	2	Stonington	1
Lincolnville	1	Thomaston	4
Leeds	1	Union	1
Lewiston	5	Vassalboro	1
Lisbon	3	Veazie	4
Liberty	1	Vinalhaven	2
Lisbon Falls	1	West Waterville	1
Lee	2	Winslow	3
Mt. Desert	2	Windham	1
Montville	1	Winn	1
Maysville	1	Waldoboro	3

Winthrop	2	Westbrook	3
Waterford	1	Winterport	1
West Gardiner	2	Waterville	7
Wilton	1		
Wiscasset	1		
			598

Respectfully submitted,

MARY E. KING,
Principal.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Trustees:

The committee appointed by the Board have to report that they have had built, upon the location fixed upon by the Board, a wooden building 50 x 72 feet, 20 feet post, with a granite walled basement, or cellar, under the whole, 9 feet in the clear. In the cellar, partitioned off by stone walls, is a vegetable cellar, 16 x 24 feet, with cemented floor, and walls sheathed up with matched boards. In the building are accommodations for eight cows and three horses. There is a carriage room, grain room, harness room, a silo, and a workshop, with a chimney built from the ground to a safe distance above the roof. There is ample room for the storage of farm and garden crops, and for a supply of hay and feed for animals, for the shelter of carts, wheels, farm machinery and tools, and for the many things which cannot conveniently be stored in the Halls.

The building is wired for electric lighting and is connected with the city water main. A driveway has been excavated from the street, and the approaches to the building have been filled and graded. All excavating, grading and stone-laying have been done by the day, under the direction of Mr. J. W. Field of Hallowell, which is a sufficient guarantee of the faithfulness of the work. After plans and specifications were prepared your committee advertised for proposals for furnishing the labor and materials for the erection of the superstructure. The contract was awarded to Mr. Almon H. Lyons of Augusta, the lowest bidder, who has done the work with good materials in a satisfactory manner.

The building, as completed, including plans, making a road, grading and all other details, has cost \$3,386.42.

ANDREW HAWES,
CHARLES H. DUDLEY,
ALFRED WMS. ANTHONY.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 14, 1903.

*C. H. Dudley, Treasurer, in account with Maine Industrial
School for Girls.*

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

DR.		CR.	
Balance from J. W. Church ...	\$314 59	Groceries	\$2,069 13
Bills paid by J. W. Church ...	42 88	Meats	578 88
Insurance flagg-D	53 33	Fish	100 47
Mustard fund.....	109 10	Butter	242 04
Louise Cassidy bank account.	24 38	Milk	325 01
Hides and tallow	11 30	Feed	197 58
Mary Newells bank account ..	27 19	Dry goods	735 55
Goods returned	20 35	Boots, shoes and rubbers.....	233 15
Barrels sold	5 50	Oil and gasoline	117 43
Stone from old house... ..	5 25	Stationery, postage and print- ing.....	102 31
Mrs. King.....	22 55	Telephone and telegraph.....	98 07
Notes discounted.....	3,000 00	Doctor, medicine and attend- ance	436 37
Appropriations	11,500 00	Boarding girls.....	91 40
Building reimbursement.....	3,000 00	Soap	41 25
Cities and towns	1,974 30	Plumbing	65 80
		Dentist.....	32 40
		Oculist	49 10
		Labor	807 86
		Hardware	557 09
		Travel.....	237 70
		Salaries	4,726 08
		Wood and coal	1,989 28
		Repairs	139 91
		Furniture	90 60
		Blacksmith	26 85
		Piano.....	165 00
		School supplies	44 24
		Insurance.....	215 50
		Sewing machine, etc.....	37 45
		Paid notes	3,000 00
		Paid discount	25 00
		Mary Newell's sister.....	50 00
		Treasurer's bond.....	28 00
		Sundries	552 34
		Balance	1,901 88
	\$20,110 72		
Balance	\$1,901 88		\$20,110 72

FARM BUILDINGS.

