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## Report of the Managers of the Maine Industrial School for Girls, 1879

Managers of the State Industrial School for Girls

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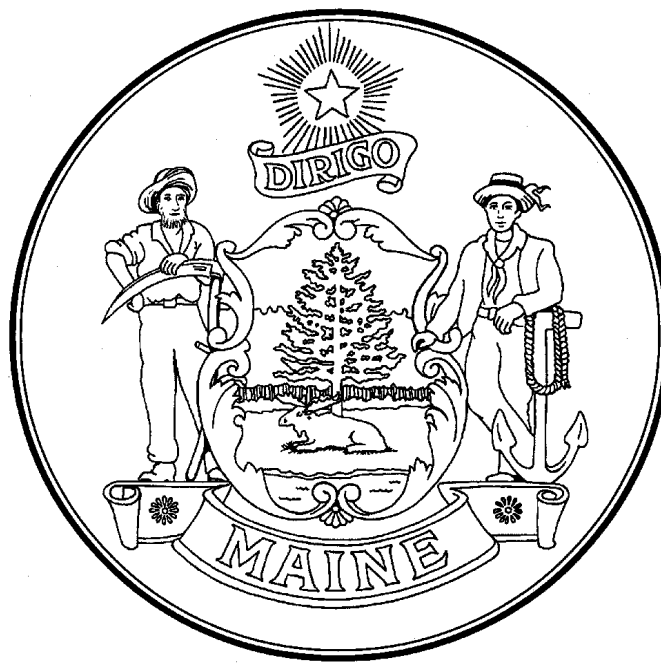
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# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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# Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

## ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

## PUBLIC OFFICERS AND INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE YEAR

1879.

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VOLUME II.

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AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1880.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

MAINE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

AT

HALLOWELL,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 4, 1878;

WITH LISTS OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS, OFFICERS AND LADY VISITORS.

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AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE, OWEN & NASH. PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1879.

## BOARD OF MANAGERS.

---

SIDNEY PERHAM, Paris, *President*.

CHARLES E. NASH, Augusta, *Secretary*.

ELIPHALET ROWELL, Hallowell, *Treasurer*.

The GOVERNOR,	} <i>Ex-Officio</i> <i>on part of</i> <i>the State.</i>
The SECRETARY OF STATE,	
The SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS,	

### TRUSTEES:

HENRY K. BAKER, Hallowell.	Term expires Dec., 1880.
EDWIN R. FRENCH, Chesterville.	" " 1880.
Mrs. C. A. L. SAMPSON, Bath.	" " 1879.
BENJ. KINGSBURY, Jr., Portland.	" " 1881.
Mrs. MARY H. FLAGG, Hallowell.	" " 1881.
Rev. H. W. TILDEN, Augusta.	" " 1879.

HENRY K. BAKER, ELIPHALET ROWELL, CHARLES E. NASH,	} <i>Executive</i> <i>Committee.</i>

## OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

---

Rev. STEPHEN ALLEN, D. D.,  
*Superintendent.*

Mrs. ELMINA S. HUTCHINSON,  
*Matron.*

Miss CHARLOTTE M. BROWN,  
*Assistant Matron.*

Mrs. ELLEN A. SIMPSON,  
*Housekeeper.*

## BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

---

Mrs. JAMES E. FERNALD, Portland.  
Mrs. A. D. KNIGHT, Hallowell.  
Mrs. ORREN WILLIAMSON, Augusta.  
Mrs. I. D. STURGIS, Augusta.  
Miss CLARA M. FARWELL, Rockland.  
Mrs. CHAS. DANFORTH, Gardiner.  
Mrs. JAMES D. WHITE, Gardiner.  
Mrs. SARAH F. HAMILTON, Saco.  
Mrs. H. K. BAKER, Hallowell.  
Mrs. MOSES GIDDINGS, Bangor.  
Mrs. S. G. SARGENT, Augusta.  
Mrs. J. R. BODWELL, Hallowell.

## STATEMENT.

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

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



## NOTICES.

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Regular meetings of the Board of Managers will be held during the year 1879, at the Superintendent's office, on the first Wednesday of March, June September and December. The meeting in December is the annual meeting for the choice of officers.

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

Dec., 1878, and June, 1879,	{ Mrs. I. D. Sturgis, Mrs. O. Williamson,	} Augusta. “
Jan., 1879, and July, 1879,	{ Mrs. C. Danforth, Mrs. J. D. White,	} Gardiner. “
Feb., 1879, and Aug., 1879,	{ Mrs. H. K. Baker, Mrs. J. R. Bodwell,	} Hallowell. “
March, 1879, and Sept., 1879,	{ Mrs. Moses Giddings, Mrs. S. G. Sargent,	} Bangor. Augusta.
April, 1879, and October, 1879,	{ Mrs. A. D. Knight, Mrs. S. Hamilton,	} Hallowell. Saco.
May, 1879, and November, 1879,	{ Mrs. J. E. Fernald, Miss C. M. Farwell,	} Portland. Rockland.

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

The Institution is open for visitors every Wednesday, from 2 till 5 o'clock P. M. No visitors are admitted to any part of the premises on the Sabbath day.

## REPORT OF BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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*To the Honorable Governor and Council  
of the State of Maine:*

The undersigned, Managers of the Industrial School for Girls, respectfully submit their fourth annual report, with the accompanying reports of the Superintendent, Treasurer and Lady Visitors.

From these reports it will be seen that the success of the Institution has realized the highest anticipations of its projectors and patrons. It is a fact worthy of special consideration, that out of eighty-two girls committed to the School during the past four years, but seven or eight have a decidedly bad record, and but three have been dismissed as incorrigible. And this is still more deserving of attention, when we remember that these children were not selected from the *moral* classes of society, trained to orderly and virtuous lives, but were taken largely from the neglected classes; from conditions of great moral peril—growing up untrained and with strong hereditary and acquired tendencies to evil and dissolute lives. The rapid, and often radical and thorough change in the habits of these girls, under the benign and morally healthful influences of the School, is one of its most noticeable results. In some instances the transition is remarkable. That the improvement is permanent, is proved by the fact that nearly all who have left the Institution have continued by their upright lives to illustrate the benefits they have derived from the School.

But the salutary effects of the Institution are not confined to its immediate beneficiaries. They also enure to the State

at large. "Prevention is cheaper than cure," is an acknowledged maxim, applicable as well to political as to personal diseases. It is better economy for the State to provide for the moral training and education of its children than to furnish poor-houses and prisons for those who, through its neglect, fall into vagrant and criminal habits. This has been recognized in the establishment of the Reform School for boys, which, for more than twenty-five years, has commended itself, by its grand results, to the favor of the people and the steady pecuniary aid of the government. All the reasons in behalf of this school may be urged, with equal force, in favor of the Industrial School for Girls. Both are needed for the public welfare, for the protection and safety of society, and for prudential considerations.

Similar institutions are in successful operation, not only in a large number of the States, but also in foreign countries. Hon. John L. Stevens, American Minister to Sweden, an earnest friend of our Industrial School, writes to the President of the Board as follows: "You have the argument, that wherever these schools have been tested, they are a success, more certainly than any other class of reform institutions. At the recent Prison Congress held here (Stockholm), a very important body, strongly elucidated this fact, whenever conversation among members took that direction. They are a success in Sweden, France, Switzerland and England. The last named had one hundred and eighty-three girls in Industrial Schools in 1861; and in 1877, three thousand and forty-four. Of these schools, there were in 1861, thirty-four, and in 1877, one hundred and twenty-four."

As will be seen by the report of the Superintendent, the Institution has been managed on the most economical basis, and during the past year, expenses have been reduced to the lowest practicable figure; the determination both of directors and officers being to manage its affairs as prudently as the interests of the school will justify.

For full particulars relating to the workings of the Institution, we refer with pleasure, to the reports herewith submitted ; believing they will fully justify the legislature, in continuing its fostering care and liberal support to so worthy a cause.

S. PERHAM, <i>President</i> ,	} <i>Board of Managers.</i>
C. E. NASH, <i>Secretary</i> ,	
E. ROWELL, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	
B. KINGSBURY,	
MRS. MARY H. FLAGG,	
MRS. C. A. L. SAMPSON,	
E. R. FRENCH,	
H. K. BAKER,	
C. F. PENNEY,	

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Board of Managers:*

The success of the Industrial School, during the past year, has been equal to that of any previous year in the history of the Institution. The discipline has been thoroughly maintained. The health both of the children and officers, with few exceptions, has been remarkably good. The improvement of the girls in work, in school studies and in deportment, has been constant and highly encouraging.

The method of government is strictly parental. The constant aim is to secure obedience with the least possible punishment. A daily record of deportment is kept, and a monthly report is made, with rewards for excellence. This system affords a strong and constant motive for good behavior. The most turbulent dispositions, generally yield to this treatment. Considering the unfavorable conditions from which the girls come to the school, it must be expected that punishment will sometimes be necessary. In such cases, it has been thought best to make the punishment so prompt and decisive, that it will not need to be often repeated.

A constant aim of the discipline is to awaken sentiments of self-respect, and to encourage virtuous habits. Some girls who were at first exceedingly insubordinate and without self-control, have gradually become submissive and amiable, and have attained the highest rank of deportment. In some cases, as might be expected, all discipline fails; vicious habits have become too thoroughly established to be corrected by any method of treatment yet tried. These are exceptional cases. Only three girls have thus far, been dismissed as incorrigible.