DR.		CR.	
Appropriations	\$4,500 00	Plans	\$7 75
Sale of old buildings	40 00	Making road	62 70
		Excavating for cellar	53 88
		Stone for foundation	277 03
		Cement	57 60
		Sewer pipe	18 00
		Labor on foundation	448 81
		Contractor	2,380 00
		Sand, etc	6 74
		Hallowell Water Works	73 91
		Balance	1,153 58
	<u>\$4,540 00</u>		<u>\$4,540 00</u>
ce	\$1,153 58		

GRADING.

DR.		CR.	
Appropriation	\$1,000 00	Survey and plans	\$75 00
		Labor	797 98
		Fertilizer	47 60
		Seed	27 18
		Lumber	8 00
		Balance	44 24
	<u>\$1,000 00</u>		<u>\$1,000 00</u>
Balance	\$44 24		

FARM EQUIPMENT.

DR.		CR.	
Appropriation	\$1,000 00	Horse and cow	\$243 00
		Balance	757 00
	<u>\$1,000 00</u>		<u>\$1,000 00</u>
Balance	\$757 00		

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ALARM.

DR.		CR.	
Appropriation	\$1,150 00	Contract to date	\$657 50
		Hardware	4 87
		Balance	487 63
	<u>\$1,150 00</u>		<u>\$1,150 00</u>
Balance	\$487 63		

REPORT OF AUDITORS.

HALLOWELL, November 17, 1903.

We certify that we have examined the books and accounts of C. H. Dudley Treasurer, and find them correctly cast and accompanied by the proper vouchers

ANDREW HAWES, }
 W. W. STETSON, } *Auditing*
 PERSIS M. MARTIN, } *Committee.*

NOTE.—Mr. Stetson was auditor with Mr. Hawes for the fiscal year up to July 15, 1903, and from that date Mrs. Martin has served with Mr. Hawes.

AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Approved March 17, 1899.

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

CHAPTER 1—The Board of Trustees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER II—Officers of the School.

Section 1. The board of trustees may appoint a steward, and a principal, a matron, an assistant matron and a teacher for each home, and such other officers as the trustees may at any time deem essential or desirable, and the appointment of all officers shall be for a term not exceeding one year. The term of office of each appointee shall terminate with the last day of the calendar year for which the appointment is made.

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

CHAPTER III—The Steward.

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

Section 2. He shall have the oversight and management of the farm, and superintend such improvements and laying out of grounds as the board shall direct.

Section 3. Under the direction of the executive committee he shall procure the necessary supplies for the institution and purchase all such articles and materials as may be needed for the support and employment of the girls, and dispose of all articles raised on the farm or manufactured by the girls, which are not required for use.

CHAPTER IV—The Principal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER V—Matrons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER VI—Assistant Matrons.

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

CHAPTER VII—Teachers.

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

AN ACT RELATING TO THE MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AN ACT TO AMEND CHAPTER ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO
OF THE REVISED STATUTES, RELATING TO THE MAINE
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Section 1. Section twenty of chapter one hundred and forty-two of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended, so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

"Section 20. The board of trustees of said school has all the powers as to the person, property, earnings and education of every girl committed to the charge of said trustees, during the term of her commitment, which a guardian has as to his ward, and all powers which parents have over their children. At the discretion of said board, any such girl, during her commitment, may be kept at said school, or intrusted to the care of any suitable person and may be required to work for such person, or may be bound by deed of indenture to service or apprenticeship for a period not exceeding the term of her commitment, on such conditions as said board may deem reasonable and proper. Such indenture shall specify the conditions, and shall require the person to whom such girl is bound to report to said board as often as once in three months the conduct and behavior of such girls, and whether she remains under such master or mistress, and if not, where she is. Said trustees shall take care that the terms of such indenture are fulfilled, and the girl well treated, and if they believe that by reason of her misconduct, vicious inclinations or surroundings, she is in danger of falling into habits of vice or immorality, or that her welfare is in any way imperiled, they may cancel such indenture and resume charge of such girl with the same powers as before the indenture was made. The powers of said board with respect to any such girl intrusted, as herein provided, to the care of a suitable person are not affected thereby, nor by her being bound to service or apprenticeship, except as expressed in the bond of indenture. Said trustees, master or mistress and apprentice, shall have all the rights and be subject to all duties and penalties provided in case of children apprenticed by overseers of the poor. Any member of said board may execute such indenture deed in behalf of the board, if authorized by a vote of said board. Said board may, by vote in any case, or by a general by-law, authorize a member or committee of said board, or the principal of said school to intrust said girls to the care and service of a suitable person or persons without indenture, to see to their welfare during such service and to require their return to said school at discretion."