Devotional exercises are conducted by the matron morning

and evening, in which the children all participate. Also religious services are conducted by the Superintendent every Sabbath. The children also attend meeting at one of the churches in the city, in turn, once on the Sabbath when the weather is suitable. This is considered a great privilege, and is allowed as a reward for good behavior. The girls are also sometimes sent on errands to the post office or stores. Their excellent deportment on such occasions is a subject of favorable comment. It is seldom that anything censurable has been observed in their conduct in public.

The ladies of the school have labored together earnestly, with a spirit of mutual accommodation. The girls have been thoroughly drilled in work. The wardrobe of the school was never before so well supplied, and all without outside assistance. Some additional work has been done, and more of such work might be done, and the labor of the girls turned to considerable profit, if the work could be obtained. Some girls who came to the school entirely unskilled in needlework and housework, have attained to great excellence in these kinds of labor. Most of the older girls can run the sewing machine.

Samples of knitting, darning, stitching and embroidery, and also a loaf of bread made by one of the girls, were sent to the county fair, which were noticed with special commendation.

At the suggestion of the assistant matron an old-fashioned spinning-wheel has been procured, and several girls have been instructed by her in its use. In this way yarn is prepared for knitting.

The housework, under the care of the housekeeper and the assistant matron, has been thoroughly organized, so that all the girls of suitable age are trained in all the essential work of housekeeping.

Mrs. Gibson, the housekeeper, finds her health insufficient for the duties of the office, and feels compelled to resign. She has discharged her duties faithfully and well. Inquiries have been made for a suitable person to take her place.

## STATISTICS.

Number in school December 5, 1877.....	33
“ “ December 4, 1878.....	31
Average number .....	31
Number committed during the year.....	11
“ returned to the school .....	6
“ sent to homes during the year.....	15
“ married during the year.....	2
“ returned to friends.....	1
“ dismissed as unsuitable .....	1
Whole number received since January, 1875 .....	82
“ sent to homes.....	44
“ returned to the school.....	11
“ now in homes.....	33
Number returned to friends .....	6
“ sent to Orphans' Home .....	2
“ dismissed as incorrigible.....	3
“ dismissed as unsuitable .....	1
“ escaped from the school.....	1
“ escaped from home.....	1
“ deceased .....	2
“ married .....	2
“ present number.....	31

The girls committed to the school are from the following places :

Hallowell.....	6	Lincolntonville.....	1
Augusta.....	8	Bangor.....	2
Gardiner .....	1	East Corinth.....	1
Richmond .....	1	Ellsworth .....	5
Dresden.....	1	Boothbay.....	3
Bath.....	6	Mt. Desert.....	1
West Waterville.....	3	Gouldsboro'.....	2
Sidney .....	2	Bucksport .....	2
Bowdoinham .....	1	Portland .....	3
Windsor.....	1	Cape Elizabeth.....	1

North Vassalboro'.....	1	Windham .....	1
Rockland .....	14	Saco .....	12
Appleton .....	1	North Berwick.....	1
Vinalhaven .....	1		—
		Total .....	82

## PARENTAGE.

English, 1; Irish, 5; French Canadian, 3; New Brunswick, 2; Mulatto, 1; American, 70. All but six natives of Maine.

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

Hallowell.....	1	Gouldsboro' .....	1
Bath.....	2	Bucksport .....	1
Augusta.....	6	Cape Elizabeth.....	1
Gardiner .....	1	Windham .....	1
Richmond .....	1	Saco .....	5
West Waterville.....	1	North Berwick.....	1
Rockland .....	5	Bowdoinham .....	1
Vinalhaven .....	1		—
Boothbay.....	2	Total .....	31

Thirty-three girls who have been sent from the school are in comfortable homes, all doing as well as could be reasonably expected. Four have been adopted into good families. Three have been doing good service in families for wages. Of the two married during the year one, Mrs. Annie Gilman, is comfortably settled, and is acting the part of housewife very creditably. The other was claimed as bride by a man from the neighborhood from which the girl came. As he was furnished with a certificate of publishment, and a paper certifying the consent of her parents, and as the girl according to our records was eighteen years of age, it was thought improper to make any objections to the marriage, except to advise delay.

Of the eighty-two girls committed to the school, seven or eight only have a decidedly bad record since they entered the



school; while more than seventy, so far as we can judge, give fair promise of becoming useful members of society.

Some of these girls were convicted of crime; some are orphans, or from a condition worse than orphanage; and all were without suitable homes, and in "manifest danger of falling into habits of vice and immorality." The salutary effects of the school are abundantly manifest.

The usefulness of the Industrial School would be greatly promoted by an additional school building, not only by accommodating a larger number of girls, but by affording better facilities for grading and discipline. The relative cost would also be reduced.

The Industrial School in Lancaster, Mass., has five school buildings, and the school in Connecticut has three. Two such buildings would be no more than sufficient to supply the wants of Maine in this work of reform.

#### THE FARM.

The operations of the farm, during the year past, have been conducted as economically as possible. The results, as will be seen in the farm account, show a considerable balance of profits. The farm is a great convenience, however small the profits may be.

#### CHANGE OF LAW.

At the last legislature the law relating to the Industrial School, was so amended that ten and fifteen years were made the limit of ages of girls committed to the school; and all towns and cities from which girls are committed, are made responsible for their support in the school, to an amount not exceeding one dollar nor less than fifty cents a week.

By a vote of the Managers the medium sum of seventy-five cents a week is charged in all cases. The effect of these changes in the law, has been to reduce the number of applications for admission. One year ago, there were twenty applications for admission upon our records, beyond the accommodations of the school. At present, there are but few.

In some cases, it is reported, that girls, very much in need of such a refuge, would have been committed to the Industrial School, but for the opposition of town officials, on account of the expense, for which the towns would be liable.

#### EXPENSES.

In consequence of the reduced cost of supplies and labor, the gratuitous services of the Treasurer, a remarkably small amount of sickness, and a rigid retrenchment, the aggregate expenses of the year have been considerably less than heretofore, amounting only to \$4,608.12. These favorable conditions, cannot be calculated upon, with certainty hereafter. It is difficult to see how the school can be carried on at less expense, unless further retrenchment is tried, by employing cheaper officers.

Respectfully submitted,

S. ALLEN, *Superintendent.*

## REPORTS OF LADY VISITORS.

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SACO, December 10, 1878.

*To the Secretary of the*

*Maine Industrial School:*

As Visitors of the Industrial School, we beg leave to present the following report of our last visit to the School, necessarily delayed until December 4.

We found the Home in a progressive condition. Improvement in the general deportment of the girls, under Dr. Allen's mild but firm supervision, was particularly noticed. A quiet orderliness pervaded the whole establishment, which is the more remarkable, considering the elements of which the School is composed.

The advantage to a young girl during her peculiarly impressionable age, of a year or more, under such wise and judicious training, accompanied by regular habits of living, wholesome food and pure air, as well as instruction in manual and mental labor, together with moral training, can hardly be overestimated, and we trust that no change in the supervision of the school, may occur, which shall tend to overburden the teachers, thereby crippling their usefulness, and undermining the present excellent condition of the School.

The house we found in its usual good order, and the amount of work accomplished, garments made and laid away for future use, fancy and useful articles made for the county fair, handsome rugs laid on the floor of the reception room, and also a package of stockings and mittens sent to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home in Bath, everything made as we

understood by the girls themselves, all go to testify to the energy and faithfulness of the three ladies in charge of the Home.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. B. F. HAMILTON.

MRS. A. D. KNIGHT.

---

PORTLAND, November 27, 1878.

*To the Secretary of the*

*Maine Industrial School:*

Miss Farwell and myself made the usual visits, and are pleased to report everything as satisfactory, and in many respects a marked improvement.

My attention being attracted to the great amount of sewing accomplished, I would suggest that the money received for work done for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Bath, be expended in purchase of materials for work, which could be on exhibition and for sale to visitors.

As I think it well that children should come under this influence as young as possible, I regret that the act of the Legislature last winter confined the benefits of the Institution to girls from *ten* to fifteen years of age, instead of *seven* to fifteen, as formerly.

Respectfully yours,

MRS. J. E. FERNALD.

AUGUSTA, December 18, 1878.

MR. NASH :

*Dear Sir,*—I have, with satisfaction to myself, visited the Industrial School nearly every month during the year. It has been a pleasure to see this family of children under such judicious training, and to notice the marked improvement in some of them, not only in mental culture, but also in the more practical duties designed to fit them for their future life work. And the more I see them, the more my sympathies are awakened, and the more desirable it seems that these children, who have in many cases known only poverty and sorrow, and perhaps criminal neglect from those who should have given to them the tenderest care, now should enjoy some of the pleasures of childhood, and at this favorable age acquire knowledge, and have instilled into their minds ideas of truth and right, as well as something to live for and hope for in the future—and these are the advantages and training given to the children here. The same kind words, loving smile, and tender treatment in times of sickness, are given by those in charge, as would be bestowed on children in our most favored homes.

I feel that the Superintendent and other officers of the school have discharged their duties cheerfully and with marked fidelity.