Section 2. Section thirty-one of said chapter is hereby amended, so that said section, as hereby amended, shall read as follows:

"Section 31. Whoever advises, induces, aids or abets any girl committed to the charge or guardianship of said trustees to escape from the school or from the custody of any person to whom such girl has been

bound or intrusted by said trustees or by their authority, or knowingly harbors or secretes any girl who has escaped from said school, or from the custody, authority, or control of said trustees, or from any person to whom such girl has been bound or intrusted by said trustees or by their authority, or elopes with any such girl, or without the consent of said trustees marries any such girl during the term of her commitment, shall be fined not more than one hundred, nor less than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding six months; and any girl who has so escaped may be arrested and detained, without warrant, by any officer authorized to serve criminal precepts, for a reasonable time to enable the principal or a trustee of said school, or a person authorized in writing by such principal or trustee and provided with the mittimus by which such girl was committed, or a certified copy thereof, to take such girl for the purpose of returning her to said school; but during such detention she shall not be committed to jail, and the officer arresting her shall be paid by the state a reasonable compensation for her arrest and keeping."

Approved March 21, 1901.

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

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

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

Approved March 3, 1885.

[Complaint by Municipal Officers or Three Inhabitants.]

To Esq., The undersigned of the of in the county
of on oath, complained, that of said being a girl between
the ages of six and sixteen years, at said on the day of

instant, has been found under circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality. Wherefore, the said complainants request that she may be arrested, and, upon proof of the facts herein stated, may be committed to the custody and guardianship of the Maine Industrial School for Girls during her minority. Dated the day of
190 .

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

[Warrant.] STATE OF MAINE.

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

Whereas, the foregoing complaint, which is hereto annexed and made a part of this warrant, has been made upon oath before me, the undersigned County aforesaid: This is, therefore, in the name of the State of Maine, to require and command you forthwith to apprehend the said and bring her before me, the undersigned, at a court to be held at on the day of 190 , at of the clock in the noon, that she may be examined concerning the allegations of said complaint, and further dealt with as law and justice may require. And have you there this precept with your doings thereon.

Witness my hand and seal the day of 190 .

[Complaint of Parent or Guardian.]

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

Dated the day of 190 .

SS. 190 . Then the above named oath to the truth of the foregoing complaint by him subscribed.

Before me. — —

[Mittimus.] STATE OF MAINE.

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

Whereas, of in said County, a girl between the ages of six and sixteen years, has been brought before me the undersigned, on complaint of one of the parents of said girl (or by the municipal officers, or three respectable inhabitants of the town of ,) representing that she, the said at on the day now last past, was

found under circumstances of manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality; and whereas, upon examination into the allegations of said complaint, notice having been given to all persons entitled to be heard, and upon full hearing before me, satisfactory evidence of the truth of said allegations was adduced, and it clearly appeared that the welfare of the said requires that she be committed to the custody and guardianship of the officers of the Maine Industrial School for Girls; I therefore order and decree that the said be so committed.

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

Given under my hand and seal this day of 190 .

[Officer's Return.]

SS. 190 . By virtue of the within precept, I have taken the person therein named, and delivered her to the officers of the Maine Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, for the purposes therein mentioned.
Fees. _____

[Magistrate's Certificate.]

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