Very respectfully yours,

MRS. S. G. SARGENT.

# ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNT OF E. ROWELL, TREASURER.

DEC. 4, 1878.	DR.		
Balance received of S. Page, Treasurer, December, 1877.....	-	\$748 77	
Received of Hallowell Savings Institution.....	-	150 00	
"    "    "    "    interest.....	-	32 27	
Donations—Miss C. M. Farwell.....	\$4 00		
Lady from Gardiner.....	10 00		
A. L. Hackett.....	1 00		
C. B. Vinal.....	1 50		
		16 50	
Received for rent of house and pasturage.....	99 50		
"    hay, apples, &c., sold.....	66 03		
"    sundries.....	6 00		
		171 53	
Received for support of girls, as follows:			
City of Rockland.....	40 00		
Town of Appleton.....	9 00		
"    Cape Elizabeth.....	59 00		
"    Ellsworth.....	104 00		
"    Mt. Desert.....	29 75		
"    North Berwick.....	11 35		
"    Richmond.....	18 00		
"    Vinalhaven.....	16 50		
"    Windham.....	26 25		
		313 85	
Received of State Treasurer, appropriation.....	-	5,000 00	
		\$6,432 92	
	CR.		
Paid for repairs and furniture for school building.....	\$231 62½		
provisions and kitchen supplies.....	1,091 05½		
clothing and shoes.....	286 80		
fuel and lights.....	218 64		
farm expenses.....	320 50		
salaries—Superintendent.....	1,062 50		
Matron.....	400 00		
Assistant Matron.....	350 00		
Housekeeper.....	262 50		
"    assistance and gratuity.....	27 92		
printing.....	3 75		
books and stationery.....	29 68		
medicine and doctor's bills.....	36 78		
care of furnaces.....	59 62		
conveyance, travelling expenses, &c.....	109 82		
incidentals.....	97 41		
postage.....	19 52		
Balance in hands of Superintendent.....	37 14		
		\$4,645 26	
Balance in hands of Treasurer December 4, 1878.....	-	1,787 66	
		\$6,432 92	
Assets December 4, 1878—Cash in Treasurer's hands.....		\$1,787 66	
Cash in Superintendent's hands.....		37 14	
		\$1,824 80	
Due from towns.....	\$110 75		

E. ROWELL, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct.

B. KINGSBURY, }  
H. K. BAKER, } *Auditors.*

## FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr.		
To care of cows, &c .....	\$116 34	
Feed for stock .....	15 49	
Repairs and insurance .....	17 67	
Seed \$6.81; manure \$13.10 .....	19 91	
Pigs \$5.00; small jobs and sundries \$5.20 .....	10 20	
Work of men and teams .....	140 89	
		\$320 50
Hay consumed, last year's growth .....	-	125 67
Balance profit .....	-	243 98
		690 15
Cr.		
By 5,342 quarts milk at 5 and 6 cents .....	285 73	
105 lbs. butter at 18 and 20 cents .....	19 60	
230 lbs. pork at 6 cents .....	13 80	
180 lbs. pork at 5 cents .....	9 00	
Garden vegetables .....	26 49	
12 tons hay at \$10 .....	120 00	
Fall apples .....	11 43	
40 barrels winter apples .....	40 00	
Apples sold .....	21 75	
2 bushels beans .....	2 00	
60 bushels beets at 30 cents .....	18 00	
28 bushels oats at 35 cents .....	9 85	
1 ton oat straw .....	7 00	
10 bushels corn—ears .....	2 50	
Corn fodder .....	3 50	
Rent and pasturage .....	99 50	
		\$690 15

## INVENTORY.

School building, cost .....	\$14,125 00	
Furniture and furnaces .....	2,216 00	
Ice house .....	100 00	
Office and furniture .....	514 00	
Shed .....	236 00	
		\$17,191 00
Farm and Buildings .....	-	5,000 00
8 tons hay .....	80 00	
28 bushels oats .....	9 80	
Oat straw .....	5 00	
25 bushels beets .....	7 50	
3 cows .....	75 00	
1 pig .....	8 00	
Farming tools .....	35 00	
		220 30
30 barrels apples .....	30 00	
150 lbs. pork .....	7 50	
$\frac{1}{4}$ barrel kerosene .....	6 00	
40 gallons molasses .....	18 00	
20 lbs. sugar .....	2 00	
1 barrel soap .....	2 50	
$\frac{1}{4}$ box hard soap .....	2 50	
10 lbs. rice .....	90	
Groceries .....	1 50	
4 cords wood .....	18 00	
3 tons coal .....	16 50	
		105 40
Total .....	-	\$22,516 70

## DONATIONS.

The Managers return thanks for donations as follows :

Cash from Mrs. C. M. Farwell, \$4.00.

Cash from a lady from Gardiner, \$10.00.

Cash from A. L. Hackett, \$1.00.

Cash from C. B. Vinal, \$1.50.

Three quilts, eight under garments and eight books, from Mrs. S. G. Sargent, Augusta.

Twelve yards flannel, nineteen yards dress goods, five yards cotton cloth, from ladies of the Congregational Society, Augusta.

A generous supply of gifts for Christmas, December 25, 1877, mostly from friends in Hallowell and Augusta.



## SPECIAL INFORMATION.

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

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

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

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL is not a *House of Correction*, but "a *refuge* for girls between the ages of ten and fifteen, who, by force of circumstances or associations, are in manifest danger of becoming outcasts of society." The object of the school is to train the girls under its care for useful and respectable situations in society.

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

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

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

SECT. 2. The trustees of said school may bind to service or apprentice term any girl committed to their charge, for a period not exceeding the time of her commitment, upon such conditions as they may deem reasonable and proper, to be set forth in the articles of service, and in said articles require the person to whom she is bound to report to them as often as once in six months her conduct and behavior, and whether she remains

under his or her care, and if not, where she is. The trustees shall, as guardians of any girl so bound, take care that the terms of the contract are fulfilled, and the girl well treated; and the trustees, master or mistress and apprentice, shall have all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and penalties provided by law in case of children apprenticed by overseers of the poor.

SECT. 3. A person receiving an apprentice under the provisions of this act, shall not assign or transfer the indenture of apprenticeship, nor let out the services of the apprentice, without the written consent of the trustees. The trustees, at the request of the master or mistress, may cancel the indenture and resume the charge of the girl, with the same powers as before the indenture was made. On the death of a person to whom a girl is bound, his executor or administrator, with the writtent assent of the trustees, and also of the girl, may assign the indenture to some other person, and the assignee shall have all the rights and be subject to all the liabilities and duties of the original master or mistress.

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

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

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

SECT. 7. The trustees of said school may refuse to receive therein any girl committed to said school under the provisions of the fifth and sixth sections, or may discharge from said school any girl whose continuance, by reason of her vicious example and influence, or other misconduct, is in

their opinion prejudicial to the school, or who for any reason ought not to be retained therein. Their refusal to receive such girl may be certified on the warrant of commitment, and she shall remain in the custody of the officer having the warrant, to be disposed of as described in said fifth and sixth sections. If they discharge her, they are to set forth their reasons therefor in a warrant of discharge, and any proper officer may return her to the court which committed her, or commit her as provided in the alternative sentence.

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

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

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

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

Approved February 21, 1878.

## [ Complaint by Municipal Officers or Three Inhabitants. ]

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

Dated the            day of            187 .

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ss.            187 . 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 com-  
mand you forthwith to apprehend the said            and bring her before me, the  
undersigned, at a Court to be held at            on the            day of            187 , at            of  
the clock in the            noon, that she may be examined concerning the allegations of  
said complaint, and further dealt with as law and justice may require. And have you  
there this precept with your doings thereon.

Witness my hand and seal this            day of            187 .

\_\_\_\_\_

## [ Complaint of Parent or Guardian. ]

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

Dated the            day of            187 .

\_\_\_\_\_

ss.            187 . Then the above named            made oath to the truth of  
the foregoing complaint by him            subscribed.  
Before me,

\_\_\_\_\_

## [ Mittimus. ]

## STATE OF MAINE.

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

Whereas,            of            in said County, a girl between the ages of seven and  
fifteen years, has been brought before me, the undersigned, on complaint of  
representing that she, the said            at            on the            day of            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, after notice to all persons entitled to be heard, and upon a full hearing before me, satisfactory evidence of the truth of said allegations is adduced, and it clearly appearing that the welfare of the said \_\_\_\_\_ requires that she be committed to the custody and guardianship of the Managers of the Maine Industrial School for Girls.

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 to 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                      187 .

## BY-LAWS.

## CHAPTER I. — MANAGERS.

SECTION 1. The government of the School shall be vested in a Board of twelve Managers, consisting of the following officers and officials, viz: A President, Secretary, Treasurer, and six Trustees of the School; and the Governor, Secretary of State and Superintendent of Common Schools, who shall be members of the Board ex-officio.

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

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

SECT. 4. They shall hold an annual meeting the first Wednesday of December, and quarterly meetings the first Wednesday of March, June and September. At the annual meeting they shall make a full and verified report of their trust, to the Corporation, and choose an Executive Committee of three, and a Visiting Committee of twelve ladies; fill all vacancies in the Board, and transact such other business as the interests of the Institution shall demand. The election of all officers to the Institution shall be by ballot.

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

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

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

SECT. 8. The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the School, and give a full report thereof at the annual meeting, and at other meetings when required, and shall give bonds to such amount as shall be satisfactory to the Board of Managers, and receive such compensation as the Board of Managers shall elect.

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

SECT. 10. One, at least, of the Visiting Committee of ladies shall be requested to visit the Institution each month, and thoroughly inspect its domestic arrangements, and report thereon to the Secretary. Their expenses shall be defrayed from the funds of the School.

#### CHAPTER II.—OFFICERS.

SECT. 1. The officers of the Institution shall be a Superintendent, a Matron, Assistant Matron and House-keeper for each home, and such other assistants as shall be found necessary, all of whom shall hold their places at the pleasure of the Managers, but shall receive due notice before dismissal, and give the same before leaving their situations.

SECT. 2. They shall remain constantly at the Institution. None of the subordinates shall leave it without the permission of the Superintendent. All shall aid in maintaining the rules and discipline, and give such assistance as shall be necessary in order thereto, and be especially careful to sustain each other in the presence of the girls.

#### CHAPTER III.—SUPERINTENDENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECT. 13. He shall be the Chaplain of the Institution, and as such hold



religious services regularly each Sabbath, which all connected with the School shall attend, and shall diligently care for the moral culture of the girls.

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

SECT. 15. The Superintendent shall give bonds of not less than \$4,000 for the proper discharge of his trust.

#### CHAPTER IV.—MATRONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### CHAPTER V.—ASSISTANT MATRONS.

In each family there shall be an Assistant Matron, who shall take charge of the school-room and its instruction. She shall be responsible to the Matron for the conduct and industry of the girls during school hours. She shall also, under the Matron, have charge of the work-room in the morning, and strive in every way to lighten her heavy responsibilities. She shall report quarterly, through the Superintendent, to the Managers, the condition of her school.

#### CHAPTER VI.—HOUSEKEEPER.

There shall be a Housekeeper, who shall have charge of the kitchen and wash-rooms. She shall be responsible to the Matron for the cleanliness of the house and the good order of her department; for the cooking and washing; and the conduct, industry, and instruction of the girls while employed with her.

#### CHAPTER VII.—GENERAL REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## APPENDIX.

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[ From the Report of the Board of Directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls for 1878. ]

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An extract from a paper on Prison Reform by Dr. Wines, read before and approved by a Conference of the Friends of Prison Reform at Newport, R. I., August 1st, 1877.

*Institutions Preventive of Crime by Express Intent.* It is a maxim, trite but true, that the prevention of evil is easier and better than its cure; and in nothing is this maxim more true than in relation to crime. To destroy the seeds of crime, to dry up its sources, to kill it in the egg, is better than repression—better even than reformation of the criminal. But after all that the best organized and best administered system of public instruction can accomplish, there will remain a considerable residuum of children (it cannot be, to-day, in the United States, less than half a million, and is probably much more,) whom these systems will not reach. Their destitution, their vagrant life, their depraved habits, their ragged and filthy condition, forbid their reception into the ordinary schools of the people. It is from this class that the ranks of crime are continually recruited, and will be, so long as it is permitted to exist. They are born to crime, brought up for it.

All this little world—and it forms a world of itself—is borne along by a current that rushes ever towards the deep sea. Shall we let it go on till it reaches the abyss, or shall we draw it to the shore? What shall be done with these waifs of society, these “street Arabs,” as they are often not unfitly called? We answer: Gather them; shelter them; care for them; elevate them; educate them. Prevent evil by teaching good. Give them the notion of the just and the unjust. Teach them honesty, as well as reading; trades, as well as figures. Impart to them the knowledge and love of duty, justice, and respect for law, as you impart to them the knowledge and love of letters. But how is this to be done? A whole series of preventive institutions is required for the work:—the infant nursery (*creche*, as it is beautifully called in France); the infant or kindergarten school; the orphan asylum; homes for the destitute; industrial schools, in which food and instruction only are supplied; industrial schools, in which lodging and clothing are added to these; apprentice schools; and patronage societies in aid of apprentices. Institutions of

this kind should be multiplied tenfold. Into these shelters and retreats should they be gathered to receive that mental, moral, religious, and industrial training, not otherwise attainable by them, and thence to be sent out, in due time, to good places on farms or in workshops, where they will grow into virtuous and useful citizens; thus adding to, instead of preying upon, the productive industry of the country. \* \* \* \*

The question arises here, whether the state should itself fulfil this task, by centralizing in the hands of its official agents, the aid and instruction to be given to destitute and deserted children? This question must be answered in the negative; for something more than money is wanted in a work of this kind, viz., the sympathy of loving hearts and the zeal of private charity, whose activity the state only needs, by moderate subsidies, to stimulate and encourage.

This last is the plan on which the whole vast system of industrial and reformatory schools (some 200 in all) is organized and managed in Great Britain—organized and managed with such admirable skill and efficiency, that there has been, during the last twenty years, throughout the whole of England, a gradual but sensible diminution of crime, which has been most apparent in Gloucester county, where to-day they have one gaol in place of the seven with which the county was supplied thirty years ago, and an average daily aggregate of 170 prisoners, against 870 at the earlier date. The sort of institution now under consideration is, generally, in England, the outcome of private benevolence. Individual citizens or a charitable association establish the school, and have it examined by the government inspector. If the requisite conditions have been complied with, the school is “certified” by the administration, which thenceforth pays a fixed sum per week for each child; the land, buildings, furniture, and all other needful appointments having been previously provided by private charity.

In other words, the government, having a grave duty to perform in respect to certain classes of children, makes use, to that end, of an agency by which it can do its work both cheaper and better than it could accomplish the same thing by any official action of its own; the agency, that is to say, of private charity and zeal. The state does not supervene to modify or direct, in any manner or degree, the conduct of the school, but restricts itself to such inspection and supervision as may insure compliance with the conditions on which its grants of money are made.

To sum up this article, then, and conclude the present section:

1. The state should assume the control of all young persons under the age of fourteen, who are without proper guardianship.
2. The state should delegate the guardianship of all such children, either to individuals who undertake to adopt them into a family, or to corporate bodies selected by the citizens, who undertake the charge of these young persons in home institutions, known as industrial schools, asylums, retreats, homes for neglected children, or by whatever other designation they may be called.
3. The state, while delegating parental authority to such persons or bodies, will lay down the conditions which are to be fulfilled by them,

and will exercise such inspection as will enable it to judge, whether the required conditions have been complied with.

4. These conditions having been fulfilled, the state will make such allowance for each child as may be agreed upon as necessary.

5. All industrial schools, by whatever name called, should develop, as far as possible, the condition of a home. \* \* \* \* \*

*The Reform School.* The juvenile reformatory is intended, not like the preceding class of institutions, for children who are in danger of becoming criminals, but for those who have actually committed criminal acts. Nevertheless, with the exception that the persons committed to them must, in all cases, be held night and day till some legal disposition has been made of them, they are to be organized and managed on substantially the same principles as industrial schools. There are three methods of organizing such institutions, viz., as a work of private charity exclusively; as a work done by state agency exclusively; as a work in which private initiative and management are combined with state aid supervision.

The first was the form universally adopted at the beginning of such efforts, and is extensively practiced to-day on the continent of Europe. The second is the prevalent form in the United States. The third is the form adopted and practiced in England, with absolute uniformity, or with exceptions so rare (two only in the whole kingdom) as to be of no practical account. We have one example of this form of organization in the United States—the Girls Reform School, at Middletown, Conn., whose condition and success afford to the authorities in charge unqualified satisfaction. Preference is given to such institutions over purely state schools for these among other reasons.

1. This principle places the control of the school in the hands of its tried and best friends.

2. It shuts the door against all outside interference in the management, except in cases of manifest abuse.

3. It gives greater intensity and power to religious influences.

4. Such institutions will, in the end, be more certainly and liberally provided with the means of sustenance and growth, since they will enlist a wider circle of friends; legacies will be left to them; individuals will erect memorial homes; and associations and families will send their yearly contributions for festivals, libraries, and prizes.

5. Political influence will be little felt, and the needful freedom from change in the administration will be secured.

6. The union of public and private action offers strong inducements for the multiplication of such schools. Let it once be known that it is the policy of the state to encourage private gifts by a pledged stipend, sufficient to support, wholly or in part, any well-managed reform school, and benevolent individuals, religious bodies, charitable associations, and municipal corporations, will be willing to incur the first cost, wherever a real want exists for such an institution.

If private bounty is willing to shelter and clothe these incipient criminals, shall not the state aid in their reclamation, by supplying the means

to feed and educate them? We answer by an emphatic yes, and take the ground that where the want of parental guardianship is supplied by private benevolence, the state should do her part in the work of reformation, by making a moderate per capita allowance to reform schools or houses of refuge established by private and philanthropic enterprise. Such is the plan adopted in England, where the government interferes as little as possible with the ordinary superintendence, prescribing certain general regulations, but leaving the appointment of the officers and the details of the management to the local boards or committees. The state may be said to contract, on certain terms, with the several institutions, for the work which it wants done; and so long as the work is fairly performed, the state exercises no further interference than to satisfy itself of the fact.